

1998

**HOUSE
CONGRESSIONAL
REDISTRICTING**

MINUTES

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE ON
CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING**

1998 Session

Representative W. Edwin McMahan, Chairman

Staff Counsel:

**Linwood Jones
Bill Gilkeson**

Committee Clerk:

Sharon Cram

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING
1998 SESSION**

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REP. ARNOLD Cindy Brooks	3-5747	535	54
REP. BERRY Betty Smith	3-5861	1006	41
REP. BLUE Lin Threatt	5-2528	1227	80
REP. BOWIE Sharon Gaudette	3-5853	1206	26
REP. CHURCH Joyce Fuller	3-5805	1311	33
REP. CRAWFORD Carolyn Coordes	3-5824	1301	24
REP. CULP Waneta Lord	3-5865	1010	62
REP. DAVIS Audrey Johnson	5-3003	419c	89
REP. ESPOSITO Melissa Jackson	5-2530	634	5
REP. TOBY FITCH Carolyn Branch	5-2241	1202	91
REP. ROBERT GRADY Peggy Murray	5-3024	402	37

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REP. HOLMES Glenda Jacobs	3-5900	631	6
REP. R. HUNTER Ferebee Stainback	3-5987	1201	107
REP. JUSTUS Carolyn Justus	3-5956	2204	2
REP. KISER Marilyn Holder	3-5803	1313	86
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REP. MORGAN Dixie Epps	5-3028	404	17
REP. OLDHAM Delta Prince	3-5877	538	58
REP. RUSSELL Susan Brothers	5-0875	2207	27
REP. STARNES Pattie Fleming	5-3012	418A	88
REP. SUTTON Juanita Coley	3-5782	1317	83
Linwood Jones, Staff Attorney	3-2578	545	
Bill Gilkeson, Staff Attorney	3-2578	545	

ATTENDANCE

HOUSE CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE

1998 (Name of Committee)

DATES	5/9	7/23
REP. MCMAHAN, CHAIR	✓	✓
REP. HILL, RMM	✓	
REP. ARNOLD	✓	✓
REP. BERRY	✓	
REP. BLUE	✓	
REP. BOWIE	✓	
REP. CHURCH	✓	✓
REP. CRAWFORD	✓	✓
REP. CULP	✓	
REP. DAVIS	✓	✓
REP. ESPOSITO	✓	
REP. FITCH	✓	
REP. GRADY	✓	✓
REP. GRAY	✓	✓
REP. HARDAWAY	✓	
REP. HOLMES	✓	
REP. HUNTER	✓	
REP. JUSTUS	✓	
REP. KISER	✓	
REP. MCALLISTER	✓	✓
REP. MORGAN		✓
REP. OLDHAM	✓	
REP. RUSSELL	✓	
REP. STARNES	✓	
REP. SUTTON	✓	

ATTENDANCE

HOUSE CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE

(Name of Committee)

[illegible]

NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

COMMITTEE SUMMARY REPORT

1997-98 Regular Session

HOUSE: CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING

Valid Through 1-SEP-1998

<u>BILL</u>	<u>INTRODUCER</u>	<u>SHORT TITLE</u>	<u>LATEST ACTION ON BILL</u>	<u>IN DATE</u>	<u>OUT DATE</u>
H 52	WEATHERLY	INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMM'N	*H -RE-REF COM ON CONG-RED	03-06-97	
H 585	GRADY	CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING-3	H -REF TO COM ON CONG-RED	03-24-97	
H 586	97 HSE CONG-RED	CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING-2	*R -CH. SL 97-0011	03-24-97	03-26-97
H 599	WOOD	CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING-4	H -REF TO COM ON CONG-RED	03-25-97	
H1398	FITCH	CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING/FMIV	H -REF TO COM ON CONG-RED	05-21-98	

NOTES- = AFTER BILL NUMBER SHOWS THAT BILL IS IDENTICAL, AS INTRODUCED, TO ANOTHER BILL.

* AFTER NUMBERS INDICATES THAT TEXT OF BILL WAS ALTERED BY ACTION ON THE BILL.

BOLDED LINE INDICATES BILL INDEXED AS AFFECTING APPROPRIATIONS.

**NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE MEETING NOTICE**

You are hereby notified that the Committee on **CONGRESSIONAL
REDISTRICTING** will meet as follows:

DAY & DATE: **Tuesday, May 19, 1998**

TIME: **30 Minutes After Session**

LOCATION: **Room 1228 - Legislative Building**

The following bills will be considered (Bill # & Short Title):

To Be Announced

Respectfully,

Representative W. Edwin McMahan
Chairman

I hereby certify this notice was filed by the committee clerk at the following offices at
4:00 p.m. on May 14, 1998.

____ Principal Clerk
____ Reading Clerk - House Chamber

Sharon Cram (Committee Clerk)

AGENDA

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING

**May 19, 1998
Room 1228 LB
30 Minutes After Session**

OPENING REMARKS

**Representative McMahan, Chairman
Congressional Redistricting Committee**

COMMENTS ON CROMARTIE DECISION

Mr. Eddie Speas, Jr., Deputy Attorney General

PRESENTATION OF REDISTRICTING PROPOSAL

COMMENTS FROM COMMITTEE

ADJOURNMENT

MINUTES

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING

May 19, 1998

2:50 p.m.

W. Edwin McMahan, Chairman

Members Present

Gene Arnold
Cherie Berry
Dan Blue
Joanne Bowie
Walter Church, Sr.
Jim Crawford
Arlie F. Culp
Don Davis
Theresa Esposito
Toby Fitch
Robert Grady
Lyons Gray

Thomas Hardaway
Dewey Hill (RMM)
George Holmes
Bob Hunter
Larry Justus
Joe Kiser
Mary McAllister
Pete Oldham
Carolyn Russell
Edgar Starnes
Ronnie Sutton
Steve Wood (Speaker Pro Tem)

The House Committee on Congressional Redistricting met at 2:50 p.m. on May 19, 1998 in Room 1228 of the Legislative Building with Chairman Edwin McMahan presiding.

Chairman McMahan: The meeting will come to order. I would like to welcome all our guests that are here visiting with us today, our Ranking Minority Member, Representative Dewey Hill, Sharon Cram is our clerk, of course, the Sergeant of Arms. Our Pages today, Mr. Daniel Peacock, Wake County, welcome – glad to have you with us, and Gina Parise from Iredell County – Gina, nice to have you with us.

As all of you know, on April 3rd the Eastern Division of the U. S. District Court ordered the Twelfth District unconstitutional, and, of course, later ordered a new schedule for us to conduct our Congressional elections this year. At this time I would like to introduce to you Tiare Smiley from the Attorney General's office who will give us a very

brief summary as to what has transpired as far as the Court's concerned, and in what direction we have to proceed from here.

Tiare Smiley: Thank you very much. I'm Tiare Smiley – I'm a Special Deputy with the Attorney General – I've been involved in redistricting for a good number of years. As everyone is aware who is alive, reads a newspaper, or looks at a television, a three-judge court did find the Twelfth District unconstitutional, and enjoined the State from conducting any elections under the 1997 Redistricting Plan. There is a deadline for the General Assembly to redraw the Plan itself and that has to be accomplished by May 22nd – a Plan must be submitted to the Court. In terms of what the Court said about the Twelfth District, they still thought it was a little ugly looking, a little too narrow in some places – didn't like the fact that some of the cities and towns were split – thought it might be a little long and ugly looking, and it violated the Constitution. With respect to the First Congressional District, which was also challenged, the Court looked at it and found there was not enough evidence for them to decide on -- so they rejected the motion and essentially gave no guidance as to whether or not they like it or don't like it. At this point in time, there is no Congressional Redistricting Plan under which you can hold the elections, and you do have some guidance from this three-judge court as to what to do about the Twelfth District. I know this is a Congressional Redistricting Committee but let me spend a moment on what I've been told is the lawsuit that the people here are much more interested in, and that's the lawsuit of the *Daly* litigation which challenges not only Congressional Districts, but also some Senate and House Districts. The same three-judge panel is handling the case, and in that litigation they decided that the Congressional challenge in that lawsuit is moot as a result of what it did in the *Cromartie* Case. It decided it would not enjoin House and Senate elections under the Plan, and has put the case on what I call a fast track schedule. All discovery concludes July 31st – all motions will be filed by August 14th, and we will move on from there. However, at this point I believe you will be holding your election for your House and Senate seats without interruption from the Federal Court. I could always be wrong, but essentially that is where we are – we will still be litigating the Redistricting issues raised in the House and

Senate. I will ask the Representatives whether there are other things you need to know about the Congressional Redistricting.

Chairman McMahan: Any questions. Yes, Representative Starnes.

Representative Starnes: Just out of curiosity, if the Court ended up redrawing these Districts, would they have to receive preclearance from the Justice Department.

Tiare Smiley: If the Court draws the Congressional Districts itself, and does not base it on an active Plan submitted by the General Assembly, then it would be considered a Court drawn Plan, and would not have to be precleared by the Department of Justice. I'm glad you raised that question -- not only do we have to get one drawn and submitted to the Court Friday -- it would be submitted simultaneously to the Department of Justice for preclearance.

Chairman McMahan: Any other questions. Representative Sutton.

Representative Sutton: Concerning the reopening of the filing in the Twelfth District, I would anticipate that they would have to open that up for other candidates that might want to file. What is your perception or interpretation as to reopening all twelve districts.

Tiare Smiley: I believe under the new Redistricting Plan that the filing will be opening for all Districts. I believe that is what the Board of Elections will be doing. We have a new election schedule -- the old election schedule is thrown out -- no Primary has been held, and I think essentially you have not had a filing period under whatever plan -- whether it be by the Legislature or by the Court. I think filing likely started back on January 1st.

Chairman McMahan: Any other questions. Representative Blue.

Representative Blue: Can the Court and you articulate a clear set of criteria which we have to incur in doing this process. I say that in all earnestness having gone with you for the last fifteen years through this process. There really is a clear set criteria that is used in a Constitutional Law class, which they have now decided is the basis this now has to be done.

Tiare Smiley: I think most constitutional scholars would say that it is very difficult to say that there are very clear guidelines. Certainly, I think there probably is one side of the bar – the Plaintiff’s bar -- that would tell you what it believes the guidelines are, and we can articulate what we think are slightly different guidelines. It is clear that there is still room – it is a Legislature’s prerogative to draw Districts. We may begin to doubt that, but it is indeed, and this Court has reaffirmed that it is for the Legislature to draw Districts. This Court has recognized that incumbents can be taken into account in drawing Districts. I think that would be consistent with what the U. S. Supreme Court has said.

Representative Blue: You mentioned the things connected that the three-judge panel cited. Number one it is an ugly District.

Tiare Smiley: I would say they still find the shape unacceptable.

Representative Blue: Secondly that it splits cities and towns, which is the usual rather than the exception, and thirdly you mentioned the length. Are there any parameters put there that you have to look at to determine how long a District can be. Can it be shorter than every District in the State unless it happens to have a majority or a substantial plurality of majority voters. I’m trying to find some clear set of principles that I could -- twenty-five or twenty-eight years ago -- have understood as a Constitutional Law student.

Tiare Smiley: That happens to be a very good question, and I think you probably know you are really putting me on the spot. The Court talks compact -- the Court talks neutral Redistricting criteria -- compact communities of interest. These are matters where there are no bright line tests. Certainly, this particular panel recognized at least in oral argument that the Third District would be big, because to include over five-hundred thousand people geographically, it would be a big District. When you are dealing with a more concentrated population, compactness might be looked at differently. You may not cover as broad, and will not cover as big a geographic area, and that would be because the population is more compact. That is not very helpful as far as your criteria. I do not think you can say that because a District is X number of miles long, or it is a particular

number of miles that it is unconstitutional. Honestly, one of the questions is whether or not the length had been predicated by racial considerations as opposed to other legitimate considerations, such as incumbents, parties, communities of interest, and other normal Redistricting politics. There are no bright line tests. We do know that this three-judge panel considered the distance from Mecklenburg to Guilford perhaps too long. They may be more unhappy that in reaching that distance, the District narrows in places, and perhaps if the District does not narrow so from one end to the other -- then perhaps the length would not matter. I know this is not helpful to you. It is very unfortunate for Legislators, but I think you have to do the best you can in terms of trying to meet the needs of the citizens of the State -- trying to draw Districts that have some rational relationship to the State's politics, demographics and geography. Go now and do the best you can. I don't mean to make a joke about it -- it's very difficult to articulate the real guidelines.

Representative McMahan: Thank you. Representative Fitch.

Representative Fitch: The whole principle is one-man-one vote deviation plus or minus -- how does that relate to the opinion that the Court handed down and what guidance would you have on that.

Tiare Smiley: The Court did not address that because the 1997 Plan was not actually zeroed out -- it was pretty close and no one challenged it on one person one vote grounds. One person one vote is paramount in Congressional Redistricting -- when you draw it you need to make the number as close as possible, and that doesn't mean -- this is reality -- there are going to be some slips of things in order to draw Districts as close as possible one man one vote. That is one standard you are guided by that the Courts have maintained and that does not change.

Chairman McMahan: Any other questions. Representative Arnold.

Representative Arnold: What I hear you now saying is that this District Twelve and twelve other ones -- if it is more compact and has a commonality of interests -- that you can consider incumbency -- you cannot consider race -- you can consider party

affiliation – and if you draw only those things that would most affect District Twelve only – that is the criteria that the Judges are saying we should follow.

Tiare Smiley: Yes. I would say that it is not true that race must be totally left out of the equation. The Supreme Court has said that race is always some consideration – you cannot in any way forget it – you know the statistics. The issue is that race cannot predominate over all the other factors that you talked about.

Representative Arnold: If you then take into consideration the First District, or any other Districts in redrawing the Twelfth District, have you opened the door for all Districts to be declared unconstitutional. In other words, can we only redraw District Twelve and where it least affects any other Districts.

Tiare Smiley: I would say under the Court order, that you have the prerogative to draw your twelve Districts. The danger, of course, if you go too far afield with one of your other Districts – perhaps – you could raise new issues over a District that had not been challenged. So far the only Districts that have been challenged have been One and Twelve. The *Daly* lawsuit did challenge some other Districts. You could draw some ugly Districts that aren't Districts One and Twelve. So, yes, there is that danger when you open up the whole field, but I think the Legislature has the authority to draw its Districts.

Representative Arnold: One final question. I'm back to the Judges are saying that our problem is with District Twelve, and if we don't submit something they will fix Twelve in their mind. Do you have any information from them that they would go beyond Twelve.

Tiare Smiley: I have no idea. We would argue that they should limit what they did. They are only allowed to cure a constitutional defect. They aren't supposed to disturb -- where possible -- to the Legislature's choices.

Representative Arnold: Are we not limited by the same thing – to cure that constitutional defect.

Tiare Smiley: You must cure the constitutional defect. Honestly, you don't have to defer to Legislative choices – you are the Legislature. When I say that we would argue

that the Court's drawings should defer wherever possible -- and only change that which is unconstitutional -- the Court honestly has the power -- they could take the whole map and do something. We would argue that the Court should limit, and the Court has not ruled on District One although they do not seem to be as unhappy with it -- I cannot say that they will limit -- and it may be that they will say that it is quite possible in redrawing the Twelfth -- one of the things that just happens if you do it in an entirely different scheme -- that a Judge could draw and change everything and call it a ripple effect.

Representative Arnold: It seems to me that the Court is simply saying to us affect other Districts as little as possible -- address District Twelve -- and District Twelve only. That's the criteria.

Chairman McMahan: I would say that the majority of opinions that I have been told -- including the Attorney General's office -- seems to follow along those lines. It is their opinion that we can do Twelve -- and no one really knows for sure -- correct it -- change as few Districts as possible, take our best shot. Representative Fitch.

Representative Fitch: Did I not understand you to say that District Twelve was unconstitutional, but District One was also unconstitutional, but they did not give any guidelines for it.

Tiare Smiley: District One -- they talked about it but said nothing. They gave no opinions whether it was or was not constitutional, and in statement of fact, compared to District Twelve, it had favorable comments on District One, although it had some things it was not happy about on District One. It made no decision on District One.

Representative Fitch: District Twelve was the only one in this lawsuit that was being challenged.

Tiare Smiley: No, they were challenging Twelve and One. Twelve and One were before the Court. They decided they couldn't decide District One and merely talked about it a little bit, but made no decision and sent back and said that District Twelve was unconstitutional.

Representative Fitch: What does -- "could not decide District One" -- mean.

Tiare Smiley: Under various legal doctrine in terms of the standard of review for Summary Judgment – they said that there were material questions of fact that would have to be defined in a trial on District One. They felt Twelve could be decided as a matter of law on the basis of what they called the undisputed facts.

Representative Fitch: So, what you are saying is that when we lay District One and District Twelve out -- that District Twelve on its face is unconstitutional – that District One may be the next level under – the top of the skin is unconstitutional -- but since we can decide the unconstitutionality of this matter without waiving that top level of skin – we'll just now talk about District Twelve. Is that pretty much what you are saying.

Tiare Smiley: They declined to decide District One, and they made more favorable comments when you read the opinion. All I can say is that they declined or felt it was not appropriate to look at District One. The only thing they ruled on was Twelve, and I am not a mind reader, and all I can do is tell you what the opinion says and what they told us. Twelve was not constitutional. One looked better but would have to go to trial.

Representative Culp: In Redistricting we will use the 1990 Census – what is that figure – I'm trying to find out how many people in each District.

Tiare Smiley: It's over 552,000 people in each District.

Representative Culp: Is the deviation for our own districts the same.

Tiare Smiley: No, for State Legislature you are allowed plus or minus 5% -- the total deviation of 10%. On Congressional, the Courts have ruled under the U.S. Constitution a much more exact standard, and they just about have said that if anybody comes in with a better plan than yours in terms of population, you have to draw it better unless you have a real good reason that you didn't make it more equal.

Chairman McMahan: Representative Bowie.

Representative Bowie: Thank you Mr. Chairman. How do they figure the issue that you said about One being decided by trial. Are they assuming, or are they saying

that it would just be left alone until someone would go to Court. The reason I am asking is are we going to do one and then end up going right back to do the other.

Tiare Smiley: I think that the Court did not say to us that it is making any assumptions. Appropriately, it is leaving to the General Assembly the duty to redistrict itself. I guess they are not predicting whether or not you're going to touch and therefore become a ripple effect, or there won't be a ripple effect. Your solution to your problem on District Twelve may or may not – at this point I would say that it is the Legislature's prerogative whether to leave it or do everything. That is your prerogative to redistrict the State.

Chairman McMahan: Representative Hunter.

Representative Hunter: A couple of questions. This case was approved by one Federal panel and then got thrown out by another Federal panel. Is that accurate – could you give us a little bit of the history on that.

Tiare Smiley: The anomaly of the law – this is why the people hate the Courts and hate Lawyers. After Shaw, the 1997 Congressional Plan was drawn and was submitted to the three-judge Court that was the panel at that time to review for the purpose of deciding whether it cured the constitutional defect. The Plaintiffs for that case all decided that they did not live in the District anymore and would not challenge. The Court still had the jurisdiction to consider whether the constitutional defect had been cured. In the opinion of that panel, for purposes of these particular Plaintiffs, the constitutional violation on District Twelve had been cured. I will leave it to you as to why a different set of Plaintiffs -- challenging the same District under a different panel – got a ruling that the same District no longer cured the constitutional violation. I know no more than you do.

Representative Hunter: But, in effect it was approved by one panel of Judges.

Tiare Smiley: Yes.

Representative Hunter: The other question I guess is that it appears that we have kind of come full circle since we have been dealing with this issue, because the first Plan we passed with almost the full support of this General Assembly was basically

thrown out by the Justice Department. They said that we didn't use race as enough of a factor. Now we are back to where the Courts have told us that we did use it in too much of a factor, but I guess – and you mentioned a question that came up a few minutes ago about the Justice Department – does the Justice Department use the same criteria it used to use – or is its criteria based on some of the Court rulings now.

Tiare Smiley: I believe the Justice Department may feel slightly chastened, and I think the Court in more than one case has indicated that they perhaps had gone beyond their duty under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. I do believe they will be using quite a different criteria.

Chairman McMahan: Representative Berry.

Representative Berry: I just wanted to have you clarify just one little thing. In your explanation – did I understand you correctly that if we do not change District One then there will be a trial.

Tiare Smiley: At this point, yes, I believe at some point the Court would go on to consider whether or not the Plaintiff could prove a case in District One. I do have to say in all honesty in the hearings and whatever – and if you read the opinion – the Court really felt that District One is not so bad looking. It's got a few things it doesn't like about it – they didn't like the one anomaly of the shape that had to do with the incumbent. We believe on various grounds that we can defend District One. The grounds of defending District One will be different than defending District Twelve. However, as you know, our record has not been real good, and we're not real good soothsayers, but District One is just not part of the calculus right now for us – I know it is for you – as a lawyer it is difficult for me to try to advise you on that.

Chairman McMahan: Representative Wood.

Representative Wood: Yes Mr. Chairman, a follow up on that question relative to District One. With the lead of the Chair, if she has with her the actual decision – the actual wording of the language by the actual Judges -- by the panel – relative to District One – could she read that to the Committee so we could hear that for ourselves. I don't have that in front of me.

Tiare Smiley: There are two parts where it talks about District One – one is the factual discussion and one is the actual legal discussion. Let me give you the legal discussion on District One.

“Based on the record before us, the Plaintiff has failed to establish that there are no contested material issues of fact that would entitle Plaintiff to judgment as a matter of law as to District One. The Court thus denies Plaintiffs’ Motion for Summary Judgment as to that District. Conversely; neither has the Defendant established the absence of any contested material issue of fact with respect to the use of race as the predominant factor in the districting of District One such as would entitle Defendant to judgment as a matter of law” (*see Attachment I, pages 22-23*).

That’s the legal conclusion.

The factual conclusion is as follows.

“District One is another predominantly Democratic District established by the 1997 Plan. Unlike District Twelve, it is a majority-minority District. It is composed of ten of the twenty-two counties split in drawing the statewide twelve district 1997 Plan. Of the ten sub-divided counties assigned to District One, four have parts with over 50% African-American population, four others have parts with over 40% African-American population, and two others have parts with over 30% African-American population. It gives a couple of examples where it says that Beaufort County is split between Districts One and Three, 37.7% of the total population of Beaufort County allocated to District One is African-American. Nine of the thirteen counties split along racial lines. Viewed on the North Carolina map, District One is not as irregular as District Twelve. It is shaped roughly like the State of Florida, although the protrusion to the South from its “panhandle” is only approximately 150 miles long. These irregularities surround the peninsular extension of the Third Congressional District from the East, allowing the incumbent from the previous Third Congressional District to retain his residence within the boundaries of the same District, and avoiding placing two incumbents in District One. The “comparator compactness indicators” from District One are much closer to the North Carolina mean compactness indicators than are those from District 12. For example,

District One has a dispersion compactness indicator of 0.317 and a perimeter compactness indicator of 0.107. This dispersion compactness indicator is not significantly lower than the State's mean indicator of 0.354, and is higher than the dispersion compactness indicators of Districts Twelve, and these are higher than Pildes and Niemi's suggested "low" perimeter compactness indicator" (*see Attachment I, pages 12-14*).

Chairman McMahan: Representative Wood.

Representative Wood: It sounds like if we can draw a District shaped like a State rather than a snake it might work.

Chairman McMahan: Let me just say that Alan Pugh just mentioned to me that there may be some confusion over the difference between Summary Judgment versus a Trial. Twelve is ruled on a Summary Judgment. Tiare, would you like to explain the meaning of that.

Tiare Smiley: Summary Judgment is based on affidavits and depositions and that kind of testimony – there is no live testimony – the basis for the Court is whether there are any contested material facts. If there are material facts that are contested, and the two sides have put forward affidavits and other proposed evidence that are in contest -- then you can't decide without a Trial, because it means that those contested issues have to be done by live testimony by a full Trial. On Summary Judgment, it is felt that the facts are undisputed that are important, and those facts, because they are undisputed, allow the Court to essentially decide as a matter of law. The Court does not need to make a decision between two different versions of the facts.

Chairman McMahan: Representative Fitch.

Representative Fitch: Do I understand in your reading of the opinion that the incumbent in District Three lived in District Three.

Tiare Smiley: Within the extrusion of District Three into One, or the inclusion of District Three into District One, is the home of the Congressman of the Third District.

Representative Fitch: I may be mistaken, but I thought the Congressman of District Three lived in District One.

Chairman McMahan: No Sir, not any more. Not after this Plan. The original Plan you all did in 1992 – he did – when we redrew it this time – the Current Plan – he lives in his District. Representative Russell.

Representative Russell: I wanted to ask a question about the Trial situation. So as a Committee if we just fiddle around with Twelve somewhat to make it better – that's one possibility – but what I'm asking is what are the chances if we do that -- somebody is going to come back and say – whether it is the Plaintiffs or whoever is involved in District One – and say you have got to fix that too. Should that occur, how in the world would we meet any kind of time plan going into the Primary and General Election.

Tiare Smiley: My personal belief – don't take it to the bank or the Court – at this point whatever Plan – unless the Court sees something that raises new questions that somebody could come in about – I believe the Court knows there needs to be a Plan in place by July 1 if there is going to be a September 15th Primary, and I think whoever was to draw a Plan – whether it be you or the Court – it has to be done by July 1 – and to try anything else out – a Trial cannot be held and other things are not going to be considered for this election.

Chairman McMahan: So, if we do a Plan that only does Twelve -- send it to the Court Friday – they don't like the fact that we did not do anything to One – they could redraw it themselves by July 1. If they think what we have done to Twelve is satisfactory, then they could go ahead and let it stand until the next election in the year 2000.

Tiare Smiley: I honestly don't know because they didn't say anything about District One – at this point whether they would consider it their prerogative that they had decided and they said that they had to have a Trial – whether or not they would consider themselves bound to wait on that one. I don't know. The Court has more power than any of us.

Chairman McMahan: Representative Sutton.

Representative Sutton: In your statement you said that the Court could draw District One – if they haven't declared District One unconstitutional – why would they redraw it.

Tiare Smiley: The Court has the power to do what it wants in some ways. Our argument would be that no District has been declared unconstitutional – there is case law -- and it is strong case law -- that the Court is supposed to defer to the choice of the Legislators. Now, whether that means anything anymore, I don't know – I do believe that those words do have meaning and that it is your prerogative to draw. That doesn't mean that the Court won't ignore that, but I do believe that the Court is obliged to defer and choose the Legislative choices.

Chairman McMahan: Representative Justus.

Representative Justus: Thank you Mr. Chairman. Did you or anyone else on behalf of the State ask the panel of judges what their intent was by District One.

Tiare Smiley: No, we have not had an appropriate proceeding. They have indicated the opinion that it can not be decided on Summary Judgment. I think the Court would probably wait to see whether or not District One is changed and whether they are going to go forward with the Trial. If District One is changed does the law become moot as it is? I think there are procedural issues for the Court and there is not opportunity for us at this point to address that with the Court.

Representative Justus: Was it permissible to ask the panel whether or not District One was acceptable.

Tiare Smiley: I don't know an appropriate motion that we could file. I think the Court told us they can't decide without a Trial. There is nothing we can say or add that will change the fact that they feel like as it is now they could not decide District One at this time.

Chairman McMahan: Representative Fitch.

Representative Fitch: I realize that we are running a tight schedule – that schedule is so tight that we have to get something to the House and through the Senate by Friday. What would be the mechanism for other Plans that may not be the Plans coming

from the Chairs to get included in the record, because I am certain that if you pass a Plan today – this is going bye-bye and you don't want to bring it back again. What would be the procedure whereby other Plans can find their way through the Courts.

Linwood Jones: You can either introduce your own bill or you can send something to the Court yourself and ask them to consider that in lieu of the Plan – assuming there is a Plan passed by the General Assembly.

Representative Fitch: Do you envision once a Plan is passed today, tomorrow, or by Friday that this Committee will meet again.

Chairman McMahan: No Sir – we don't plan to.

Representative Fitch: So there will be an introduction of a Plan that will be assigned to a Committee – my good friend Representative Morgan I guess – the Committee on Rules rather than the Committee on Congressional Redistricting.

Representative McMahan: Let me just say very briefly what the schedule is from this point forward as far as what the Court has determined will be our schedule. Once the Plan goes in on Friday there are three days for the Plaintiffs to actually respond to our Plan. The Defendants are then given three days to respond to their response and then after that if the Court does not accept the Plan – as we said earlier – they have until July 1st to draw a new Plan, and that Plan would be the Plan to rule the election for this year and also the election in year 2000 unless we chose – we have that prerogative – to try to do it again next year. The filing period would then be from July 6th through the 20th; the Primary on September 15th; and the General Election on November 3rd.

Just a few brief comments before we present the Plan to you.

Senator Cooper pointed out at the Public Hearing – a lot of you were there – that it is our job to redraw the map in a way that is acceptable to the Court, and then it has to be acceptable and meet preclearance by the Justice Department, and then also, of course, it has to be approved by a Democratic Senate and a Republican House. I have been meeting continuously with Senator Cooper for the past three weeks to try to see if we could find any common grounds that we could agree upon to present a Plan to you that might be acceptable to both sides. We will not know, obviously, until the Committee

reviews it and the full body acts on it. The Leadership from both sides have said from the beginning that they wanted us to try to agree on a Plan if at all possible. It is our responsibility and one that we do not take lightly. But we, of course, understand the real true facts of the situation. We actually have many members in the body with a lot of different opinions – some say let the Court do it – others say please protect our incumbents and don't let the Court do it – we need to do it – and others say let us do it but I don't want my County divided. So you know there are all kinds of factors we are having to consider. Of course I do want to point out to you again, the entire Congressional Delegation sent us a Resolution asking us to do our job and to please agree as a Legislature on a new Plan. All of these facts are present at the same time – as I said earlier – we must get Justice, the Court and both bodies of the General Assembly to agree.

We do want to present to you today for your consideration a Plan that does redraw District Twelve – and only District Twelve. Senator Cooper has indicated that he will recommend that the Senate approve this Plan, and, of course, I bring it before you today to ask you to give it favorable consideration.

Please pass out the information along with the bill. We do need a motion to adopt the bill for consideration and discussion (*see Attachment II & III*).

Representative Holmes: I move to adopt the bill for discussion.

Representative Arnold: I second.

Chairman McMahan: All in favor say aye – any opposed – thank you – we will pass out the legislation, and take a look at it and I will try to point out to you the differences that do occur because of redrawing District Twelve.

Representative Fitch: This bill is mighty hot off the press – I have never felt a bill so hot. I have a question about this bill in front of us. Has a bill been introduced.

Chairman McMahan: It's a Committee Bill to be put before the Committee today to review and take action on. Linwood, would you explain what's in the packet.

Linwood Jones: First of all, I apologize that we are running short on these colored copies – most of you got a map showing a blown up area of District Twelve. A

few of you got a statewide map of District Twelve. If this passes out of Committee today, we will have colored maps for everybody on the House floor tomorrow, and we can get anyone that doesn't have one today another map.

Chairman McMahan: Representative Bowie.

Representative Bowie: Before you continue – for those of us that have the little one – are these the only Districts that were changed at all.

Chairman McMahan: Yes – we'll explain the changes.

Linwood Jones: I've set out on the front of this packet some of the more significant changes. The only changes are to Districts Five, Six, Nine, Ten and Twelve – so that is District Twelve and the Districts that surround Twelve. There are no changes to any other Districts. Just a brief description – District Twelve as you can see on the map runs from Winston-Salem to Charlotte. Compared to the Plan we enacted last year; it picks up about 17,000 more people in Forsyth County; it picks up about 50,000 more people in Mecklenburg County; and it picks up all of Rowan County now. It is still in parts of Davidson and Iredell – and the part in Iredell is very similar to what we passed last year. District Nine as you can see it added Lincoln County that used to be in District 10. District Ten is similar to last year except that up in the Northwest corner Ashe and Alleghany and a small piece of Surry have been moved from District Five into District Ten. Also, District Five now goes into northern Guilford County – you'll see it runs right across the top of Guilford County and now goes into all of Alamance County. Last year Alamance County was split. In looking at this data in this report, keep in mind that all of this data is old data. It is 1990 census data which we are required to use. The registration data in here is old – it's 1990 – and the elections we used to measure what these Districts vote like are from races in 1988 and 1990 – so they are also old. Most of what you want to see is in the very back of this report – the black and white maps – and we put them all in there even though all the Districts didn't change – just so you could see. For example, One, Two, Three, Four and some of the others are still the same.

Chairman McMahan: Yes Sir. Representative Culp.

Representative Culp: Did you split any precincts.

Chairman McMahan: There is one precinct in Mecklenburg that was split before -- that is still split. That's the only one in the entire State. There were a considerable number before the last go around.

If I could just make one other comment about it -- then we can get to the questions possibly. I did want to say, of course, as Linwood said we did pull out of Guilford completely, and now we actually are divided in four counties in lieu of six counties in District Twelve as the Current Plan does. I would point out that you will readily see when you compare it to the Current Plan -- and certainly to the Plan of 1992 -- the District is much more geographically compact -- in fact it would probably fall in the middle if you compared it to other Districts across the State. We tried to look at putting more counties together in District Twelve. You will see that we do have one full county, Rowan, in District Twelve. We tried to put three counties together -- quite honestly the District became Republican, and, obviously, that was not acceptable. That is what in effect happens to Twelve when you all of a sudden put Davidson, Rowan, Iredell together with Mecklenburg -- it becomes a Republican District, and we have to be looking at what would be acceptable to both sides. I wanted to point that out to you. Linwood did point out the shift in the population -- Mecklenburg now there were 50,000 people that were put into Twelve who were formerly in Mecklenburg. District Nine now actually has less than one-half Mecklenburg voters. Lincoln County goes into Nine which it did not have before, and I think he mentioned most of the other changes.

I wanted to say that we did discuss at great length the possibility of looking at District One -- I personally felt that it would be wise to make some changes on One -- some very minor changes, but at least there was an effort on our part to try to look at One. Quite honestly, the Senate emphatically denied and refused to have any interest at all in District One. Based on the current set of circumstances, that being a Primary that is existing down there - a democratic Primary -- again, I understand the reason, but I wanted to make you aware of that -- we did actually work on that up until this morning.

I want to say in closing that, again, I hope you will give favorable consideration to this Bill. Many of you have been actually involved in this process, and some of you may

have felt you were left out of this process. I just want you to know that I have not done that purposely. I have simply tried to get some understanding of what Plan is acceptable to the Senate since we have such a very tight time frame. So with that I will be very happy to answer questions.

Representative Oldham had his hand up first.

Representative Oldham: I have a question dealing with the District around Carver High School. That was a pretty large District that they split. Carver High School and Solid Rock – now, they have left Solid Rock out of it and that is right in the heart of all of these that are listed here.

Chairman McMahan: That's in Forsyth County right.

Representative Oldham: Right – and it's right down the street from Carver -- between Carver and fourteenth street -- and Ashley School -- and a fire station – right in the middle of it and it is left out. It would appear to me that in getting the others, you were bound to include that area.

Chairman McMahan: I'll ask Linwood to comment on that.

Linwood Jones: The other thing I should have mentioned that is outdated are these precincts. These are 1990 precincts – most of the counties have split and done other things with the precincts since then – so it's in there. It's not an isolated piece. If it's within that area – it's in the District.

Representative Oldham: It's in the heart – right down the street from Carver School.

Chairman McMahan: Any other questions. Thank you very much.
Representative Fitch.

Representative Fitch: The split – Democrat and Republican – is what.

Chairman McMahan: As far as the new Plan is concerned, Representative Fitch, the registration of Democrats and Republicans in District Twelve continues 65% Democrat to 29% Republican. For the actual voting history, one race that we focus on is the Lewis/Smith Judgeship race in 1990. It was 54% for Lewis and 46% for Smith. The Helms/Gant race was 60% for Gant and 40% for Helms. Other questions.

Representative Fitch: So this maintains the balance of six and six.

Chairman McMahan: Yes Sir it does. There is no question the numbers - percentages move more towards the Republican side than the old District Twelve, and that is what happens when you put whole counties together, but that is what we have been working on for the last two weeks. We tried to look at Twelve and balance it to where it would be acceptable to the Senate.

Representative Fitch: Do you feel that you have addressed all the questions from the Court as to what was wrong with District Twelve, and that those questions are affirmatively answered.

Chairman McMahan: Representative Fitch, one thing the opinion said was we had purposely gone up into Forsyth, and in Mecklenburg, and in Statesville and some other towns and picked up minorities. This Plan now does not do that under any circumstances. It said that we went up and picked up minority precincts, but next door there were other Democratic precincts that we ignored. This Plan now goes up and actually goes through Forsyth and picks up Democrats and ignores the minority factor. When you look at it, the actual minority drops in this Plan to about 35% (total population) and 32% (voting age population), but again we very carefully looked at it to try and make sure that we didn't look at it just to pick up minority precincts.

Representative Fitch: So you didn't ignore minorities – you just picked up more whites.

Chairman McMahan: Well, we just picked up other Democrats. Yes Sir, more whites. Representative Sutton.

Representative Sutton: Can you tell me how many of the incumbent Congresspersons have actually seen this Plan or seen the map.

Chairman McMahan: I would say with the combination of myself and Senator Cooper – most of them have seen it -- if not all -- and they are very strongly in support of it – with the possible exception of Representative Watt – obviously he has the most problems with it – but he has accepted it and understands why we are doing what we are doing. Senator Cooper has had the conversation with him. Representative Gray.

Representative Gray: I was just curious – are we dividing more counties under this Plan than we did before.

Chairman McMahan: No Sir – I think we are dividing two less counties, but it may be one less – I just asked Linwood to check that.

Representative Gray: Because we are not dealing with those Districts on the east – those Districts that are divided now are not being addressed.

Chairman McMahan: That's correct Sir. All the Districts east of Greensboro are not affected at all by this change. Representative Grady.

Representative Grady: I understand that some precincts have changed to some degree – split, etcetera – but was there any attempt to reconstruct and look at current voter registration in -- lets say -- the Helms/Gant race of 1996.

Chairman McMahan: No Sir – we did not – we used the same criteria we did the 1997 map on – which was the 1990 data.

Representative Grady: So, any shifts of population or allegiance in party would not be reflected in anything that we have.

Chairman McMahan: No Sir – it would not. Other questions – Representative Wood.

Representative Wood: Thank you Mr. Chairman. Just a few statistics – if I recall in reading the statement of the judges – one of the facts presented against the old Plan – the percentage of minority precincts included again the Forsyth segment of the District and the percentage in Mecklenburg – could you give us the respective percentages in the old District relative to Forsyth and Mecklenburg. The percentage of the amount that is in Forsyth that was minority under the old District, and the percentage of minority in the new District.

Chairman McMahan: Mr. Cohen will answer that.

Representative Wood: If I remember reading through the decision correctly – or at least some of the information in the cities – part of the evidence presented by the Plaintiffs indicates the high percentage of minority precincts in Forsyth County versus non-minority precincts. So, what I would like is the old figures under the old District and

the new figures under the new District as to the percentage of it being minority respectively.

Gerry Cohen: Yes, in Forsyth County in the 1997 Plan – of the part of Forsyth County in District Twelve, 72.9% was Black. Under this Plan it drops to 61.3%.

Representative Wood: Mecklenburg as well please.

Gerry Cohen: In Mecklenburg – it was 51.9% under the 1997 Plan. It is 44.8% under the 1998 Plan.

Representative Wood: Can you go ahead and answer that for Iredell County as well.

Gerry Cohen: I don't have that information.

Chairman McMahan: It would be substantially less because we do not go into Statesville. Other questions – Representative Starnes.

Representative Starnes: You passed this Plan by the incumbent Congressmen – have the Chairman of the Democratic and Republican parties had an opportunity to review this Plan.

Chairman McMahan: No Sir – not as far as I know – someone from the Republican side has been over here a couple of times and spoke at the Public Hearing, but I have not given a Plan to either side to comment on it.

Let me bring up one point in the Bill – Linwood just pointed out – at the bottom of page eight -- this Bill includes language that says that this Bill only applies to the 1998 election. I really don't know why that's in there – as far as I'm concerned if we pass this and it's approved by the Court – then it ought to apply for the next two election cycles for us not to have to redraw again. Tiare, do you know any reason why they would limit that to 1998. Linwood didn't seem to know and thought you might.

Tiare Smiley: From the discussions I've heard – without that language an appeal pending the Court's decision would probably become moot.

Chairman McMahan: So in effect then if we approve this Plan, and it's accepted – it would only apply to this year and then it would go back to the Plan that we've had – the Current Plan for the year 2000.

Tiare Smiley: Only if an appeal was won. That would be the legal effect if you pass that kind of language.

Representative Gray: Mr. Chairman, is the goal to make this effective for the 1998 and 2000 election cycles.

Chairman McMahan: That certainly would be my intent.

Representative Gray: Are you convinced that what you have placed in here if it avoids challenge affects that.

Chairman McMahan: That's the reason I raised the issue – to me it would. I would like to recommend that we take this out. Do you all have any objection to us doing that. Can I hear a motion that we delete lines 42-44.

Representative Culp: So moved Mr. Chairman.

Chairman McMahan: Do I hear a second.

Representative Arnold: Second

Chairman McMahan: All in favor say aye – any opposed – ayes have it.

Representative Gray: Mr. Chairman, what is the effect for removing that language.

Chairman McMahan: My understanding is that if we approve this Plan, and this Plan is accepted by the Court – by removing this language – this Plan would now apply for 1998 and 2000. Now, if someone has a different opinion, please speak up. I think if we have gone through the exercise to do a new Plan – why would we want to go back to the other one and have to go through another appeal. Any other questions. Does that satisfy you Representative Gray.

Representative Gray: Yes Sir.

Chairman McMahan: Representative Hunter.

Representative Hunter: Mr. Chairman, I would move that this Committee give a favorable report to this Committee Bill – we don't have anything – there is no Committee substitute – no original Bill to give an unfavorable report to – so I guess the motion is just a favorable report and recommendation to the House as this Committee's Bill on the Congressional Redistricting.

Chairman McMahan: Thank you very much for introduction to the House. Do I hear a second.

Representative Bowie: Second.

Chairman McMahan: All in favor please raise your hand – all opposed – the Bill passes. All those in favor please raise your hand again – we probably should record the vote – all opposed – the Bill passes 16 in favor – 5 opposed. The Bill passes. Thank you very much. Anything else. Yes Sir -- Representative Culp.

Representative Culp: What is the date when the Courts approve or disapprove of this.

Chairman McMahan: We have to submit it by Friday. I think there are three working days – did that not get changed – didn't you all ask for three working days.

Tiare Smiley: We submit it Friday and then the Plaintiffs have three days to object – we have three days to counter their objections. Then the Court will decide whether to accept it – it goes to Justice the 22nd – and everything takes place by July 1.

Chairman McMahan: Representative Fitch's hand is up first.

Representative Fitch: My hand is not up because it was stuck from voting no – I move to adjourn.

Chairman McMahan: We stand adjourned. Thank you.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:20 p.m.



W. Edwin McMahan, Chairman



Sharon Cram, Committee Clerk

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
EASTERN DIVISION.

FILED

No. 4:96-CV-104-BO(3)

MARTIN CROMARITE, THOMAS)
CHANDLER MUSE, GLENNES DODGE)
WEEKS, R.O. EVERETT, J.H.)
FROELICH, JAMES RONALD)
LINVILLE, and SUSAN HARDAWAY,)

Plaintiffs,)

v.)

JAMES B. HUNT, JR., Governor)
of the State of North)
Carolina; DENNIS A. WICKER,)
Lieutenant Governor of the)
State of North Carolina;)
HAROLD J. BRUBAKER, Speaker of)
the North Carolina House of)
Representatives; ELAINE)
MARSHALL, Secretary of the)
State of North Carolina;)
LARRY LEAKE, member of the)
State Board of Elections;)
S. KATHERINE BURNETTE, member)
of the State Board of)
Elections; FAIGER BLACKWELL,)
member of the State Board of)
Elections; DOROTHY PRESSER,)
member of the State Board of)
Elections; and JUNE K.)
YOUNGBLOOD, member of the)
State Board of Elections, in)
their Official Capacities, and)
THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE)
BOARDS OF ELECTIONS, an)
official agency of the State)
of North Carolina,)

Defendants.)

APR 14 1998

DAVID W. DANIEL, CLERK
U. S. DISTRICT COURT
E. DIST. NO. CAR.

MEMORANDUMOPINION

This matter is before the Court on the Plaintiffs' Motions for Preliminary Injunction and for Summary Judgment, and on the Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment. The underlying action challenges the congressional redistricting plan enacted by the

General Assembly of the State of North Carolina on March 31, 1997, contending that it violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, and relying on the line of cases represented by Shaw v. Hunt, 517 U.S. 899, 116 S. Ct. 1894, 135 L.Ed.2d 207 (1996) ("Shaw II"), and Miller v. Johnson, 515 U.S. 900, 904, 115 S. Ct. 2475, 2482, 132 L.Ed.2d 762 (1995).

Following a hearing in this matter on March 31, 1998, the Court took the parties' motions under advisement and thereafter issued an Order and Permanent Injunction (1) finding that the Twelfth Congressional District under the 1997 North Carolina Congressional Redistricting Plan is unconstitutional, and granting Plaintiffs' Motion for Summary Judgment as to the Twelfth Congressional District; (2) granting Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Injunction and granting Plaintiffs' request, as contained in its Complaint, for a Permanent Injunction, thereby enjoining Defendants from conducting any primary or general election for congressional offices under the redistricting plan enacted as 1997 N.C. Session Laws, Chapter 11; and (3) ordering that the parties file a written submission addressing an appropriate time period within which the North Carolina General Assembly may be allowed the opportunity to correct the constitutional defects in the 1997 Congressional Redistricting Plan, and to present a proposed election schedule to follow redistricting which provides for a primary election process culminating in a general congressional election to be held on Tuesday, November 3, 1998, the date of the previously scheduled

general election.

That Order was issued on April 3, 1998, by a majority of the three-judge panel. Circuit Judge Sam J. Ervin, III, dissented. Defendants filed a Motion for a Stay of the April 3 Order, which was denied by this Court by Order dated April 6, 1998. Defendants also appealed the April 3 Order to the Supreme Court, and the appeal is still pending in that Court. This Memorandum and Opinion refers to that Order, and shall be the opinion of the Court.

BACKGROUND

In Shaw II the United States Supreme Court held that the Twelfth Congressional District created by the 1992 Congressional Redistricting Plan (hereinafter, the "1992 plan") had been race-based and could not survive the required "strict scrutiny. 517 U.S. 899, 116 S. Ct. 1894. The five plaintiffs in Shaw lacked standing to attack the other majority-minority district (the First Congressional District under the 1992 plan) because they were not registered voters in the district. Id.

Soon after the Supreme Court ruled in Shaw II, three residents of Tarboro, North Carolina, filed the original Complaint in this action on July 3, 1996. These original Plaintiffs resided in the First Congressional District (alternatively, "District 1") as it existed under North Carolina's 1992 plan. The Plaintiffs charged that the First Congressional District violated their rights to equal protection under the United States Constitution because race predominated in

the drawing of the District. The action was stayed pending resolution of remand proceedings in Shaw v. Hunt, and on July 9, 1996, the same three Tarboro residents joined the Plaintiffs in Shaw in filing an Amended Complaint in that case, similarly challenging District 1.

By Order dated September 12, 1997, the three-judge panel in Shaw approved a congressional redistricting plan enacted on March 31, 1997, by the General Assembly as a remedy for the constitutional violation found by the Supreme Court to exist in the Twelfth Congressional District (alternatively, "District 12"). The Shaw three-judge panel also dismissed without prejudice, as moot, the plaintiffs' claim that the First Congressional District in the 1992 plan was unconstitutional. Although it was a final order, the September 12, 1997, decision of the Shaw three-judge panel was not preclusive of the instant cause of action, as the panel was not presented with a continuing challenge to the redistricting plan.¹

¹ In its final Memorandum Opinion, the three-judge panel in Shaw, noted that there was "no substantive challenge to the [1997] plan by any party to this action," and closed by explicitly "noting the limited basis of the approval of the plan that we are empowered to give in the context of this litigation. It is limited by the dimensions of this civil action as that is defined by the parties and the claims properly before us. Here, that means that we only approve the plan as an adequate remedy for the specific violation of the individual equal protection rights of those plaintiffs who successfully challenged the legislature's creation of former District 12. Our approval thus does not—cannot—run beyond the plan's remedial adequacy with respect to those parties and the equal protection violation found as to former District 12." Shaw v. Hunt, No. 92-202-CIV-5-BR, at 8 (E.D.N.C. Sept. 12, 1997).

On October 17, 1997, this Court dissolved the stay previously entered in this matter. On the same day, two of the original three Plaintiffs, along with four residents of District 12, filed an amended Complaint challenging the 1997 remedial congressional redistricting plan (the "1997 plan"), and seeking a declaration that the First and Twelfth Congressional Districts in the 1997 plan are unconstitutional racial gerrymanders. The three-judge panel was designated by order of Chief Judge Wilkinsion of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, dated January 23, 1998. The Plaintiffs moved for a preliminary injunction on January 30, 1998, and for summary judgment on February 5, 1998. The Defendants filed their instant summary judgment motion on March 2, 1998, and a hearing on these motions was held on March 31, 1998.

FACTS

The North Carolina General Assembly convened in regular session on January 29, 1997, and formed redistricting committees to address the defects found in the 1992 plan. These newly formed House and Senate Committees aimed to identify a plan which would cure the constitutional defects and receive the support of a majority of the members of the General Assembly. Affidavit of Senator Roy A. Cooper, III ("Cooper Aff.") ¶3. In forming a workable plan, the committees were guided by two avowed goals: (1) curing the constitutional defects of the 1992 plan by assuring that race was not the predominant factor in the new plan, and (2) drawing the plan to maintain the existing partisan

balance in the State's congressional delegation. Cooper Aff. ¶¶5, 8, 10, 14; Affidavit of Gary O. Bartlett, Executive Secretary-Director of the State Board of Elections ("Bartlett Aff."), Vol. I Commentary at 9-10.

To achieve the second goal, the redistricting committees draw the new plan (1) to avoid placing two incumbents in the same district and (2) to preserve the partisan core of the existing districts to the extent consistent with the goal of curing the defects in the old plan. Cooper Aff. ¶14. The plan as enacted reflects these directives: no two incumbent Congressmen reside in the same district, and each district retains at least 60% of the population of the old district. Cooper Aff. ¶8, Affidavit of Representative W. Edwin McMahan ("McMahan Aff.") ¶7.

I. The Twelfth Congressional District

District 12 is one of the six predominantly Democratic districts established by the 1997 plan to maintain the 6-6 partisan division in North Carolina's congressional delegation. District 12 is not a majority-minority district,² but 46.67 percent of its total population is African-American. Bartlett Aff., Vol. I Commentary at 10 and 11. District 12 is composed of six counties, all of them split in the 1997 plan. The racial composition of the parts of the six sub-divided counties assigned

² The Twelfth is not a majority-minority district as measured by any of three possible criteria. African-Americans constitute 47 percent of the total population of District 12, 43 percent of the voting age population of the District, and 46 percent of the registered voters in the District. Peterson Aff., at 8.

to District 12 include three with parts over 50 percent African-American, and three in which the African-American percentage is under 50 percent. Declaration of Ronald E. Webber ("Webber Dec.") ¶18. However, almost 75 percent of the total population in District 12 comes from the three county parts which are majority African-American in population: Mecklenburg, Forsyth, and Guilford counties. Id. The other three county parts (Davidson, Iredell, and Rowan) have narrow corridors which pick up as many African-Americans as are needed for the district to reach its ideal size.³ Id.

Where Forsyth County was split, 72.9 percent of the total population of Forsyth County allocated to District 12 is African-American, while only 11.1 percent of its total population assigned to neighboring District 5 is African-American. Id. ¶20. Similarly, Mecklenburg County is split so 51.9 percent of its total population allocated to District 12 is African-American, while only 7.2 percent of the total population assigned to adjoining District 9 is African-American.

A similar pattern emerges when analyzing the cities and towns split between District 12 and its surrounding districts: the four largest cities assigned to District 12 are split along racial lines. Id. ¶23. For example, where the City of Charlotte is split between District 12 and adjacent District 9, 59.47

³ An equitably populated congressional district in North Carolina needs a total population of about 552,386 persons using 1990 Census data. Weber Dec. ¶39.

percent of the population assigned to District 12 is African-American, while only 8.12 percent of the Charlotte population assigned to District 9 is African-American. Affidavit of Martin B. McGee ("McGee Aff."), Ex. L. And where the City of Greensboro is split, 55.58 percent of the population assigned to District 12 is African-American, while only 10.70 percent of the population assigned to District 6 is African-American. Id.

An analysis of the voting precincts immediately surrounding District 12 reveals that the legislature did not simply create a majority Democratic district amidst surrounding Republican precincts. For example, around the Southwest edge of District 12 (in Mecklenburg County), the legislature included within the district's borders several precincts with racial compositions of 40 to 100 percent African-American; while excluding from the district voting precincts with less than 35 percent African-American population, but heavily Democratic voting registrations. Among Mecklenburg County precincts which are immediately adjacent to District 12, but not inside it, are precincts with 58.818 percent of voters registered as Democrats, and precincts that are 56.464 percent Democratic, 54.213 percent Democratic, 59.135 percent Democratic, 59.225 percent Democratic, 54.498 percent Democratic, 59.098 percent Democratic, 55.72 percent Democratic, 54.595 percent Democratic, 54.271 percent Democratic, 63.452 percent Democratic, and 59.453 percent Democratic. Id., Ex. P. Similarly, Forsyth County precincts that are immediately adjacent to, but not inside, District 12 include precincts with 57.371

percent Democratic registration, 65.253 percent Democratic registration, 65.747 percent Democratic registration, 65.747 percent Democratic registration, 76 percent Democratic registration, 55.057 percent Democratic registration, 55.907 percent Democratic registration, 56.782 percent Democratic registration, 55.836 percent Democratic registration, and 60.113 percent Democratic registration. Id., Ex. O. Finally, District 12 was drawn to exclude precincts with 59.679 percent Democratic registration, 61.86 percent Democratic registration, 58.145 percent Democratic registration, 62.324 percent Democratic registration, 60.209 percent Democratic registration, 56.739 percent Democratic registration, 66.22 percent Democratic registration, 57.273 percent Democratic registration, 55.172 percent Democratic registration, and 63.287 percent Democratic registration, all in Guilford County. Id., Ex. N.

On the North Carolina map, District 12 has an irregular shape and is barely contiguous in parts. Its Southwest corner lies in Mecklenburg County, very close to the South Carolina border, and includes parts of Charlotte. The District moves North through Rowan County and into Iredell County. There it turns West to pick up parts of the City of Statesville. More than 75 percent of the Statesville population that is included in District 12 is African-American, while only 18.88 percent of the population of Statesville excluded from District 12 is African-American. McGee Aff., Ex. L. From Statesville, the District moves East into Rowan County. There it dips to the South to

include Salisbury, before turning to the Northeast and entering Davidson County and the City of Thomasville. Over 41 percent of the populations of Salisbury and Thomasville that are included in District 12 are African-American, while only 15.39 and 9.55 percent, respectively, of those that are excluded from the District are African American. Id. The District makes a northwesterly incursion into Forsyth County to include parts of Winston-Salem, where 77.39 percent of the population within District 12 is African-American, and only 16.06 percent of the population left out is African-American. Id. The District moves to the East and narrows dramatically before opening up again to include the predominantly African-American parts of Greensboro, where the District ends.

Objective, numerical studies of the compactness of congressional districts are also available. In his report, "An Evaluation of North Carolina's 1998 Congressional Districts," Professor Gerald R. Webster, one of the Defendants' expert witnesses, presents statistical analyses of "comparator compactness indicators" for North Carolina's congressional districts under the 1997 plan. In measuring the districts'

dispersion compactness⁴ and perimeter compactness,⁵ Professor Webster offers two of the "most commonly recognized and applied" compactness indicators. Webster, at 13 (citing Pildes & Niemi, Expressive Harms, "Bizarre Districts," and Voting Rights: Evaluating Election-District Appearances After Shaw v. Reno, 92 Mich.L.Rev. 483, 571-573, table 6 (1993) (hereinafter, "Pildes & Niemi")); and see Bush v. Vera, 517 U.S. 952, —, 116 S. Ct. 1941, 1952, 135 L.Ed.2d 248 (1996) (citing Pildes & Niemi compactness factors as supporting evidence for holding three Texas congressional districts unconstitutional).

In discussing the relative normalcy of various compactness measures, Pildes and Niemi suggest that a "low" dispersion compactness measure would be equal to or less than 0.15. Pildes & Niemi, at 564. They suggest that a "low" perimeter compactness measure is equal to or less than 0.05. Id. North Carolina's Twelfth Congressional District under the 1997 plan has a dispersion compactness indicator of 0.109 and a perimeter compactness indicator of 0.041. Webster, at table 3. These

⁴ "Dispersion compactness" measures the geographic "dispersion" of a district. To calculate this a circle is circumscribed around a district. The reported coefficient is the proportion of the area of the circumscribed circle which is also included in the district. This measure ranges from 1.0 (most compact) to 0.0 (least compact). Webster, at 14.

⁵ "Perimeter compactness" is based upon the calculation of the district's perimeter. The reported coefficient is the proportion of the area in the district relative to a circle with the same perimeter. This measure ranges from 1.0 (most compact) to 0.0 (least compact). Webster, at 14. The equation used here is $((4 \times \pi) \times \text{Area of district}) + (\text{District's Perimeter}^2)$. Webster, at table 3.

figures are much lower than the mean compactness indicators for North Carolina's twelve congressional districts under the 1997 plan. The average dispersion compactness indicator for the State is 0.354, and the average perimeter compactness indicator is 0.192. Id. The next lowest dispersion compactness indicator after District 12 is the 0.206 in the Fifth Congressional District, and the next lowest perimeter compactness indicator is the First Congressional District's 0.107. Id.

II. The First Congressional District

District 1 is another predominantly Democratic district established by the 1997 plan. Unlike District 12, it is a majority-minority district, based on percentages of the total population of the District,⁶ as 50.27 percent of its total population is African-American. Id., Vol. I Commentary at 10. District 1 is composed of ten of the 22 counties split in drawing the statewide 12 district 1997 plan. Weber Dec. ¶16. Half of the twenty counties represented in District 1 are split. Id. Of the ten sub-divided counties assigned to District 1, four have parts with over 50 percent African-American population, four others have parts with over 40 percent African-American population, and two others have parts with over 30 percent African-American population. Id., ¶17.

In each of the ten counties that are split between District

⁶ While 50.27 percent of the total population of District 1 is African-American, only 46.54 percent of the voting age population is African-American, based on the 1990 census data. Bartlett Aff., Vol. I Commentary at 10.

1 and an adjacent district, the percent of the population that is African-American is higher inside the district than it is outside the district, but within the same county. Id., ¶19 and Table 2. The disparities are less significant than in the county splits involving District 12. Id., Table 2. For example, where Beaufort County is split between Districts 1 and 3, 37.7 percent of the total population of Beaufort County allocated to District 1 is African-American, while 22.9 percent of the total population of Beaufort County assigned to District 3 is African-American.

Similarly, nine of the 13 cities and towns split between District 1 and its neighboring districts are split along racial lines. Id., ¶22. For example, where the City of New Bern is split between District 1 and adjacent District 3, 48.27 percent of the population assigned to District 1 is African-American, while 24.49 percent of the New Bern population assigned to District 3 is African-American. McGee Aff., Ex. L.

Viewed on the North Carolina map, District 1 is not as irregular as District 12. In the North, it spans 151.2 miles across, from Roxboro, Person County, in the West, to Sunbury, Gates County, in the East. Affidavit of Dr. Alfred W. Stuart ("Stuart Aff."), table 1. It is shaped roughly like the state of Florida, although the protrusion to the South from its "panhandle" is only approximately 150 miles long (to Goldsboro, Wayne County, with two irregularities jutting into Jones, Craven, and Beaufort Counties. Cooper Aff., attachment. These irregularities surround the peninsular extension of the Third

Congressional District from the East, allowing the incumbent from the previous Third Congressional District to retain his residence within the boundaries of the same district, and avoiding placing two incumbents in District 1.

The "comparator compactness indicators" from District 1 are much closer to the North Carolina mean compactness indicators than are those from District 12. For example, District 1 has a dispersion compactness indicator of 0.317 and a perimeter compactness indicator of 0.107. Webster, at table 3. This dispersion compactness indicator is not significantly lower than the State's mean indicator of 0.354, and is higher than the dispersion compactness indicators of Districts 12 (0.109), 9 (0.292), and 5 (0.206). Id. It may be noted that Districts 5 and 9 are next to, and necessarily shaped by, District 12. District 1 has a perimeter compactness indicator of 0.107, which is lower than North Carolina's mean perimeter compactness indicator (0.192), but much higher than Pildes and Niemi's suggested "low" perimeter compactness indicator (0.05). District 1's perimeter compactness indicator is also much higher than that of District 12 (0.041). Id.

DISCUSSION

The Equal Protection Clause of the United States Constitution provides that no State "shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." U.S. Const. amend. 14, § 1. The United States Supreme Court explained in Miller v Johnson, 515 U.S., at 904, 115 S. Ct., at 2482, that

the central mandate of the Equal Protection Clause "is racial neutrality in governmental decisionmaking." Application of this mandate clearly prohibits purposeful discrimination between individuals on the basis of race. Shaw v. Reno, 509 U.S. 630, 642, 113 S. Ct. 2816, 2824, 125 L.Ed.2d 511 (1993) ("Shaw I") (citing Washington v. Davis, 426 U.S. 229, 239, 96 S. Ct. 2040, 2047, 48 L.Ed.2d 597 (1976)).

As the Supreme Court recognized, however, the use of this principle in "electoral districting is a most delicate task." Miller, 515 U.S., at 905, 115 S. Ct., at 2483. Analysis of suspect districts must begin from the premise that "[l]aws that explicitly distinguish between individuals on racial grounds fall within the core of [the Equal Protection Clause's] prohibition." Shaw I, 509 U.S., at 642, 113 S. Ct., at 2824. Beyond that, however, the Fourteenth Amendment's prohibition "extends not just to explicit racial classifications," Miller, 515 U.S., at 905, 115 S. Ct., at 2483, but also to laws, neutral on their face, but "unexplainable on grounds other than race," Arlington Heights v. Metropolitan Housing Development Corp., 429 U.S. 252, 266, 97 S. Ct. 555, 564, 50 L.Ed.2d 450 (1977).

In challenging the constitutionality of a State's districting plan, the "plaintiff bears the burden of proving the race-based motive and may do so either through 'circumstantial evidence of a district's shape and demographics' or through 'more direct evidence going to legislative purpose.'" Shaw II, 517 U.S., at —, 116 S. Ct., at 1900 (quoting Miller, 515 U.S., at

916, 115 S. Ct., at 2488). In the final analysis, the plaintiff must show "that race was the predominant factor motivating the legislature's decision to place a significant number of voters within or without a particular district." Id. (quoting Miller, 515 U.S., at 916, 115 S. Ct., at 2488).

Once a plaintiff demonstrates that race was the predominant factor in redistricting, the applicable standard of review of the new plan is "strict scrutiny." Thus, in Miller the Supreme Court held that strict scrutiny applies when race is the "predominant" consideration in drawing the district lines such that "the legislature subordinate[s] race-neutral districting principles . . . to racial considerations." 515 U.S., at 916, 115 S. Ct., at 2488. Under this standard of review, a State may escape censure while drawing racial distinctions only if it is pursuing a "compelling state interest." Shaw II, 517 U.S., at —, 116 S. Ct., at 1902.

However, "the means chosen to accomplish the State's asserted purpose must be specifically and narrowly framed to accomplish that purpose." Wygant v. Jackson Bd. of Ed., 476 U.S. 267, 280, 106 S. Ct. 1842, 1850, 90 L.Ed.2d 260 (1986) (opinion of Powell, J.). As the Supreme Court required in Shaw II, where a State's plan has been found to be a racial gerrymander, that State must now "show not only that its redistricting plan was in pursuit of a compelling state interest, but also that its districting legislation is narrowly tailored to achieve that compelling interest." 517 U.S., at —, 116 S. Ct., at 1902.

We are cognizant of the principle that "redistricting and reapportioning legislative bodies is a legislative task which the federal courts should make every effort not to preempt." Wise v. Lipscomb, 437 U.S. 535, 539, 98 S. Ct. 2493, 2497, 57 L.Ed.2d 411 (1978) (citations omitted). "A State should be given the opportunity to make its own redistricting decisions so long as that is practically possible and the State chooses to take the opportunity. When it does take the opportunity, the discretion of the federal court is limited except to the extent that the plan itself runs afoul of federal law." Lawyer v. Dep't of Justice, — U.S. —, —, 117 S. Ct. 2186, 2193, 138 L.Ed.2d 669 (1997) (internal citations omitted). Thus, when the federal courts declare an apportionment scheme unconstitutional—as the Supreme Court did in Shaw II—it is appropriate, "whenever practicable, to afford a reasonable opportunity for the legislature to meet constitutional requirements by adopting a substitute measure rather than for the federal court to devise and order into effect its own plan. The new legislative plan, if forthcoming, will then be the governing law unless it, too, is challenged and found to violate the Constitution." Wise, 437 U.S., at 540, 98 S. Ct., at 2497.

I. The Twelfth Congressional District

As noted above, the final decision of the three-judge panel in Shaw only approved the 1997 Congressional Redistricting Plan "as an adequate remedy for the specific violation of the individual equal protection rights of those plaintiffs who

successfully challenged the legislature's creation of former District 12." Shaw v. Hunt, No. 92-202-CIV-5-BR, at 8 (E.D.N.C. Sept. 12, 1997). In the instant case, we are faced with a ripe controversy as to the newly-configured Twelfth Congressional District. This panel must thus decide whether, as a matter of law, District 12 violates the equal protection rights of the Plaintiffs who live within the district and challenge its constitutionality.

In holding that District 12 under the 1992 plan was an unconstitutional racial gerrymander, the Supreme Court in Shaw II noted, "[n]o one looking at District 12 could reasonably suggest that the district contains a 'geographically compact' population of any race." 517 U.S., at —, 116 S. Ct., at 1906. The Shaw II Court thus struck the old District 12 as unconstitutional as a matter of law. In redrawing North Carolina's congressional districts in 1997 the General Assembly was, of course, aware that District 12 under the 1992 plan had been declared unconstitutional; curing the constitutional deficiencies was one of the legislature's declared goals for the redistricting process. Cooper Aff. ¶¶ 5, 8, 10, 14.

Defendants now argue that the changes in District 12 between the 1992 and 1997 plans are dramatic enough to cure it of its constitutional defects. They point to the fact that the new District 12 has lost nearly one-third (31.6 percent) of the population from the 1992 district and nearly three-fifths (58.4 percent) of the land. These numbers do not advance the

Defendants' argument or end the Court's inquiry. As Defendants themselves note, the Court's role is limited to determining "whether the proffered remedial plan is legally unacceptable because it violates anew constitutional or statutory voting rights-that is, whether it fails to meet the same standards applicable to an original challenge of a legislative plan in place." McGhee v. Granville County, 860 F.2d 110, 115 (4th Cir. 1988) (citing Upham v. Seamon, 456 U.S. 37, 42, 102 S. Ct. 1518, 1521, 71 L. Ed.2d 725 (1982)). A comparison of the 1992 District 12 and the present District is of limited value here. The issue in this case is whether District 12 in the present plan violates the equal protection rights of the voters residing within it.

In Shaw I, the Supreme Court described old District 12 as "unusually shaped. It is approximately 160 miles long and for much of its length, no wider than the [Interstate]-85 corridor. It winds in snake-like fashion through tobacco country, financial centers, and manufacturing areas until it gobbles in enough enclaves of black neighborhoods." 509 U.S., at 635-636, 113 S. Ct., at 2820-2821 (internal quotations omitted). Viewed without reference to District 12 under the 1992 plan, the new District 12 is also "unusually shaped." While its length has been shortened to approximately 95 miles, it still winds its way from Charlotte to Greensboro along the Interstate-85 corridor, making detours to pick up heavily African-American parts of cities such as Statesville, Salisbury, and Winston-Salem. It also connects communities not joined in a congressional district, other than in

the unconstitutional 1992 plan, since the whole of Western North Carolina was one district, nearly two hundred years ago. Pl.'s Brief Opp. Def.'s Mot. S.J., at 12.

As noted above, where cities and counties are split between District 12 and neighboring districts, the splits are exclusively along racial lines, and the parts of the divided cities and counties having a higher proportion of African-Americans are always included in District 12. Defendants argue that the Twelfth has been designed with politics and partisanship, not race, in mind. They describe the District as a "Democratic island in a Republican sea," and present expert evidence that political identification was the predominant factor determining the border of District 12. Affidavit of David W. ("Peterson Aff."), at 2. As the uncontroverted material facts demonstrate, however, the legislators excluded many heavily-Democratic precincts from District 12, even though those precincts immediately border the District. The common thread woven throughout the districting process is that the border of District 12 meanders to include nearly all of the precincts with African-American population proportions of over forty percent which lie between Charlotte and Greensboro, inclusive.

As noted above, objective measures of the compactness of District 12 under the 1997 plan reveal that it is still the most geographically scattered of North Carolina's congressional districts. When compared to other previously challenged and reconstituted congressional districts in North Carolina, Florida,

Georgia, Illinois, and Texas, District 12 does not fare well. The District's dispersion and perimeter compactness indicators (0.109 and 0.041, respectively) are lower than those values for North Carolina's District 1 (0.317 and 0.107 under the 1997 plan). Similarly, the District suffers in comparison to Florida's District 3 (0.136 and 0.05), Georgia's District 2 (0.541 and 0.411) and District 11 (0.444 and 0.259), Illinois' District 4 (0.193 and 0.026), and Texas District 18 (0.335 and 0.151), District 29 (0.384 and 0.178), and District 30 (0.383 and 0.180).

Rule 56(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides that summary judgment shall be granted if there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. The moving party must demonstrate the lack of a genuine issue of fact for trial, and if that burden is met, the party opposing the motion must show evidence of a genuine factual dispute. Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 324, 106 S. Ct. 2548, 2553, 91 L.Ed.2d 265 (1986).

Based on the uncontroverted material facts before it, the Court concludes that the General Assembly, in redistricting, used criteria with respect to District 12 that are facially race driven. District 12 was drawn to collect precincts with high racial identification rather than political identification. Further, the uncontroverted material facts demonstrate that precincts with higher partisan representation (that is, more heavily Democratic precincts) were bypassed in the drawing of

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District 12 and included in the surrounding congressional districts. The legislature disregarded traditional districting criteria such as contiguity, geographical integrity, community of interest, and compactness in drawing District 12 in North Carolina's 1997 plan. Instead, the General Assembly utilized race as the predominant factor in drawing the District, thus violating the rights to equal protection guaranteed in the Constitution to the citizens of District 12.⁷

To remedy these constitutional deficiencies, the North Carolina legislature must redraw the 1997 plan in such a way that it avoids the deprivation of the voters' equal protection rights not to be classified on the basis of race. This mandate of the Court leaves the General Assembly free, within its authority, to use other, proper factors in redrawing the 1997 plan. Among these factors, the legislature may consider traditional districting criteria, including incumbency considerations, to the extent consistent with curing the constitutional defects. See Shaw II, 517 U.S., at —, 116 S. Ct., at 1901 (describing "race-neutral, traditional districting criteria").

II. First Congressional District

Based on the record before us, the Plaintiff has failed to establish that there are no contested material issues of fact that would entitle Plaintiff to judgment as a matter of law as to

⁷ The Supreme Court has indicated that, when drawing congressional districts, race may not be used as a proxy for political characteristics. Vera v. Bush, 517 U.S. 952, —, 116 S. Ct. 1941, 1956, 135 L.Ed.2d 248 (1996).

District 1. The Court thus denies Plaintiffs' Motion for Summary Judgment as to that District. Conversely, neither has the Defendant established the absence of any contested material issue of fact with respect to the use of race as the predominant factor in the districting of District 1 such as would entitle Defendant to judgment as a matter of law.

CONCLUSION

Based on the Order of this Court entered on April 3, 1998, and the foregoing analysis, Defendants will be allowed the opportunity to correct the constitutional defects in the 1997 Congressional Redistricting Plan, in default of which the Court would undertake the task.

This Memorandum Opinion, like the Order to which it refers, is entered by a majority of the three-judge panel. Circuit Judge Sam J. Ervin, III, dissents.

This, the 14th day of April, 1998.

TERRENCE W. BOYLE
Chief United States District Judge
RICHARD L. VOORHEES
United States District Judge

By:


TERRENCE W. BOYLE
CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
EASTERN DIVISION

No. 4:96-CV-104-BO(3)

MARTIN CROMARTIE, THOMAS
CHANDLER MUSE, GLENNE DODGE
WEEKS, R.O. EVERETT, J.H.
ROELICH, JAMES RONALD
LINVILLE, and SUSAN HARDAWAY,

Plaintiffs,

v.

JAMES B. HUNT, JR., Governor
of the State of North Carolina;
et al.,

Defendants.

D I S S E N T

ERVIN, Circuit Judge, dissenting:

In Shaw v. Reno, the Supreme Court recognized a new cause of action in voting rights law -- that state legislatures could not subordinate traditional districting principles to racial considerations in drawing legislative districts without triggering strict scrutiny under the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. 509 U.S. 630 (1993) ("Shaw I"). Because the districting plan before us is fundamentally different from the plans struck down by the Court in Shaw I and its progeny, see Miller v. Johnson, 515 U.S. 900 (1995); Shaw v. Hunt, 517 U.S. 899, 135 L. Ed. 2d 207 (1996) ("Shaw II"); Bush v. Vera, 517 U.S. 952, 135 L. Ed. 2d 248 (1996), I do not believe that the Plaintiffs have proven any

violation of their right to the equal protection of the laws.

North Carolina's twelfth congressional district is not a majority-minority district, it was not created as a result of strong-arming by the U.S. Department of Justice, and, contrary to the majority's assertions, it is not so bizarre or unusual in shape that it cannot be explained by factors other than race. The Plaintiffs' evidence is not so convincing as to undermine the State's contention that the 1997 Plan was motivated by a desire to remedy the constitutional violations from the 1992 Plan, to preserve the even split between Republicans and Democrats in the North Carolina congressional delegation, and to protect incumbents by drawing the districts so that each incumbent resides in a separate district. Our acceptance of the State's proffered justifications, absent more rigorous proof by the Plaintiffs, is especially appropriate in this context, considering the deference that we are bound to accord state legislative decisions in questions of redistricting. Finally, I find it inconsistent to decide, as the majority has done today, that the General Assembly, while engaging in a state-wide redistricting process, was impermissibly influenced by predominantly racial considerations in the drawing of one district (the twelfth) while evidencing no such unconstitutional predilection in the other district under challenge (the first), or for that matter, any of North Carolina's other ten congressional districts. For these reasons, I must respectfully dissent.

I.

In order to prevail on a race-predominance claim, the Plaintiffs must show "that race was the predominant factor motivating the legislature's decision to place a significant number of voters within or without a particular district." Miller, 515 U.S. at 916. The principle that race cannot be the predominant factor in a legislature's redistricting calculus is simple. Applying that principle, on the other hand, is quite complex, because numerous factors influence a legislature's districting choices and no one factor may readily be identified as predominant.

In undertaking this analysis, it is crucial to note that in the matter of redistricting, courts owe substantial deference to the legislature, which is fulfilling "the most vital of local functions" and is entrusted with the "discretion to exercise the political judgment necessary to balance competing interests." Miller, 515 U.S. at 915. We presume the legislature acted in good faith absent a sufficient showing to the contrary. Id. A state's redistricting responsibility "should be accorded primacy to the extent possible when a federal court exercises remedial power." Lawyer v. Department of Justice, 138 L. Ed. 2d 669, 680 (1997).

While the majority and I appear to be in agreement on these general principles, the majority does not discuss the extent of the Plaintiffs' burden in proving a claim of racial gerrymandering. Concurring in Miller v. Johnson, Justice O'Connor emphasized that the plaintiff's burden in cases of this kind must be especially rigorous:

I understand the threshold standard the Court adopts . . . to be a demanding one. To invoke strict scrutiny, a plaintiff must show that the State has relied on race in substantial disregard of customary and traditional districting practices. . . . [A]pplication of the Court's standard helps achieve Shaw's basic objective of making extreme instances of gerrymandering subject to meaningful judicial review.

Miller, 515 U.S. at 928-29 (O'Connor, J., concurring) (emphasis added). This principle was recently developed by a three-judge panel that upheld Ohio's 1992 redistricting plan for its state legislature:

As we apply the threshold analysis developed by the Supreme Court in Shaw cases, we are mindful of the dangers that a low threshold (easily invoking strict scrutiny) poses for states. We therefore follow Justice O'Connor's lead in applying a demanding threshold that allows states some degree of latitude to consider race in drawing districts.

Quilter v. Voinovich, 981 F. Supp. 1032, 1044 (N.D. Ohio 1997), aff'd, 66 U.S.L.W. 3639 (U.S. Mar. 30, 1998) (No. 97-988).

The Court has recognized that legislatures often have "mixed motives" -- they may intend to draw majority-minority districts as well as to protect incumbents or to accommodate other traditional interests. Bush v. Vera, 135 L. Ed. 2d at 257. In such a case, courts must review extremely carefully the evidence presented in order to determine whether an impermissible racial motive predominated. A determination that a state has relied on race in substantial disregard of customary and traditional districting practices will trigger strict scrutiny, though strict scrutiny does not apply merely because redistricting is performed with consciousness of race. Id. Plaintiffs may show that race

predominated either through direct evidence of legislative intent or through circumstantial evidence, such as the extremely contorted nature of a district's shape and its racial demographics. Shaw II, 135 L. Ed. 2d at 218-219; Miller, 515 U.S. at 916.

The Plaintiffs have presented no direct evidence that the General Assembly's intent was to draw district lines based on race. In contrast to the redistricting plans at issue in North Carolina in Shaw II, in Texas in Bush v. Vera, and in Georgia in Miller v. Johnson, the 1997 Plan was not drawn with an articulated desire to maximize minority voting participation. In order to succeed on summary judgment, the Plaintiffs must therefore present circumstantial evidence that the State not only showed substantial disregard for traditional districting principles, but that the predominant factor in the legislature's decision to act as it did was race.

II.

The State has asserted that several criteria were more important than race in the General Assembly's creation of the 1997 Redistricting Plan. The General Assembly drew the 1997 Plan to remedy the constitutional violations in the 1992 Plan, to preserve North Carolina's partisan balance of six Republicans and six Democrats, and to avoid placing two incumbents in the same district. See Defendants' Br. in Support of Summary Judgment at 4-7 ("Defendants' Br."). In order to grant Plaintiffs the relief they seek, they must prove that the State has substantially disregarded

these proffered redistricting criteria, as well as other traditional districting criteria, in favor of race. I believe that the Plaintiffs have failed to meet this burden.

First and foremost, the districts at issue here are not majority-minority districts.¹ I find it of utmost importance that only 43.36% of the voting-age population in District 12 is African-American. This fact immediately distinguishes this case from the line of Supreme Court cases that have struck down racial gerrymandering in North Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas -- cases that define the equal protection inquiry in this area. The Court itself recognized this distinction when it recently upheld a Florida state senate district that was not a majority-minority district. See Lawyer, 138 L. Ed. 2d at 680 (upholding state senate district with 36.2% black voting-age population); see also Quilter v. Voinovich, 66 U.S.L.W. 3639 (U.S. Mar. 30, 1998) (No. 97-988) (affirming decision of three-judge panel that rejected a racial gerrymandering challenge to Ohio

¹ The Supreme Court has not articulated whether a district is designated majority-minority by reference to voting-age population, by reference to overall population, or by reference to voter registration. Voting-age population would seem to be the appropriate benchmark. All people of voting age have the capacity to influence elections, whereas those under voting age obviously cannot. Counting only registered voters would potentially undercount those with the potential to influence elections.

In District 12, 43.36% of the voting-age population is black, while 46.67% of the total population is black. In District 1, 46.87% of the voting-age population is black, while 50.27% of the total population is black. Under none of the possible criteria, then, can District 12 be considered a majority-minority district. District 1 can only be considered a majority-minority district with reference to total population. See Defendants' Br. at 6.

legislative districts that were not majority-minority).

In its racial composition, District 12 is no different from every one of North Carolina's other eleven congressional districts: the majority of the voting-age population in the district is white. While this may not be dispositive of the question whether race was the predominant factor in the legislature's redistricting plan, the fact that all of North Carolina's congressional districts are majority-white at the very least makes the Plaintiffs' burden, which is already quite high, even more onerous. Had the legislature been predominantly influenced by a desire to draw District 12 according to race, I suspect it would have created a district where more than 43% of the voting-age population was black. In part because District 12 is not a majority-minority district, I find no reason to credit the Plaintiffs' contention that race was the predominant factor in the legislature's decisions. This is especially true considering that the legislature has proffered several compelling, non-racial factors for its decision.

Second, this case is readily distinguishable from previous racial gerrymandering cases because the plan at issue is not the result of North Carolina's acquiescence to pressure from the U.S. Justice Department, acting under its Voting Rights Act preclearance authority. In previous cases in which the Court struck down challenged districts, the legislatures drew the challenged plans after their initial plans had been denied preclearance by the Department of Justice under its "black-maximization" policy. See

Miller, 515 U.S. at 921. For example, in Miller, the Court found that the creation of the unconstitutional district was in direct response to having had two previous plans denied preclearance by the Justice Department. See id. ("There is little doubt that the State's true interest in designing the Eleventh District was creating a third majority-minority district to satisfy the Justice Department's preclearance demands."). In Shaw II, the Court recognized that North Carolina decided to draw two majority-minority districts in response to the Justice Department's denial of preclearance to a previous plan. Shaw II, 135 L. Ed. 2d at 219 (noting that the "overriding purpose [of the redistricting plan] was to comply with the dictates of the Attorney General's Dec. 18, 1991 letter [denying preclearance to previous plan] and to create two congressional districts with effective black voting majorities") (quotation omitted).

In contrast, while the Department of Justice granted preclearance to the plan at issue in this case, the Department did not engage in the kind of browbeating that the Supreme Court has found offensive in previous racial gerrymandering cases. In the cases I have cited, the Court relied on this direct evidence, that the legislature was primarily motivated by race, to invoke strict scrutiny of the challenged districts. Unlike those cases, Plaintiffs have proffered neither direct nor circumstantial evidence that the General Assembly was pressured by the Department of Justice to maximize minority participation when it redrew the congressional districts in 1997. In the absence of such evidence,

I have little reason to believe that the State is less than candid in its averments to this court that race was not the predominant factor used by the legislature when crafting the 1997 redistricting plan.

In reaching its decision, the majority has relied heavily on evidence that District 12 could have been drawn to include more precincts where a majority of registered voters are Democrats, but that it was not so drawn, presumably for reasons that can be predominantly explained on no other basis but race. I cannot agree with the majority's interpretation of the evidence. The Plaintiffs, and the majority opinion, provide anecdotal evidence that certain precincts that border District 12, but were not included in that district, have a high number of voters that are registered Democrats. See supra at 8-9. This evidence does not take into account, however, that voters often do not vote in accordance with their registered party affiliation. The State has argued, and I see no reason to discredit their uncontroverted assertions, that the district lines were drawn based on votes for Democratic candidates in actual elections, rather than the number of registered voters. See Affidavit of Senator Roy A. Cooper, III ("Cooper Aff.") ¶8 ("election results were the principal factor which determined the location and configuration of all districts").

The majority's evidence also ignores the simple fact that the redistricting plan must comply with the equal protection principle of "one person, one vote." Every voter must go somewhere, yet all districts must remain relatively equal in population. Plaintiffs'

anecdotal evidence suggests that Democratic precincts could have been included in District 12 in certain areas, had the district only been enlarged to include those places. By necessity, however, the district would need to have been reduced in size in other places in order to accommodate the increase in the overall population in the district. Had the State drawn the lines in the manner that Plaintiffs' evidence implies it should have, it appears that the State simply would have traded a Democratic precinct in one part of the district for a Democratic precinct in another part. Perhaps such line-drawing would have satisfied the Plaintiffs' desire that District 12 contain more than a 57% white majority, but I do not agree with the majority that the Constitution requires it.

In contrast to Plaintiffs' anecdotal evidence (which is presented in an affidavit by Plaintiffs' counsel), the State has presented far more convincing evidence that race was not the predominant factor in the General Assembly's decision to draw District 12 as it has been drawn. See Affidavit of Dr. David W. Peterson ("Peterson Aff."). In his statistical analysis, Professor Peterson traveled the entire circumference of District 12, looking at both the party affiliation and racial composition of the precincts on either side of the district line. Based on an analysis of the entire district, Professor Peterson concluded that "the path taken by the boundary of the Twelfth District can be attributed to political considerations with at least as much statistical certainty as it can be attributed to racial considerations." Peterson Aff. ¶3. In other words, examining the

entire circumference of District 12, rather than relying on Plaintiffs' "pick and choose" examples, there is no statistical evidence to support the conclusion that race was the General Assembly's primary motive in drawing District 12.

Furthermore, the majority sees fit to ignore evidence demonstrating that not only did the legislature utilize traditional race-neutral districting principles in drawing the Twelfth District's lines, but that these principles predominated over any racial considerations. According to the Supreme Court, these "race-neutral" principles include, but are not limited to: compactness, contiguity, respect for political subdivisions or communities of interest, and incumbency protection. See Bush v. Vera, 135 L. Ed. 2d at 260; Miller, 515 U.S. at 916. The majority would apparently add "geographical integrity" to this list, although I am not clear what exactly they mean by that.² See supra at 22. Regardless of what is included on the list, however, the fact remains that the legislature relied more heavily on these neutral principles than on race when it chose the boundaries of District 12.

The compactness of District 12 is, admittedly, substantially less than what has been deemed to be "ideal" and is the least compact of all of North Carolina's twelve congressional districts.

²The term "geographical integrity" does not appear in any of the Supreme Court's voting rights cases, and the only lower court case that expressly uses the term, DeWitt v. Wilson, 856 F. Supp. 1409, 1411 (E.D. Cal. 1994), did so only because it was a standard set out in the state's constitution.

District 12 also was designed to join a clearly defined "community of interest" that has sprung up among the inner-cities and along the more urban areas abutting the interstate highways that are the backbone of the district. I do not see how anyone can argue that the citizens of, for example, the inner-city of Charlotte do not have more in common with citizens of the inner-cities of Statesville and Winston-Salem than with their fellow Mecklenburg county citizens who happen to reside in suburban or rural areas.

12

Congressman Watt's seat. See Cooper Aff. ¶10.

What I find to be the predominating factors in drawing the 1997 Plan, however, were the legislature's desire to maintain the 6-6 partisan balance in the House and to protect incumbents. See Cooper Aff. ¶8 (stating maintaining partisan balance was the principal factor driving redistricting). These are legitimate interests which have been upheld by the Supreme Court in previous voting rights cases, see, e.g., Bush v. Vera, 135 L. Ed. 2d at 260-61, and were proper concerns for the legislature here. As I noted before, the majority's decision to look only at the percentage of registered Democrats in analyzing the district's borders ignores the fact that registered Democrats are not compelled to vote for Democratic candidates and often do not. In drawing District 12, therefore, the legislature did not consider merely the number of registered Democrats, rather it looked also to the history of recent voting patterns in an attempt to design the districts to ensure that the partisan balance would remain stable. See Cooper Aff. ¶8; Peterson Aff. ¶21.

Finally, I find it highly unlikely, as the majority has found today, that the General Assembly acted with predominantly racial motives in its drawing of District 12, but did not act with the same motive in its drawing of District 1. The General Assembly considered the 1997 Redistricting Plan as a single, statewide proposal, and it makes little sense to me that the General Assembly would have been animated by predominantly racial motives with respect to the Twelfth District and not the First. This

inconsistency is even more apparent when one considers that the legislature placed more African-Americans in District 1 (46.54% of the voting-age population) than in District 12. Since we all agree that the Plaintiffs have failed to prove any equal protection violation with respect to the legislature's decision in drawing District 1, I find it unlikely that Plaintiffs' proof would demonstrate otherwise with regard to other aspects of the same redistricting plan.

III.

Not only do I disagree with the majority in their holding the Twelfth District unconstitutional, I believe that -- even if the Twelfth District is unconstitutional -- they are in error in enjoining the current election process, which is already substantially underway. The rationale for allowing elections to proceed after a court has declared them to be constitutionally infirm has been clearly articulated by the Supreme Court in Reynolds v. Sims, 377 U.S. 533, 585 (1964):

[O]nce a State's legislative apportionment scheme has been found to be unconstitutional, it would be the unusual case in which a court would be justified in not taking appropriate action to insure that no further elections are conducted under the invalid plan. However, under certain circumstances, such as where an impending election is imminent and a State's election machinery is already in progress, equitable considerations might justify a court in withholding the granting of immediately effective relief in a legislative apportionment case, even though the existing apportionment scheme was found invalid. In awarding or withholding immediate relief, a court is entitled to and should consider the proximity of a forthcoming election and the mechanics and complexities of state election

laws, and should act and rely upon general equitable principles. With respect to the timing of relief, a court can reasonably endeavor to avoid a disruption of the election process which might result from requiring precipitate changes that could make unreasonable or embarrassing demands on a State in adjusting to the requirements of the court's decree.

Weighing the equities here, it is clear that this is one of the "unusual" cases contemplated by Reynolds v. Sims and therefore an injunction should not be issued at this point in the election cycle.

On January 30, 1998, when the Plaintiffs filed their motion for a preliminary injunction to these elections, the deadline for candidates to file for the primary elections was only four days away. Voters had already contributed over \$3 million to the congressional candidates of their choice, and the candidates themselves had spent approximately \$1.5 million on their campaigns. See Second Affidavit of Gary O. Bartlett ("Bartlett Second Aff.") §14 (giving figures for the period from July 1 to December 31, 1997). Ballots have already been prepared, printed, and distributed. Absentee balloting for the primary elections began on March 16, 1998 and undoubtedly some voters have already cast their votes. The primary elections themselves are scheduled for May 5, only a few short weeks away. This court's injunction therefore wreaks havoc on an electoral process that is in full swing.

An injunction puts the North Carolina legislature on the horns of a dilemma. It may choose to run the May 1998 elections as scheduled for everything but the congressional primaries, and then spend millions of dollars scheduling a separate election for the

congressional primaries¹ -- an election for which few people are likely to make a special trip to the election booth. Or the State may decide to spend millions of dollars to reschedule the entire May election and affect hundreds of races for offices throughout the State. Forcing the State to choose between these two equally unpalatable choices is unreasonable.

In addition, the injunction will disrupt candidates' campaigning and voter contributions to those campaigns. Redrawing the Twelfth District's boundaries will inevitably change the boundaries of the surrounding districts, and the ripple effects of this redrawing may well affect many other districts in the State, as happened when the 1997 Plan supplanted the 1992 Plan. Congressional candidates cannot be certain whom they will represent or who their opponents will be until the districts are redrawn. Voters likewise will be unsure whether the candidates of their choice will end up in their district. Not only will contributions to candidates and campaigning by candidates be slowed, if not halted, while the redistricting takes place, but once the redistricting is completed, candidates and voters will have scant time to become acquainted with each other before elections take place. See McKee v. James, CV-97-C-2078-W (N.D. Ala. March 24, 1998) (refusing to enjoin elections even though qualifying date for primary had not yet passed because "[s]ome energy is already invested; some persons have declared their candidacy to represent

¹The cost of a single, statewide election, primary or general, is said to be \$4,300,000. See Bartlett Second Aff. ¶13.

a certain district...Even if redistricting were carried out today, it would disturb the expectations of candidates and their supporters, and it would disrupt the state's conduct of the primaries."); Smith v. Beasley, 946 F. Supp. 1174, 1212 (D.S.C. 1996) (refusing to issue injunction six weeks before general election when "[o]andidates have already spent significant time and money campaigning, and voters have begun to familiarize themselves with the candidates" because delay would disrupt elections unnecessarily and confuse voters). Accord Vera v. Richards, 861 F. Supp. 1304, 1351 (S.D. Tex. 1994), affirmed sub nom. Bush v. Vera, 135 L. Ed. 2d 245 (1996) (finding congressional districts unconstitutional eleven weeks before general elections but allowing them to proceed under unconstitutional apportionment plan). This will negatively affect the quality of the representation that citizens of North Carolina receive in Congress, and counsels against upsetting the current elections.

IV.

In its opinion, the majority concludes that neither the Plaintiffs nor the State has established the absence of a genuine issue of material fact that would entitle either party to judgment as a matter of law. See supra at 22-23. I believe that all material facts concerning the First District are uncontroverted -- this panel received the same evidence concerning District 1 as it did for District 12. If summary judgment is appropriate for District 12, I see no reason why District 1's constitutionality

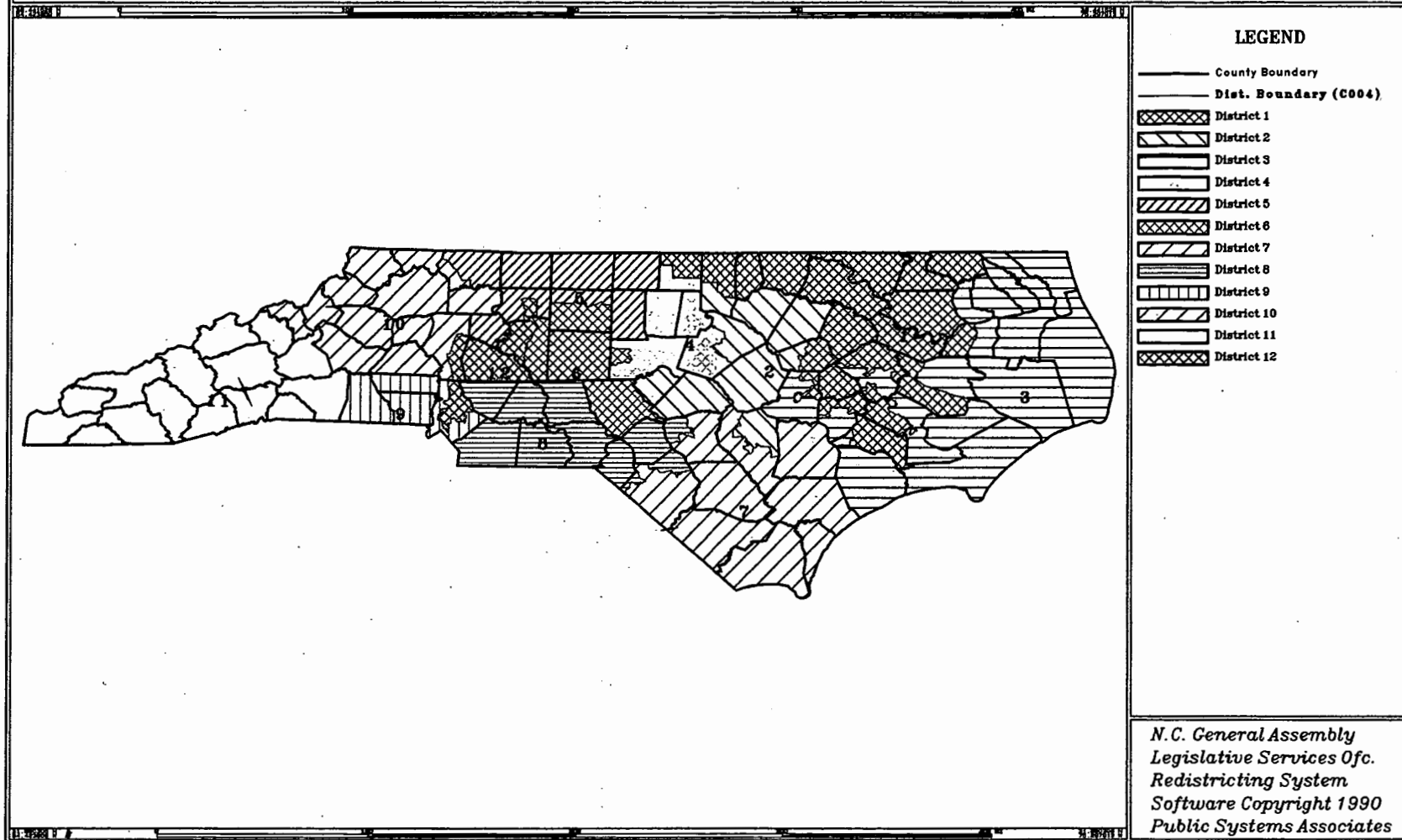
cannot be decided on summary judgment as well. The majority is simply wrong to require the State to establish the absence of an issue of material fact. See Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 325 (1986) ("[W]e do not think ... that the burden is on the party moving for summary judgment to produce evidence showing the absence of a genuine issue of material fact...."). Because I believe that the Plaintiffs have failed to demonstrate that the First Congressional District under the 1997 Congressional Restricting Plan is an unconstitutional classification based on race, I would grant the State's motion for summary judgment.

V.

I agree with the majority that Plaintiffs have failed to meet their burden on summary judgment as to District 1, although I would go further and grant the State's motion for summary judgment as to this district. I dissent from the majority's decision granting the Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment on District 12, and enjoining elections under the 1997 Plan. For the reasons stated above, I would grant the State's motion for summary judgment, finding that Plaintiffs have not proven a violation of their right to equal protection of the laws.

98 CONGRESSIONAL PLAN A

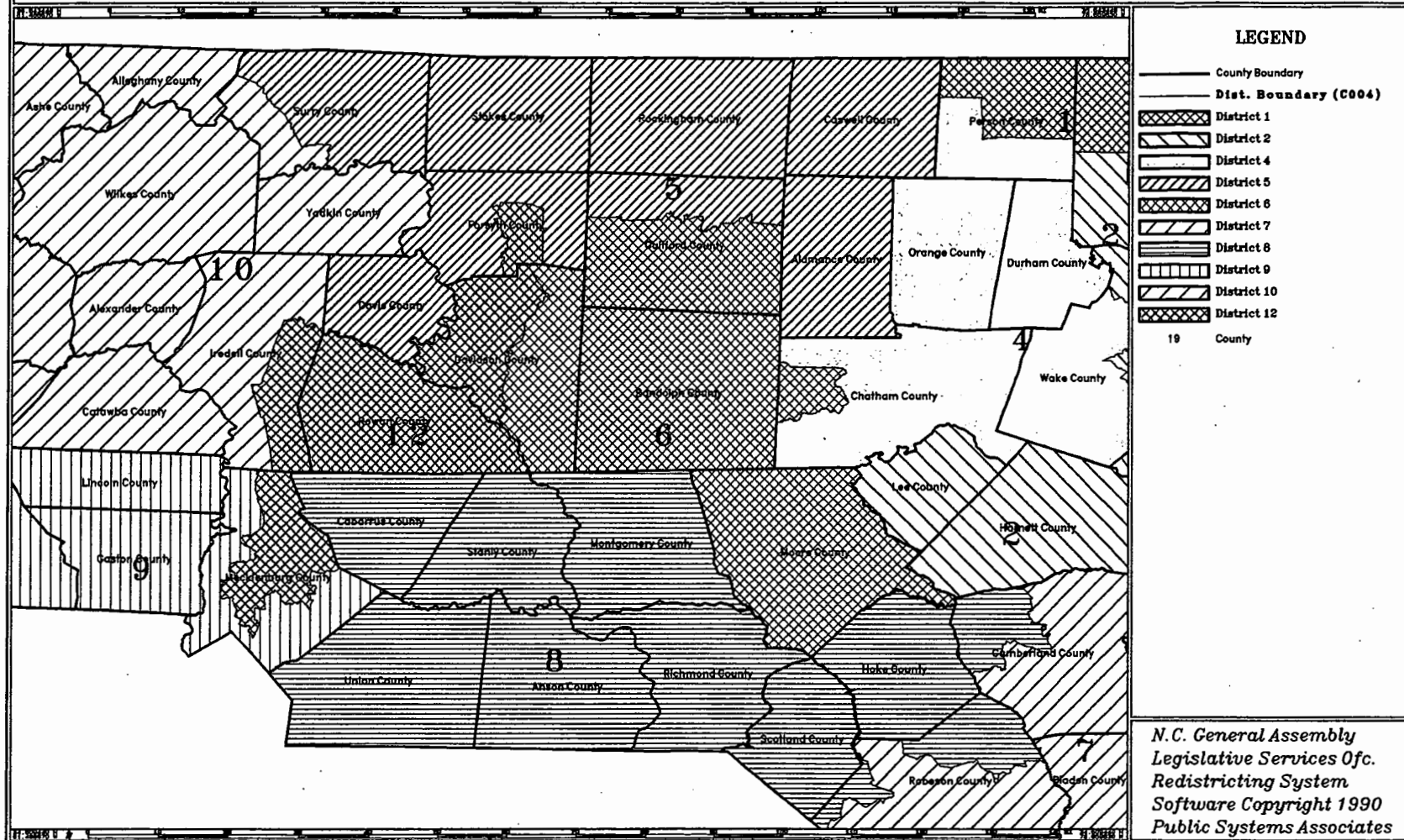
May 19, 1998



98 CONGRESSIONAL PLAN A

District 12 Area

May 19, 1998



**1997 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE REPORT - BILL INTRODUCTION**

The following report(s) from standing committee(s) is/are presented:

Representative Ed McMahan, for the Committee on Congressional Redistricting
(Committee Chair's Name) (Committee Name)

submits the following bill with a favorable report for introduction.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO DIVIDE NORTH CAROLINA INTO TWELVE
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

(FOR JOURNAL USE ONLY)

____ Pursuant to Rule 31(a), the bill is filed, assigned the number H. B. ____ and placed on the Calendar for
its ____ reading.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SESSION 1997

H

D

HOUSE DRH4176-RN(4.19)

Short Title: Congressional Redistricting.

(Public)

Sponsors: House Committee on Congressional Redistricting.

Referred to:

1 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
2 AN ACT TO DIVIDE NORTH CAROLINA INTO TWELVE CONGRESSIONAL
3 DISTRICTS.
4 The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:
5 Section 1. G.S. 163-201(a) reads as rewritten:
6 "(a) For the purpose of nominating and electing members of the House of
7 Representatives of the Congress of the United States in 1998 and every two years
8 thereafter, the State of North Carolina shall be divided into 12 districts as follows:
9 District 1: Beaufort County: Chocowinity township, Richland township,
10 Washington township: the remainder not in District 3; Bertie County, Craven County:
11 Epworth *, Cove City *, Dover *, Fort Barnwell *, First Ward *, Second Ward *,
12 Third Ward *, Fourth Ward *, Fifth Ward *, Clarks *, Country Club *, Rhems *: the
13 remainder not in District 3; Jasper *: Edgecombe County, Gates County, Granville
14 County: Antioch *, Corinth *, Oak Hill *, Credle *, East Oxford *, South Oxford *,
15 West Oxford Elementary *, Salem *, Sassafras Fork *, Walnut Grove *: Greene
16 County, Halifax County, Hertford County, Jones County: Beaver Creek *,
17 Chinquapin *, Cypress Creek *, Pollocksville *, Trenton *, White Oak *: Lenoir
18 County: Contentnea *, Institute *, Kinston #1 *, Kinston #2 *, Kinston #6 *,
19 Kinston #7 *, Kinston #8 *, Kinston #9 *, Moseley Hall *, Sandhill *, Vance *;
20 Martin County, Northampton County, Person County: Allensville, Cunningham-Chub
21 Lake, Holloway, Roxboro City # 4, Woodsdale, Roxboro City # 1, Roxboro City #
22 1A, Roxboro City # 2, Roxboro City # 3; Pitt County: Ayden East *, Belvoir *,
23 Bethel *, Carolina *, Falkland *, Fountain *, Grifton *, Grimesland *, Pactolus *,
24 Greenville #1 *, Greenville #2, Greenville #3 *, Greenville #4 *, Greenville #5
25 *, Greenville #6 *, Greenville #13 *, Greenville #2 Noncontiguous; Vance County,

- 1 Warren County, Washington County: Lees Mill *, Plymouth #1 *, Plymouth #2 *,
2 Plymouth #3 *; Wayne County: Goldsboro #1 *, Goldsboro #2 *, Goldsboro #3 *,
3 Goldsboro #5 *, Eureka *, Fremont *, Saulston *, Pinewood *; Wilson County:
4 Black Creek *, Gardners *, Saratoga *, Stantonsburg *, Toisnot *, Wilson A *,
5 Wilson B *, Wilson C *, Wilson E *, Wilson F *, Wilson G *, Wilson H *, Wilson I *,
6 Wilson M *, Wilson N *, Wilson Q *.
- 7 District 2: Franklin County, Granville County: Brassfield *, Butner *, Creedmoor
8 *, Tally Ho *; Harnett County, Johnston County, Lee County, Nash County, Sampson
9 County: Kitty Fork *, Keener *, Herring *, Newton Grove *, Northeast Clinton *,
10 Central Clinton *, East Clinton *, West Clinton *, Giddensville *, Turkey *,
11 Westbrook *; Wake County: Raleigh 01-01 *, Raleigh 01-02 *, Raleigh 01-03 *,
12 Raleigh 01-05 *, Raleigh 01-06 *, Raleigh 01-07 *, Raleigh 01-09 *, Raleigh 01-10 *,
13 Raleigh 01-12 *, Raleigh 01-13 *, Raleigh 01-14 *, Raleigh 01-18 *, Raleigh 01-19 *,
14 Raleigh 01-20 *, Raleigh 01-21 *, Raleigh 01-22 *, Raleigh 01-23 *, Raleigh 01-26 *,
15 Raleigh 01-27 *, Raleigh 01-28 *, Raleigh 01-31 *, Raleigh 01-34 *, Raleigh 01-35 *,
16 Raleigh 01-38 *, Raleigh 01-40 *, Raleigh 01-46 *, Bartons Creek #2 *, Little River
17 #1 *, Little River #2 *, Marks Creek #1 *, Marks Creek #2 *, Raleigh 01-27 Part,
18 Neuse #1 *, Neuse #2 *, New Light #1 *, New Light #2 *, St. Marys #1 *, St.
19 Marys #2 *, St. Matthews #1 *, St. Matthews #2 *, St. Matthews #3 *, St.
20 Matthews #4 *, Wake Forest #1 *, Wake Forest #2 *; Wilson County: Cross Roads
21 *, Old Fields *, Spring Hill *, Taylors *, Wilson D *, Wilson J *, Wilson K *, Wilson
22 L *, Wilson P *.
- 23 District 3: Beaufort County: Bath township, Long Acre township, Pantego
24 township, Washington township: Tract 9905: Block Group 5: Block 522A, Block
25 528A; Camden County, Carteret County: Carteret County; Chowan County, Craven
26 County: Ernul *, Vanceboro *, Bridgeton *, Truitt *, Harlowe *, Croatan *, Havelock
27 *, Grantham *, Sixth Ward *, Rhems *; Tract 9604: Block Group 7: Block 701, Block
28 702, Block 704; River Bend *, Trent Woods *, Woodrow *; Currituck County; Dare
29 County; Hyde County; Jones County: Tuckahoe *; Lenoir County: Falling Creek *,
30 Kinston #3 *, Kinston #4 *, Kinston #5 *, Neuse *, Pink Hill #1 *, Pink Hill #2
31 *, Southwest *, Trent #1 *, Trent #2 *, Woodlington *; Onslow County, Pamlico
32 County; Pasquotank County, Perquimans County, Pitt County: Arthur *, Ayden West
33 *, Chicod *, Farmville West *, Farmville East *, Simpson *, Swift Creek *,
34 Winterville West *, Winterville East *, Greenville #7 *, Greenville #8 *, Greenville
35 #9 *, Greenville #10 *, Greenville #11 *, Greenville #12 *; Tyrrell County,
36 Washington County: Scuppernong *, Skinnersville *; Wayne County: Brogden *, Mt.
37 Olive *, Buck Swamp *, Fork *, Grantham *, Great Swamp *, Goldsboro #4 *,
38 Indian Springs *, White Hall *, New Hope *, Pikeville *, Stoney Creek *.
- 39 District 4: Chatham County: Albright *, Bynum *, East Mann's Chapel *, West
40 Mann's Chapel *, Bennett *, Bonlee *, Harpers Crossroads *, Cape Fear *, East
41 Pittsboro *, West Pittsboro *, Goldston *, Hadley *, Haw River *, Hickory Mountain
42 *, New Hope *, Oakland *, East Williams *, West Williams *; Durham County,
43 Orange County, Person County: Bushy Fork, Flat River, Mt. Tirzah, Olive Hill,
44 Hurdle Mills; Wake County: Raleigh 01-04 *, Raleigh 01-11 *, Raleigh 01-15 *,

1 Raleigh 01-16 *, Raleigh 01-17 *, Raleigh 01-29 *, Raleigh 01-30 *, Raleigh 01-32 *,
 2 Raleigh 01-33 *, Raleigh 01-36 *, Raleigh 01-37 *, Raleigh 01-39 *, Raleigh 01-41 *,
 3 Raleigh 01-42 *, Raleigh 01-43 *, Raleigh 01-44 *, Raleigh 01-45 *, Bartons Creek #1
 4 *, Buckhorn *, Cary #1 *, Cary #2 *, Cary #3 *, Cary #4 *, Cary #5 *, Cary #6
 5 *, Cary #7 *, Cary #8 *, Cary #9 *, Cary #10 *, Cedar Fork *, Holly Springs *,
 6 House Creek #1 *, House Creek #2 *, House Creek #3 *, House Creek #4 *,
 7 House Creek #5 *, House Creek #6 *, Leesville #1 *, Leesville #2 *, Leesville #3
 8 *, Meredith *, Middle Creek #1 *, Middle Creek #2 *, Panther Branch *, St. Marys
 9 #3 *, St. Marys #4 *, St. Marys #5 *, St. Marys #6 *, St. Marys #7, Swift Creek
 10 #1 *, Swift Creek #2 *, Swift Creek #3 *, Swift Creek #4 *, White Oak #1 *,
 11 White Oak #2 *.

12 ~~District 5: Alamance County: Central Boone *, North Boone *, South Boone *,~~
 13 ~~West Boone *, Boone #5 *, East Burlington *, North Burlington *, South Burlington~~
 14 ~~*, West Burlington *, Burlington #5 *, Burlington #6 *, Burlington #7 *,~~
 15 ~~Burlington #8 *, Faucette *, East Graham *, North Graham *, West Graham *,~~
 16 ~~Graham #3 *, Haw River *, North Melville *, South Melville *, Morton *, Pleasant~~
 17 ~~Grove *, Alleghany County, Ashe County, Caswell County, Davie County, Forsyth~~
 18 ~~County: Abbotts Creek #1 *, Abbotts Creek #2 *, Abbotts Creek #3 *, Belews~~
 19 ~~Creek *, Bethania #1 *, Bethania #2 *, Bethania #3 *, Broadbay #1 *,~~
 20 ~~Clemmonsville #1 *, Clemmonsville #2 *, Clemmonsville #3 *, Kernersville #1 *,~~
 21 ~~Kernersville #2 *, Kernersville #3 *, Kernersville #4 *, Lewisville #1 *, Lewisville~~
 22 ~~#2 *, Lewisville #3 *, Middlefork #2 *, Middlefork #3 *, Old Richmond *, Old~~
 23 ~~Town #2 *, Old Town #3 *, Salem Chapel #1 *, Salem Chapel #2 *, South Fork~~
 24 ~~#2 *, South Fork #3 *, Vienna #1 *, Vienna #2 *, Vienna #3 *, Ardmore Baptist~~
 25 ~~Church *, Bethabara Moravian Church *, Bible Wesleyan Church *, Bishop~~
 26 ~~McGuinness *, Bolton Swimming Center *, Brown/Douglas Recreation *, Brunson~~
 27 ~~Elementary School *, Calvary Baptist Church *, Christ Moravian Church *, Country~~
 28 ~~Club Fire St. *, Covenant Presbyterian Church *, First Christian Church *, Forsyth~~
 29 ~~Teah W. Camp. *, Greek Orthodox Church *, Hanes Community Center *, Jefferson~~
 30 ~~Elementary School *, Latham Elementary School *, Messiah Moravian Church *,~~
 31 ~~Miller Park Recreation Center *, Mt. Tabor High School *, New Hope United~~
 32 ~~Methodist Church *, Old Town Presbyterian Church *, Parkland High School *,~~
 33 ~~Parkway United Church *, Philo Middle School *, Polo Park Recreation Center *,~~
 34 ~~Reynolds High School Gym *, Sherwood Forest Elementary School *, South Fork~~
 35 ~~Elem School *, St. Anne's Episcopal Church *, Summit School *, Trinity United~~
 36 ~~Methodist Church *, Whitaker Elementary School *, Rockingham County, Stokes~~
 37 ~~County, Surry County.~~

38 District 5: Alamance County, Caswell County, Davie County, Davie County;
 39 Forsyth County: Abbotts Creek #1 *, Abbotts Creek #2 *, Abbotts Creek #3 *,
 40 Belews Creek *, Bethania #1 *, Bethania #2 *, Bethania #3 *, Clemmonsville #1
 41 *, Clemmonsville #2 *, Clemmonsville #3 *, Kernersville #1 *, Kernersville #2 *,
 42 Kernersville #3 *, Kernersville #4 *, Lewisville #1 *, Lewisville #2 *, Lewisville
 43 #3 *, Old Richmond *, Old Town #2 *, Old Town #3 *, Salem Chapel #1 *,
 44 Salem Chapel #2 *, South Fork #2 *, South Fork #3 *, Vienna #1 *, Vienna #2

1 *. Vienna #3 *. Ardmore Baptist Church *. Bethabara Moravian Church *. Bible
 2 Wesleyan Church *. Bishop McGuinness *. Bolton Swimming Center *.
 3 Brown/Douglas Recreation *. Brunson Elementary School *. Calvary Baptist Church
 4 *. Christ Moravian Church *. Country Club Fire St. *. First Christian Church *.
 5 Forsyth Tech W. Camp *. Greek Orthodox Church *. Hanes Community Center *.
 6 Jefferson Elementary School *. Latham Elementary School *. Messiah Moravian
 7 Church *. Miller Park Recreation Center *. Mt. Tabor High School *. New Hope
 8 United Methodist Church *. Old Town Presbyterian Church *. Parkland High School
 9 *. Parkway United Church *. Polo Park Recreation Center *. Reynolds High School
 10 Gym *. Sherwood Forest Elementary School *. South Fork Elem School *. St.
 11 Anne's Episcopal Church *. Summit School *. Trinity United Methodist Church *.
 12 Whitaker Elementary School *. Guilford County: Bruce *. North Center Grove *.
 13 South Center Grove *. North Madison *. South Madison *. North Monroe *. South
 14 Monroe *. Oak Ridge *. Stokesdale *. North Washington *. South Washington *.
 15 Rockingham County. Stokes County: Stokes County: Surry County: Dobson 1 *.
 16 Dobson 2 *. Dobson 3 *. Eldora *. Franklin *. Long Hill *. Mount Airy 1 *. Mount
 17 Airy 2 *. Mount Airy 4 *. Mount Airy 5 *. Mount Airy 6 *. Mount Airy 7 *. Mount
 18 Airy 8 *. Mount Airy 9 *. Pilot 1 *. Pilot 2 *. Rockford *. Shoals *. Siloam *.
 19 Stewarts Creek 1 *. Stewarts Creek 2 *. North Westfield *. South Westfield *.
 20 District 6: Alamance County: Albright *. Burlington #9 *. Coble *. South Graham
 21 *. Melville #3 *. North Newlin *. South Newlin *. Patterson *. North Thompson *.
 22 South Thompson *. Chatham County: North Siler City *. South Siler City *.
 23 Davidson County: Alleghany *. Central *. Holly Grove *. Liberty *. Cotton *.
 24 Southmont *. Denton *. Emmons *. Silver Valley *. Healing Springs *. Jackson Hill
 25 *. Lexington No. 1 *. Lexington No. 2 *. Ward No. 6 *. Welcome *. Silver Hill *.
 26 Thomasville No. 4 *. Thomasville No. 5 *. Thomasville No. 7 *. Thomasville No. 9 *.
 27 Thomasville No. 10 *. Guilford County: GB 10 *. GB 11 *. GB 12 *. GB 13 *. GB 14
 28 *. GB 16 *. GB 17 *. GB 20 *. GB 21 *. GB 22 *. GB 23 *. GB 27A *. GB 28 *.
 29 GB 31 *. GB 32 *. GB 34A *. GB 35A *. GB 37A *. GB 38 *. GB 39 *. GB 40A *.
 30 GB 41A *. GB 43 *. HP 04 *. HP 08 *. HP 09 *. HP 14 *. HP 16 *. HP 17 *. HP 18
 31 *. HP 20 *. HP 21 *. HP 23 *. HP 24 *. Bruce *. North Center Grove *. South Center
 32 Grove *. Clay *. Deep River *. Fentress 1 *. Fentress 2 *. Friendship 1 *.
 33 Friendship 2 *. Gibsonville *. Whitsett *. Greene *. Jamestown 3 *. North Jefferson
 34 *. South Jefferson *. North Madison *. South Madison *. North Monroe *. South
 35 Monroe *. Oak Ridge *. Stokesdale *. South Sumner *. North Washington *. South
 36 Washington *. GB 27B *. GB 34B *. GB 35B *. GB 37B *. GB 40B *. GB 41B *.
 37 GIB G *. GB 24C *. GB 27C *. GB 35C *. Moore County: Moore County: Randolph
 38 County, Rowan County: Bradshaw *. Enochville *. Blackwelder Park *. Bostian
 39 School *. N. China Grove *. S. China Grove *. East Kannapolis *. West Kannapolis
 40 *. East Landis *. West Landis *. Barnhardt Mill *. Rockwell *. Bostian Crossroads *.
 41 Faith, Faith Nonecontiguous, Loeke *. Sumner *. Morgan I *. Morgan II *. Mt. Ulla *.
 42 Gold Knob *. Granite Quarry *. Hatters Shop *. Milford Hills *. Trading Ford, West
 43 Ward II *. Trading Ford Nonecontiguous A, Steele *.

- 1 District 6: Chatham County: North Siler City *, South Siler City *: Davidson
2 County: Abbotts Creek *, Alleghany *, Central *, Holly Grove *, Liberty *, Denton
3 *, Emmons *, Silver Valley *, Healing Springs *, Jackson Hill *, Silver Hill *
4 Thomasville No. 1 *, Thomasville No. 2 *, Thomasville No. 3 *, Thomasville No. 4 *
5 Thomasville No. 5 *, Thomasville No. 7 *, Thomasville No. 8 *, Thomasville No. 9 *
6 Thomasville No. 10 *: Guilford County: GB-01 *, GB-02 *, GB-03 *, GB-04 *, GB-05
7 *, GB-06 *, GB-07 *, GB-08 *, GB-09 *, GB-10 *, GB-11 *, GB-12 *, GB-13 *, GB-
8 14 *, GB-15 *, GB-16 *, GB-17 *, GB-18 *, GB-19 *, GB-20 *, GB-21 *, GB-22 *
9 GB-23 *, GB-24A *, GB-25 *, GB-26A *, GB-27A *, GB-28 *, GB-29 *, GB-30 *
10 GB-31 *, GB-32 *, GB-33 *, GB-34A *, GB-35A *, GB-36 *, GB-37A *, GB-38 *
11 GB-39 *, GB-40A *, GB-41A *, GB-42 *, GB-43 *, GB-44 *, GB-45 *, HP-01 *, HP-
12 02 *, HP-03 *, HP-04 *, HP-05 *, HP-06 *, HP-07 *, HP-08 *, HP-09 *, HP-10 *, HP-
13 11 *, HP-12 *, HP-13 *, HP-14 *, HP-15 *, HP-16 *, HP-17 *, HP-18 *, HP-19 *, HP-
14 20 *, HP-21 *, HP-22 *, HP-23 *, HP-24 *, Clay *, Deep River *, Fentress-1 *
15 Fentress-2 *, Friendship-1 *, Friendship-2 *, Gibsonville *, Whitsett *, Greene *
16 Jamestown-1 *, Jamestown-2 *, Jamestown-3 *, North Jefferson *, South Jefferson *
17 North Sumner *, South Sumner *, GB-24B *, GB-26B *, GB-27B *, GB-34B *, GB-
18 35B *, GB-37B *, GB-40B *, GB-41B *, GIB-G *, GB-24C *, GB-27C *, GB-35C *;
19 Moore County: Randolph County.
20 District 7: Bladen County; Brunswick County; Columbus County; Cumberland
21 County: Beaver Dam *, Black River *, Linden *, Long Hill *, Cedar Creek *, Judson
22 *, Stedman *, Cross Creek #1 *, Cross Creek #3 *, Cross Creek #4 *, Cross Creek
23 #7 *, Cross Creek #8 *, Cross Creek #10 *, Cross Creek #11 *, Cross Creek #12
24 *, Cross Creek #14 *, Cross Creek #15 *, Cross Creek #18 *, Cross Creek #20 *,
25 Cross Creek #22 *, Cross Creek #23 *, Cross Creek #24 *, Cross Creek #2 *,
26 Eastover *, Vander *, Wade *, Alderman *, Sherwood *, Pearces Mill #2 *, Pearces
27 Mill #3 *, Pearces Mill #4 *, Cumberland #1 *, Cumberland #2 *, Hope Mills #1
28 *, Hope Mills #2 *, Montclair *, Seventy First #2 *, Seventy First #3 *: Duplin
29 County, New Hanover County, Pender County, Robeson County: Alfordsville *, Back
30 Swamp *, Britts *, Burnt Swamp *, Fairmont #1 *, Fairmont #2 *, Gaddys *, East
31 Howellsville *, West Howellsville *, Lumberton #1 *, Lumberton #2 *, Lumberton
32 #3 *, Lumberton #4 *, Lumberton #5 *, Lumberton #6 *, Lumberton #7 *,
33 Lumberton #8 *, Orrum *, North Pembroke *, South Pembroke *, Philadelphus *,
34 Raft Swamp *, Rowland *, Saddletree *, Smiths *, Smyrna *, Sterlings *, Thompson
35 *, Union *, Whitehouse *, Wishart *: Sampson County: Clement *, Harrells *,
36 Salemburg *, Ingold *, Autryville *, Roseboro *, Mingo *, Plainview *, Southwest
37 Clinton *, Rowan *, Garland *, Lakewood *.
38 District 8: Anson County, Cabarrus County, Cumberland County: Westarea *,
39 Cross Creek #5 *, Cross Creek #6 *, Cross Creek #9 *, Cross Creek #13 *, Cross
40 Creek #16 *, Cross Creek #17 *, Cross Creek #19 *, Cross Creek #21,
41 Manchester *, Spring Lake *, Beaver Lake *, Brentwood *, Cottonade *, Morganton
42 Road #1 *, Morganton Road #2 *, Seventy First #1 *: Hoke County, Montgomery
43 County; Richmond County, Robeson County: Lumber Bridge *, Maxton *, Parkton *,

- 1 Red Springs #1 *, Red Springs #2 *, Rennert *, Shannon *, North St. Pauls *,
 2 South St. Pauls *; Scotland County, Stanly County; Union County.
- 3 ~~District 9: Cleveland County, Gaston County, Mecklenburg County: Charlotte Pet.~~
 4 ~~1 *, Charlotte Pet. 4, Charlotte Pet. 5 *, Charlotte Pet. 6 *, Charlotte Pet. 7 *,~~
 5 ~~Charlotte Pet. 8 *, Charlotte Pet. 10 *, Charlotte Pet. 18 *, Charlotte Pet. 19 *,~~
 6 ~~Charlotte Pet. 20 *, Charlotte Pet. 21 *, Charlotte Pet. 32 *, Charlotte Pet. 33 *,~~
 7 ~~Charlotte Pet. 34 *, Charlotte Pet. 35 *, Charlotte Pet. 36 *, Charlotte Pet. 37 *,~~
 8 ~~Charlotte Pet. 38 *, Charlotte Pet. 45 *, Charlotte Pet. 47 *, Charlotte Pet. 48 *,~~
 9 ~~Charlotte Pet. 49 *, Charlotte Pet. 50 *, Charlotte Pet. 51 *, Charlotte Pet. 57 *,~~
 10 ~~Charlotte Pet. 58 *, Charlotte Pet. 59 *, Charlotte Pet. 62 *, Charlotte Pet. 63 *,~~
 11 ~~Charlotte Pet. 64 *, Charlotte Pet. 65 *, Charlotte Pet. 66 *, Charlotte Pet. 67 *,~~
 12 ~~Charlotte Pet. 68 *, Charlotte Pet. 69 *, Charlotte Pet. 70 *, Charlotte Pet. 71 *,~~
 13 ~~Charlotte Pet. 72 *, Charlotte Pet. 73 *, Charlotte Pet. 74 *, Charlotte Pet. 75 *,~~
 14 ~~Charlotte Pet. 76 *, Charlotte Pet. 77 *: Tract 0058.06: Block Group 1: Block 113;~~
 15 ~~Tract 0059.03: Block Group 3: Block 340A, Block 340B, Block 341A, Block 341B,~~
 16 ~~Block 342, Block 344A, Block 344B, Block 345, Block 346, Block 347, Block 348,~~
 17 ~~Block 349, Block 350, Block 351, Block 352, Block 353, Block 354, Block 355, Block~~
 18 ~~356, Block 357, Block 361; Charlotte Pet. 79 *, Charlotte Pet. 80 *, Charlotte Pet. 83~~
 19 ~~*, Charlotte Pet. 84 *, Charlotte Pet. 85 *, Charlotte Pet. 86 *, Charlotte Pet. 87 *,~~
 20 ~~Charlotte Pet. 88 *, Charlotte Pet. 89 *, Charlotte Pet. 90 *, Charlotte Pet. 91,~~
 21 ~~Charlotte Pet. 92 *, Charlotte Pet. 93 *, Charlotte Pet. 94 *, Charlotte Pet. 95 *,~~
 22 ~~Charlotte Pet. 96 *, BER *, CCK *, CO1 *, LEM *, LC1 - North, MA1 *, MA2 *,~~
 23 ~~MA3 *, MA4 *, Charlotte Pet. 102, MH1 *, MH2 *, MH3 *, OAK, PC1 *, PC2 *,~~
 24 ~~PVL *, PR1, PR2, PR3, Charlotte Pet. 93 Part, SC1, SC2, Charlotte Pet. 100 *.~~
- 25 District 9: Cleveland County, Gaston County, Lincoln County, Mecklenburg
 26 County: Charlotte Pct. 1 *, Charlotte Pct. 4, Charlotte Pct. 8 *, Charlotte Pct. 18 *
 27 Charlotte Pct. 19 *, Charlotte Pct. 20 *, Charlotte Pct. 32 *, Charlotte Pct. 36 *
 28 Charlotte Pct. 47 *, Charlotte Pct. 48 *, Charlotte Pct. 49 *, Charlotte Pct. 50 *
 29 Charlotte Pct. 57 *, Charlotte Pct. 58 *, Charlotte Pct. 59 *, Charlotte Pct. 62 *
 30 Charlotte Pct. 64 *, Charlotte Pct. 65 *, Charlotte Pct. 66 *, Charlotte Pct. 67 *
 31 Charlotte Pct. 68 *, Charlotte Pct. 69 *, Charlotte Pct. 70 *, Charlotte Pct. 71 *
 32 Charlotte Pct. 72 *, Charlotte Pct. 73 *, Charlotte Pct. 74 *, Charlotte Pct. 75 *
 33 Charlotte Pct. 76 *, Charlotte Pct. 77 *: Tract 0058.06: Block Group 1: Block 113;
 34 Tract 0059.03: Block Group 3: Block 340A, Block 340B, Block 341A, Block 341B,
 35 Block 342, Block 344A, Block 344B, Block 345, Block 346, Block 347, Block 348,
 36 Block 349, Block 350, Block 351, Block 352, Block 353, Block 354, Block 355, Block
 37 356, Block 357, Block 361; Charlotte Pct. 79 *, Charlotte Pct. 80 *, Charlotte Pct. 83
 38 *, Charlotte Pct. 85 *, Charlotte Pct. 86 *, Charlotte Pct. 87 *, Charlotte Pct. 88 *
 39 Charlotte Pct. 89 *, Charlotte Pct. 90 *, Charlotte Pct. 91, Charlotte Pct. 92 *
 40 Charlotte Pct. 93 *, Charlotte Pct. 94 *, Charlotte Pct. 95 *, Charlotte Pct. 96 *, BER
 41 *, CCK *, CO1 *, LEM *, LC1 - North, MA1 *, MA2 *, MA3 *, MA4 *, Charlotte
 42 Pct. 102, MH1 *, MH2 *, MH3 *, OAK, PC1 *, PC2 *, PVL *, PR1, PR2, PR3,
 43 Charlotte Pct. 93 Part, SC1, SC2, Charlotte Pct. 100 *.

- 1 ~~District 10: Alexander County; Avery County; Burke County; Caldwell County;~~
2 ~~Catawba County; Iredell County; Bethany *, Concord *, Davidson *, Eagle Mills *,~~
3 ~~Fallstown *, New Hope *, Olin *, Sharpesburg *, Shiloh *, Statesville #1 *,~~
4 ~~Statesville #2 *, Statesville #4 *, Statesville #5 *, Turnersburg *, Union Grove *,~~
5 ~~Lincoln County; Mitchell County; Watauga County; Wilkes County; Yadkin County.~~
6 District 10: Alexander County; Alleghany County; Ashe County; Avery County;
7 Burke County; Caldwell County; Catawba County; Iredell County; Bethany *,
8 Concord *, Davidson *, Eagle Mills *, Fallstown *, New Hope *, Olin *, Sharpesburg
9 *, Shiloh *, Statesville #1 *, Statesville #2 *, Statesville #3 *, Statesville #4 *,
10 Statesville #5 *, Statesville #6 *, Turnersburg *, Union Grove *; Mitchell County;
11 Surry County; Bryan *, Elkin 1 *, Elkin 2 *, Elkin 3 *, Marsh *; Watauga County;
12 Wilkes County; Yadkin County.
13 District 11: Buncombe County; Cherokee County; Clay County; Graham County;
14 Haywood County; Henderson County; Jackson County; McDowell County; Macon
15 County; Madison County; Polk County; Rutherford County; Swain County;
16 Transylvania County; Yancey County.
17 ~~District 12: Davidson County: Abbotts Creek *, Arcadia *, Boone *, Hampton *,~~
18 ~~Lexington No. 3 *, Lexington No. 4 *, Ward No. 1 *, Ward No. 2 *, Ward No. 3 *,~~
19 ~~Ward No. 4 *, Ward No. 5 *, Midway *, Reeds *, Tyro *, Reedy Creek *,~~
20 ~~Thomasville No. 1 *, Thomasville No. 2 *, Thomasville No. 3 *, Thomasville No. 8 *,~~
21 ~~Yadkin College *; Forsyth County: Broadbay #2 *, Ashley Middle School *, Carver~~
22 ~~High School *, East Winston Library *, Easton Elementary School *, Forest Hill Fire~~
23 ~~Station *, Forest Pk. Elementary School *, 14th Street Recreation Center *, Happy~~
24 ~~Hill Recreation Center *, Hill Middle School *, Kennedy Middle School *, Lowrance~~
25 ~~Middle School *, M. L. King Recreation Center *, Memorial Coliseum *, Mineral~~
26 ~~Springs F. St *, Mt. Sinai Church *, St. Andrews United Methodist *, Trinity~~
27 ~~Moravian Church *, Winston Lake Family YMCA *, Guilford County: GB-01 *,~~
28 ~~GB-02 *, GB-03 *, GB-04 *, GB-05 *, GB-06 *, GB-07 *, GB-08 *, GB-09 *, GB-15~~
29 ~~*, GB-18 *, GB-19 *, GB-24A *, GB-25 *, GB-26A *, GB-29 *, GB-30 *, GB-33 *,~~
30 ~~GB-36 *, GB-42 *, GB-44 *, GB-45 *, HP-01 *, HP-02 *, HP-03 *, HP-05 *, HP-06 *,~~
31 ~~HP-07 *, HP-10 *, HP-11 *, HP-12 *, HP-13 *, HP-15 *, HP-19 *, HP-22 *,~~
32 ~~Jamestown-1 *, Jamestown-2 *, North Sumner *, GB-24B *, GB-26B *, Iredell~~
33 ~~County: Barringer *, Chambersburg *, Coddle Creek #1 *, Coddle Creek #2 *,~~
34 ~~Coddle Creek #3 *, Coddle Creek #4 *, Cool Springs *, Statesville #3 *,~~
35 ~~Statesville #6 *; Mecklenburg County: Charlotte Pet. 2 *, Charlotte Pet. 3, Charlotte~~
36 ~~Pet. 9 *, Charlotte Pet. 11 *, Charlotte Pet. 12 *, Charlotte Pet. 13 *, Charlotte Pet. 14~~
37 ~~*, Charlotte Pet. 15 *, Charlotte Pet. 16 *, Charlotte Pet. 17 *, Charlotte Pet. 22 *,~~
38 ~~Charlotte Pet. 23 *, Charlotte Pet. 24 *, Charlotte Pet. 25 *, Charlotte Pet. 26 *,~~
39 ~~Charlotte Pet. 27 *, Charlotte Pet. 28 *, Charlotte Pet. 29 *, Charlotte Pet. 30 *,~~
40 ~~Charlotte Pet. 31 *, Charlotte Pet. 39 *, Charlotte Pet. 40 *, Charlotte Pet. 41 *,~~
41 ~~Charlotte Pet. 42 *, Charlotte Pet. 43 *, Charlotte Pet. 44 *, Charlotte Pet. 46 *,~~
42 ~~Charlotte Pet. 52 *, Charlotte Pet. 53 *, Charlotte Pet. 54 *, Charlotte Pet. 55 *,~~
43 ~~Charlotte Pet. 56 *, Charlotte Pet. 60, Charlotte Pet. 61 *, Charlotte Pet. 77 *; the~~
44 ~~remainder not in District 9; Charlotte Pet. 78 *, Charlotte Pet. 81 *, Charlotte Pet. 82~~

~~1 * , Charlotte Pct. 97 * , Charlotte Pct. 98 * , COR * , CO2 * , DAV * , HUN * , LC2 , LC1~~
~~2 South , MC1 , MC2 , Charlotte Pct. 16 Part , MC1 part , XMC2 Noncontiguous ,~~
~~3 Charlotte Pct. 104 , Charlotte Pct. 105 ; Rowan County : Cleveland * , Franklin * , East~~
~~4 Spencer * , Spencer * , West Innes * , East Ward I * , East Ward II * , North Ward I * ,~~
~~5 North Ward II * , South Ward * , West Ward I * , West Ward III * , Scotch Irish * ,~~
~~6 Unity * .~~
~~7 District 12 : Davidson County : Arcadia * , Boone * , Cotton * , Southmont * ,~~
~~8 Hampton * , Lexington No. 1 * , Lexington No. 2 * , Lexington No. 3 * , Lexington No.~~
~~9 4 * , Ward No. 1 * , Ward No. 2 * , Ward No. 3 * , Ward No. 4 * , Ward No. 5 * , Ward~~
~~10 No. 6 * , Welcome * , Midway * , Reeds * , Tyro * , Reedy Creek * , Yadkin College * ,~~
~~11 Forsyth County : Broadbay #1 * , Broadbay #2 * , Middlefork #2 * , Middlefork #3~~
~~12 * , Ashley Middle School * , Carver High School * , Covenant Presbyterian Church * ,~~
~~13 East Winston Library * , Easton Elementary School * , Forest Hill Fire Station * ,~~
~~14 Forest Pk. Elementary School * , 14th Street Recreation Center * , Happy Hill~~
~~15 Recreation Center * , Hill Middle School * , Kennedy Middle School * , Lowrance~~
~~16 Middle School * , M. L. King Recreation Center * , Memorial Coliseum * , Mineral~~
~~17 Springs F. St * , Mt. Sinai Church * , Philo Middle School * , St. Andrews United~~
~~18 Methodist * , Trinity Moravian Church * , Winston Lake Family YMCA * ; Iredell~~
~~19 County : Barringer * , Chambersburg * , Coddle Creek #1 * , Coddle Creek #2 * ,~~
~~20 Coddle Creek #3 * , Coddle Creek #4 * , Cool Springs * ; Mecklenburg County :~~
~~21 Charlotte Pct. 2 * , Charlotte Pct. 3 , Charlotte Pct. 5 * , Charlotte Pct. 6 * , Charlotte~~
~~22 Pct. 7 * , Charlotte Pct. 9 * , Charlotte Pct. 10 * , Charlotte Pct. 11 * , Charlotte Pct. 12~~
~~23 * , Charlotte Pct. 13 * , Charlotte Pct. 14 * , Charlotte Pct. 15 * , Charlotte Pct. 16 * ,~~
~~24 Charlotte Pct. 17 * , Charlotte Pct. 21 * , Charlotte Pct. 22 * , Charlotte Pct. 23 * ,~~
~~25 Charlotte Pct. 24 * , Charlotte Pct. 25 * , Charlotte Pct. 26 * , Charlotte Pct. 27 * ,~~
~~26 Charlotte Pct. 28 * , Charlotte Pct. 29 * , Charlotte Pct. 30 * , Charlotte Pct. 31 * ,~~
~~27 Charlotte Pct. 33 * , Charlotte Pct. 34 * , Charlotte Pct. 35 * , Charlotte Pct. 37 * ,~~
~~28 Charlotte Pct. 38 * , Charlotte Pct. 39 * , Charlotte Pct. 40 * , Charlotte Pct. 41 * ,~~
~~29 Charlotte Pct. 42 * , Charlotte Pct. 43 * , Charlotte Pct. 44 * , Charlotte Pct. 45 * ,~~
~~30 Charlotte Pct. 46 * , Charlotte Pct. 51 * , Charlotte Pct. 52 * , Charlotte Pct. 53 * ,~~
~~31 Charlotte Pct. 54 * , Charlotte Pct. 55 * , Charlotte Pct. 56 * , Charlotte Pct. 60 ,~~
~~32 Charlotte Pct. 61 * , Charlotte Pct. 63 * , Charlotte Pct. 77 * ; Tract 0038.04 : Block~~
~~33 Group 2 ; Tract 0058.06 : Block Group 1 ; Block 101 , Block 102 , Block 103 , Block 104 ,~~
~~34 Block 105 , Block 106A , Block 107 , Block 108A , Block 109 , Block 110 , Block 111A ,~~
~~35 Block 124A , Block 125 , Block 126 , Block 127 , Block 128A , Block 128B , Block 129 ,~~
~~36 Block 130 ; Tract 0059.03 : Block Group 3 ; Block 301 , Block 302 , Block 303 , Block~~
~~37 304 , Block 343 , Block 386 , Block 387 ; Charlotte Pct. 78 * , Charlotte Pct. 81 * ,~~
~~38 Charlotte Pct. 82 * , Charlotte Pct. 84 * , Charlotte Pct. 97 * , Charlotte Pct. 98 * , COR~~
~~39 * , CO2 * , DAV * , HUN * , LC2 , LC1 - South , MC1 , MC2 , Charlotte Pct. 16 Part ,~~
~~40 MC1 part , XMC2 Noncontiguous , Charlotte Pct. 104 , Charlotte Pct. 105 ; Rowan~~
~~41 County ."~~

Section 2. This act is effective when it becomes law.



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May 19, 1998

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the House Committee on Redistricting

FROM: Linwood Jones, Staff Counsel *LJ*

RE: 98 CONGRESSIONAL PLAN A

Attached please find maps, a statistical package, and a proposed bill for a proposed new congressional redistricting plan, 98 CONGRESSIONAL PLAN A. This plan is proposed in response to the recent decision of the three judge panel in *Cromartie v. Hunt*, declaring the 12th congressional district, as redrawn by the legislature in 1997, unconstitutional.

The following districts from the 1997 plan are changed by the new plan: Districts 5, 6, 9, 10, and 12. No other districts are changed.

Under the proposed plan, District 12 runs from Winston-Salem to Charlotte, picking up approximately 17,000 more persons in Forsyth County and 50,000 more persons in Mecklenburg County (compared to last year's plan). District 12 includes all of Rowan County and parts of Davidson and Iredell Counties. The District no longer goes into Guilford County.

District 9 adds Lincoln County to offset the loss of persons in Mecklenburg County. District 10 is similar to last year's plan except for the movement of Ashe, Alleghany, and part of Surry Counties from District 5 to District 10, the movement of Lincoln County to the 9th, and some changes in Iredell County.

District 5 now goes into northern Guilford County and all of Alamance County.

Please note that the population data in the attached reports is 1990 census data, the registration information is 1990 registration data, and the elections data is from elections in 1988 (Gardner/Rand and Lewis/Smith) and 1990 (Gantt/Helms).

DB: NORTH CAROLINA

District Statistics

Date: 5/19/98

Time: 11:09 a.m.

Page: 1

Plan: 98 CONGRESSIONAL PLAN A

Plan type: CONGRESSIONAL WITH 97 HOME SEATS

District Name	Number Members	Total Population	Ideal Population	District Variance	% District Variance
District 1	1	552,161	552,386	-225	-0.04%
District 2	1	552,152	552,386	-234	-0.04%
District 3	1	552,622	552,386	236	0.04%
District 4	1	551,842	552,386	-544	-0.10%
District 5	1	551,848	552,386	-538	-0.10%
District 6	1	552,415	552,386	29	0.01%
District 7	1	552,382	552,386	-4	0.00%
District 8	1	553,143	552,386	757	0.14%
District 9	1	552,424	552,386	38	0.01%
District 10	1	553,092	552,386	706	0.13%
District 11	1	552,089	552,386	-297	-0.05%
District 12	1	552,467	552,386	81	0.01%
Total	12	6,628,637	6,628,632	0	0.00%

PLANWIDE STATISTICS:

Range of populations: 551,842 to 553,143
Ratio range: 1.0024

Absolute range: -544 to 757
Absolute overall range: 1,301

Relative range: -0.10 to 0.14%
Relative overall range: 0.24%

Absolute mean deviation: 307.42
Relative mean deviation: 0.06%

Standard deviation: 399.4802

DB: NORTH CAROLINA

District Summary
Total Populations, All Ages
Plan: 98 CONGRESSIONAL PLAN A

Date: 5/19/98

Time: 11:09 a.m.

Page: 1

Plan type: CONGRESSIONAL WITH 97 HOME SEATS

District Name	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
District 1	552,161 100.00%	268,458 48.62%	277,565 50.27%	3,461 0.63%	1,238 0.22%	1,440 0.26%
District 2	552,152 100.00%	388,234 70.31%	154,108 27.91%	2,267 0.41%	4,183 0.76%	3,363 0.61%
District 3	552,622 100.00%	429,481 77.72%	109,358 19.79%	2,131 0.39%	5,625 1.02%	6,027 1.09%
District 4	551,842 100.00%	421,224 76.33%	116,006 21.02%	1,454 0.26%	10,770 1.95%	2,391 0.43%
District 5	551,848 100.00%	469,996 85.17%	76,638 13.89%	1,161 0.21%	2,450 0.44%	1,603 0.29%
District 6	552,415 100.00%	430,794 77.98%	113,427 20.53%	2,505 0.45%	4,241 0.77%	1,447 0.26%
District 7	552,382 100.00%	371,545 67.26%	133,985 24.26%	40,845 7.39%	2,791 0.51%	3,216 0.58%
District 8	553,143 100.00%	373,569 67.54%	153,396 27.73%	14,294 2.58%	5,541 1.00%	6,343 1.15%
District 9	552,424 100.00%	486,030 87.98%	58,438 10.58%	1,388 0.25%	5,371 0.97%	1,198 0.22%
District 10	553,092 100.00%	510,697 92.33%	37,583 6.80%	873 0.16%	2,380 0.43%	1,559 0.28%
District 11	552,089 100.00%	512,127 92.76%	29,276 5.30%	7,888 1.43%	1,838 0.33%	960 0.17%
District 12	552,467 100.00%	346,337 62.69%	196,549 35.58%	1,889 0.34%	5,738 1.04%	1,954 0.35%
Total	6,628,637 100.00%	5,008,492 75.56%	1,456,329 21.97%	80,156 1.21%	52,166 0.79%	31,501 0.48%

DB: NORTH CAROLINA

District Summary
Voting Age Populations
Plan: 98 CONGRESSIONAL PLAN A

Date: 5/19/98
Time: 11:09
Pa

Plan type: CONGRESSIONAL WITH 97 HOME SEATS

District Name	Total Vot. Age	Vot. Age White	Vot. Age Black	Vot. Age Am. Ind.	Vot. Age Asian/PI	Vot. Age Other
District 1	403,065 100.00%	211,273 52.42%	187,573 46.54%	2,450 0.61%	872 0.22%	955 0.24%
District 2	419,099 100.00%	303,740 72.47%	108,234 25.83%	1,649 0.39%	3,169 0.76%	2,307 0.55%
District 3	417,769 100.00%	330,971 79.22%	76,672 18.35%	1,657 0.40%	4,012 0.96%	4,457 1.07%
District 4	427,266 100.00%	332,013 77.71%	84,535 19.79%	1,118 0.26%	7,927 1.86%	1,673 0.39%
District 5	426,737 100.00%	367,521 86.12%	55,615 13.03%	861 0.20%	1,718 0.40%	1,023 0.24%
District 6	426,824 100.00%	339,863 79.63%	81,221 19.03%	1,819 0.43%	2,910 0.68%	1,012 0.24%
District 7	408,299 100.00%	287,254 70.35%	90,009 22.04%	26,816 6.57%	2,067 0.51%	2,153 0.53%
District 8	402,666 100.00%	283,487 70.40%	101,961 25.32%	9,096 2.26%	3,909 0.97%	4,200 1.04%
District 9	416,251 100.00%	371,553 89.26%	39,319 9.45%	1,009 0.24%	3,572 0.86%	801 0.19%
District 10	426,184 100.00%	396,840 93.11%	26,129 6.13%	664 0.16%	1,443 0.34%	1,108 0.26%
District 11	430,111 100.00%	402,639 93.61%	20,455 4.76%	5,159 1.20%	1,257 0.29%	601 0.14%
District 12	418,216 100.00%	275,409 65.85%	136,153 32.56%	1,370 0.33%	3,968 0.95%	1,316 0.31%
Total	5,022,487 100.00%	3,902,563 77.70%	1,007,876 20.07%	53,668 1.07%	36,824 0.73%	21,619 0.43%

DB: NORTH CAROLINA

District Summary

Date: 5/19/98

Registration

Time: 11:10 a.m.

Plan: 98 CONGRESSIONAL PLAN A

Page: 1

Plan type: CONGRESSIONAL WITH 97 HOME SEATS

District Name	Total Reg.	White Reg.	Black Reg.	Other Reg.	Dem. Reg.	Repub. Reg.
District 1	271,673 100.00%	148,208 54.55%	121,958 44.89%	1,491 0.55%	235,336 86.62%	31,393 11.56%
District 2	262,713 100.00%	197,138 75.04%	64,603 24.59%	972 0.37%	188,416 71.72%	63,567 24.20%
District 3	213,448 100.00%	177,975 83.38%	34,801 16.30%	688 0.32%	148,801 69.71%	54,152 25.37%
District 4	315,782 100.00%	255,728 80.98%	55,959 17.72%	4,095 1.30%	200,635 63.54%	86,394 27.36%
District 5	290,655 100.00%	255,898 88.04%	34,134 11.74%	623 0.21%	169,480 58.31%	103,142 35.49%
District 6	302,789 100.00%	241,483 79.75%	60,459 19.97%	847 0.28%	166,447 54.97%	116,292 38.41%
District 7	273,584 100.00%	193,592 70.76%	61,670 22.54%	18,322 6.70%	200,676 73.35%	63,969 23.38%
District 8	233,898 100.00%	170,879 73.06%	58,907 25.18%	4,112 1.76%	160,694 68.70%	61,417 26.26%
District 9	294,326 100.00%	267,631 90.93%	25,835 8.78%	860 0.29%	153,500 52.15%	119,770 40.69%
District 10	302,951 100.00%	285,988 94.40%	16,626 5.49%	335 0.11%	142,367 46.99%	140,992 46.54%
District 11	319,610 100.00%	304,158 95.17%	13,108 4.10%	2,344 0.73%	188,349 58.93%	111,979 35.04%
District 12	268,454 100.00%	179,100 66.72%	88,550 32.99%	807 0.30%	174,710 65.08%	78,752 29.34%
Total	3,349,883 100.00%	2,677,778 79.94%	636,610 19.00%	35,496 1.06%	2,129,411 63.57%	1,031,819 30.80%

DB: NORTH CAROLINA

District Summary
ElectionsDate: 5/19/98
Time: 11:10 a.m.
Pa

Plan: 98 CONGRESSIONAL PLAN A

Plan type: CONGRESSIONAL WITH 97 HOME SEATS

District Name	Senate Gantt	Senate Helms	Lt. Gov Rand	Lt. Gov Gardner	Court Lewis	Court Smith
District 1	84,590 53.28%	74,188 46.72%	97,349 61.83%	60,092 38.17%	101,516 69.66%	44,207 30.34%
District 2	77,449 47.00%	87,350 53.00%	82,802 51.02%	79,483 48.98%	80,919 54.34%	67,993 45.66%
District 3	53,362 41.53%	75,119 58.47%	62,499 46.85%	70,906 53.15%	65,828 53.48%	57,263 46.52%
District 4	116,953 58.79%	81,994 41.21%	104,429 53.36%	91,266 46.64%	91,593 52.33%	83,439 47.67%
District 5	68,536 38.38%	110,048 61.62%	84,789 45.11%	103,153 54.89%	78,140 45.82%	92,392 54.18%
District 6	80,468 45.87%	94,977 54.13%	82,722 47.17%	92,643 52.83%	72,587 44.01%	92,353 55.99%
District 7	75,154 48.26%	80,562 51.74%	91,897 57.23%	68,676 42.77%	87,320 58.70%	61,441 41.30%
District 8	64,574 47.40%	71,664 52.60%	76,221 55.44%	61,265 44.56%	69,792 55.29%	56,441 44.71%
District 9	76,502 42.98%	101,483 57.02%	72,569 40.62%	106,079 59.38%	61,819 38.52%	98,686 61.48%
District 10	70,730 37.95%	115,658 62.05%	80,234 40.77%	116,558 59.23%	75,520 39.93%	113,598 60.07%
District 11	86,212 45.93%	101,511 54.07%	94,396 47.13%	105,889 52.87%	91,924 48.91%	96,040 51.09%
District 12	96,411 59.43%	65,809 40.57%	85,248 55.04%	69,647 44.96%	76,123 54.10%	64,597 45.90%
Total	950,941 47.28%	1,060,363 52.72%	1,015,155 49.74%	1,025,657 50.26%	953,081 50.65%	928,451 49.35%

Plan type: CONGRESSIONAL WITH 97 HOME SEATS

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
District 1						
Beaufort County	23,714	14,659	8,948	11	37	59
Bertie County	20,388	7,790	12,531	46	14	7
Craven County	25,279	14,207	10,920	63	47	42
Edgecombe County	56,558	24,665	31,661	73	68	91
Gates County	9,305	5,101	4,180	8	13	3
Granville County	20,717	10,480	10,106	20	31	80
Greene County	15,384	8,748	6,521	16	6	94
Halifax County	55,516	26,009	27,586	1,711	145	65
Hertford County	22,523	9,214	12,970	228	94	17
Jones County	8,553	5,045	3,461	7	19	21
Lenoir County	31,016	11,887	18,959	28	68	74
Martin County	25,078	13,788	11,186	20	40	44
Northampton County	20,798	8,397	12,328	42	11	20
Person County	21,001	13,436	7,307	156	14	88
Pitt County	49,584	23,676	25,373	82	162	291
Vance County	38,892	21,146	17,512	69	60	105
Warren County	17,265	6,593	9,847	763	14	48
Washington County	10,750	5,499	5,207	2	29	13
Wayne County	36,323	17,110	18,781	67	266	99
Yamhill County	43,517	21,008	22,181	49	100	179
Total District 1	552,161	268,458	277,565	3,461	1,238	1,440
District 2						
Franklin County	36,414	23,288	12,843	74	63	146
Granville County	17,628	12,589	4,803	79	69	88
Harnett County	67,822	51,117	15,315	601	299	490
Johnston County	81,306	65,773	14,389	178	159	807
Lee County	41,374	31,216	9,401	169	191	397
Nash County	76,677	51,874	24,142	218	223	220
Sampson County	22,745	14,114	7,985	395	43	208
Wake County	185,642	118,648	62,515	532	3,059	891
Wilson County	22,544	19,615	2,715	21	77	116
Total District 2	552,152	388,234	154,108	2,267	4,183	3,363
District 3						
Beaufort County	18,569	14,290	4,246	17	11	5
Camden County	5,904	4,388	1,481	21	9	5
Carteret County	52,556	47,445	4,385	269	293	164
Chowan County	13,506	8,349	5,087	24	29	17
Craven County	56,334	44,453	10,196	256	718	711
Currituck County	13,736	12,051	1,545	66	51	23
Dare County	22,746	21,766	811	37	79	53
Hyde County	5,411	3,596	1,781	4	3	27

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Plan: 98 CONGRESSIONAL PLAN A

County Population by District
Total Populations, All Ages

Date: 5/19/98
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Plan type: CONGRESSIONAL WITH 97 HOME SEATS

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Jones County	861	642	216	1	0	2
Lenoir County	26,258	22,435	3,580	42	83	118
Onslow County	149,838	111,939	29,808	939	2,994	4,158
Pamlico County	11,372	8,362	2,951	33	20	6
Pasquotank County	31,298	19,403	11,583	59	184	69
Perquimans County	10,447	6,979	3,426	18	20	4
Pitt County	58,340	46,967	10,548	132	547	146
Tyrrell County	3,856	2,297	1,543	4	5	7
Washington County	3,247	2,057	1,159	11	6	14
Wayne County	68,343	52,062	15,012	198	573	498
Total District 3	552,622	429,481	109,358	2,131	5,625	6,027

District 4

Chatham County	29,239	22,800	6,112	101	57	169
Durham County	181,835	109,886	67,654	425	3,233	637
Orange County	93,851	75,871	14,893	286	2,361	440
Person County	9,179	7,304	1,799	25	1	50
Wake County	237,738	205,363	25,548	617	5,118	1,095
Total District 4	551,842	421,224	116,006	1,454	10,770	2,391

District 5

Alamance County	108,213	86,373	20,822	303	487	228
Caswell County	20,693	12,155	8,436	26	20	56
Davie County	27,859	25,194	2,482	86	53	44
Forsyth County	190,360	168,282	19,812	382	1,457	427
Guilford County	29,437	25,972	3,145	103	101	116
Rockingham County	86,064	67,893	17,548	149	190	284
Stokes County	37,223	34,917	2,069	52	79	106
Surry County	51,999	49,210	2,324	60	63	342
Total District 5	551,848	469,996	76,638	1,161	2,450	1,603

District 6

Chatham County	9,520	6,623	2,733	24	12	128
Davidson County	59,353	54,053	4,935	185	96	84
Guilford County	317,983	223,612	88,510	1,534	3,625	701
Moore County	59,013	47,464	10,882	309	150	208
Randolph County	106,546	99,042	6,367	453	358	326
Total District 6	552,415	430,794	113,427	2,505	4,241	1,447

District 7

Bladen County	28,663	16,926	11,199	464	30	
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Plan type: CONGRESSIONAL WITH 97 HOME SEATS

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Brunswick County	50,985	41,336	9,211	242	81	115
Columbus County	49,587	32,897	15,181	1,370	53	86
Cumberland County	127,913	94,213	27,363	3,082	1,697	1,558
Duplin County	39,995	25,927	13,259	104	47	658
New Hanover County	120,284	94,895	24,097	435	616	241
Pender County	28,855	19,828	8,770	76	44	137
Robeson County	81,548	29,364	17,204	34,591	191	198
Sampson County	24,552	16,159	7,701	481	32	179
Total District 7	552,382	371,545	133,985	40,845	2,791	3,216
District 8						
Anson County	23,474	12,264	11,106	69	27	8
Cabarrus County	98,935	85,286	12,853	313	375	108
Cumberland County	146,653	75,856	60,133	1,343	4,072	5,249
Hoke County	22,856	9,635	9,878	3,176	85	82
Montgomery County	23,346	16,773	6,001	92	150	330
Richmond County	44,518	30,816	12,869	502	195	136
Robeson County	23,631	8,622	8,981	5,920	48	60
Scotland County	33,754	19,025	12,176	2,430	83	40
Wayne County	51,765	45,269	5,972	155	249	120
Yamhill County	84,211	70,023	13,427	294	257	210
Total District 8	553,143	373,569	153,396	14,294	5,541	6,343
District 9						
Cleveland County	84,714	66,362	17,741	114	394	103
Gaston County	175,093	150,868	22,676	397	915	237
Lincoln County	50,319	45,710	4,108	120	172	210
Mecklenburg County	242,298	223,090	13,913	757	3,890	648
Total District 9	552,424	486,030	58,438	1,388	5,371	1,198
District 10						
Alexander County	27,544	25,667	1,673	52	49	103
Alleghany County	9,590	9,338	177	8	5	62
Ashe County	22,209	21,960	144	21	31	53
Avery County	14,867	14,596	158	23	23	67
Burke County	75,744	69,521	5,178	133	794	118
Caldwell County	70,709	66,506	3,881	105	111	106
Catawba County	118,412	106,370	10,689	232	830	291
Iredell County	63,046	52,161	10,317	124	219	225
Mitchell County	14,433	14,354	23	19	19	18
Surry County	9,705	9,173	456	6	21	49
Watauga County	36,952	35,930	768	59	152	43
Wilkes County	59,393	56,237	2,824	69	100	163

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County Population by District
Total Populations, All Ages

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Plan type: CONGRESSIONAL WITH 97 HOME SEATS

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Yadkin County	30,488	28,884	1,295	22	26	261
Total District 10	553,092	510,697	37,583	873	2,380	1,559

District 11						
Buncombe County	174,821	158,979	14,336	486	765	255
Cherokee County	20,170	19,313	361	405	42	49
Clay County	7,155	7,061	41	39	7	7
Graham County	7,196	6,731	1	454	6	4
Haywood County	46,942	46,011	648	180	67	36
Henderson County	69,285	66,158	2,361	197	286	283
Jackson County	26,846	23,609	425	2,667	109	36
McDowell County	35,681	33,901	1,479	72	200	29
Macon County	23,499	22,919	385	76	60	59
Madison County	16,953	16,744	136	19	32	22
Polk County	14,416	13,276	1,053	17	25	45
Rutherford County	56,918	50,133	6,514	95	98	78
Swain County	11,268	7,950	196	3,075	31	16
Transylvania County	25,520	24,121	1,189	79	99	32
Yancey County	15,419	15,221	151	27	11	9
Total District 11	552,089	512,127	29,276	7,888	1,838	9

District 12						
Davidson County	67,324	59,243	7,379	210	381	111
Forsyth County	75,518	28,636	46,290	169	205	218
Iredell County	29,885	25,046	4,552	69	137	81
Mecklenburg County	269,135	141,561	120,555	1,179	4,571	1,269
Rowan County	110,605	91,851	17,773	262	444	275
Total District 12	552,467	346,337	196,549	1,889	5,738	1,954

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County Split Assignments
Total Populations, All Ages

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<u>Census Unit</u>	<u>Total Pop.</u>	<u>Total White</u>	<u>Total Black</u>	<u>Total Am. Ind.</u>	<u>Total Asian/PI</u>	<u>Total Other</u>
Alamance County						
District 5	108,213	86,373	20,822	303	487	228
Total Alamance County	108,213	86,373	20,822	303	487	228
Alexander County						
District 10	27,544	25,667	1,673	52	49	103
Total Alexander County	27,544	25,667	1,673	52	49	103
Alleghany County						
District 10	9,590	9,338	177	8	5	62
Total Alleghany County	9,590	9,338	177	8	5	62
Anson County						
District 8	23,474	12,264	11,106	69	27	8
Total Anson County	23,474	12,264	11,106	69	27	8
Ashe County						
District 10	22,209	21,960	144	21	31	53
Total Ashe County	22,209	21,960	144	21	31	53
Avery County						
District 10	14,867	14,596	158	23	23	67
Total Avery County	14,867	14,596	158	23	23	67
Beaufort County						
District 1	23,714	14,659	8,948	11	37	59
District 3	18,569	14,290	4,246	17	11	5
Total Beaufort County	42,283	28,949	13,194	28	48	64
Bertie County						
District 1	20,388	7,790	12,531	46	14	7
Total Bertie County	20,388	7,790	12,531	46	14	7

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County Split Assignments
Total Populations, All Ages

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Plan type: CONGRESSIONAL WITH 97 HOME SEATS

Census <u>Unit</u>	Total <u>Pop.</u>	Total <u>White</u>	Total <u>Black</u>	Total <u>Am. Ind.</u>	Total <u>Asian/PI</u>	Total <u>Other</u>
Bladen County						
District 7	28,663	16,926	11,199	464	30	44
Total Bladen County	28,663	16,926	11,199	464	30	44
 Brunswick County						
District 7	50,985	41,336	9,211	242	81	115
Total Brunswick County	50,985	41,336	9,211	242	81	115
 Buncombe County						
District 11	174,821	158,979	14,336	486	765	255
Total Buncombe County	174,821	158,979	14,336	486	765	255
 Burke County						
District 10	75,744	69,521	5,178	133	794	118
Total Burke County	75,744	69,521	5,178	133	794	118
 Cabarrus County						
District 8	98,935	85,286	12,853	313	375	108
Total Cabarrus County	98,935	85,286	12,853	313	375	108
 Caldwell County						
District 10	70,709	66,506	3,881	105	111	106
Total Caldwell County	70,709	66,506	3,881	105	111	106
 Camden County						
District 3	5,904	4,388	1,481	21	9	5
Total Camden County	5,904	4,388	1,481	21	9	5
 Carteret County						
District 3	52,556	47,445	4,385	269	293	164
Total Carteret County	52,556	47,445	4,385	269	293	164

Caswell County

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
District 5	20,693	12,155	8,436	26	20	56
Total Caswell County	20,693	12,155	8,436	26	20	56
Catawba County						
District 10	118,412	106,370	10,689	232	830	291
Total Catawba County	118,412	106,370	10,689	232	830	291
Chatham County						
District 4	29,239	22,800	6,112	101	57	169
District 6	9,520	6,623	2,733	24	12	128
Total Chatham County	38,759	29,423	8,845	125	69	297
Cherokee County						
District 11	20,170	19,313	361	405	42	49
Total Cherokee County	20,170	19,313	361	405	42	49
Chowan County						
District 3	13,506	8,349	5,087	24	29	17
Total Chowan County	13,506	8,349	5,087	24	29	17
Clay County						
District 11	7,155	7,061	41	39	7	7
Total Clay County	7,155	7,061	41	39	7	7
Cleveland County						
District 9	84,714	66,362	17,741	114	394	103
Total Cleveland County	84,714	66,362	17,741	114	394	103
Columbus County						
District 7	49,587	32,897	15,181	1,370	53	86
Total Columbus County	49,587	32,897	15,181	1,370	53	86

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County Split Assignments
Total Populations, All Ages

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Plan type: CONGRESSIONAL WITH 97 HOME SEATS

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
District 1	25,279	14,207	10,920	63	47	42
District 3	56,334	44,453	10,196	256	718	711
Total Craven County	81,613	58,660	21,116	319	765	753
Cumberland County						
District 7	127,913	94,213	27,363	3,082	1,697	1,558
District 8	146,653	75,856	60,133	1,343	4,072	5,249
Total Cumberland County	274,566	170,069	87,496	4,425	5,769	6,807
Currituck County						
District 3	13,736	12,051	1,545	66	51	23
Total Currituck County	13,736	12,051	1,545	66	51	23
Dare County						
District 3	22,746	21,766	811	37	79	53
Total Dare County	22,746	21,766	811	37	79	53
Davidson County						
District 6	59,353	54,053	4,935	185	96	84
District 12	67,324	59,243	7,379	210	381	111
Total Davidson County	126,677	113,296	12,314	395	477	195
Davie County						
District 5	27,859	25,194	2,482	86	53	44
Total Davie County	27,859	25,194	2,482	86	53	44
Duplin County						
District 7	39,995	25,927	13,259	104	47	658
Total Duplin County	39,995	25,927	13,259	104	47	658
Durham County						
District 4	181,835	109,886	67,654	425	3,233	637
Total Durham County	181,835	109,886	67,654	425	3,233	637

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County Split Assignments
Total Populations, All Ages

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<u>Census Unit</u>	<u>Total Pop.</u>	<u>Total White</u>	<u>Total Black</u>	<u>Total Am. Ind.</u>	<u>Total Asian/PI</u>	<u>Total Other</u>
Edgecombe County						
District 1	56,558	24,665	31,661	73	68	91
Total Edgecombe County	56,558	24,665	31,661	73	68	91
 Forsyth County						
District 5	190,360	168,282	19,812	382	1,457	427
District 12	75,518	28,636	46,290	169	205	218
Total Forsyth County	265,878	196,918	66,102	551	1,662	645
 Franklin County						
District 2	36,414	23,288	12,843	74	63	146
Total Franklin County	36,414	23,288	12,843	74	63	146
 Gaston County						
District 9	175,093	150,868	22,676	397	915	237
Total Gaston County	175,093	150,868	22,676	397	915	237
 Gates County						
District 1	9,305	5,101	4,180	8	13	3
Total Gates County	9,305	5,101	4,180	8	13	3
 Graham County						
District 11	7,196	6,731	1	454	6	4
Total Graham County	7,196	6,731	1	454	6	4
 Granville County						
District 1	20,717	10,480	10,106	20	31	80
District 2	17,628	12,589	4,803	79	69	88
Total Granville County	38,345	23,069	14,909	99	100	168
 Greene County						
District 1	15,384	8,748	6,521	16	6	94
Total Greene County	15,384	8,748	6,521	16	6	94

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County Split Assignments
Total Populations, All Ages

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<u>Census Unit</u>	<u>Total Pop.</u>	<u>Total White</u>	<u>Total Black</u>	<u>Total Am. Ind.</u>	<u>Total Asian/PI</u>	<u>Total Other</u>
Guilford County						
District 5	29,437	25,972	3,145	103	101	116
District 6	317,983	223,612	88,510	1,534	3,625	701
Total Guilford County	347,420	249,584	91,655	1,637	3,726	817
Halifax County						
District 1	55,516	26,009	27,586	1,711	145	65
Total Halifax County	55,516	26,009	27,586	1,711	145	65
Harnett County						
District 2	67,822	51,117	15,315	601	299	490
Total Harnett County	67,822	51,117	15,315	601	299	490
Haywood County						
District 11	46,942	46,011	648	180	67	36
Total Haywood County	46,942	46,011	648	180	67	36
Henderson County						
District 11	69,285	66,158	2,361	197	286	283
Total Henderson County	69,285	66,158	2,361	197	286	283
Hertford County						
District 1	22,523	9,214	12,970	228	94	17
Total Hertford County	22,523	9,214	12,970	228	94	17
Hoke County						
District 8	22,856	9,635	9,878	3,176	85	82
Total Hoke County	22,856	9,635	9,878	3,176	85	82
Hyde County						
District 3	5,411	3,596	1,781	4	3	27
Total Hyde County	5,411	3,596	1,781	4	3	27

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County Split Assignments
Total Populations, All Ages

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Plan type: CONGRESSIONAL WITH 97 HOME SEATS

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Iredell County						
District 10	63,046	52,161	10,317	124	219	225
District 12	29,885	25,046	4,552	69	137	81
Total Iredell County	92,931	77,207	14,869	193	356	306
Jackson County						
District 11	26,846	23,609	425	2,667	109	36
Total Jackson County	26,846	23,609	425	2,667	109	36
Johnston County						
District 2	81,306	65,773	14,389	178	159	807
Total Johnston County	81,306	65,773	14,389	178	159	807
Jones County						
District 1	8,553	5,045	3,461	7	19	21
District 3	861	642	216	1	0	2
Total Jones County	9,414	5,687	3,677	8	19	23
Lee County						
District 2	41,374	31,216	9,401	169	191	397
Total Lee County	41,374	31,216	9,401	169	191	397
Lenoir County						
District 1	31,016	11,887	18,959	28	68	74
District 3	26,258	22,435	3,580	42	83	118
Total Lenoir County	57,274	34,322	22,539	70	151	192
Lincoln County						
District 9	50,319	45,710	4,108	120	172	210
Total Lincoln County	50,319	45,710	4,108	120	172	210
McDowell County						
District 11	35,681	33,901	1,479	72	200	29
Total McDowell County	35,681	33,901	1,479	72	200	29

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<u>Census Unit</u>	<u>Total Pop.</u>	<u>Total White</u>	<u>Total Black</u>	<u>Total Am. Ind.</u>	<u>Total Asian/PI</u>	<u>Total Other</u>
Macon County						
District 11	23,499	22,919	385	76	60	59
Total Macon County	23,499	22,919	385	76	60	59
Madison County						
District 11	16,953	16,744	136	19	32	22
Total Madison County	16,953	16,744	136	19	32	22
Martin County						
District 1	25,078	13,788	11,186	20	40	44
Total Martin County	25,078	13,788	11,186	20	40	44
Mecklenburg County						
District 9	242,298	223,090	13,913	757	3,890	648
District 12	269,135	141,561	120,555	1,179	4,571	1,269
Total Mecklenburg County	511,433	364,651	134,468	1,936	8,461	1,917
Mitchell County						
District 10	14,433	14,354	23	19	19	18
Total Mitchell County	14,433	14,354	23	19	19	18
Montgomery County						
District 8	23,346	16,773	6,001	92	150	330
Total Montgomery County	23,346	16,773	6,001	92	150	330
Moore County						
District 6	59,013	47,464	10,882	309	150	208
Total Moore County	59,013	47,464	10,882	309	150	208
Nash County						
District 2	76,677	51,874	24,142	218	223	220
Total Nash County	76,677	51,874	24,142	218	223	220

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
New Hanover County						
District 7	120,284	94,895	24,097	435	616	241
Total New Hanover County	120,284	94,895	24,097	435	616	241
Northampton County						
District 1	20,798	8,397	12,328	42	11	20
Total Northampton County	20,798	8,397	12,328	42	11	20
Onslow County						
District 3	149,838	111,939	29,808	939	2,994	4,158
Total Onslow County	149,838	111,939	29,808	939	2,994	4,158
Orange County						
District 4	93,851	75,871	14,893	286	2,361	440
Total Orange County	93,851	75,871	14,893	286	2,361	440
Pamlico County						
District 3	11,372	8,362	2,951	33	20	6
Total Pamlico County	11,372	8,362	2,951	33	20	6
Pasquotank County						
District 3	31,298	19,403	11,583	59	184	69
Total Pasquotank County	31,298	19,403	11,583	59	184	69
Pender County						
District 7	28,855	19,828	8,770	76	44	137
Total Pender County	28,855	19,828	8,770	76	44	137
Perquimans County						
District 3	10,447	6,979	3,426	18	20	4
Total Perquimans County	10,447	6,979	3,426	18	20	4

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
District 1	21,001	13,436	7,307	156	14	88
District 4	9,179	7,304	1,799	25	1	50
Total Person County	30,180	20,740	9,106	181	15	138
 Pitt County						
District 1	49,584	23,676	25,373	82	162	291
District 3	58,340	46,967	10,548	132	547	146
Total Pitt County	107,924	70,643	35,921	214	709	437
 Polk County						
District 11	14,416	13,276	1,053	17	25	45
Total Polk County	14,416	13,276	1,053	17	25	45
 Randolph County						
District 6	106,546	99,042	6,367	453	358	326
Total Randolph County	106,546	99,042	6,367	453	358	326
 Richmond County						
District 8	44,518	30,816	12,869	502	195	136
Total Richmond County	44,518	30,816	12,869	502	195	136
 Robeson County						
District 7	81,548	29,364	17,204	34,591	191	198
District 8	23,631	8,622	8,981	5,920	48	60
Total Robeson County	105,179	37,986	26,185	40,511	239	258
 Rockingham County						
District 5	86,064	67,893	17,548	149	190	284
Total Rockingham County	86,064	67,893	17,548	149	190	284
 Rowan County						
District 12	110,605	91,851	17,773	262	444	275
Total Rowan County	110,605	91,851	17,773	262	444	275

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<u>Census Unit</u>	<u>Total Pop.</u>	<u>Total White</u>	<u>Total Black</u>	<u>Total Am. Ind.</u>	<u>Total Asian/PI</u>	<u>Total Other</u>
Rutherford County						
District 11	56,918	50,133	6,514	95	98	78
Total Rutherford County	56,918	50,133	6,514	95	98	78
 Sampson County						
District 2	22,745	14,114	7,985	395	43	208
District 7	24,552	16,159	7,701	481	32	179
Total Sampson County	47,297	30,273	15,686	876	75	387
 Scotland County						
District 8	33,754	19,025	12,176	2,430	83	40
Total Scotland County	33,754	19,025	12,176	2,430	83	40
 Stanly County						
District 8	51,765	45,269	5,972	155	249	120
Total Stanly County	51,765	45,269	5,972	155	249	120
 Stokes County						
District 5	37,223	34,917	2,069	52	79	106
Total Stokes County	37,223	34,917	2,069	52	79	106
 Surry County						
District 5	51,999	49,210	2,324	60	63	342
District 10	9,705	9,173	456	6	21	49
Total Surry County	61,704	58,383	2,780	66	84	391
 Swain County						
District 11	11,268	7,950	196	3,075	31	16
Total Swain County	11,268	7,950	196	3,075	31	16
 Transylvania County						
District 11	25,520	24,121	1,189	79	99	32
Total Transylvania County	25,520	24,121	1,189	79	99	32

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Tyrrell County						
District 3	3,856	2,297	1,543	4	5	7
Total Tyrrell County	3,856	2,297	1,543	4	5	7
Union County						
District 8	84,211	70,023	13,427	294	257	210
Total Union County	84,211	70,023	13,427	294	257	210
Vance County						
District 1	38,892	21,146	17,512	69	60	105
Total Vance County	38,892	21,146	17,512	69	60	105
Wake County						
District 2	185,642	118,648	62,515	532	3,059	891
District 4	237,738	205,363	25,548	617	5,118	1,095
Total Wake County	423,380	324,011	88,063	1,149	8,177	1,986
Warren County						
District 1	17,265	6,593	9,847	763	14	48
Total Warren County	17,265	6,593	9,847	763	14	48
Washington County						
District 1	10,750	5,499	5,207	2	29	13
District 3	3,247	2,057	1,159	11	6	14
Total Washington County	13,997	7,556	6,366	13	35	27
Watauga County						
District 10	36,952	35,930	768	59	152	43
Total Watauga County	36,952	35,930	768	59	152	43
Wayne County						
District 1	36,323	17,110	18,781	67	266	99
District 3	68,343	52,062	15,012	198	573	498
Total Wayne County	104,666	69,172	33,793	265	839	597

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Wilkes County						
District 10	59,393	56,237	2,824	69	100	163
Total Wilkes County	59,393	56,237	2,824	69	100	163
Wilson County						
District 1	43,517	21,008	22,181	49	100	179
District 2	22,544	19,615	2,715	21	77	116
Total Wilson County	66,061	40,623	24,896	70	177	295
Yadkin County						
District 10	30,488	28,884	1,295	22	26	261
Total Yadkin County	30,488	28,884	1,295	22	26	261
Yancey County						
District 11	15,419	15,221	151	27	11	9
Total Yancey County	15,419	15,221	151	27	11	9

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Alamance County	108,213	86,373	20,822	303	487	228
	100.00%	79.82%	19.24%	0.28%	0.45%	0.21%
Caswell County	20,693	12,155	8,436	26	20	56
	100.00%	58.74%	40.77%	0.13%	0.10%	0.27%
 Davie County						
Davie County	27,859	25,194	2,482	86	53	44
	100.00%	90.43%	8.91%	0.31%	0.19%	0.16%
Total Davie County	27,859	25,194	2,482	86	53	44
	100.00%	90.43%	8.91%	0.31%	0.19%	0.16%
 Forsyth County						
Abbotts Creek #1 *	4,655	4,526	96	16	9	8
	100.00%	97.23%	2.06%	0.34%	0.19%	0.17%
Abbotts Creek #2 *	4,037	3,873	132	11	17	4
	100.00%	95.94%	3.27%	0.27%	0.42%	0.10%
Abbotts Creek #3 *	3,690	3,569	108	3	8	2
	100.00%	96.72%	2.93%	0.08%	0.22%	0.05%
Wes Creek *	4,357	4,050	287	9	6	5
	100.00%	92.95%	6.59%	0.21%	0.14%	0.11%
Bethania #1 *	5,274	4,717	538	11	7	1
	100.00%	89.44%	10.20%	0.21%	0.13%	0.02%
Bethania #2 *	3,580	3,173	383	5	19	0
	100.00%	88.63%	10.70%	0.14%	0.53%	0.00%
Bethania #3 *	3,833	3,285	505	8	33	2
	100.00%	85.70%	13.18%	0.21%	0.86%	0.05%
Clemmons ville #1 *	2,359	2,296	43	5	12	3
	100.00%	97.33%	1.82%	0.21%	0.51%	0.13%
Clemmons ville #2 *	3,404	3,286	92	1	25	0
	100.00%	96.53%	2.70%	0.03%	0.73%	0.00%
Clemmons ville #3 *	3,066	2,892	127	0	47	0
	100.00%	94.32%	4.14%	0.00%	1.53%	0.00%
Kernersville #1 *	5,482	5,013	359	13	40	57
	100.00%	91.44%	6.55%	0.24%	0.73%	1.04%
Kernersville #2 *	5,693	5,520	122	19	21	11
	100.00%	96.96%	2.14%	0.33%	0.37%	0.19%
Kernersville #3 *	5,530	5,196	279	11	31	13
	100.00%	93.96%	5.05%	0.20%	0.56%	0.24%
Kernersville #4 *	5,342	5,046	247	7	23	19
	100.00%	94.46%	4.62%	0.13%	0.43%	0.36%
Lewisville #1 *	5,005	4,830	140	8	23	4
	100.00%	96.50%	2.80%	0.16%	0.46%	0.08%
Lewisville #2 *	4,079	3,913	134	8	23	1
	100.00%	95.93%	3.29%	0.20%	0.56%	0.02%
Lewisville #3 *	2,694	2,570	98	2	17	7
	100.00%	95.40%	3.64%	0.07%	0.63%	0.26%

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Old Richmond *	4,694	4,364	316	4	4	6
	100.00%	92.97%	6.73%	0.09%	0.09%	0.13%
Old Town #2 *	2,990	2,749	215	2	18	6
	100.00%	91.94%	7.19%	0.07%	0.60%	0.20%
Old Town #3 *	2,062	1,785	271	0	3	3
	100.00%	86.57%	13.14%	0.00%	0.15%	0.15%
Salem Chapel #1 *	3,140	2,987	138	4	3	8
	100.00%	95.13%	4.39%	0.13%	0.10%	0.25%
Salem Chapel #2 *	2,958	2,540	384	12	6	16
	100.00%	85.87%	12.98%	0.41%	0.20%	0.54%
South Fork #2 *	3,534	3,302	191	11	24	6
	100.00%	93.44%	5.40%	0.31%	0.68%	0.17%
South Fork #3 *	4,543	4,255	235	10	36	7
	100.00%	93.66%	5.17%	0.22%	0.79%	0.15%
Vienna #1 *	3,026	2,770	211	14	26	5
	100.00%	91.54%	6.97%	0.46%	0.86%	0.17%
Vienna #2 *	3,019	2,861	145	0	11	2
	100.00%	94.77%	4.80%	0.00%	0.36%	0.07%
Vienna #3 *	3,405	3,259	128	1	13	4
	100.00%	95.71%	3.76%	0.03%	0.38%	0.12%
Ardmore Baptist Church *	1,673	1,572	59	0	41	1
	100.00%	93.96%	3.53%	0.00%	2.45%	0.00%
Bethabara Moravian Church *	2,444	2,137	275	1	24	0
	100.00%	87.44%	11.25%	0.04%	0.98%	0.29%
Bible Wesleyan Church *	2,619	2,390	198	2	19	10
	100.00%	91.26%	7.56%	0.08%	0.73%	0.38%
Bishop McGuinness *	2,775	1,571	1,104	5	82	13
	100.00%	56.61%	39.78%	0.18%	2.95%	0.47%
Bolton Swimming Center *	2,889	2,748	93	7	37	4
	100.00%	95.12%	3.22%	0.24%	1.28%	0.14%
Brown/Douglas Recreation *	5,643	2,896	2,658	30	36	23
	100.00%	51.32%	47.10%	0.53%	0.64%	0.41%
Brunson Elementary School *	2,303	1,630	641	4	25	3
	100.00%	70.78%	27.83%	0.17%	1.09%	0.13%
Calvary Baptist Church *	4,318	3,883	386	8	25	16
	100.00%	89.93%	8.94%	0.19%	0.58%	0.37%
Christ Moravian Church *	2,600	2,131	404	14	38	13
	100.00%	81.96%	15.54%	0.54%	1.46%	0.50%
Country Club Fire St. *	3,451	2,871	442	13	102	23
	100.00%	83.19%	12.81%	0.38%	2.96%	0.67%
First Christian Church *	1,897	1,683	171	4	38	1
	100.00%	88.72%	9.01%	0.21%	2.00%	0.05%
Forsyth Tech W. Camp. *	3,122	2,765	310	0	37	10
	100.00%	88.57%	9.93%	0.00%	1.19%	0.32%
Greek Orthodox Church *	2,130	1,827	278	7	17	1
	100.00%	85.77%	13.05%	0.33%	0.80%	0.05%
Hanes Community Center *	6,044	4,029	1,938	8	56	13
	100.00%	66.66%	32.06%	0.13%	0.93%	0.22%

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Jefferson Elementary School *	2,434	2,351	36	1	33	13
	100.00%	96.59%	1.48%	0.04%	1.36%	0.53%
Latham Elementary School *	2,855	2,249	566	20	18	2
	100.00%	78.77%	19.82%	0.70%	0.63%	0.07%
Messiah Moravian Church *	1,536	1,506	6	3	20	1
	100.00%	98.05%	0.39%	0.20%	1.30%	0.07%
Miller Park Recreation Center *	2,091	2,019	44	1	22	5
	100.00%	96.56%	2.10%	0.05%	1.05%	0.24%
Mt. Tabor High School *	2,242	2,050	165	3	22	2
	100.00%	91.44%	7.36%	0.13%	0.98%	0.09%
New Hope United Methodist Church *	4,398	2,758	1,584	17	21	18
	100.00%	62.71%	36.02%	0.39%	0.48%	0.41%
Old Town Presbyterian Church *	2,860	1,966	856	8	16	14
	100.00%	68.74%	29.93%	0.28%	0.56%	0.49%
Parkland High School *	2,761	2,218	465	14	62	2
	100.00%	80.33%	16.84%	0.51%	2.25%	0.07%
Parkway United Church *	2,359	2,095	228	3	27	6
	100.00%	88.81%	9.67%	0.13%	1.14%	0.25%
Polo Park Recreation Center *	1,689	1,643	30	0	16	0
	100.00%	97.28%	1.78%	0.00%	0.95%	0.00%
Reynolds High School Gym *	2,095	2,030	56	0	4	5
	100.00%	96.90%	2.67%	0.00%	0.19%	0.24%
Wood Forest Elementary School	972	958	6	1	6	1
	100.00%	98.56%	0.62%	0.10%	0.62%	0.10%
South Fork Elem School *	3,995	3,254	682	6	44	9
	100.00%	81.45%	17.07%	0.15%	1.10%	0.23%
St. Anne's Episcopal Church *	2,371	2,169	159	4	36	3
	100.00%	91.48%	6.71%	0.17%	1.52%	0.13%
Summit School *	1,775	1,767	1	0	6	1
	100.00%	99.55%	0.06%	0.00%	0.34%	0.06%
Trinity United Methodist Church *	2,547	2,479	47	1	13	7
	100.00%	97.33%	1.85%	0.04%	0.51%	0.27%
Whitaker Elementary School *	2,021	2,010	0	2	9	0
	100.00%	99.46%	0.00%	0.10%	0.45%	0.00%
Total Forsyth County	190,360	168,282	19,812	382	1,457	427
	100.00%	88.40%	10.41%	0.20%	0.77%	0.22%

Guilford County

Bruce *	6,491	6,209	231	24	24	3
	100.00%	95.66%	3.56%	0.37%	0.37%	0.05%
North Center Grove *	1,569	1,511	53	4	1	0
	100.00%	96.30%	3.38%	0.25%	0.06%	0.00%
South Center Grove *	2,407	2,128	222	6	41	10
	100.00%	88.41%	9.22%	0.25%	1.70%	0.42%
North Madison *	2,016	1,252	734	4	2	24
	100.00%	62.10%	36.41%	0.20%	0.10%	1.19%

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South Madison *	1,742	1,500	230	9	3	0
	100.00%	86.11%	13.20%	0.52%	0.17%	0.00%
North Monroe *	2,915	2,338	544	15	7	11
	100.00%	80.21%	18.66%	0.51%	0.24%	0.38%
South Monroe *	5,140	4,489	609	28	6	8
	100.00%	87.33%	11.85%	0.54%	0.12%	0.16%
Oak Ridge *	2,976	2,751	188	9	15	13
	100.00%	92.44%	6.32%	0.30%	0.50%	0.44%
Stokesdale *	2,134	1,932	169	4	1	28
	100.00%	90.53%	7.92%	0.19%	0.05%	1.31%
North Washington *	1,195	1,123	56	0	1	15
	100.00%	93.97%	4.69%	0.00%	0.08%	1.26%
South Washington *	852	739	109	0	0	4
	100.00%	86.74%	12.79%	0.00%	0.00%	0.47%
Total Guilford County	29,437	25,972	3,145	103	101	116
	100.00%	88.23%	10.68%	0.35%	0.34%	0.39%
Rockingham County	86,064	67,893	17,548	149	190	284
	100.00%	78.89%	20.39%	0.17%	0.22%	0.33%
Stokes County						
Stokes County	37,223	34,917	2,069	52	79	106
	100.00%	93.80%	5.56%	0.14%	0.21%	0.28%
Total Stokes County	37,223	34,917	2,069	52	79	106
	100.00%	93.80%	5.56%	0.14%	0.21%	0.28%
Surry County						
Dobson 1 *	2,243	2,163	48	0	10	22
	100.00%	96.43%	2.14%	0.00%	0.45%	0.98%
Dobson 2 *	2,289	2,206	38	2	1	42
	100.00%	96.37%	1.66%	0.09%	0.04%	1.83%
Dobson 3 *	2,151	2,074	24	2	1	50
	100.00%	96.42%	1.12%	0.09%	0.05%	2.32%
Eldora *	2,585	2,534	25	5	0	21
	100.00%	98.03%	0.97%	0.19%	0.00%	0.81%
Franklin *	1,598	1,567	27	0	1	3
	100.00%	98.06%	1.69%	0.00%	0.06%	0.19%
Long Hill *	1,434	1,402	9	0	2	21
	100.00%	97.77%	0.63%	0.00%	0.14%	1.46%
Mount Airy 1 *	3,486	3,155	306	8	0	17
	100.00%	90.50%	8.78%	0.23%	0.00%	0.49%
Mount Airy 2 *	3,714	3,345	344	1	11	13
	100.00%	90.06%	9.26%	0.03%	0.30%	0.35%
Mount Airy 4 *	2,406	2,062	332	4	8	0
	100.00%	85.70%	13.80%	0.17%	0.33%	0.00%

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Units Assigned to a District
District 5

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Plan type: CONGRESSIONAL WITH 97 HOME SEATS

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Mount Airy 5 *	3,240	2,893	336	1	1	9
	100.00%	89.29%	10.37%	0.03%	0.03%	0.28%
Mount Airy 6 *	2,603	2,584	9	1	3	6
	100.00%	99.27%	0.35%	0.04%	0.12%	0.23%
Mount Airy 7 *	1,200	1,181	7	0	5	7
	100.00%	98.42%	0.58%	0.00%	0.42%	0.58%
Mount Airy 8 *	3,774	3,684	70	3	4	13
	100.00%	97.62%	1.85%	0.08%	0.11%	0.34%
Mount Airy 9 *	2,955	2,668	282	4	1	0
	100.00%	90.29%	9.54%	0.14%	0.03%	0.00%
Pilot 1 *	1,181	1,046	130	1	0	4
	100.00%	88.57%	11.01%	0.08%	0.00%	0.34%
Pilot 2 *	2,092	2,032	44	3	3	10
	100.00%	97.13%	2.10%	0.14%	0.14%	0.48%
Rockford *	1,392	1,335	24	7	1	25
	100.00%	95.91%	1.72%	0.50%	0.07%	1.80%
Shoals *	1,407	1,364	33	0	0	10
	100.00%	96.94%	2.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.71%
Siloam *	859	824	13	0	0	22
	100.00%	95.93%	1.51%	0.00%	0.00%	2.56%
Stewarts Creek 1 *	1,988	1,958	17	5	0	8
	100.00%	98.49%	0.86%	0.25%	0.00%	0.40%
Stewarts Creek 2 *	3,951	3,902	17	6	9	17
	100.00%	98.76%	0.43%	0.15%	0.23%	0.43%
North Westfield *	2,149	1,948	175	7	0	19
	100.00%	90.65%	8.14%	0.33%	0.00%	0.88%
South Westfield *	1,302	1,283	14	0	2	3
	100.00%	98.54%	1.08%	0.00%	0.15%	0.23%
Total Surry County	51,999	49,210	2,324	60	63	342
	100.00%	94.64%	4.47%	0.12%	0.12%	0.66%
Total	551,848	469,996	76,638	1,161	2,450	1,603
	100.00%	85.17%	13.89%	0.21%	0.44%	0.29%

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District 6
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Plan type: CONGRESSIONAL WITH 97 HOME SEATS

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Chatham County						
North Siler City *	4,745	3,031	1,613	18	1	82
	100.00%	63.88%	33.99%	0.38%	0.02%	1.73%
South Siler City *	4,775	3,592	1,120	6	11	46
	100.00%	75.23%	23.46%	0.13%	0.23%	0.96%
Total Chatham County	9,520	6,623	2,733	24	12	128
	100.00%	69.57%	28.71%	0.25%	0.13%	1.34%
Davidson County						
Abbotts Creek *	6,285	6,117	145	9	12	2
	100.00%	97.33%	2.31%	0.14%	0.19%	0.03%
Alleghany *	506	506	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Central *	1,381	1,347	28	3	1	2
	100.00%	97.54%	2.03%	0.22%	0.07%	0.14%
Holly Grove *	3,586	3,425	139	14	4	4
	100.00%	95.51%	3.88%	0.39%	0.11%	0.11%
Liberty *	3,363	3,345	10	8	0	0
	100.00%	99.46%	0.30%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%
Monkton *	1,292	1,292	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Emmons *	2,467	2,450	5	2	10	0
	100.00%	99.31%	0.20%	0.08%	0.41%	0.00%
Silver Valley *	2,579	2,562	5	12	0	0
	100.00%	99.34%	0.19%	0.47%	0.00%	0.00%
Healing Springs *	1,644	1,642	0	2	0	0
	100.00%	99.88%	0.00%	0.12%	0.00%	0.00%
Jackson Hill *	790	789	0	0	0	1
	100.00%	99.87%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.13%
Silver Hill *	4,658	4,607	29	14	4	4
	100.00%	98.91%	0.62%	0.30%	0.09%	0.09%
Thomasville No. 1 *	3,417	2,506	878	17	12	4
	100.00%	73.34%	25.70%	0.50%	0.35%	0.12%
Thomasville No. 2 *	2,709	1,830	843	17	7	12
	100.00%	67.55%	31.12%	0.63%	0.26%	0.44%
Thomasville No. 3 *	2,910	852	2,039	6	3	10
	100.00%	29.28%	70.07%	0.21%	0.10%	0.34%
Thomasville No. 4 *	3,377	3,034	307	22	6	8
	100.00%	89.84%	9.09%	0.65%	0.18%	0.24%
Thomasville No. 5 *	3,523	3,149	353	10	5	6
	100.00%	89.38%	10.02%	0.28%	0.14%	0.17%
Thomasville No. 7 *	2,703	2,617	74	3	8	1
	100.00%	96.82%	2.74%	0.11%	0.30%	0.04%
Thomasville No. 8 *	3,811	3,753	13	18	2	25
	100.00%	98.48%	0.34%	0.47%	0.05%	0.66%

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Thomasville No. 9 *	4,841	4,784	20	15	19	3
	100.00%	98.82%	0.41%	0.31%	0.39%	0.06%
Thomasville No. 10 *	3,511	3,446	47	13	3	2
	100.00%	98.15%	1.34%	0.37%	0.09%	0.06%
Total Davidson County	59,353	54,053	4,935	185	96	84
	100.00%	91.07%	8.31%	0.31%	0.16%	0.14%

Guilford County

GB-01 *	4,715	3,281	1,326	28	51	29
	100.00%	69.59%	28.12%	0.59%	1.08%	0.62%
GB-02 *	3,667	2,817	756	14	65	15
	100.00%	76.82%	20.62%	0.38%	1.77%	0.41%
GB-03 *	3,905	1,458	2,363	15	53	16
	100.00%	37.34%	60.51%	0.38%	1.36%	0.41%
GB-04 *	2,580	1,446	1,063	16	43	12
	100.00%	56.05%	41.20%	0.62%	1.67%	0.47%
GB-05 *	4,503	35	4,436	11	17	4
	100.00%	0.78%	98.51%	0.24%	0.38%	0.09%
GB-06 *	4,363	108	4,228	16	5	6
	100.00%	2.48%	96.91%	0.37%	0.11%	0.11%
GB-07 *	2,755	27	2,726	2	0	0
	100.00%	0.98%	98.95%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%
GB-08 *	5,186	368	4,799	11	3	5
	100.00%	7.10%	92.54%	0.21%	0.06%	0.10%
GB-09 *	4,971	271	4,638	27	32	3
	100.00%	5.45%	93.30%	0.54%	0.64%	0.06%
GB-10 *	2,163	1,836	266	4	50	7
	100.00%	84.88%	12.30%	0.18%	2.31%	0.32%
GB-11 *	2,015	1,625	354	12	17	7
	100.00%	80.65%	17.57%	0.60%	0.84%	0.35%
GB-12 *	2,897	2,835	50	1	3	8
	100.00%	97.86%	1.73%	0.03%	0.10%	0.28%
GB-13 *	2,533	2,452	58	2	19	2
	100.00%	96.80%	2.29%	0.08%	0.75%	0.08%
GB-14 *	5,417	4,478	823	25	69	22
	100.00%	82.67%	15.19%	0.46%	1.27%	0.41%
GB-15 *	3,811	2,687	858	74	160	32
	100.00%	70.51%	22.51%	1.94%	4.20%	0.84%
GB-16 *	3,163	3,075	53	2	29	4
	100.00%	97.22%	1.68%	0.06%	0.92%	0.13%
GB-17 *	3,552	3,021	323	19	184	5
	100.00%	85.05%	9.09%	0.53%	5.18%	0.14%
GB-18 *	3,276	2,784	391	21	74	6
	100.00%	84.98%	11.94%	0.64%	2.26%	0.18%
GB-19 *	4,006	178	3,806	12	3	7
	100.00%	4.44%	95.01%	0.30%	0.07%	0.17%

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GB-20 *	2,847	2,781	43	1	20	2
	100.00%	97.68%	1.51%	0.04%	0.70%	0.07%
GB-21 *	3,059	3,017	25	1	16	0
	100.00%	98.63%	0.82%	0.03%	0.52%	0.00%
GB-22 *	4,212	3,425	692	15	65	14
	100.00%	81.32%	16.43%	0.36%	1.54%	0.33%
GB-23 *	5,084	3,672	1,124	69	199	20
	100.00%	72.23%	22.11%	1.36%	3.91%	0.39%
GB-24A *	3,192	2,081	995	23	72	21
	100.00%	65.19%	31.17%	0.72%	2.26%	0.66%
GB-25 *	4,292	2,054	2,058	64	106	10
	100.00%	47.86%	47.95%	1.49%	2.47%	0.23%
GB-26A *	3,448	2,371	992	25	55	5
	100.00%	68.76%	28.77%	0.73%	1.60%	0.15%
GB-27A *	2,015	1,967	21	0	27	0
	100.00%	97.62%	1.04%	0.00%	1.34%	0.00%
GB-28 *	2,645	2,461	166	5	11	2
	100.00%	93.04%	6.28%	0.19%	0.42%	0.08%
GB-29 *	3,067	10	3,056	1	0	0
	100.00%	0.33%	99.64%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%
GB-30 *	2,940	121	2,755	17	41	6
	100.00%	4.12%	93.71%	0.58%	1.39%	0.20%
GB-31 *	2,352	2,309	21	1	20	1
	100.00%	98.17%	0.89%	0.04%	0.85%	0.04%
GB-32 *	2,214	1,765	363	5	67	14
	100.00%	79.72%	16.40%	0.23%	3.03%	0.63%
GB-33 *	5,732	3,832	1,796	40	35	29
	100.00%	66.85%	31.33%	0.70%	0.61%	0.51%
GB-34A *	1,567	1,471	61	0	29	5
	100.00%	93.87%	3.89%	0.00%	1.85%	0.32%
GB-35A *	2,056	1,913	117	0	26	0
	100.00%	93.04%	5.69%	0.00%	1.26%	0.00%
GB-36 *	5,607	4,172	1,303	17	92	23
	100.00%	74.41%	23.24%	0.30%	1.64%	0.41%
GB-37A *	2,524	2,258	216	7	38	5
	100.00%	89.46%	8.56%	0.28%	1.51%	0.20%
GB-38 *	3,040	2,421	564	18	34	3
	100.00%	79.64%	18.55%	0.59%	1.12%	0.10%
GB-39 *	3,279	3,157	82	6	33	1
	100.00%	96.28%	2.50%	0.18%	1.01%	0.03%
GB-40A *	3,604	3,008	517	12	61	6
	100.00%	83.46%	14.35%	0.33%	1.69%	0.17%
GB-41A *	1,896	1,773	86	2	29	6
	100.00%	93.51%	4.54%	0.11%	1.53%	0.32%
GB-42 *	5,946	3,051	2,791	46	43	15
	100.00%	51.31%	46.94%	0.77%	0.72%	0.25%
GB-43 *	2,666	2,089	550	10	9	8
	100.00%	78.36%	20.63%	0.38%	0.34%	0.30%

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GB-44 *	4,225	1,306	2,877	15	11	16
	100.00%	30.91%	68.09%	0.36%	0.26%	0.38%
GB-45 *	1,571	487	1,055	24	2	3
	100.00%	31.00%	67.15%	1.53%	0.13%	0.19%
HP-01 *	1,550	1,521	15	0	14	0
	100.00%	98.13%	0.97%	0.00%	0.90%	0.00%
HP-02 *	1,065	921	128	4	11	1
	100.00%	86.48%	12.02%	0.38%	1.03%	0.09%
HP-03 *	1,699	1,194	474	11	15	5
	100.00%	70.28%	27.90%	0.65%	0.88%	0.29%
HP-04 *	2,759	2,722	27	1	7	2
	100.00%	98.66%	0.98%	0.04%	0.25%	0.07%
HP-05 *	4,102	1,710	2,333	11	38	10
	100.00%	41.69%	56.87%	0.27%	0.93%	0.24%
HP-06 *	2,423	34	2,369	6	4	10
	100.00%	1.40%	97.77%	0.25%	0.17%	0.41%
HP-07 *	2,740	593	2,110	15	13	9
	100.00%	21.64%	77.01%	0.55%	0.47%	0.33%
HP-08 *	4,156	3,808	272	13	50	13
	100.00%	91.63%	6.54%	0.31%	1.20%	0.31%
HP-09 *	3,103	2,447	593	21	36	6
	100.00%	78.86%	19.11%	0.68%	1.16%	0.11%
HP-10 *	2,125	1,711	320	30	58	6
	100.00%	80.52%	15.06%	1.41%	2.73%	0.28%
HP-11 *	1,638	351	1,256	15	9	7
	100.00%	21.43%	76.68%	0.92%	0.55%	0.43%
HP-12 *	5,416	935	4,424	33	10	14
	100.00%	17.26%	81.68%	0.61%	0.18%	0.26%
HP-13 *	2,565	1,940	522	35	56	12
	100.00%	75.63%	20.35%	1.36%	2.18%	0.47%
HP-14 *	1,323	1,232	39	35	17	0
	100.00%	93.12%	2.95%	2.65%	1.28%	0.00%
HP-15 *	2,174	1,612	516	24	17	5
	100.00%	74.15%	23.74%	1.10%	0.78%	0.23%
HP-16 *	4,111	3,876	185	15	26	9
	100.00%	94.28%	4.50%	0.36%	0.63%	0.22%
HP-17 *	4,471	3,167	1,260	10	29	5
	100.00%	70.83%	28.18%	0.22%	0.65%	0.11%
HP-18 *	4,395	3,337	957	51	49	1
	100.00%	75.93%	21.77%	1.16%	1.11%	0.02%
HP-19 *	1,485	1,420	53	3	5	4
	100.00%	95.62%	3.57%	0.20%	0.34%	0.27%
HP-20 *	3,199	2,685	469	4	36	5
	100.00%	83.93%	14.66%	0.13%	1.13%	0.16%
HP-21 *	4,197	3,329	765	22	71	10
	100.00%	79.32%	18.23%	0.52%	1.69%	0.24%
HP-22 *	2,837	835	1,986	6	8	2
	100.00%	29.43%	70.00%	0.21%	0.28%	0.07%

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HP-23 *	2,692	2,568	80	2	38	4
	100.00%	95.39%	2.97%	0.07%	1.41%	0.15%
HP-24 *	3,363	3,221	106	5	26	5
	100.00%	95.78%	3.15%	0.15%	0.77%	0.15%
Clay *	6,017	5,835	124	31	21	6
	100.00%	96.98%	2.06%	0.52%	0.35%	0.10%
Deep River *	4,680	4,531	116	24	4	5
	100.00%	96.82%	2.48%	0.51%	0.09%	0.11%
Fentress-1 *	5,276	4,689	545	31	8	3
	100.00%	88.87%	10.33%	0.59%	0.15%	0.06%
Fentress-2 *	4,472	4,296	138	19	17	2
	100.00%	96.06%	3.09%	0.42%	0.38%	0.04%
Friendship-1 *	6,459	5,898	418	20	107	16
	100.00%	91.31%	6.47%	0.31%	1.66%	0.25%
Friendship-2 *	2,436	2,271	128	19	17	1
	100.00%	93.23%	5.25%	0.78%	0.70%	0.04%
Gibsonville *	1,810	1,420	384	3	3	0
	100.00%	78.45%	21.22%	0.17%	0.17%	0.00%
Whitsett *	1,721	1,512	192	6	7	4
	100.00%	87.86%	11.16%	0.35%	0.41%	0.23%
Greene *	2,420	2,338	64	10	7	1
	100.00%	96.61%	2.64%	0.41%	0.29%	0.04%
Jamestown-1 *	2,606	2,333	205	1	64	4
	100.00%	89.52%	7.87%	0.04%	2.46%	0.15%
Jamestown-2 *	4,000	3,901	61	24	12	2
	100.00%	97.53%	1.53%	0.60%	0.30%	0.05%
Jamestown-3 *	3,726	3,642	30	22	28	4
	100.00%	97.75%	0.81%	0.59%	0.75%	0.11%
North Jefferson *	5,098	4,285	775	29	7	2
	100.00%	84.05%	15.20%	0.57%	0.14%	0.04%
South Jefferson *	3,618	2,949	639	11	15	4
	100.00%	81.51%	17.66%	0.30%	0.41%	0.11%
North Sumner *	2,552	2,018	498	20	12	4
	100.00%	79.08%	19.51%	0.78%	0.47%	0.16%
South Sumner *	5,950	5,747	152	32	16	3
	100.00%	96.59%	2.55%	0.54%	0.27%	0.05%
GB-24B *	4,654	3,444	1,020	49	128	13
	100.00%	74.00%	21.92%	1.05%	2.75%	0.28%
GB-26B *	2,668	1,835	756	15	52	10
	100.00%	68.78%	28.34%	0.56%	1.95%	0.37%
GB-27B *	1,921	1,831	57	0	32	1
	100.00%	95.31%	2.97%	0.00%	1.67%	0.05%
GB-34B *	2,006	1,894	76	0	35	1
	100.00%	94.42%	3.79%	0.00%	1.74%	0.05%
GB-35B *	2,402	2,100	274	1	24	3
	100.00%	87.43%	11.41%	0.04%	1.00%	0.12%
GB-37B *	3,299	2,702	542	8	40	7
	100.00%	81.90%	16.43%	0.24%	1.21%	0.21%

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
GB-40B *	3,120	2,584	446	7	79	4
	100.00%	82.82%	14.29%	0.22%	2.53%	0.13%
GB-41B *	2,316	2,111	158	5	36	6
	100.00%	91.15%	6.82%	0.22%	1.55%	0.26%
GIB-G *	1,961	1,472	478	8	3	0
	100.00%	75.06%	24.38%	0.41%	0.15%	0.00%
GB-24C *	2,133	1,911	132	7	75	8
	100.00%	89.59%	6.19%	0.33%	3.52%	0.38%
GB-27C *	2,095	1,906	150	6	33	0
	100.00%	90.98%	7.16%	0.29%	1.58%	0.00%
GB-35C *	2,421	1,234	1,050	18	82	37
	100.00%	50.97%	43.37%	0.74%	3.39%	1.53%
Total Guilford County	317,983	223,612	88,510	1,534	3,625	701
	100.00%	70.32%	27.83%	0.48%	1.14%	0.22%
Moore County						
Moore County	59,013	47,464	10,882	309	150	208
	100.00%	80.43%	18.44%	0.52%	0.25%	0.35%
Total Moore County	59,013	47,464	10,882	309	150	208
	100.00%	80.43%	18.44%	0.52%	0.25%	0.35%
Randolph County	106,546	99,042	6,367	453	358	326
	100.00%	92.96%	5.98%	0.43%	0.34%	0.31%
Total	552,415	430,794	113,427	2,505	4,241	1,447
	100.00%	77.98%	20.53%	0.45%	0.77%	0.26%

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District 9
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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Cleveland County	84,714	66,362	17,741	114	394	103
	100.00%	78.34%	20.94%	0.13%	0.47%	0.12%
Gaston County	175,093	150,868	22,676	397	915	237
	100.00%	86.16%	12.95%	0.23%	0.52%	0.14%
Lincoln County	50,319	45,710	4,108	120	172	210
	100.00%	90.84%	8.16%	0.24%	0.34%	0.42%
Mecklenburg County						
Charlotte Pct. 1 *	1,758	1,716	39	2	0	1
	100.00%	97.61%	2.22%	0.11%	0.00%	0.06%
Charlotte Pct. 4	4,056	3,438	533	10	64	11
	100.00%	84.76%	13.14%	0.25%	1.58%	0.27%
Charlotte Pct. 8 *	2,940	2,841	72	3	15	9
	100.00%	96.63%	2.45%	0.10%	0.51%	0.31%
Charlotte Pct. 18 *	1,851	1,843	4	1	3	0
	100.00%	99.57%	0.22%	0.05%	0.16%	0.00%
Charlotte Pct. 19 *	1,937	1,910	4	1	13	9
	100.00%	98.61%	0.21%	0.05%	0.67%	0.46%
Charlotte Pct. 20 *	2,124	2,096	11	5	7	5
	100.00%	98.68%	0.52%	0.24%	0.33%	0.24%
Charlotte Pct. 32 *	2,249	2,234	9	1	5	0
	100.00%	99.33%	0.40%	0.04%	0.22%	0.00%
Charlotte Pct. 36 *	3,207	3,051	75	2	78	1
	100.00%	95.14%	2.34%	0.06%	2.43%	0.03%
Charlotte Pct. 47 *	2,039	2,000	31	5	1	2
	100.00%	98.09%	1.52%	0.25%	0.05%	0.10%
Charlotte Pct. 48 *	2,092	2,050	18	1	19	4
	100.00%	97.99%	0.86%	0.05%	0.91%	0.19%
Charlotte Pct. 49 *	2,463	2,335	102	3	20	3
	100.00%	94.80%	4.14%	0.12%	0.81%	0.12%
Charlotte Pct. 50 *	3,373	2,759	388	13	166	47
	100.00%	81.80%	11.50%	0.39%	4.92%	1.39%
Charlotte Pct. 57 *	2,286	2,224	44	5	10	3
	100.00%	97.29%	1.92%	0.22%	0.44%	0.13%
Charlotte Pct. 58 *	2,032	1,723	188	9	101	11
	100.00%	84.79%	9.25%	0.44%	4.97%	0.54%
Charlotte Pct. 59 *	2,606	2,153	307	7	117	22
	100.00%	82.62%	11.78%	0.27%	4.49%	0.84%
Charlotte Pct. 62 *	4,277	3,266	799	17	169	26
	100.00%	76.36%	18.68%	0.40%	3.95%	0.61%
Charlotte Pct. 64 *	7,206	5,880	1,076	35	169	46
	100.00%	81.60%	14.93%	0.49%	2.35%	0.64%
Charlotte Pct. 65 *	4,574	4,294	121	5	140	14
	100.00%	93.88%	2.65%	0.11%	3.06%	0.31%
Charlotte Pct. 66 *	1,899	1,808	53	5	29	4
	100.00%	95.21%	2.79%	0.26%	1.53%	0.21%
Charlotte Pct. 67 *	1,879	1,828	36	6	9	0
	100.00%	97.29%	1.92%	0.32%	0.48%	0.00%

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Charlotte Pct. 68 *	5,823	5,357	227	16	171	52
	100.00%	92.00%	3.90%	0.27%	2.94%	0.89%
Charlotte Pct. 69 *	2,439	2,321	62	3	48	5
	100.00%	95.16%	2.54%	0.12%	1.97%	0.21%
Charlotte Pct. 70 *	3,933	3,699	183	0	48	3
	100.00%	94.05%	4.65%	0.00%	1.22%	0.08%
Charlotte Pct. 71 *	2,318	2,232	33	4	43	6
	100.00%	96.29%	1.42%	0.17%	1.86%	0.26%
Charlotte Pct. 72 *	3,896	3,746	48	0	99	3
	100.00%	96.15%	1.23%	0.00%	2.54%	0.08%
Charlotte Pct. 73 *	4,673	4,397	188	11	72	5
	100.00%	94.09%	4.02%	0.24%	1.54%	0.11%
Charlotte Pct. 74 *	2,720	2,666	31	5	16	2
	100.00%	98.01%	1.14%	0.18%	0.59%	0.07%
Charlotte Pct. 75 *	3,356	3,247	33	2	68	6
	100.00%	96.75%	0.98%	0.06%	2.03%	0.18%
Charlotte Pct. 76 *	4,379	4,199	86	5	86	3
	100.00%	95.89%	1.96%	0.11%	1.96%	0.07%

Charlotte Pct. 77 *

Tract 0058.06

Block Group 1

Block 113	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Total Block Group 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Total Tract 0058.06	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Tract 0059.03

Block Group 3

Block 340A	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Block 340B	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Block 341A	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Block 341B	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Block 342	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Block 344A	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Block 344B	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 345	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 346	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 347	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 348	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 349	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 350	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 351	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 352	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 353	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 354	1	1	0	0	0	0
Block 355	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 356	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 357	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 361	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 399	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Block Group 3	1	1	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Tract 0059.03	1	1	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Charlotte Pct. 77 *	1	1	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Charlotte Pct. 79 *	2,836	2,449	339	6	21	21
	100.00%	86.35%	11.95%	0.21%	0.74%	0.74%
Charlotte Pct. 80 *	4,007	3,350	568	19	63	7
	100.00%	83.60%	14.18%	0.47%	1.57%	0.17%
Charlotte Pct. 83 *	4,282	3,821	373	23	53	12
	100.00%	89.23%	8.71%	0.54%	1.24%	0.28%
Charlotte Pct. 85 *	3,555	3,209	244	6	88	8
	100.00%	90.27%	6.86%	0.17%	2.48%	0.23%

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Charlotte Pct. 86 *	3,452	3,311	37	0	102	2
	100.00%	95.92%	1.07%	0.00%	2.95%	0.06%
Charlotte Pct. 87 *	4,862	4,400	349	9	86	18
	100.00%	90.50%	7.18%	0.19%	1.77%	0.37%
Charlotte Pct. 88 *	3,363	3,085	145	13	105	15
	100.00%	91.73%	4.31%	0.39%	3.12%	0.45%
Charlotte Pct. 89 *	3,773	3,691	38	21	18	5
	100.00%	97.83%	1.01%	0.56%	0.48%	0.13%
Charlotte Pct. 90 *	5,819	5,581	130	24	80	4
	100.00%	95.91%	2.23%	0.41%	1.37%	0.07%
Charlotte Pct. 91	3,982	3,841	79	0	56	6
	100.00%	96.46%	1.98%	0.00%	1.41%	0.15%
Charlotte Pct. 92 *	5,894	5,532	220	7	131	4
	100.00%	93.86%	3.73%	0.12%	2.22%	0.07%
Charlotte Pct. 93 *	3,470	3,186	117	5	150	12
	100.00%	91.82%	3.37%	0.14%	4.32%	0.35%
Charlotte Pct. 94 *	5,124	4,471	504	19	112	18
	100.00%	87.26%	9.84%	0.37%	2.19%	0.35%
Charlotte Pct. 95 *	7,442	5,837	1,400	23	154	28
	100.00%	78.43%	18.81%	0.31%	2.07%	0.38%
Charlotte Pct. 96 *	3,190	2,943	142	3	100	2
	100.00%	92.26%	4.45%	0.09%	3.13%	0.06%
BER *	2,299	2,017	271	10	1	
	100.00%	87.73%	11.79%	0.43%	0.04%	0.00%
CCK *	2,241	1,906	286	16	33	0
	100.00%	85.05%	12.76%	0.71%	1.47%	0.00%
CO1 *	1,054	940	104	3	6	1
	100.00%	89.18%	9.87%	0.28%	0.57%	0.09%
LEM *	5,597	5,383	152	12	44	6
	100.00%	96.18%	2.72%	0.21%	0.79%	0.11%
LC1 - North	4,219	3,803	337	49	25	5
	100.00%	90.14%	7.99%	1.16%	0.59%	0.12%
MA1 *	3,784	3,520	201	33	24	6
	100.00%	93.02%	5.31%	0.87%	0.63%	0.16%
MA2 *	2,563	2,453	79	10	19	2
	100.00%	95.71%	3.08%	0.39%	0.74%	0.08%
MA3 *	5,550	5,301	147	5	90	7
	100.00%	95.51%	2.65%	0.09%	1.62%	0.13%
MA4 *	2,817	2,734	59	15	7	2
	100.00%	97.05%	2.09%	0.53%	0.25%	0.07%
Charlotte Pct. 102	3,572	3,031	412	18	86	25
	100.00%	84.85%	11.53%	0.50%	2.41%	0.70%
MH1 *	6,374	6,092	159	57	48	18
	100.00%	95.58%	2.49%	0.89%	0.75%	0.28%
MH2 *	5,699	5,360	277	15	43	4
	100.00%	94.05%	4.86%	0.26%	0.75%	0.07%
MH3 *	6,148	6,047	50	27	20	4
	100.00%	98.36%	0.81%	0.44%	0.33%	0.07%

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
OAK	2,537	2,444	75	6	0	12
	100.00%	96.33%	2.96%	0.24%	0.00%	0.47%
PC1 *	2,417	2,319	70	14	8	6
	100.00%	95.95%	2.90%	0.58%	0.33%	0.25%
PC2 *	2,546	2,230	293	7	12	4
	100.00%	87.59%	11.51%	0.27%	0.47%	0.16%
PVL *	6,006	5,655	280	15	39	17
	100.00%	94.16%	4.66%	0.25%	0.65%	0.28%
PR1	400	370	27	0	3	0
	100.00%	92.50%	6.75%	0.00%	0.75%	0.00%
PR2	3,571	3,415	96	10	49	1
	100.00%	95.63%	2.69%	0.28%	1.37%	0.03%
PR3	2,865	2,688	103	18	52	4
	100.00%	93.82%	3.60%	0.63%	1.82%	0.14%
Charlotte Pct. 93 Part	801	785	12	0	1	3
	100.00%	98.00%	1.50%	0.00%	0.12%	0.37%
SC1	5,405	4,645	592	33	86	49
	100.00%	85.94%	10.95%	0.61%	1.59%	0.91%
SC2	3,664	3,502	130	17	13	2
	100.00%	95.58%	3.55%	0.46%	0.35%	0.05%
Charlotte Pct. 100 *	4,732	4,429	215	7	76	5
	100.00%	93.60%	4.54%	0.15%	1.61%	0.11%
Al Mecklenburg County	242,298	223,090	13,913	757	3,890	648
	100.00%	92.07%	5.74%	0.31%	1.61%	0.27%
Total	552,424	486,030	58,438	1,388	5,371	1,198
	100.00%	87.98%	10.58%	0.25%	0.97%	0.22%

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<u>Census Unit</u>	<u>Total Pop.</u>	<u>Total White</u>	<u>Total Black</u>	<u>Total Am. Ind.</u>	<u>Total Asian/PI</u>	<u>Total Other</u>
Alexander County						
Alexander County	27,544	25,667	1,673	52	49	103
	100.00%	93.19%	6.07%	0.19%	0.18%	0.37%
Total Alexander County	27,544	25,667	1,673	52	49	103
	100.00%	93.19%	6.07%	0.19%	0.18%	0.37%
Alleghany County						
Alleghany County	9,590	9,338	177	8	5	62
	100.00%	97.37%	1.85%	0.08%	0.05%	0.65%
Total Alleghany County	9,590	9,338	177	8	5	62
	100.00%	97.37%	1.85%	0.08%	0.05%	0.65%
Ashe County						
Ashe County	22,209	21,960	144	21	31	53
	100.00%	98.88%	0.65%	0.09%	0.14%	0.24%
Total Ashe County	22,209	21,960	144	21	31	53
	100.00%	98.88%	0.65%	0.09%	0.14%	0.24%
Avery County						
Avery County	14,867	14,596	158	23	23	67
	100.00%	98.18%	1.06%	0.15%	0.15%	0.45%
Total Avery County	14,867	14,596	158	23	23	67
	100.00%	98.18%	1.06%	0.15%	0.15%	0.45%
Burke County						
Burke County	75,744	69,521	5,178	133	794	118
	100.00%	91.78%	6.84%	0.18%	1.05%	0.16%
Caldwell County						
Caldwell County	70,709	66,506	3,881	105	111	106
	100.00%	94.06%	5.49%	0.15%	0.16%	0.15%
Catawba County						
Catawba County	118,412	106,370	10,689	232	830	291
	100.00%	89.83%	9.03%	0.20%	0.70%	0.25%
Iredell County						
Bethany *	5,151	4,759	358	11	15	8
	100.00%	92.39%	6.95%	0.21%	0.29%	0.16%
Concord *	4,288	3,981	299	3	4	1
	100.00%	92.84%	6.97%	0.07%	0.09%	0.02%
Davidson *	8,071	7,814	214	15	22	6
	100.00%	96.82%	2.65%	0.19%	0.27%	0.07%
Eagle Mills *	1,621	1,438	167	5	0	11
	100.00%	88.71%	10.30%	0.31%	0.00%	0.68%

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District 10
Total Populations, All Ages

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Plan type: CONGRESSIONAL WITH 97 HOME SEATS

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Fallstown *	5,386	4,499	862	9	7	9
	100.00%	83.53%	16.00%	0.17%	0.13%	0.17%
New Hope *	1,175	1,155	14	2	1	3
	100.00%	98.30%	1.19%	0.17%	0.09%	0.26%
Olin *	1,372	1,308	33	3	0	28
	100.00%	95.34%	2.41%	0.22%	0.00%	2.04%
Sharpesburg *	2,073	1,971	77	1	0	24
	100.00%	95.08%	3.71%	0.05%	0.00%	1.16%
Shiloh *	6,042	5,612	408	9	2	11
	100.00%	92.88%	6.75%	0.15%	0.03%	0.18%
Statesville #1 *	3,859	3,269	503	8	54	25
	100.00%	84.71%	13.03%	0.21%	1.40%	0.65%
Statesville #2 *	3,972	3,116	758	5	79	14
	100.00%	78.45%	19.08%	0.13%	1.99%	0.35%
Statesville #3 *	4,220	1,814	2,373	13	11	9
	100.00%	42.99%	56.23%	0.31%	0.26%	0.21%
Statesville #4 *	3,643	2,999	593	12	14	25
	100.00%	82.32%	16.28%	0.33%	0.38%	0.69%
Statesville #5 *	3,755	3,052	674	5	7	17
	100.00%	81.28%	17.95%	0.13%	0.19%	0.45%
Statesville #6 *	4,354	1,909	2,418	12	2	13
	100.00%	43.84%	55.54%	0.28%	0.05%	0.33%
Turnersburg *	2,392	1,853	522	9	1	1
	100.00%	77.47%	21.82%	0.38%	0.04%	0.29%
Union Grove *	1,672	1,612	44	2	0	14
	100.00%	96.41%	2.63%	0.12%	0.00%	0.84%
Total Iredell County	63,046	52,161	10,317	124	219	225
	100.00%	82.73%	16.36%	0.20%	0.35%	0.36%
Mitchell County	14,433	14,354	23	19	19	18
	100.00%	99.45%	0.16%	0.13%	0.13%	0.12%
Surry County						
Bryan *	2,377	2,356	11	1	3	6
	100.00%	99.12%	0.46%	0.04%	0.13%	0.25%
Elkin 1 *	1,018	1,010	5	0	3	0
	100.00%	99.21%	0.49%	0.00%	0.29%	0.00%
Elkin 2 *	2,696	2,341	342	1	6	6
	100.00%	86.83%	12.69%	0.04%	0.22%	0.22%
Elkin 3 *	2,127	2,093	25	0	9	0
	100.00%	98.40%	1.18%	0.00%	0.42%	0.00%
Marsh *	1,487	1,373	73	4	0	37
	100.00%	92.33%	4.91%	0.27%	0.00%	2.49%
Total Surry County	9,705	9,173	456	6	21	49
	100.00%	94.52%	4.70%	0.06%	0.22%	0.50%

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<u>Census Unit</u>	<u>Total Pop.</u>	<u>Total White</u>	<u>Total Black</u>	<u>Total Am. Ind.</u>	<u>Total Asian/PI</u>	<u>Total Other</u>
Watauga County						
Watauga County	36,952	35,930	768	59	152	43
	100.00%	97.23%	2.08%	0.16%	0.41%	0.12%
Total Watauga County	36,952	35,930	768	59	152	43
	100.00%	97.23%	2.08%	0.16%	0.41%	0.12%
Wilkes County	59,393	56,237	2,824	69	100	163
	100.00%	94.69%	4.75%	0.12%	0.17%	0.27%
Yadkin County	30,488	28,884	1,295	22	26	261
	100.00%	94.74%	4.25%	0.07%	0.09%	0.86%
Total	553,092	510,697	37,583	873	2,380	1,559
	100.00%	92.33%	6.80%	0.16%	0.43%	0.28%

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Davidson County						
Arcadia *	6,400	6,148	184	24	39	5
	100.00%	96.06%	2.88%	0.38%	0.61%	0.08%
Boone *	3,383	3,236	121	6	4	16
	100.00%	95.65%	3.58%	0.18%	0.12%	0.47%
Cotton *	4,475	3,807	628	19	14	7
	100.00%	85.07%	14.03%	0.42%	0.31%	0.16%
Southmont *	3,278	3,053	202	12	5	6
	100.00%	93.14%	6.16%	0.37%	0.15%	0.18%
Hampton *	614	596	14	3	0	1
	100.00%	97.07%	2.28%	0.49%	0.00%	0.16%
Lexington No. 1 *	2,122	2,000	100	10	10	2
	100.00%	94.25%	4.71%	0.47%	0.47%	0.09%
Lexington No. 2 *	2,278	2,202	34	5	28	9
	100.00%	96.66%	1.49%	0.22%	1.23%	0.40%
Lexington No. 3 *	950	940	0	0	10	0
	100.00%	98.95%	0.00%	0.00%	1.05%	0.00%
Lexington No. 4 *	2,054	2,007	34	6	5	2
	100.00%	97.71%	1.66%	0.29%	0.24%	0.10%
Ward No. 1 *	2,777	805	1,942	3	16	11
	100.00%	28.99%	69.93%	0.11%	0.58%	0.40%
Ward No. 2 *	3,114	2,612	425	15	44	18
	100.00%	83.88%	13.65%	0.48%	1.41%	0.58%
Ward No. 3 *	2,954	2,684	150	10	110	0
	100.00%	90.86%	5.08%	0.34%	3.72%	0.00%
Ward No. 4 *	2,403	1,906	426	24	42	5
	100.00%	79.32%	17.73%	1.00%	1.75%	0.21%
Ward No. 5 *	2,448	807	1,610	14	13	4
	100.00%	32.97%	65.77%	0.57%	0.53%	0.16%
Ward No. 6 *	2,896	2,502	363	5	19	7
	100.00%	86.40%	12.53%	0.17%	0.66%	0.24%
Welcome *	4,723	4,576	124	11	6	6
	100.00%	96.89%	2.63%	0.23%	0.13%	0.13%
Midway *	9,897	9,116	751	16	10	4
	100.00%	92.11%	7.59%	0.16%	0.10%	0.04%
Reeds *	2,353	2,282	65	0	1	5
	100.00%	96.98%	2.76%	0.00%	0.04%	0.21%
Tyro *	4,023	3,865	144	9	2	3
	100.00%	96.07%	3.58%	0.22%	0.05%	0.07%
Reedy Creek *	3,563	3,531	25	4	3	0
	100.00%	99.10%	0.70%	0.11%	0.08%	0.00%
Yadkin College *	619	568	37	14	0	0
	100.00%	91.76%	5.98%	2.26%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Davidson County	67,324	59,243	7,379	210	381	111
	100.00%	88.00%	10.96%	0.31%	0.57%	0.16%

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Forsyth County						
Broadbay #1 *	3,128	2,497	618	8	1	4
	100.00%	79.83%	19.76%	0.26%	0.03%	0.13%
Broadbay #2 *	4,842	3,671	1,107	8	26	30
	100.00%	75.82%	22.86%	0.17%	0.54%	0.62%
Middlefork #2 *	3,449	2,426	1,004	4	15	0
	100.00%	70.34%	29.11%	0.12%	0.43%	0.00%
Middlefork #3 *	5,497	4,344	1,121	11	15	6
	100.00%	79.02%	20.39%	0.20%	0.27%	0.11%
Ashley Middle School *	2,045	14	2,002	17	4	8
	100.00%	0.68%	97.90%	0.83%	0.20%	0.39%
Carver High School *	4,317	104	4,209	4	0	0
	100.00%	2.41%	97.50%	0.09%	0.00%	0.00%
Covenant Presbyterian Church *	2,160	1,856	273	6	4	21
	100.00%	85.93%	12.64%	0.28%	0.19%	0.97%
East Winston Library *	2,895	197	2,686	7	0	5
	100.00%	6.80%	92.78%	0.24%	0.00%	0.17%
Easton Elementary School *	2,606	1,094	1,496	3	5	8
	100.00%	41.98%	57.41%	0.12%	0.19%	0.31%
Forest Hill Fire Station *	3,022	804	2,192	5	15	6
	100.00%	26.60%	72.53%	0.17%	0.50%	0.20%
Forest Pk. Elementary School *	2,968	745	2,200	11	1	1
	100.00%	25.10%	74.12%	0.37%	0.03%	0.31%
14th Street Recreation Center *	2,344	12	2,328	3	0	1
	100.00%	0.51%	99.32%	0.13%	0.00%	0.04%
Happy Hill Recreation Center *	3,386	67	3,310	4	2	3
	100.00%	1.98%	97.76%	0.12%	0.06%	0.09%
Hill Middle School *	2,621	1,457	1,134	20	7	3
	100.00%	55.59%	43.27%	0.76%	0.27%	0.11%
Kennedy Middle School *	3,165	189	2,970	1	1	4
	100.00%	5.97%	93.84%	0.03%	0.03%	0.13%
Lowrance Middle School *	3,102	318	2,781	1	2	0
	100.00%	10.25%	89.65%	0.03%	0.06%	0.00%
M. L. King Recreation Center *	3,134	19	3,113	0	2	0
	100.00%	0.61%	99.33%	0.00%	0.06%	0.00%
Memorial Coliseum *	2,746	583	2,133	5	15	10
	100.00%	21.23%	77.68%	0.18%	0.55%	0.36%
Mineral Springs F. St *	3,743	2,030	1,653	17	14	29
	100.00%	54.23%	44.16%	0.45%	0.37%	0.77%
Mt. Sinai Church *	1,711	20	1,679	5	0	7
	100.00%	1.17%	98.13%	0.29%	0.00%	0.41%
Philo Middle School *	2,172	1,976	169	7	18	2
	100.00%	90.98%	7.78%	0.32%	0.83%	0.09%
St. Andrews United Methodist *	4,101	1,610	2,451	1	12	27
	100.00%	39.26%	59.77%	0.02%	0.29%	0.66%
Trinity Moravian Church *	2,702	1,787	858	13	27	17
	100.00%	66.14%	31.75%	0.48%	1.00%	0.63%
Winston Lake Family YMCA *	3,662	816	2,803	8	19	16
	100.00%	22.28%	76.54%	0.22%	0.52%	0.44%

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Total Forsyth County	75,518 100.00%	28,636 37.92%	46,290 61.30%	169 0.22%	205 0.27%	218 0.29%
Iredell County						
Barringer *	4,070 100.00%	3,620 88.94%	435 10.69%	6 0.15%	5 0.12%	4 0.10%
Chambersburg *	8,121 100.00%	6,858 84.45%	1,168 14.38%	16 0.20%	46 0.57%	33 0.41%
Coddle Creek #1 *	3,400 100.00%	2,884 84.82%	464 13.65%	17 0.50%	27 0.79%	8 0.24%
Coddle Creek #2 *	3,997 100.00%	2,477 61.97%	1,468 36.73%	7 0.18%	39 0.98%	6 0.15%
Coddle Creek #3 *	4,246 100.00%	3,750 88.32%	458 10.79%	17 0.40%	6 0.14%	15 0.35%
Coddle Creek #4 *	4,228 100.00%	4,064 96.12%	140 3.31%	5 0.12%	14 0.33%	5 0.12%
Cool Springs *	1,823 100.00%	1,393 76.41%	419 22.98%	1 0.05%	0 0.00%	10 0.55%
Total Iredell County	29,885 100.00%	25,046 83.81%	4,552 15.23%	69 0.23%	137 0.46%	81 0.27%
Mecklenburg County						
Charlotte Pct. 2 *	5,898 100.00%	4,520 76.64%	1,213 20.57%	40 0.68%	93 1.58%	32 0.54%
Charlotte Pct. 3	4,613 100.00%	2,018 43.75%	2,393 51.88%	18 0.39%	164 3.56%	20 0.43%
Charlotte Pct. 5 *	2,645 100.00%	2,070 78.26%	488 18.45%	5 0.19%	69 2.61%	13 0.49%
Charlotte Pct. 6 *	4,522 100.00%	3,560 78.73%	775 17.14%	20 0.44%	105 2.32%	62 1.37%
Charlotte Pct. 7 *	2,460 100.00%	1,991 80.93%	414 16.83%	12 0.49%	33 1.34%	10 0.41%
Charlotte Pct. 9 *	3,241 100.00%	2,558 78.93%	559 17.25%	15 0.46%	9 0.28%	100 3.09%
Charlotte Pct. 10 *	2,248 100.00%	2,006 89.23%	155 6.90%	48 2.14%	17 0.76%	22 0.98%
Charlotte Pct. 11 *	3,999 100.00%	1,502 37.56%	2,443 61.09%	15 0.38%	30 0.75%	9 0.23%
Charlotte Pct. 12 *	5,123 100.00%	89 1.74%	5,023 98.05%	3 0.06%	1 0.02%	7 0.14%
Charlotte Pct. 13 *	3,511 100.00%	235 6.69%	3,169 90.26%	11 0.31%	89 2.53%	7 0.20%
Charlotte Pct. 14 *	4,648 100.00%	321 6.91%	4,061 87.37%	11 0.24%	248 5.34%	7 0.15%

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Charlotte Pct. 15 *	3,816	2,947	743	25	83	18
	100.00%	77.23%	19.47%	0.66%	2.18%	0.47%
Charlotte Pct. 16 *	2,522	32	2,485	0	1	4
	100.00%	1.27%	98.53%	0.00%	0.04%	0.16%
Charlotte Pct. 17 *	3,801	970	2,763	15	38	15
	100.00%	25.52%	72.69%	0.39%	1.00%	0.39%
Charlotte Pct. 21 *	3,139	2,683	330	25	68	33
	100.00%	85.47%	10.51%	0.80%	2.17%	1.05%
Charlotte Pct. 22 *	4,443	174	4,255	5	1	8
	100.00%	3.92%	95.77%	0.11%	0.02%	0.18%
Charlotte Pct. 23 *	3,705	1,659	1,980	16	46	4
	100.00%	44.78%	53.44%	0.43%	1.24%	0.11%
Charlotte Pct. 24 *	3,854	1,544	2,272	30	1	7
	100.00%	40.06%	58.95%	0.78%	0.03%	0.18%
Charlotte Pct. 25 *	3,416	15	3,393	0	8	0
	100.00%	0.44%	99.33%	0.00%	0.23%	0.00%
Charlotte Pct. 26 *	4,281	2,047	2,177	40	12	5
	100.00%	47.82%	50.85%	0.93%	0.28%	0.12%
Charlotte Pct. 27 *	5,261	932	4,231	14	59	25
	100.00%	17.72%	80.42%	0.27%	1.12%	0.48%
Charlotte Pct. 28 *	3,848	2,262	1,431	35	92	28
	100.00%	58.78%	37.19%	0.91%	2.39%	0.71%
Charlotte Pct. 29 *	3,615	2,675	781	22	111	1
	100.00%	74.00%	21.60%	0.61%	3.07%	0.72%
Charlotte Pct. 30 *	2,453	1,460	869	31	77	16
	100.00%	59.52%	35.43%	1.26%	3.14%	0.65%
Charlotte Pct. 31 *	4,789	129	4,633	9	17	1
	100.00%	2.69%	96.74%	0.19%	0.35%	0.02%
Charlotte Pct. 33 *	3,931	3,320	439	20	108	44
	100.00%	84.46%	11.17%	0.51%	2.75%	1.12%
Charlotte Pct. 34 *	3,662	3,163	401	13	56	29
	100.00%	86.37%	10.95%	0.35%	1.53%	0.79%
Charlotte Pct. 35 *	1,901	1,461	424	5	7	4
	100.00%	76.85%	22.30%	0.26%	0.37%	0.21%
Charlotte Pct. 37 *	2,620	2,479	52	11	73	5
	100.00%	94.62%	1.98%	0.42%	2.79%	0.19%
Charlotte Pct. 38 *	3,457	2,936	397	18	71	35
	100.00%	84.93%	11.48%	0.52%	2.05%	1.01%
Charlotte Pct. 39 *	5,468	786	4,496	25	145	16
	100.00%	14.37%	82.22%	0.46%	2.65%	0.29%
Charlotte Pct. 40 *	4,679	2,579	2,010	30	40	20
	100.00%	55.12%	42.96%	0.64%	0.85%	0.43%
Charlotte Pct. 41 *	3,875	1,239	2,517	38	73	8
	100.00%	31.97%	64.95%	0.98%	1.88%	0.21%
Charlotte Pct. 42 *	4,732	349	4,355	5	13	10
	100.00%	7.38%	92.03%	0.11%	0.27%	0.21%
Charlotte Pct. 43 *	4,062	2,680	1,228	9	118	27
	100.00%	65.98%	30.23%	0.22%	2.90%	0.66%

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Charlotte Pct. 44 *	2,155	1,832	270	14	31	8
	100.00%	85.01%	12.53%	0.65%	1.44%	0.37%
Charlotte Pct. 45 *	3,673	2,871	589	10	153	50
	100.00%	78.16%	16.04%	0.27%	4.17%	1.36%
Charlotte Pct. 46 *	4,666	2,850	1,608	29	107	72
	100.00%	61.08%	34.46%	0.62%	2.29%	1.54%
Charlotte Pct. 51 *	3,420	2,936	319	13	117	35
	100.00%	85.85%	9.33%	0.38%	3.42%	1.02%
Charlotte Pct. 52 *	4,296	166	4,109	0	12	9
	100.00%	3.86%	95.65%	0.00%	0.28%	0.21%
Charlotte Pct. 53 *	4,582	3,036	1,358	44	122	22
	100.00%	66.26%	29.64%	0.96%	2.66%	0.48%
Charlotte Pct. 54 *	2,049	8	2,037	1	3	0
	100.00%	0.39%	99.41%	0.05%	0.15%	0.00%
Charlotte Pct. 55 *	2,674	9	2,657	5	2	1
	100.00%	0.34%	99.36%	0.19%	0.07%	0.04%
Charlotte Pct. 56 *	5,848	54	5,772	3	13	6
	100.00%	0.92%	98.70%	0.05%	0.22%	0.10%
Charlotte Pct. 60	3,226	712	2,446	3	37	28
	100.00%	22.07%	75.82%	0.09%	1.15%	0.87%
Charlotte Pct. 61 *	4,067	3,386	573	12	92	4
	100.00%	83.26%	14.09%	0.30%	2.26%	0.10%
Charlotte Pct. 63 *	5,113	4,100	843	16	135	19
	100.00%	80.19%	16.49%	0.31%	2.64%	0.37%
Charlotte Pct. 77 *						
Tract 0038.04						
Block Group 2	1,263	127	1,133	0	1	2
	100.00%	10.06%	89.71%	0.00%	0.08%	0.16%
Total Tract 0038.04	1,263	127	1,133	0	1	2
	100.00%	10.06%	89.71%	0.00%	0.08%	0.16%
Tract 0058.06						
Block Group 1						
Block 101	486	163	300	3	15	5
	100.00%	33.54%	61.73%	0.62%	3.09%	1.03%
Block 102	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 103	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 104	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 105	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 106A	202	5	197	0	0	0
	100.00%	2.48%	97.52%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

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Block 107	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 108A	77 100.00%	70 90.91%	6 7.79%	1 1.30%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 109	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 110	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 111A	1 100.00%	1 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 124A	2 100.00%	0 0.00%	2 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 125	42 100.00%	0 0.00%	42 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 126	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 127	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 128A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 128B	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 129	27 100.00%	0 0.00%	27 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 130	3 100.00%	0 0.00%	3 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Water block 199	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Block Group 1	840 100.00%	239 28.45%	577 68.69%	4 0.48%	15 1.79%	5 0.60%
Total Tract 0058.06	840 100.00%	239 28.45%	577 68.69%	4 0.48%	15 1.79%	5 0.60%
Tract 0059.03						
Block Group 3						
Block 301	740 100.00%	56 7.57%	683 92.30%	1 0.14%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 302	134 100.00%	7 5.22%	127 94.78%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 303	118 100.00%	0 0.00%	118 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 304	76 100.00%	0 0.00%	76 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Block 343	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 386	120	7	108	0	5	0
	100.00%	5.83%	90.00%	0.00%	4.17%	0.00%
Block 387	169	3	165	1	0	0
	100.00%	1.78%	97.63%	0.59%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Block Group 3	1,357	73	1,277	2	5	0
	100.00%	5.38%	94.10%	0.15%	0.37%	0.00%
Total Tract 0059.03	1,357	73	1,277	2	5	0
	100.00%	5.38%	94.10%	0.15%	0.37%	0.00%
Total Charlotte Pct. 77 *	3,460	439	2,987	6	21	7
	100.00%	12.69%	86.33%	0.17%	0.61%	0.20%
Charlotte Pct. 78 *	5,335	2,534	2,682	47	42	30
	100.00%	47.50%	50.27%	0.88%	0.79%	0.56%
Charlotte Pct. 81 *	4,372	3,478	831	19	30	14
	100.00%	79.55%	19.01%	0.43%	0.69%	0.32%
Charlotte Pct. 82 *	6,053	1,647	4,263	16	87	40
	100.00%	27.21%	70.43%	0.26%	1.44%	0.66%
Charlotte Pct. 84 *	7,719	5,938	1,487	33	197	64
	100.00%	76.93%	19.26%	0.43%	2.55%	0.83%
Charlotte Pct. 97 *	5,917	4,066	1,664	13	150	24
	100.00%	68.72%	28.12%	0.22%	2.54%	0.41%
Charlotte Pct. 98 *	5,384	2,756	2,421	40	123	44
	100.00%	51.19%	44.97%	0.74%	2.28%	0.82%
COR *	3,706	3,041	626	10	27	2
	100.00%	82.06%	16.89%	0.27%	0.73%	0.05%
CO2 *	10,599	8,831	1,463	30	251	24
	100.00%	83.32%	13.80%	0.28%	2.37%	0.23%
DAV *	4,280	3,529	669	21	54	7
	100.00%	82.45%	15.63%	0.49%	1.26%	0.16%
HUN *	5,069	4,305	725	22	15	2
	100.00%	84.93%	14.30%	0.43%	0.30%	0.04%
LC2	3,357	1,252	2,098	3	4	0
	100.00%	37.30%	62.50%	0.09%	0.12%	0.00%
LC1 - South	843	732	103	5	1	2
	100.00%	86.83%	12.22%	0.59%	0.12%	0.24%
MC1	6,429	5,344	905	23	134	23
	100.00%	83.12%	14.08%	0.36%	2.08%	0.36%
MC2	4,702	3,902	664	64	51	21
	100.00%	82.99%	14.12%	1.36%	1.08%	0.45%
Charlotte Pct. 16 Part	1,009	5	993	7	0	4
	100.00%	0.50%	98.41%	0.69%	0.00%	0.40%
MC1 part	924	599	324	1	0	0
	100.00%	64.83%	35.06%	0.11%	0.00%	0.00%
XMC2 Noncontiguous	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Units Assigned to a District
District 12
Total Populations, All Ages

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Plan type: CONGRESSIONAL WITH 97 HOME SEATS

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Charlotte Pct. 104	4,877	1,666	3,042	11	141	17
	100.00%	34.16%	62.37%	0.23%	2.89%	0.35%
Charlotte Pct. 105	5,093	4,146	672	19	243	13
	100.00%	81.41%	13.19%	0.37%	4.77%	0.26%
Total Mecklenburg County	269,135	141,561	120,555	1,179	4,571	1,269
	100.00%	52.60%	44.79%	0.44%	1.70%	0.47%
Rowan County	110,605	91,851	17,773	262	444	275
	100.00%	83.04%	16.07%	0.24%	0.40%	0.25%
Total	552,467	346,337	196,549	1,889	5,738	1,954
	100.00%	62.69%	35.58%	0.34%	1.04%	0.35%

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Place Population by District
Total Populations, All Ages

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Plan type: CONGRESSIONAL WITH 97 HOME SEATS

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
District 1						
Ahoskie town	4,345	2,139	2,146	34	24	2
Askewville town	136	136	0	0	0	0
Aulander town	1,078	585	489	0	4	0
Aurora town	570	364	205	0	0	1
Ayden town	4,590	2,174	2,404	6	5	1
Battleboro town	270	89	181	0	0	0
Beargrass town	56	56	0	0	0	0
Bethel town	1,746	711	1,032	0	0	3
Black Creek town	486	453	32	0	1	0
Chocowinity town	615	497	118	0	0	0
Cofield village	407	41	353	13	0	0
Colerain town	108	95	11	1	1	0
Como town	66	64	2	0	0	0
Conetoe town	229	109	120	0	0	0
Conway town	720	486	234	0	0	0
Cove City town	408	215	193	0	0	0
Dover town	451	257	194	0	0	0
Elm City town	1,512	821	685	1	1	4
Enfield town	3,082	804	2,271	2	4	1
Franklin town	270	198	69	0	0	3
Greetsboro town	140	105	35	0	0	0
Falkland town	66	54	12	0	0	0
Fountain town	433	266	162	0	0	5
Fremont town	1,630	771	854	3	0	2
Garysburg town	995	30	962	2	0	1
Gaston town	843	767	74	2	0	0
Gatesville town	181	169	8	0	2	2
Goldsboro city	24,807	9,017	15,503	51	176	60
Greenville city	19,022	5,720	13,057	50	108	87
Grifton town	1,973	1,232	725	3	9	4
Grimesland town	356	258	98	0	0	0
Halifax town	298	217	80	1	0	0
Hamilton town	402	251	151	0	0	0
Harrellsville town	54	48	6	0	0	0
Hassell town	89	30	59	0	0	0
Henderson city	15,361	7,235	8,044	19	30	33
Hobgood town	430	233	197	0	0	0
Hookerton town	390	226	164	0	0	0
Jackson town	478	284	194	0	0	0
Jamesville town	431	290	141	0	0	0
Kelford town	190	92	98	0	0	0
Kinston city	16,026	2,788	13,163	18	42	15
Kittrell town	222	170	52	0	0	0
La Grange town	2,805	1,198	1,594	1	7	5
Lasker town	97	96	1	0	0	0
Leggett town	100	61	39	0	0	0
Newton Woodville town	787	256	528	3	0	0

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Place Population by District
Total Populations, All Ages

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Plan type: CONGRESSIONAL WITH 97 HOME SEATS

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Littleton town	683	410	273	0	0	0
Macclesfield town	403	398	5	0	0	0
Macon town	123	103	3	2	0	15
Maysville town	824	450	368	1	1	4
Middleburg town	72	36	36	0	0	0
Murfreesboro town	2,460	1,517	871	7	59	6
New Bern city	13,921	7,102	6,720	43	33	23
Norlina town	901	630	263	2	0	6
Oak City town	384	201	178	2	2	1
Oxford city	7,750	3,464	4,248	8	16	14
Parmele town	229	38	190	1	0	0
Pinetops town	1,458	672	785	0	1	0
Plymouth town	4,272	1,805	2,437	0	22	8
Pollocksville town	271	211	58	0	0	2
Powellsville town	95	45	50	0	0	0
Princeville town	1,357	28	1,329	0	0	0
Rich Square town	990	510	464	7	5	4
Roanoke Rapids city	15,722	12,849	2,719	41	100	13
Robersonville town	1,911	850	1,044	5	12	0
Rocky Mount city	16,875	2,543	14,291	22	11	8
Roper town	609	170	439	0	0	0
Roxboro city	7,219	4,066	3,089	37	12	0
Roxobel town	218	148	70	0	0	0
Saratoga town	301	286	12	0	3	0
Scotland Neck town	2,571	1,091	1,475	1	0	4
Seaboard town	617	173	443	1	0	0
Severn town	213	125	88	0	0	0
Sharpsburg town	425	54	369	0	0	2
Snow Hill town	1,285	593	679	8	1	4
Speed town	64	42	22	0	0	0
Stantonsburg town	734	489	245	0	0	0
Stovall town	358	185	173	0	0	0
Tarboro town	10,991	7,442	3,474	14	45	16
Trenton town	186	126	60	0	0	0
Trent Woods town	299	299	0	0	0	0
Walstonburg town	146	133	12	0	1	0
Warrenton town	841	560	275	0	1	5
Washington city	9,073	4,863	4,158	5	21	26
Weldon town	1,390	606	779	0	4	1
Whitakers town	464	182	281	0	1	0
Williamston town	5,399	2,564	2,820	4	9	2
Wilson city	26,127	9,163	16,772	31	62	99
Windsor town	2,026	1,321	695	3	7	0
Winton town	741	193	505	40	0	3
Woodland town	717	422	293	2	0	0
No Place Code	286,204	151,014	131,001	2,937	360	894
Total District 1	539,670	262,330	271,301	3,434	1,203	1,404

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Place Population by District
Total Populations, All Ages

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Map type: CONGRESSIONAL WITH 97 HOME SEATS

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
District 2						
Angier town	1,967	1,417	531	5	10	4
Bailey town	553	469	76	0	0	8
Battleboro town	145	137	8	0	0	0
Benson town	2,787	1,843	897	6	8	33
Broadway town	939	868	71	0	0	0
Bunn town	353	230	116	6	1	0
Castalia town	233	139	94	0	0	0
Centerville town	74	73	1	0	0	0
Clayton town	4,655	3,460	1,142	8	11	34
Clinton city	7,313	3,945	3,289	39	15	25
Coats town	1,492	1,272	195	11	1	13
Creedmoor city	1,474	1,023	434	2	13	2
Dortches town	769	570	198	1	0	0
Dunn city	8,104	4,554	3,424	59	39	28
Erwin town	3,995	3,498	452	21	6	18
Four Oaks town	1,280	1,090	173	3	6	8
Franklinton town	1,577	897	671	2	6	1
Garner town	3,008	2,186	776	13	27	6
Kenly town	1,549	932	601	11	4	1
Knightdale town	1,848	1,656	170	0	12	10
Lenoir town	2,020	1,178	795	15	2	30
Lenoir town	3,013	1,896	1,097	4	15	1
Lucama town	889	814	71	0	3	1
Micro town	305	289	16	0	0	0
Middlesex town	696	491	184	1	0	20
Nashville town	3,595	2,043	1,540	8	2	2
Newton Grove town	481	356	114	0	0	11
Pine Level town	1,183	1,123	59	1	0	0
Princeton town	1,147	806	334	4	0	3
Raleigh city	107,522	57,329	46,698	356	2,569	573
Red Oak town	191	169	20	2	0	0
Rocky Mount city	31,698	21,559	9,798	99	181	61
Rolesville town	551	510	39	0	1	1
Sanford city	14,474	9,153	5,045	85	82	109
Selma town	4,578	2,642	1,908	7	3	18
Sharpsburg town	903	731	170	0	1	1
Sims town	118	101	17	0	0	0
Smithfield town	7,018	4,213	2,654	11	45	95
Spring Hope town	1,151	666	476	4	0	5
Stem town	245	236	6	0	2	1
Turkey town	155	125	28	2	0	0
Wake Forest town	5,552	4,142	1,341	9	48	12
Wendell town	2,803	2,474	315	2	9	3
Whitakers town	381	222	159	0	0	0
Wilson city	10,782	10,154	554	9	51	14
Youngsville town	398	277	115	0	0	6
Zebulon town	3,173	1,847	1,307	1	0	18
Total Place Code	295,138	226,452	64,095	1,434	987	2,169

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Place Population by District
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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Total District 2	544,275	382,257	152,274	2,241	4,160	3,345
District 3						
Alliance town	478	418	54	2	4	0
Arapahoe town	393	373	19	1	0	0
Atlantic Beach town	1,938	1,878	25	10	21	4
Ayden town	150	150	0	0	0	0
Bath town	132	120	12	0	0	0
Bayboro town	711	378	331	0	1	1
Beaufort town	3,808	2,852	908	18	14	16
Belhaven town	2,183	768	1,410	3	2	0
Bridgeton town	453	433	16	3	1	0
Cape Carteret town	889	882	0	2	5	0
Cedar Point town	628	625	0	1	2	0
Columbia town	724	240	481	2	1	0
Creswell town	361	193	168	0	0	0
Edenton town	5,164	2,214	2,924	6	16	4
Elizabeth City city	14,237	6,685	7,430	23	69	30
Emerald Isle town	2,416	2,395	7	7	5	2
Farmville town	4,388	2,341	2,024	6	14	
Fremont town	0	0	0	0	0	
Goldsboro city	14,836	10,904	3,353	75	336	168
Greenville city	25,633	22,977	2,139	55	410	52
Havelock city	12,359	9,483	2,094	99	399	284
Hertford town	2,096	1,059	1,032	0	5	0
Holly Ridge town	714	609	80	7	18	0
Indian Beach town	141	136	0	0	5	0
Jacksonville city	29,196	19,650	7,878	139	880	649
Kill Devil Hills town	4,081	3,996	21	11	31	22
Kinston city	8,899	7,555	1,255	16	62	11
Kitty Hawk town	1,937	1,915	2	3	11	6
Manteo town	968	853	112	0	2	1
Mesic town	305	93	211	0	0	1
Minnesott Beach town	242	240	2	0	0	0
Morehead City town	6,046	4,877	1,066	35	52	16
Mount Olive town	4,545	2,120	2,404	5	10	6
Nags Head town	1,804	1,739	48	0	14	3
New Bern city	3,442	2,552	843	10	28	9
Newport town	2,417	2,008	319	18	41	31
Oriental town	748	649	98	0	1	0
Pantego town	145	127	17	1	0	0
Pikeville town	534	521	11	0	1	1
Pine Knoll Shores town	1,302	1,293	0	1	7	1
Pink Hill town	537	398	135	1	1	2
Richlands town	851	623	223	1	1	3
River Bend town	2,371	2,252	96	2	13	8
Seven Springs town	129	120	9	0	0	

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Place Population by District
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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Simpson village	285	103	179	0	0	3
Southern Shores town	1,345	1,340	0	2	1	2
Stonewall town	211	172	38	1	0	0
Surf City town	216	213	2	1	0	0
Swansboro town	1,165	1,103	38	7	15	2
Trent Woods town	2,067	2,061	0	1	5	0
Vanceboro town	946	736	204	4	0	2
Vandemere town	260	138	122	0	0	0
Walnut Creek village	623	616	3	0	4	0
Washington city	2	2	0	0	0	0
Washington Park town	362	358	4	0	0	0
Winfall town	408	271	131	3	3	0
Winterville town	2,816	1,622	1,175	8	10	1
No Place Code	361,812	287,609	65,452	1,455	2,942	4,354
Total District 3	537,849	418,038	106,605	2,045	5,463	5,698

District 4

Apex town	4,873	3,927	865	15	33	33
Carrboro town	11,553	9,066	1,930	39	427	91
Farmington town	43,013	38,586	2,371	120	1,676	262
Forest Hill town	38,719	31,875	4,853	123	1,684	184
Durham city	136,056	70,186	62,375	334	2,646	515
Fuquay-Varina town	4,460	3,352	1,047	17	10	34
Garner town	11,956	9,979	1,857	26	67	27
Goldston town	290	271	17	1	1	0
Hillsborough town	4,161	2,529	1,600	7	18	7
Holly Springs town	786	197	589	0	0	0
Mebane city	460	390	65	1	0	4
Morrisville town	946	834	106	0	4	2
Pittsboro town	1,436	1,001	412	7	6	10
Raleigh city	98,211	84,903	10,127	225	2,515	442
No Place Code	189,608	159,848	26,882	529	1,592	757
Total District 4	546,528	416,944	115,096	1,444	10,679	2,368

District 5

Alamance village	125	125	0	0	0	0
Burlington city	39,043	29,782	8,846	76	293	46
Clemmons village	5,836	5,616	143	4	70	3
Cooleemee town	899	869	12	15	0	3
Danbury town	58	54	4	0	0	0
Dobson town	1,016	946	43	1	1	25
Eden city	15,202	12,282	2,827	26	47	20
Elon College town	4,076	3,661	382	4	22	7
Gibsonville town	1,450	1,293	148	2	6	1
Greensboro city	10,109	8,356	1,660	29	40	24

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Place Population by District
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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Greensboro city	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haw River town	1,642	1,565	69	2	5	1
High Point city	4	4	0	0	0	0
Kernersville town	10,690	9,927	604	20	63	76
King city	4,025	3,967	22	8	24	4
Madison town	2,004	1,455	538	0	8	3
Mayodan town	2,319	2,086	217	3	12	1
Mebane city	4,101	3,253	812	3	24	9
Milton town	172	97	73	0	2	0
Mocksville town	3,383	2,674	687	12	9	1
Mount Airy city	7,155	6,468	638	9	11	29
Pilot Mountain town	1,164	1,029	130	1	0	4
Reidsville city	11,960	7,232	4,643	15	40	30
Rural Hall town	1,639	1,416	214	5	4	0
Stokesdale town	2,080	1,878	169	4	1	28
Stoneville town	1,081	838	228	1	0	14
Walkertown town	1,082	996	69	0	4	13
Walnut Cove town	1,050	783	259	2	3	3
Winston-Salem city	84,834	69,583	13,888	187	949	227
Yanceyville town	1,611	788	811	1	4	7
No Place Code	323,312	284,192	36,654	708	772	986
Total District 5	543,122	463,215	74,790	1,138	2,414	1,5

District 6						
Aberdeen town	2,700	2,255	400	17	25	3
Archdale city	6,610	6,439	82	19	63	7
Asheboro city	16,292	13,868	2,141	47	112	124
Cameron town	213	125	86	1	1	0
Carthage town	968	770	191	6	0	1
Denton town	1,292	1,292	0	0	0	0
Foxfire village	331	329	0	0	2	0
Franklinville town	617	580	12	2	0	23
Gibsonville town	1,956	1,467	478	8	3	0
Greensboro city	183,457	117,185	62,292	852	2,633	493
High Point city	69,129	47,095	20,874	373	647	140
Jamestown town	2,343	2,079	203	1	57	4
Lexington city	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberty town	1,908	1,367	524	5	4	8
Pinebluff town	876	823	31	11	9	2
Pinehurst town	5,077	4,969	89	1	14	4
Ramseur town	1,176	1,111	46	2	9	8
Randleman city	2,569	2,467	76	20	5	1
Robbins city	953	844	45	0	0	64
Seagrove town	213	211	0	2	0	0
Siler City town	4,792	3,391	1,279	13	8	101
Southern Pines town	8,911	5,879	2,967	40	18	7
Staley town	193	189	3	0	0	

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Place Population by District

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Taylorstown town	490	24	464	1	1	0
Thomasville city	15,159	11,150	3,877	71	26	35
Vass town	633	549	71	13	0	0
Whispering Pines village	1,228	1,223	0	1	4	0
No Place Code	217,147	199,062	16,141	950	581	413
Total District 6	547,233	426,743	112,372	2,456	4,222	1,439

District 7

Atkinson town	245	214	31	0	0	0
Autryville town	154	154	0	0	0	0
Bald Head Island village	78	78	0	0	0	0
Belville town	51	37	14	0	0	0
Beulaville town	896	718	176	0	0	2
Bladenboro town	1,769	1,473	292	0	1	3
Boiling Spring Lakes city	1,650	1,600	31	12	5	2
Bolivia town	119	119	0	0	0	0
Bolton town	427	168	245	14	0	0
Brunswick town	284	96	188	0	0	0
Burgaw town	1,780	1,114	640	5	6	15
Camden town	1,040	1,032	8	0	0	0
Cary town	451	350	91	7	0	3
Carolina Beach town	3,493	3,431	33	19	4	6
Caswell Beach town	126	125	0	0	0	1
Cerro Gordo town	157	123	33	1	0	0
Chadbourn town	1,943	1,082	822	34	5	0
Clarkton town	737	544	184	6	0	3
Clinton city	891	694	171	21	3	2
Dublin town	228	217	9	2	0	0
East Arcadia town	458	10	447	1	0	0
Elizabethtown town	3,381	1,593	1,758	12	11	7
Fair Bluff town	1,004	425	575	3	0	1
Fairmont town	2,367	849	1,346	169	1	2
Faison town	555	393	105	0	5	52
Falcon town	163	163	0	0	0	0
Place 0910	44,276	31,722	10,352	753	785	664
Garland town	731	430	289	4	0	8
Godwin town	64	48	16	0	0	0
Greenevers town	390	15	371	0	0	4
Harrells town	182	109	64	3	0	6
Holden Beach town	626	626	0	0	0	0
Hope Mills town	8,184	7,282	610	140	73	79
Kenansville town	835	530	303	0	2	0
Kure Beach town	619	617	0	1	1	0
Lake Waccamaw town	954	762	164	27	0	1
Leland town	1,752	1,594	154	3	1	0
Linden town	133	130	1	1	0	1
Long Beach town	3,795	3,769	2	20	1	3

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Place Population by District
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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Lumberton city	18,477	10,527	5,634	2,168	115	33
McDonald town	52	34	1	13	0	4
Magnolia town	744	370	368	6	0	0
Marietta town	169	58	104	6	1	0
Navassa town	445	34	409	2	0	0
Ocean Isle Beach town	523	521	1	0	1	0
Orrum town	97	54	43	0	0	0
Pembroke town	2,241	265	74	1,894	3	5
Proctorville town	128	77	35	8	0	8
Raynham town	71	33	11	27	0	0
Red Springs town	58	54	0	4	0	0
Roseboro town	1,383	675	696	9	1	2
Rose Hill town	1,273	903	367	3	0	0
Rowland town	915	346	539	30	0	0
St. Helena village	285	239	46	0	0	0
Salemburg town	358	349	4	1	1	3
Sandy Creek town	174	174	0	0	0	0
Shallotte town	963	914	40	5	3	1
Southport city	2,325	1,708	612	1	1	3
Stedman town	555	472	78	1	1	3
Sunset Beach town	311	311	0	0	0	0
Surf City town	627	611	1	6	5	0
Tabor City town	2,308	1,584	713	11	0	0
Tar Heel town	97	97	0	0	0	0
Teachey town	242	103	139	0	0	0
Topsail Beach town	346	344	1	1	0	0
Varnamtown town	398	397	0	1	0	0
Wade town	223	186	33	2	2	0
Wallace town	2,847	2,097	731	10	4	5
Warsaw town	2,838	1,276	1,509	14	12	27
Watha town	52	52	0	0	0	0
White Lake town	377	364	5	4	4	0
Whiteville city	4,962	3,215	1,679	38	19	11
Wilmington city	55,263	35,929	18,686	167	315	166
Wrightsville Beach town	2,937	2,921	5	2	8	1
Yaupon Beach town	723	713	4	1	3	2
No Place Code	351,982	234,564	79,468	34,541	1,371	2,038
Total District 7	544,757	367,007	131,561	40,234	2,774	3,181

District 8

Albemarle city	14,592	11,900	2,489	24	170	9
Ansonville town	609	120	487	0	2	0
Biscoe town	1,453	781	549	0	0	123
Candor town	712	612	43	11	5	41
Concord city	27,137	21,292	5,617	63	149	16
Dobbins Heights town	1,102	143	949	8	1	1
East Laurinburg town	273	255	7	11	0	0

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Place Population by District
Total Populations, All Ages

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Ellerbe town	1,076	518	537	1	0	20
Place 0910	30,707	11,547	18,270	188	359	343
Gibson town	524	258	215	51	0	0
Hamlet city	6,062	4,024	1,978	49	7	4
Harrisburg town	1,456	1,396	39	8	11	2
Hoffman town	328	129	193	5	0	1
Indian Trail town	1,885	1,809	52	17	4	3
Kannapolis city	20,652	16,541	4,003	28	44	36
Laurinburg city	11,636	5,823	5,236	504	48	25
Lilesville town	414	227	182	5	0	0
Locust city	1,915	1,866	1	4	2	42
Lumber Bridge town	98	85	2	11	0	0
McFarlan town	84	65	19	0	0	0
Marshville town	1,967	1,180	767	7	7	6
Maxton town	2,273	828	1,282	153	7	3
Monroe city	15,875	9,221	6,416	53	88	97
Morven town	545	147	396	0	0	2
Mount Gilead town	1,234	754	476	4	0	0
Mount Pleasant town	1,016	910	102	4	0	0
New London town	414	385	21	4	0	4
Norman town	65	43	22	0	0	0
Wood town	1,545	1,088	437	3	2	15
boro town	581	424	154	2	1	0
Parkton town	364	289	62	13	0	0
Peachland town	384	256	127	0	1	0
Polkton town	662	363	297	2	0	0
Raeford city	3,383	1,927	1,321	104	24	7
Red Springs town	3,736	1,495	1,965	263	12	1
Rennert town	136	12	52	72	0	0
Richfield town	535	456	57	3	19	0
Rockingham city	9,291	6,789	2,334	61	103	4
St. Pauls town	1,992	1,435	440	112	1	4
Spring Lake town	7,480	3,019	3,769	68	324	300
Stallings town	2,092	1,817	236	35	1	3
Stanfield town	447	440	0	0	0	7
Star town	761	735	18	4	4	0
Troy town	3,339	2,117	1,168	42	3	9
Wadesboro town	3,405	1,926	1,458	12	8	1
Wagram town	461	265	180	16	0	0
Waxhaw town	1,092	827	264	1	0	0
Weddington town	3,495	3,380	75	14	22	4
Wingate town	2,686	2,155	490	3	22	16
No Place Code	351,631	244,101	86,262	12,023	4,069	5,176
Total District 8	545,602	368,175	151,516	14,066	5,520	6,325

District 9

mont city	8,394	7,327	829	24	205	9
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Place Population by District
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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Belwood town	537	499	35	1	1	1
Bessemer City city	4,680	4,086	570	9	4	11
Boiling Springs town	2,422	2,063	340	6	6	7
Casar town	328	327	0	1	0	0
Charlotte city	162,705	148,283	10,216	405	3,278	523
Cherryville city	4,381	3,936	389	9	40	7
Cornelius town	308	298	4	1	5	0
Cramerton town	2,371	2,283	67	8	12	1
Dallas town	2,919	2,274	625	13	4	3
Earl town	179	157	22	0	0	0
Fallston town	473	462	11	0	0	0
Gastonia city	54,717	40,486	13,617	103	384	127
Grover town	424	406	15	1	2	0
High Shoals city	263	260	2	1	0	0
Kings Mountain city	8,396	6,720	1,517	16	137	6
Kingstown town	454	7	447	0	0	0
Lattimore town	156	142	12	0	0	2
Lawndale town	542	413	119	0	10	0
Lincolnton city	6,847	5,443	1,308	9	38	49
Lowell city	2,696	2,473	207	11	0	5
McAdenville town	830	814	7	3	4	2
Matthews town	10,922	10,359	421	37	96	
Mint Hill town	10,561	10,238	216	45	58	
Mooreboro city	290	227	63	0	0	0
Mount Holly city	7,427	6,727	641	19	37	3
Patterson Springs town	680	672	2	5	0	1
Pineville town	2,740	2,588	109	12	15	16
Polkville city	1,511	1,416	93	0	1	1
Ranlo town	1,602	1,495	90	12	2	3
Shelby city	14,662	8,359	6,234	20	34	15
Spencer Mountain town	135	135	0	0	0	0
Stanley town	2,803	2,718	73	2	8	2
Waco town	299	232	67	0	0	0
No Place Code	225,674	204,662	19,096	609	922	386
Total District 9	544,328	478,987	57,464	1,382	5,303	1,193
District 10						
Arlington town	488	468	18	0	0	2
Bakersville town	332	331	0	0	1	0
Banner Elk town	927	852	66	0	6	3
Beech Mountain town	232	232	0	0	0	0
Blowing Rock town	1,195	1,182	9	1	3	0
Boone town	12,896	12,166	586	24	100	20
Boonville town	895	838	51	1	5	0
Brookford town	451	446	4	1	0	0
Cajah's Mountain town	2,278	2,200	71	2	1	4
Catawba town	467	378	89	0	0	

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Place Population by District
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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Claremont city	949	930	11	2	6	0
Connelly Springs town	1,303	1,256	19	5	23	0
Conover city	5,122	4,607	439	8	59	9
Crossnore town	227	220	7	0	0	0
Drexel town	1,746	1,676	47	8	13	2
East Bend town	405	390	14	0	1	0
Elkin town	3,782	3,411	355	1	9	6
Elk Park town	441	440	0	0	1	0
Gamewell town	3,357	3,194	144	3	5	11
Glen Alpine town	536	517	1	0	18	0
Grandfather village	34	34	0	0	0	0
Granite Falls town	3,236	3,129	88	4	3	12
Harmony town	332	326	4	1	0	1
Hickory city	28,035	22,766	4,827	77	286	79
Hildebran town	774	773	0	1	0	0
Hudson town	2,819	2,810	2	6	0	1
Jefferson town	1,292	1,262	15	5	8	2
Jonesville town	1,547	1,314	222	1	0	10
Lansing town	126	126	0	0	0	0
Lenoir city	13,701	11,463	2,151	25	40	22
Long View town	3,038	2,756	225	16	31	10
Mountain Valley town	7	7	0	0	0	0
Newton town	2,565	2,159	375	5	2	24
Mooresville town	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morganton city	14,742	12,238	2,260	21	206	17
Newland town	645	635	0	1	0	9
Newton city	9,304	7,770	1,437	13	42	42
North Wilkesboro town	3,383	2,799	573	3	4	4
Rhodhiss town	528	527	1	0	0	0
Ronda town	337	337	0	0	0	0
Rutherford College town	932	928	0	3	1	0
Sawmills town	3,920	3,887	1	13	9	10
Seven Devils town	97	93	4	0	0	0
Sparta town	1,951	1,891	43	4	1	12
Spruce Pine town	1,951	1,942	3	0	1	5
Statesville city	17,477	10,976	6,271	36	118	76
Sugar Mountain village	76	76	0	0	0	0
Taylorsville town	1,495	1,280	211	3	0	1
Troutman town	1,419	1,017	395	4	3	0
Valdese town	3,861	3,767	30	6	28	30
West Jefferson town	875	862	7	4	2	0
Wilkesboro town	2,538	2,216	283	0	23	16
Yadkinville town	2,505	2,275	191	4	5	30
No Place Code	375,722	357,275	15,597	541	1,249	1,060
Total District 10	539,293	497,450	37,147	853	2,313	1,530

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Place Population by District
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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Alexander Mills town	662	573	83	1	0	5
Andrews town	2,544	2,444	58	23	1	18
Asheville city	61,388	48,509	12,207	164	373	135
Biltmore Forest town	1,312	1,309	0	0	3	0
Black Mountain town	5,361	4,852	440	7	56	6
Bostic town	290	273	17	0	0	0
Brevard city	5,388	4,552	749	10	61	16
Bryson City town	1,145	1,064	4	64	12	1
Burnsville town	1,453	1,417	33	3	0	0
Canton town	3,763	3,691	69	2	1	0
Clyde town	1,033	983	43	4	2	1
Columbus town	812	785	21	0	1	5
Dillsboro town	84	82	0	2	0	0
Ellenboro town	511	458	52	0	0	1
Fletcher town	2,786	2,709	46	5	20	6
Forest City town	7,458	5,426	1,980	11	29	12
Franklin town	2,791	2,659	94	12	19	7
Hayesville town	251	251	0	0	0	0
Hazelwood town	1,632	1,588	22	13	6	3
Hendersonville city	7,284	5,760	1,430	19	49	26
Highlands town	944	942	0	0	2	0
Hot Springs town	476	472	0	0	1	
Lake Lure town	675	655	17	3	0	
Laurel Park town	1,252	1,244	1	3	3	1
Maggie Valley town	160	159	0	1	0	0
Marion city	4,765	4,167	554	13	25	6
Marshall town	774	769	2	2	1	0
Mars Hill town	1,611	1,515	82	3	6	5
Montreat town	592	549	29	2	11	1
Murphy town	1,573	1,453	81	21	14	4
Old Fort town	457	377	79	0	1	0
Robbinsville town	651	627	0	22	2	0
Rosman town	229	228	0	1	0	0
Ruth town	312	295	12	4	1	0
Rutherfordton town	3,552	3,077	461	2	7	5
Saluda city	450	442	8	0	0	0
Santeetlah town	4	4	0	0	0	0
Spindale town	3,605	2,712	870	6	13	4
Sylva town	1,635	1,550	62	18	3	2
Tryon town	1,680	1,269	406	2	0	3
Waynesville town	6,737	6,394	278	37	18	10
Weaverville town	2,001	1,951	40	9	0	1
Webster town	410	396	2	2	7	3
Woodfin town	2,736	2,718	10	3	3	2
No Place Code	393,394	376,035	8,755	6,880	1,068	656
Total District 11	538,623	499,385	29,097	7,374	1,819	948

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Place Population by District
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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
District 12						
Charlotte city	232,929	111,196	115,597	1,019	3,929	1,188
China Grove town	2,575	2,305	248	4	14	4
Cleveland town	520	347	173	0	0	0
Cornelius town	2,252	1,701	521	8	21	1
Davidson town	3,638	3,117	451	14	49	7
East Spencer town	1,994	317	1,675	0	0	2
Faith town	505	504	0	0	1	0
Granite Quarry town	1,505	1,369	117	2	17	0
Huntersville town	3,006	2,545	439	11	10	1
Kannapolis city	8,447	7,025	1,327	9	26	60
Landis town	2,330	2,266	54	3	6	1
Lexington city	16,581	11,305	4,916	71	244	45
Mooresville town	8,223	6,101	2,054	20	28	20
Rockwell town	1,476	1,457	14	0	5	0
Salisbury city	21,445	13,510	7,708	40	148	39
Spencer town	3,123	2,410	686	13	8	6
Statesville city	0	0	0	0	0	0
Troutman town	74	74	0	0	0	0
Walkertown town	113	113	0	0	0	0
Winston-Salem city	58,588	15,695	42,429	138	148	178
Place Code	177,847	158,683	17,182	520	1,065	397
District 12	547,171	342,040	195,591	1,872	5,719	1,949

Units with Differing Assignments between Plans
Within State (37)

Census <u>Unit</u>	97 <u>HOUSE/SENATE</u> <u>PLAN</u>	98 <u>CONGRESSIONA</u> <u>L PLAN</u>
Alamance County		
No Am. Ind. Res. code		
Alamance County		
No Place Code		
Albright *	6	5
Burlington #9 *	6	5
Coble *	6	5
South Graham *	6	5
Melville #3 *	6	5
North Newlin *	6	5
South Newlin *	6	5
Patterson *	6	5
North Thompson *	6	5
South Thompson *	6	5
Alleghany County		
No Am. Ind. Res. code		
MCD/CCD ____		
No Place Code		
Alleghany County	5	10
Ashe County		
No Am. Ind. Res. code		
MCD/CCD ____		
No Place Code		
Ashe County	5	10
Davidson County		
No Am. Ind. Res. code		
Davidson County		
No Place Code		
Abbotts Creek *	12	6
on *	6	12

Units with Differing Assignments between Plans
Within State (37)

Census <u>Unit</u>	97 HOUSE/SENATE <u>PLAN</u>	98 CONGRESSIONA <u>L PLAN</u>
Southmont *	6	12
Lexington No. 1 *	6	12
Lexington No. 2 *	6	12
Ward No. 6 *	6	12
Welcome *	6	12
Thomasville No. 1 *	12	6
Thomasville No. 2 *	12	6
Thomasville No. 3 *	12	6
Thomasville No. 8 *	12	6

Forsyth County

No Am. Ind. Res. code

Forsyth County

No Place Code

Broadbay #1 *	5	12
Middlefork #2 *	5	12
Middlefork #3 *	5	12
Covenant Presbyterian Church	5	12
Philo Middle School *	5	12

Guilford County

No Am. Ind. Res. code

Guilford County

No Place Code

GB-01 *	12	6
GB-02 *	12	6
GB-03 *	12	6
GB-04 *	12	6
GB-05 *	12	6
GB-06 *	12	6
GB-07 *	12	6
GB-08 *	12	6
GB-09 *	12	6
GB-15 *	12	6
GB-18 *	12	6
GB-19 *	12	6
GB-24A *	12	6
GB-25 *	12	6
GB-26A *	12	6
GB-29 *	12	6
GB-30 *	12	6

Units with Differing Assignments between Plans
Within State (37)

Census <u>Unit</u>	97 HOUSE/SENATE <u>PLAN</u>	98 CONGRESSIONA <u>L PLAN</u>
GB-33 *	12	6
GB-36 *	12	6
GB-42 *	12	6
GB-44 *	12	6
GB-45 *	12	6
HP-01 *	12	6
HP-02 *	12	6
HP-03 *	12	6
HP-05 *	12	6
HP-06 *	12	6
HP-07 *	12	6
HP-10 *	12	6
HP-11 *	12	6
HP-12 *	12	6
HP-13 *	12	6
HP-15 *	12	6
HP-19 *	12	6
HP-22 *	12	6
Bruce *	6	5
North Center Grove *	6	5
South Center Grove *	6	5
Westtown-1 *	12	6
Westtown-2 *	12	6
North Madison *	6	5
South Madison *	6	5
North Monroe *	6	5
South Monroe *	6	5
Oak Ridge *	6	5
Stokesdale *	6	5
North Sumner *	12	6
North Washington *	6	5
South Washington *	6	5
GB-24B *	12	6
GB-26B *	12	6

Iredell County

No Am. Ind. Res. code

Iredell County

No Place Code

Statesville #3 *	12	10
Statesville #6 *	12	10

Lincoln County	10	9
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Rocky Mountain County

Units with Differing Assignments between Plans
Within State (37)

Census <u>Unit</u>	97 HOUSE/SENATE <u>PLAN</u>	98 CONGRESSIONA <u>L PLAN</u>
No Am. Ind. Res. code		
Mecklenburg County		
No Place Code		
Charlotte Pct. 5 *	9	12
Charlotte Pct. 6 *	9	12
Charlotte Pct. 7 *	9	12
Charlotte Pct. 10 *	9	12
Charlotte Pct. 21 *	9	12
Charlotte Pct. 33 *	9	12
Charlotte Pct. 34 *	9	12
Charlotte Pct. 35 *	9	12
Charlotte Pct. 37 *	9	12
Charlotte Pct. 38 *	9	12
Charlotte Pct. 45 *	9	12
Charlotte Pct. 51 *	9	12
Charlotte Pct. 63 *	9	12
Charlotte Pct. 84 *	9	12
Rowan County		
No Am. Ind. Res. code		
Rowan County		
No Place Code		
Bradshaw *	6	12
Enochville *	6	12
Blackwelder Park *	6	12
Bostian School *	6	12
N. China Grove *	6	12
S. China Grove *	6	12
East Kannapolis *	6	12
West Kannapolis *	6	12
East Landis *	6	12
West Landis *	6	12
Barnhardt Mill *	6	12
Rockwell *	6	12
Bostian Crossroads *	6	12
Faith	6	12
Faith Noncontiguous	6	12
Locke *	6	12
Sumner *	6	12
Morgan I *	6	12
Morgan II *	6	12
Mt. Ulla *	6	12
Gold Knob *	6	12

Units with Differing Assignments between Plans
Within State (37)

Census <u>Unit</u>	97 HOUSE/SENATE <u>PLAN</u>	98 CONGRESSIONA <u>L PLAN</u>
Granite Quarry *	6	12
Hatters Shop *	6	12
Milford Hills *	6	12
Trading Ford	6	12
West Ward II *	6	12
Trading Ford Noncontiguous A	6	12
Steele *	6	12

Surry County

No Am. Ind. Res. code

Surry County

No Place Code

Bryan *	5	10
Elkin 1 *	5	10
Elkin 2 *	5	10
Elkin 3 *	5	10
Marsh *	5	10

DRAFT
FOR REVIEW ONLY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SESSION 1997

LEGISLATIVE
MAY 19 1998
DRAFTING

D

HOUSE DRH4174-RN(4.19)

Short Title: Congressional Redistricting.

(Public)

Sponsors: House Committee on Congressional Redistricting.

Referred to:

1 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
2 AN ACT TO DIVIDE NORTH CAROLINA INTO TWELVE CONGRESSIONAL
3 DISTRICTS.
4 The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:
5 Section 1. (a) G.S. 163-201(a) reads as rewritten:
6 "(a) For the purpose of nominating and electing members of the House of
7 Representatives of the Congress of the United States in 1998 and every two years
8 thereafter, the State of North Carolina shall be divided into 12 districts as follows:
9 District 1: Beaufort County: Chocowinity township, Richland township,
10 Washington township: the remainder not in District 3; Bertie County, Craven County:
11 Epworth *, Cove City *, Dover *, Fort Barnwell *, First Ward *, Second Ward *,
12 Third Ward *, Fourth Ward *, Fifth Ward *, Clarks *, Country Club *, Rhems *: the
13 remainder not in District 3; Jasper *; Edgecombe County, Gates County, Granville
14 County: Antioch *, Corinth *, Oak Hill *, Credle *, East Oxford *, South Oxford *,
15 West Oxford Elementary *, Salem *, Sassafras Fork *, Walnut Grove *; Greene
16 County, Halifax County, Hertford County, Jones County: Beaver Creek *,
17 Chinquapin *, Cypress Creek *, Pollocksville *, Trenton *, White Oak *; Lenoir
18 County: Contentnea *, Institute *, Kinston #1 *, Kinston #2 *, Kinston #6 *,
19 Kinston #7 *, Kinston #8 *, Kinston #9 *, Moseley Hall *, Sandhill *, Vance *;
20 Martin County, Northampton County, Person County: Allensville, Cunningham-Chub
21 Lake, Holloway, Roxboro City # 4, Woodsdale, Roxboro City # 1, Roxboro City #
22 1A, Roxboro City # 2, Roxboro City # 3; Pitt County: Ayden East *, Belvoir *,
23 Bethel *, Carolina *, Falkland *, Fountain *, Grifton *, Grimesland *, Pactolus *,
24 Greenville #1 *, Greenville #2, Greenville #3 *, Greenville #4 *, Greenville #5
25 *, Greenville #6 *, Greenville #13 *, Greenville #2 Noncontiguous; Vance County,

- 1 Warren County, Washington County: Lees Mill *, Plymouth #1 *, Plymouth #2 *,
- 2 Plymouth #3 *; Wayne County: Goldsboro #1 *, Goldsboro #2 *, Goldsboro #3 *,
- 3 Goldsboro #5 *, Eureka *, Fremont *, Saulston *, Pinewood *; Wilson County:
- 4 Black Creek *, Gardners *, Saratoga *, Stantonsburg *, Toisnot *, Wilson A *,
- 5 Wilson B *, Wilson C *, Wilson E *, Wilson F *, Wilson G *, Wilson H *, Wilson I *,
- 6 Wilson M *, Wilson N *, Wilson Q *.
- 7 District 2: Franklin County, Granville County: Brassfield *, Butner *, Creedmoor
- 8 *, Tally Ho *; Harnett County, Johnston County, Lee County, Nash County, Sampson
- 9 County: Kitty Fork *, Keener *, Herring *, Newton Grove *, Northeast Clinton *,
- 10 Central Clinton *, East Clinton *, West Clinton *, Giddensville *, Turkey *,
- 11 Westbrook *; Wake County: Raleigh 01-01 *, Raleigh 01-02 *, Raleigh 01-03 *,
- 12 Raleigh 01-05 *, Raleigh 01-06 *, Raleigh 01-07 *, Raleigh 01-09 *, Raleigh 01-10 *,
- 13 Raleigh 01-12 *, Raleigh 01-13 *, Raleigh 01-14 *, Raleigh 01-18 *, Raleigh 01-19 *,
- 14 Raleigh 01-20 *, Raleigh 01-21 *, Raleigh 01-22 *, Raleigh 01-23 *, Raleigh 01-26 *,
- 15 Raleigh 01-27 *, Raleigh 01-28 *, Raleigh 01-31 *, Raleigh 01-34 *, Raleigh 01-35 *,
- 16 Raleigh 01-38 *, Raleigh 01-40 *, Raleigh 01-46 *, Bartons Creek #2 *, Little River
- 17 #1 *, Little River #2 *, Marks Creek #1 *, Marks Creek #2 *, Raleigh 01-27 Part,
- 18 Neuse #1 *, Neuse #2 *, New Light #1 *, New Light #2 *, St. Marys #1 *, St.
- 19 Marys #2 *, St. Matthews #1 *, St. Matthews #2 *, St. Matthews #3 *, St.
- 20 Matthews #4 *, Wake Forest #1 *, Wake Forest #2 *; Wilson County: Cross Roads
- 21 *, Old Fields *, Spring Hill *, Taylors *, Wilson D *, Wilson J *, Wilson K *, Wilson
- 22 L *, Wilson P *.
- 23 District 3: Beaufort County: Bath township, Long Acre township, Pantego
- 24 township, Washington township: Tract 9905: Block Group 5: Block 522A, Block
- 25 528A; Camden County, Carteret County: Carteret County; Chowan County, Craven
- 26 County: Ernul *, Vanceboro *, Bridgeton *, Truitt *, Harlowe *, Croatan *, Havelock
- 27 *, Grantham *, Sixth Ward *, Rhems *: Tract 9604: Block Group 7: Block 701, Block
- 28 702, Block 704; River Bend *, Trent Woods *, Woodrow *; Currituck County; Dare
- 29 County; Hyde County; Jones County: Tuckahoe *; Lenoir County: Falling Creek *,
- 30 Kinston #3 *, Kinston #4 *, Kinston #5 *, Neuse *, Pink Hill #1 *, Pink Hill #2
- 31 *, Southwest *, Trent #1 *, Trent #2 *, Woodlington *; Onslow County, Pamlico
- 32 County; Pasquotank County, Perquimans County, Pitt County: Arthur *, Ayden West
- 33 *, Chicod *, Farmville West *, Farmville East *, Simpson *, Swift Creek *,
- 34 Winterville West *, Winterville East *, Greenville #7 *, Greenville #8 *, Greenville
- 35 #9 *, Greenville #10 *, Greenville #11 *, Greenville #12 *; Tyrrell County,
- 36 Washington County: Scuppernong *, Skinnersville *; Wayne County: Brogden *, Mt.
- 37 Olive *, Buck Swamp *, Fork *, Grantham *, Great Swamp *, Goldsboro #4 *,
- 38 Indian Springs *, White Hall *, New Hope *, Pikeville *, Stoney Creek *.
- 39 District 4: Chatham County: Albright *, Bynum *, East Mann's Chapel *, West
- 40 Mann's Chapel *, Bennett *, Bonlee *, Harpers Crossroads *, Cape Fear *, East
- 41 Pittsboro *, West Pittsboro *, Goldston *, Hadley *, Haw River *, Hickory Mountain
- 42 *, New Hope *, Oakland *, East Williams *, West Williams *; Durham County,
- 43 Orange County, Person County: Bushy Fork, Flat River, Mt. Tirzah, Olive Hill,
- 44 Hurdle Mills; Wake County: Raleigh 01-04 *, Raleigh 01-11 *, Raleigh 01-15 *,

1 Raleigh 01-16 *, Raleigh 01-17 *, Raleigh 01-29 *, Raleigh 01-30 *, Raleigh 01-32 *,
 2 Raleigh 01-33 *, Raleigh 01-36 *, Raleigh 01-37 *, Raleigh 01-39 *, Raleigh 01-41 *,
 3 Raleigh 01-42 *, Raleigh 01-43 *, Raleigh 01-44 *, Raleigh 01-45 *, Bartons Creek #1
 4 *, Buckhorn *, Cary #1 *, Cary #2 *, Cary #3 *, Cary #4 *, Cary #5 *, Cary #6
 5 *, Cary #7 *, Cary #8 *, Cary #9 *, Cary #10 *, Cedar Fork *, Holly Springs *,
 6 House Creek #1 *, House Creek #2 *, House Creek #3 *, House Creek #4 *,
 7 House Creek #5 *, House Creek #6 *, Leesville #1 *, Leesville #2 *, Leesville #3
 8 *, Meredith *, Middle Creek #1 *, Middle Creek #2 *, Panther Branch *, St. Marys
 9 #3 *, St. Marys #4 *, St. Marys #5 *, St. Marys #6 *, St. Marys #7, Swift Creek
 10 #1 *, Swift Creek #2 *, Swift Creek #3 *, Swift Creek #4 *, White Oak #1 *,
 11 White Oak #2 *.

12 ~~District 5: Alamance County: Central Boone *, North Boone *, South Boone *,~~
 13 ~~West Boone *, Boone #5 *, East Burlington *, North Burlington *, South Burlington~~
 14 ~~*, West Burlington *, Burlington #5 *, Burlington #6 *, Burlington #7 *,~~
 15 ~~Burlington #8 *, Faucette *, East Graham *, North Graham *, West Graham *,~~
 16 ~~Graham #3 *, Haw River *, North Melville *, South Melville *, Morton *, Pleasant~~
 17 ~~Grove *, Alleghany County, Ashe County, Caswell County, Davie County, Forsyth~~
 18 ~~County: Abbotts Creek #1 *, Abbotts Creek #2 *, Abbotts Creek #3 *, Belews~~
 19 ~~Creek *, Bethania #1 *, Bethania #2 *, Bethania #3 *, Broadbay #1 *,~~
 20 ~~Clemmonsville #1 *, Clemmonsville #2 *, Clemmonsville #3 *, Kernersville #1 *,~~
 21 ~~Kernersville #2 *, Kernersville #3 *, Kernersville #4 *, Lewisville #1 *, Lewisville~~
 22 ~~#2 *, Lewisville #3 *, Middlefork #2 *, Middlefork #3 *, Old Richmond *, Old~~
 23 ~~Town #2 *, Old Town #3 *, Salem Chapel #1 *, Salem Chapel #2 *, South Fork~~
 24 ~~#2 *, South Fork #3 *, Vienna #1 *, Vienna #2 *, Vienna #3 *, Ardmore Baptist~~
 25 ~~Church *, Bethabara Moravian Church *, Bible Wesleyan Church *, Bishop~~
 26 ~~McGuinness *, Bolton Swimming Center *, Brown/Douglas Recreation *, Brunson~~
 27 ~~Elementary School *, Calvary Baptist Church *, Christ Moravian Church *, Country~~
 28 ~~Club Fire St. *, Covenant Presbyterian Church *, First Christian Church *, Forsyth~~
 29 ~~Teah W. Camp. *, Greek Orthodox Church *, Hanes Community Center *, Jefferson~~
 30 ~~Elementary School *, Latham Elementary School *, Messiah Moravian Church *,~~
 31 ~~Miller Park Recreation Center *, Mt. Tabor High School *, New Hope United~~
 32 ~~Methodist Church *, Old Town Presbyterian Church *, Parkland High School *,~~
 33 ~~Parkway United Church *, Philo Middle School *, Polo Park Recreation Center *,~~
 34 ~~Reynolds High School Gym *, Sherwood Forest Elementary School *, South Fork~~
 35 ~~Elem School *, St. Anne's Episcopal Church *, Summit School *, Trinity United~~
 36 ~~Methodist Church *, Whitaker Elementary School *, Rockingham County, Stokes~~
 37 ~~County, Surry County.~~

38 District 5: Alamance County, Caswell County, Davie County, Davie County;
 39 Forsyth County: Abbotts Creek #1 *, Abbotts Creek #2 *, Abbotts Creek #3 *,
 40 Belews Creek *, Bethania #1 *, Bethania #2 *, Bethania #3 *, Clemmonsville #1
 41 *, Clemmonsville #2 *, Clemmonsville #3 *, Kernersville #1 *, Kernersville #2 *,
 42 Kernersville #3 *, Kernersville #4 *, Lewisville #1 *, Lewisville #2 *, Lewisville
 43 #3 *, Old Richmond *, Old Town #2 *, Old Town #3 *, Salem Chapel #1 *,
 44 Salem Chapel #2 *, South Fork #2 *, South Fork #3 *, Vienna #1 *, Vienna #2

1 *. Vienna #3 *. Ardmore Baptist Church *. Bethabara Moravian Church *. Bible
 2 Wesleyan Church *. Bishop McGuinness *. Bolton Swimming Center *.
 3 Brown/Douglas Recreation *. Brunson Elementary School *. Calvary Baptist Church
 4 *. Christ Moravian Church *. Country Club Fire St. *. First Christian Church *.
 5 Forsyth Tech W. Camp. *. Greek Orthodox Church *. Hanes Community Center *.
 6 Jefferson Elementary School *. Latham Elementary School *. Messiah Moravian
 7 Church *. Miller Park Recreation Center *. Mt. Tabor High School *. New Hope
 8 United Methodist Church *. Old Town Presbyterian Church *. Parkland High School
 9 *. Parkway United Church *. Polo Park Recreation Center *. Reynolds High School
 10 Gym *. Sherwood Forest Elementary School *. South Fork Elem School *. St.
 11 Anne's Episcopal Church *. Summit School *. Trinity United Methodist Church *.
 12 Whitaker Elementary School *. Guilford County: Bruce *. North Center Grove *.
 13 South Center Grove *. North Madison *. South Madison *. North Monroe *. South
 14 Monroe *. Oak Ridge *. Stokesdale *. North Washington *. South Washington *.:
 15 Rockingham County. Stokes County: Stokes County: Surry County: Dobson 1 *.:
 16 Dobson 2 *. Dobson 3 *. Eldora *. Franklin *. Long Hill *. Mount Airy 1 *. Mount
 17 Airy 2 *. Mount Airy 4 *. Mount Airy 5 *. Mount Airy 6 *. Mount Airy 7 *. Mount
 18 Airy 8 *. Mount Airy 9 *. Pilot 1 *. Pilot 2 *. Rockford *. Shoals *. Siloam *.:
 19 Stewarts Creek 1 *. Stewarts Creek 2 *. North Westfield *. South Westfield *.:
 20 District 6: Alamance County: Albright *. Burlington #9 *. Coble *. South Graham
 21 *, Melville #3 *. North Newlin *. South Newlin *. Patterson *. North Thompson *.:
 22 South Thompson *. Chatham County: North Siler City *. South Siler City *.:
 23 Davidson County: Alleghany *. Central *. Holly Grove *. Liberty *. Cotton *.:
 24 Southmont *. Denton *. Emmons *. Silver Valley *. Healing Springs *. Jackson Hill
 25 *, Lexington No. 1 *. Lexington No. 2 *. Ward No. 6 *. Welcome *. Silver Hill *.:
 26 Thomasville No. 4 *. Thomasville No. 5 *. Thomasville No. 7 *. Thomasville No. 9 *.:
 27 Thomasville No. 10 *. Guilford County: GB-10 *. GB-11 *. GB-12 *. GB-13 *. GB-14
 28 *, GB-16 *. GB-17 *. GB-20 *. GB-21 *. GB-22 *. GB-23 *. GB-27A *. GB-28 *.:
 29 GB-31 *. GB-32 *. GB-34A *. GB-35A *. GB-37A *. GB-38 *. GB-39 *. GB-40A *.:
 30 GB-41A *. GB-43 *. HP-04 *. HP-08 *. HP-09 *. HP-14 *. HP-16 *. HP-17 *. HP-18
 31 *, HP-20 *. HP-21 *. HP-23 *. HP-24 *. Bruce *. North Center Grove *. South Center
 32 Grove *. Clay *. Deep River *. Fentress 1 *. Fentress 2 *. Friendship 1 *.:
 33 Friendship 2 *. Gibsonville *. Whitsett *. Greene *. Jamestown 3 *. North Jefferson
 34 *, South Jefferson *. North Madison *. South Madison *. North Monroe *. South
 35 Monroe *. Oak Ridge *. Stokesdale *. South Sumner *. North Washington *. South
 36 Washington *. GB-27B *. GB-34B *. GB-35B *. GB-37B *. GB-40B *. GB-41B *.:
 37 GIB-G *. GB-24C *. GB-27C *. GB-35C *. Moore County: Moore County: Randolph
 38 County: Rowan County: Bradshaw *. Enochville *. Blackwelder Park *. Bostian
 39 School *. N. China Grove *. S. China Grove *. East Kannapolis *. West Kannapolis
 40 *, East Landis *. West Landis *. Barnhardt Mill *. Rockwell *. Bostian Crossroads *.:
 41 Faith, Faith Noncontiguous, Locke *. Sumner *. Morgan I *. Morgan II *. Mt. Ulla *.:
 42 Gold Knob *. Granite Quarry *. Hatters Shop *. Milford Hills *. Trading Ford, West
 43 Ward II *. Trading Ford Noncontiguous A, Steele *.:

- 1 District 6: Chatham County: North Siler City *, South Siler City *: Davidson
2 County: Abbotts Creek *, Alleghany *, Central *, Holly Grove *, Liberty *, Denton
3 *, Emmons *, Silver Valley *, Healing Springs *, Jackson Hill *, Silver Hill *
4 Thomasville No. 1 *, Thomasville No. 2 *, Thomasville No. 3 *, Thomasville No. 4 *
5 Thomasville No. 5 *, Thomasville No. 7 *, Thomasville No. 8 *, Thomasville No. 9 *
6 Thomasville No. 10 *: Guilford County: GB-01 *, GB-02 *, GB-03 *, GB-04 *, GB-05
7 *, GB-06 *, GB-07 *, GB-08 *, GB-09 *, GB-10 *, GB-11 *, GB-12 *, GB-13 *, GB-
8 14 *, GB-15 *, GB-16 *, GB-17 *, GB-18 *, GB-19 *, GB-20 *, GB-21 *, GB-22 *
9 GB-23 *, GB-24A *, GB-25 *, GB-26A *, GB-27A *, GB-28 *, GB-29 *, GB-30 *
10 GB-31 *, GB-32 *, GB-33 *, GB-34A *, GB-35A *, GB-36 *, GB-37A *, GB-38 *
11 GB-39 *, GB-40A *, GB-41A *, GB-42 *, GB-43 *, GB-44 *, GB-45 *, HP-01 *, HP-
12 02 *, HP-03 *, HP-04 *, HP-05 *, HP-06 *, HP-07 *, HP-08 *, HP-09 *, HP-10 *, HP-
13 11 *, HP-12 *, HP-13 *, HP-14 *, HP-15 *, HP-16 *, HP-17 *, HP-18 *, HP-19 *, HP-
14 20 *, HP-21 *, HP-22 *, HP-23 *, HP-24 *, Clay *, Deep River *, Fentress-1 *
15 Fentress-2 *, Friendship-1 *, Friendship-2 *, Gibsonville *, Whitsett *, Greene *
16 Jamestown-1 *, Jamestown-2 *, Jamestown-3 *, North Jefferson *, South Jefferson *
17 North Sumner *, South Sumner *, GB-24B *, GB-26B *, GB-27B *, GB-34B *, GB-
18 35B *, GB-37B *, GB-40B *, GB-41B *, GIB-G *, GB-24C *, GB-27C *, GB-35C *;
19 Moore County: Randolph County.
20 District 7: Bladen County; Brunswick County; Columbus County; Cumberland
21 County: Beaver Dam *, Black River *, Linden *, Long Hill *, Cedar Creek *, Judson
22 *, Stedman *, Cross Creek #1 *, Cross Creek #3 *, Cross Creek #4 *, Cross Creek
23 #7 *, Cross Creek #8 *, Cross Creek #10 *, Cross Creek #11 *, Cross Creek #12
24 *, Cross Creek #14 *, Cross Creek #15 *, Cross Creek #18 *, Cross Creek #20 *,
25 Cross Creek #22 *, Cross Creek #23 *, Cross Creek #24 *, Cross Creek #2 *,
26 Eastover *, Vander *, Wade *, Alderman *, Sherwood *, Pearces Mill #2 *, Pearces
27 Mill #3 *, Pearces Mill #4 *, Cumberland #1 *, Cumberland #2 *, Hope Mills #1
28 *, Hope Mills #2 *, Montclair *, Seventy First #2 *, Seventy First #3 *; Duplin
29 County, New Hanover County, Pender County, Robeson County: Alfordsville *, Back
30 Swamp *, Britts *, Burnt Swamp *, Fairmont #1 *, Fairmont #2 *, Gaddys *, East
31 Howellsville *, West Howellsville *, Lumberton #1 *, Lumberton #2 *, Lumberton
32 #3 *, Lumberton #4 *, Lumberton #5 *, Lumberton #6 *, Lumberton #7 *,
33 Lumberton #8 *, Orrum *, North Pembroke *, South Pembroke *, Philadelphus *,
34 Raft Swamp *, Rowland *, Saddletree *, Smiths *, Smyrna *, Sterlings *, Thompson
35 *, Union *, Whitehouse *, Wishart *; Sampson County: Clement *, Harrells *,
36 Salemburg *, Ingold *, Autryville *, Roseboro *, Mingo *, Plainview *, Southwest
37 Clinton *, Rowan *, Garland *, Lakewood *.
38 District 8: Anson County, Cabarrus County, Cumberland County: Westarea *,
39 Cross Creek #5 *, Cross Creek #6 *, Cross Creek #9 *, Cross Creek #13 *, Cross
40 Creek #16 *, Cross Creek #17 *, Cross Creek #19 *, Cross Creek #21,
41 Manchester *, Spring Lake *, Beaver Lake *, Brentwood *, Cottonade *, Morganton
42 Road #1 *, Morganton Road #2 *, Seventy First #1 *; Hoke County, Montgomery
43 County; Richmond County, Robeson County: Lumber Bridge *, Maxton *, Parkton *,

- 1 Red Springs #1 *, Red Springs #2 *, Rennert *, Shannon *, North St. Pauls *,
 2 South St. Pauls *; Scotland County, Stanly County; Union County.
- 3 ~~District 9: Cleveland County, Gaston County, Mecklenburg County: Charlotte Pet.~~
 4 ~~1 *, Charlotte Pet. 4, Charlotte Pet. 5 *, Charlotte Pet. 6 *, Charlotte Pet. 7 *,~~
 5 ~~Charlotte Pet. 8 *, Charlotte Pet. 10 *, Charlotte Pet. 18 *, Charlotte Pet. 19 *,~~
 6 ~~Charlotte Pet. 20 *, Charlotte Pet. 21 *, Charlotte Pet. 32 *, Charlotte Pet. 33 *,~~
 7 ~~Charlotte Pet. 34 *, Charlotte Pet. 35 *, Charlotte Pet. 36 *, Charlotte Pet. 37 *,~~
 8 ~~Charlotte Pet. 38 *, Charlotte Pet. 45 *, Charlotte Pet. 47 *, Charlotte Pet. 48 *,~~
 9 ~~Charlotte Pet. 49 *, Charlotte Pet. 50 *, Charlotte Pet. 51 *, Charlotte Pet. 57 *,~~
 10 ~~Charlotte Pet. 58 *, Charlotte Pet. 59 *, Charlotte Pet. 62 *, Charlotte Pet. 63 *,~~
 11 ~~Charlotte Pet. 64 *, Charlotte Pet. 65 *, Charlotte Pet. 66 *, Charlotte Pet. 67 *,~~
 12 ~~Charlotte Pet. 68 *, Charlotte Pet. 69 *, Charlotte Pet. 70 *, Charlotte Pet. 71 *,~~
 13 ~~Charlotte Pet. 72 *, Charlotte Pet. 73 *, Charlotte Pet. 74 *, Charlotte Pet. 75 *,~~
 14 ~~Charlotte Pet. 76 *, Charlotte Pet. 77 *: Tract 0058.06: Block Group 1: Block 113;~~
 15 ~~Tract 0059.03: Block Group 3: Block 340A, Block 340B, Block 341A, Block 341B,~~
 16 ~~Block 342, Block 344A, Block 344B, Block 345, Block 346, Block 347, Block 348,~~
 17 ~~Block 349, Block 350, Block 351, Block 352, Block 353, Block 354, Block 355, Block~~
 18 ~~356, Block 357, Block 361; Charlotte Pet. 79 *, Charlotte Pet. 80 *, Charlotte Pet. 83~~
 19 ~~*, Charlotte Pet. 84 *, Charlotte Pet. 85 *, Charlotte Pet. 86 *, Charlotte Pet. 87 *,~~
 20 ~~Charlotte Pet. 88 *, Charlotte Pet. 89 *, Charlotte Pet. 90 *, Charlotte Pet. 91,~~
 21 ~~Charlotte Pet. 92 *, Charlotte Pet. 93 *, Charlotte Pet. 94 *, Charlotte Pet. 95 *,~~
 22 ~~Charlotte Pet. 96 *, BER *, CCK *, CO1 *, LEM *, LC1 - North, MA1 *, MA2 *,~~
 23 ~~MA3 *, MA4 *, Charlotte Pet. 102, MH1 *, MH2 *, MH3 *, OAK, PC1 *, PC2 *,~~
 24 ~~PVL *, PR1, PR2, PR3, Charlotte Pet. 93 Part, SC1, SC2, Charlotte Pet. 100 *.~~
- 25 District 9: Cleveland County, Gaston County, Lincoln County, Mecklenburg
 26 County: Charlotte Pct. 1 *, Charlotte Pct. 4, Charlotte Pct. 8 *, Charlotte Pct. 18 *,
 27 Charlotte Pct. 19 *, Charlotte Pct. 20 *, Charlotte Pct. 32 *, Charlotte Pct. 36 *,
 28 Charlotte Pct. 47 *, Charlotte Pct. 48 *, Charlotte Pct. 49 *, Charlotte Pct. 50 *,
 29 Charlotte Pct. 57 *, Charlotte Pct. 58 *, Charlotte Pct. 59 *, Charlotte Pct. 62 *,
 30 Charlotte Pct. 64 *, Charlotte Pct. 65 *, Charlotte Pct. 66 *, Charlotte Pct. 67 *,
 31 Charlotte Pct. 68 *, Charlotte Pct. 69 *, Charlotte Pct. 70 *, Charlotte Pct. 71 *,
 32 Charlotte Pct. 72 *, Charlotte Pct. 73 *, Charlotte Pct. 74 *, Charlotte Pct. 75 *,
 33 Charlotte Pct. 76 *, Charlotte Pct. 77 *: Tract 0058.06: Block Group 1: Block 113;
 34 Tract 0059.03: Block Group 3: Block 340A, Block 340B, Block 341A, Block 341B,
 35 Block 342, Block 344A, Block 344B, Block 345, Block 346, Block 347, Block 348,
 36 Block 349, Block 350, Block 351, Block 352, Block 353, Block 354, Block 355, Block
 37 356, Block 357, Block 361; Charlotte Pct. 79 *, Charlotte Pct. 80 *, Charlotte Pct. 83
 38 *, Charlotte Pct. 85 *, Charlotte Pct. 86 *, Charlotte Pct. 87 *, Charlotte Pct. 88 *,
 39 Charlotte Pct. 89 *, Charlotte Pct. 90 *, Charlotte Pct. 91, Charlotte Pct. 92 *,
 40 Charlotte Pct. 93 *, Charlotte Pct. 94 *, Charlotte Pct. 95 *, Charlotte Pct. 96 *, BER
 41 *, CCK *, CO1 *, LEM *, LC1 - North, MA1 *, MA2 *, MA3 *, MA4 *, Charlotte
 42 Pct. 102, MH1 *, MH2 *, MH3 *, OAK, PC1 *, PC2 *, PVL *, PR1, PR2, PR3,
 43 Charlotte Pct. 93 Part, SC1, SC2, Charlotte Pct. 100 *.

- 1 ~~District 10: Alexander County; Avery County; Burke County; Caldwell County;~~
2 ~~Catawba County; Iredell County; Bethany *, Concord *, Davidson *, Eagle Mills *,~~
3 ~~Fallstown *, New Hope *, Olin *, Sharpesburg *, Shiloh *, Statesville #1 *,~~
4 ~~Statesville #2 *, Statesville #4 *, Statesville #5 *, Turnersburg *, Union Grove *,~~
5 ~~Lincoln County; Mitchell County; Watauga County; Wilkes County; Yadkin County.~~
6 District 10: Alexander County; Alleghany County; Ashe County; Avery County;
7 Burke County; Caldwell County; Catawba County; Iredell County; Bethany *,
8 Concord *, Davidson *, Eagle Mills *, Fallstown *, New Hope *, Olin *, Sharpesburg
9 *, Shiloh *, Statesville #1 *, Statesville #2 *, Statesville #3 *, Statesville #4 *,
10 Statesville #5 *, Statesville #6 *, Turnersburg *, Union Grove *; Mitchell County,
11 Surry County; Bryan *, Elkin 1 *, Elkin 2 *, Elkin 3 *, Marsh *; Watauga County;
12 Wilkes County; Yadkin County.
13 District 11: Buncombe County; Cherokee County; Clay County; Graham County;
14 Haywood County; Henderson County; Jackson County; McDowell County; Macon
15 County; Madison County; Polk County; Rutherford County; Swain County;
16 Transylvania County; Yancey County.
17 ~~District 12: Davidson County: Abbotts Creek *, Arcadia *, Boone *, Hampton *,~~
18 ~~Lexington No. 3 *, Lexington No. 4 *, Ward No. 1 *, Ward No. 2 *, Ward No. 3 *,~~
19 ~~Ward No. 4 *, Ward No. 5 *, Midway *, Reeds *, Tyro *, Reedy Creek *,~~
20 ~~Thomasville No. 1 *, Thomasville No. 2 *, Thomasville No. 3 *, Thomasville No. 8 *,~~
21 ~~Yadkin College *, Forsyth County: Broadbay #2 *, Ashley Middle School *, Carver~~
22 ~~High School *, East Winston Library *, Easton Elementary School *, Forest Hill Fire~~
23 ~~Station *, Forest Pk. Elementary School *, 14th Street Recreation Center *, Happy~~
24 ~~Hill Recreation Center *, Hill Middle School *, Kennedy Middle School *, Lowrance~~
25 ~~Middle School *, M. L. King Recreation Center *, Memorial Coliseum *, Mineral~~
26 ~~Springs F. St. *, Mt. Sinai Church *, St. Andrews United Methodist *, Trinity~~
27 ~~Moravian Church *, Winston Lake Family YMCA *; Guilford County: GB-01 *,~~
28 ~~GB-02 *, GB-03 *, GB-04 *, GB-05 *, GB-06 *, GB-07 *, GB-08 *, GB-09 *, GB-15~~
29 ~~*, GB-18 *, GB-19 *, GB-24A *, GB-25 *, GB-26A *, GB-29 *, GB-30 *, GB-33 *,~~
30 ~~GB-36 *, GB-42 *, GB-44 *, GB-45 *, HP-01 *, HP-02 *, HP-03 *, HP-05 *, HP-06 *,~~
31 ~~HP-07 *, HP-10 *, HP-11 *, HP-12 *, HP-13 *, HP-15 *, HP-19 *, HP-22 *,~~
32 ~~Jamestown 1 *, Jamestown 2 *, North Sumner *, GB-24B *, GB-26B *; Iredell~~
33 ~~County: Barringer *, Chambersburg *, Coddle Creek #1 *, Coddle Creek #2 *,~~
34 ~~Coddle Creek #3 *, Coddle Creek #4 *, Cool Springs *, Statesville #3 *,~~
35 ~~Statesville #6 *; Mecklenburg County: Charlotte Pet. 2 *, Charlotte Pet. 3, Charlotte~~
36 ~~Pet. 9 *, Charlotte Pet. 11 *, Charlotte Pet. 12 *, Charlotte Pet. 13 *, Charlotte Pet. 14~~
37 ~~*, Charlotte Pet. 15 *, Charlotte Pet. 16 *, Charlotte Pet. 17 *, Charlotte Pet. 22 *,~~
38 ~~Charlotte Pet. 23 *, Charlotte Pet. 24 *, Charlotte Pet. 25 *, Charlotte Pet. 26 *,~~
39 ~~Charlotte Pet. 27 *, Charlotte Pet. 28 *, Charlotte Pet. 29 *, Charlotte Pet. 30 *,~~
40 ~~Charlotte Pet. 31 *, Charlotte Pet. 39 *, Charlotte Pet. 40 *, Charlotte Pet. 41 *,~~
41 ~~Charlotte Pet. 42 *, Charlotte Pet. 43 *, Charlotte Pet. 44 *, Charlotte Pet. 46 *,~~
42 ~~Charlotte Pet. 52 *, Charlotte Pet. 53 *, Charlotte Pet. 54 *, Charlotte Pet. 55 *,~~
43 ~~Charlotte Pet. 56 *, Charlotte Pet. 60, Charlotte Pet. 61 *, Charlotte Pet. 77 *; the~~
44 ~~remainder not in District 9; Charlotte Pet. 78 *, Charlotte Pet. 81 *, Charlotte Pet. 82~~

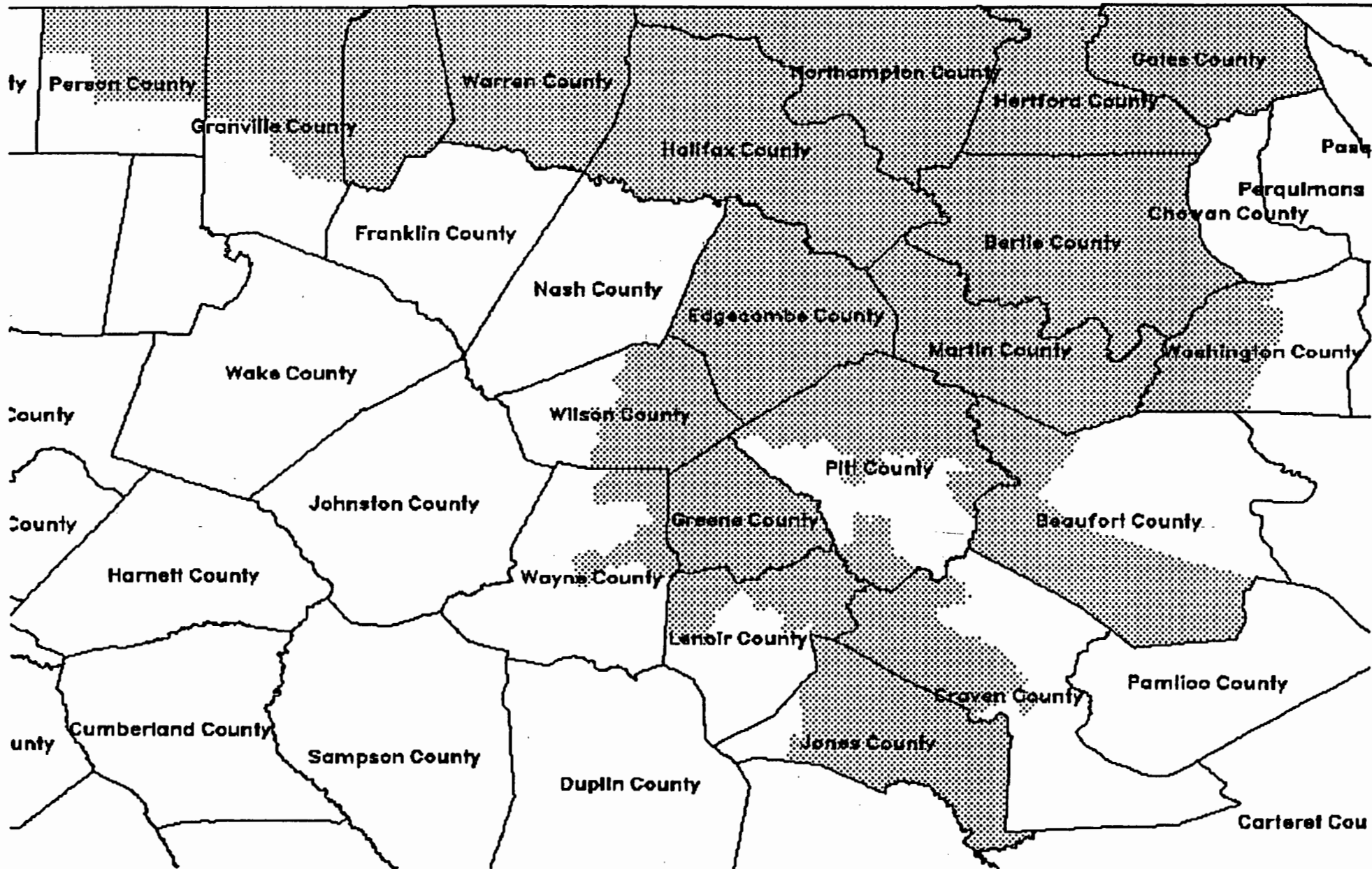
~~1 * , Charlotte Pct. 97 * , Charlotte Pct. 98 * , COR * , CO2 * , DAV * , HUN * , LC2, LC1~~
~~2 — South, MC1, MC2, Charlotte Pct. 16 Part, MC1 part, XMC2 Noncontiguous,~~
~~3 Charlotte Pct. 104, Charlotte Pct. 105; Rowan County: Cleveland * , Franklin * , East~~
~~4 Spenceer * , Spenceer * , West Innes * , East Ward I * , East Ward II * , North Ward I * ,~~
~~5 North Ward II * , South Ward * , West Ward I * , West Ward III * , Scotch Irish * ,~~
~~6 Unity * .~~
~~7 District 12: Davidson County: Arcadia * , Boone * , Cotton * , Southmont * ,~~
~~8 Hampton * , Lexington No. 1 * , Lexington No. 2 * , Lexington No. 3 * , Lexington No.~~
~~9 4 * , Ward No. 1 * , Ward No. 2 * , Ward No. 3 * , Ward No. 4 * , Ward No. 5 * , Ward~~
~~10 No. 6 * , Welcome * , Midway * , Reeds * , Tyro * , Reedy Creek * , Yadkin College * ;~~
~~11 Forsyth County: Broadbay #1 * , Broadbay #2 * , Middlefork #2 * , Middlefork #3~~
~~12 * , Ashley Middle School * , Carver High School * , Covenant Presbyterian Church * ,~~
~~13 East Winston Library * , Easton Elementary School * , Forest Hill Fire Station * ,~~
~~14 Forest Pk. Elementary School * , 14th Street Recreation Center * , Happy Hill~~
~~15 Recreation Center * , Hill Middle School * , Kennedy Middle School * , Lowrance~~
~~16 Middle School * , M. L. King Recreation Center * , Memorial Coliseum * , Mineral~~
~~17 Springs F. St * , Mt. Sinai Church * , Philo Middle School * , St. Andrews United~~
~~18 Methodist * , Trinity Moravian Church * , Winston Lake Family YMCA * ; Iredell~~
~~19 County: Barringer * , Chambersburg * , Coddle Creek #1 * , Coddle Creek #2 * ,~~
~~20 Coddle Creek #3 * , Coddle Creek #4 * , Cool Springs * ; Mecklenburg County:~~
~~21 Charlotte Pct. 2 * , Charlotte Pct. 3, Charlotte Pct. 5 * , Charlotte Pct. 6 * , Charlotte~~
~~22 Pct. 7 * , Charlotte Pct. 9 * , Charlotte Pct. 10 * , Charlotte Pct. 11 * , Charlotte Pct. 12~~
~~23 * , Charlotte Pct. 13 * , Charlotte Pct. 14 * , Charlotte Pct. 15 * , Charlotte Pct. 16 * ,~~
~~24 Charlotte Pct. 17 * , Charlotte Pct. 21 * , Charlotte Pct. 22 * , Charlotte Pct. 23 * ,~~
~~25 Charlotte Pct. 24 * , Charlotte Pct. 25 * , Charlotte Pct. 26 * , Charlotte Pct. 27 * ,~~
~~26 Charlotte Pct. 28 * , Charlotte Pct. 29 * , Charlotte Pct. 30 * , Charlotte Pct. 31 * ,~~
~~27 Charlotte Pct. 33 * , Charlotte Pct. 34 * , Charlotte Pct. 35 * , Charlotte Pct. 37 * ,~~
~~28 Charlotte Pct. 38 * , Charlotte Pct. 39 * , Charlotte Pct. 40 * , Charlotte Pct. 41 * ,~~
~~29 Charlotte Pct. 42 * , Charlotte Pct. 43 * , Charlotte Pct. 44 * , Charlotte Pct. 45 * ,~~
~~30 Charlotte Pct. 46 * , Charlotte Pct. 51 * , Charlotte Pct. 52 * , Charlotte Pct. 53 * ,~~
~~31 Charlotte Pct. 54 * , Charlotte Pct. 55 * , Charlotte Pct. 56 * , Charlotte Pct. 60,~~
~~32 Charlotte Pct. 61 * , Charlotte Pct. 63 * , Charlotte Pct. 77 * ; Tract 0038.04: Block~~
~~33 Group 2; Tract 0058.06: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104,~~
~~34 Block 105, Block 106A, Block 107, Block 108A, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111A,~~
~~35 Block 124A, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128A, Block 128B, Block 129,~~
~~36 Block 130; Tract 0059.03: Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block~~
~~37 304, Block 343, Block 386, Block 387; Charlotte Pct. 78 * , Charlotte Pct. 81 * ,~~
~~38 Charlotte Pct. 82 * , Charlotte Pct. 84 * , Charlotte Pct. 97 * , Charlotte Pct. 98 * , COR~~
~~39 * , CO2 * , DAV * , HUN * , LC2, LC1 - South, MC1, MC2, Charlotte Pct. 16 Part,~~
~~40 MC1 part, XMC2 Noncontiguous, Charlotte Pct. 104, Charlotte Pct. 105; Rowan~~
~~41 County."~~

42 (b) The new plan adopted by subsection (a) of this section is an Interim
 43 Plan effective for the 1998 election only. G.S. 163-201(a) as it existed prior to the
 44 enactment of this section is effective for the election in 2000.

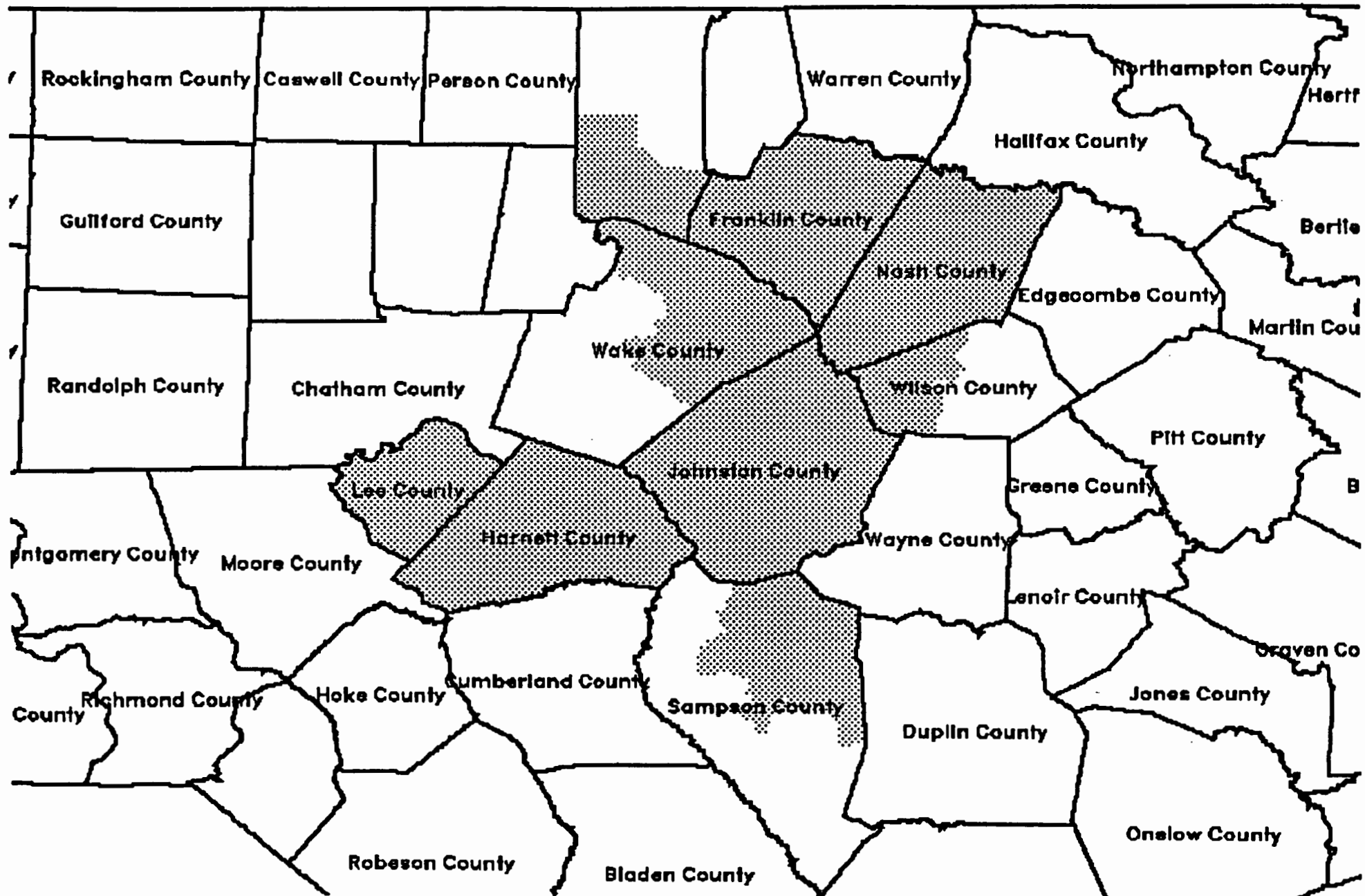
1

Section 2. This act is effective when it becomes law.

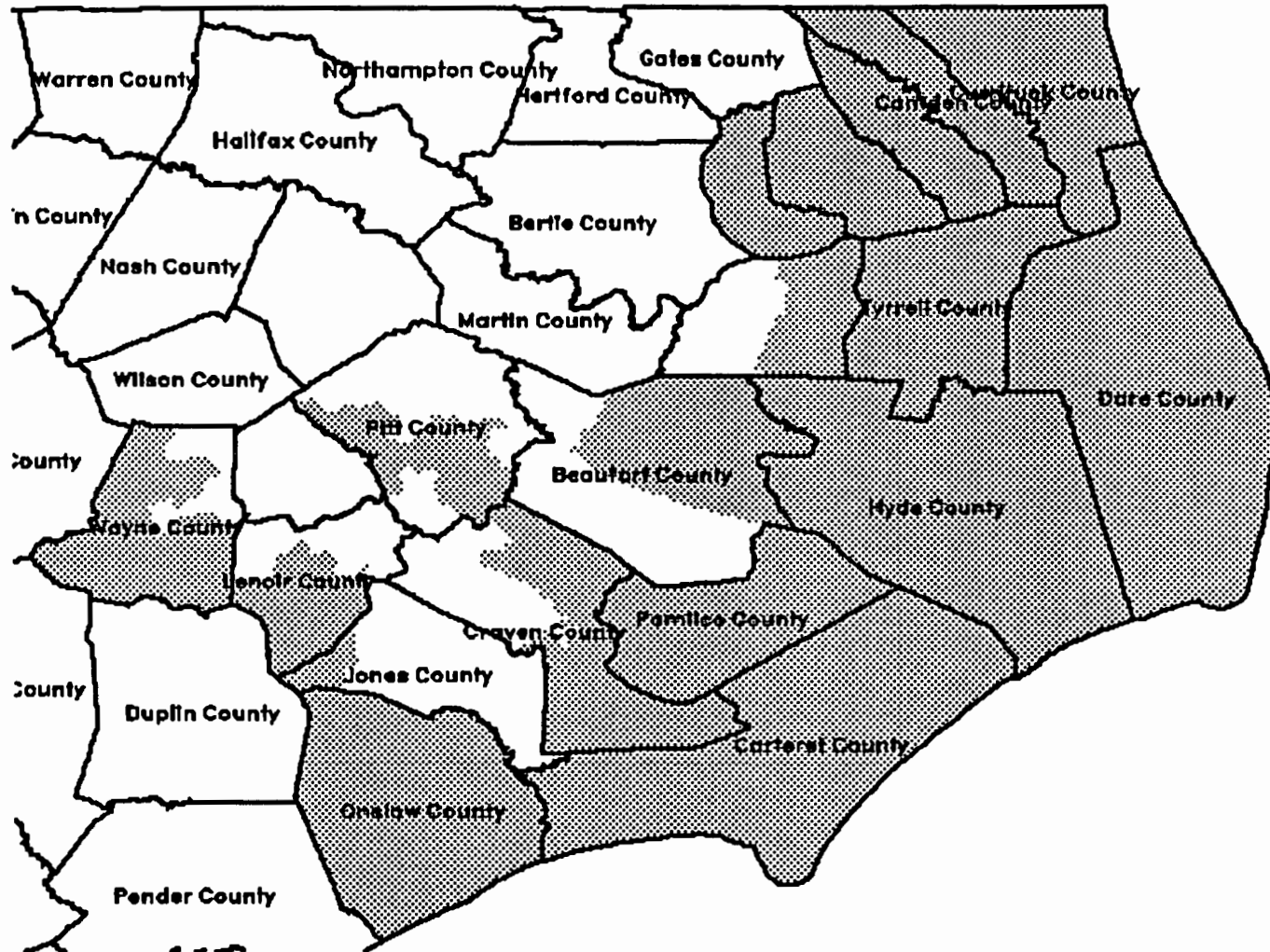
District 1



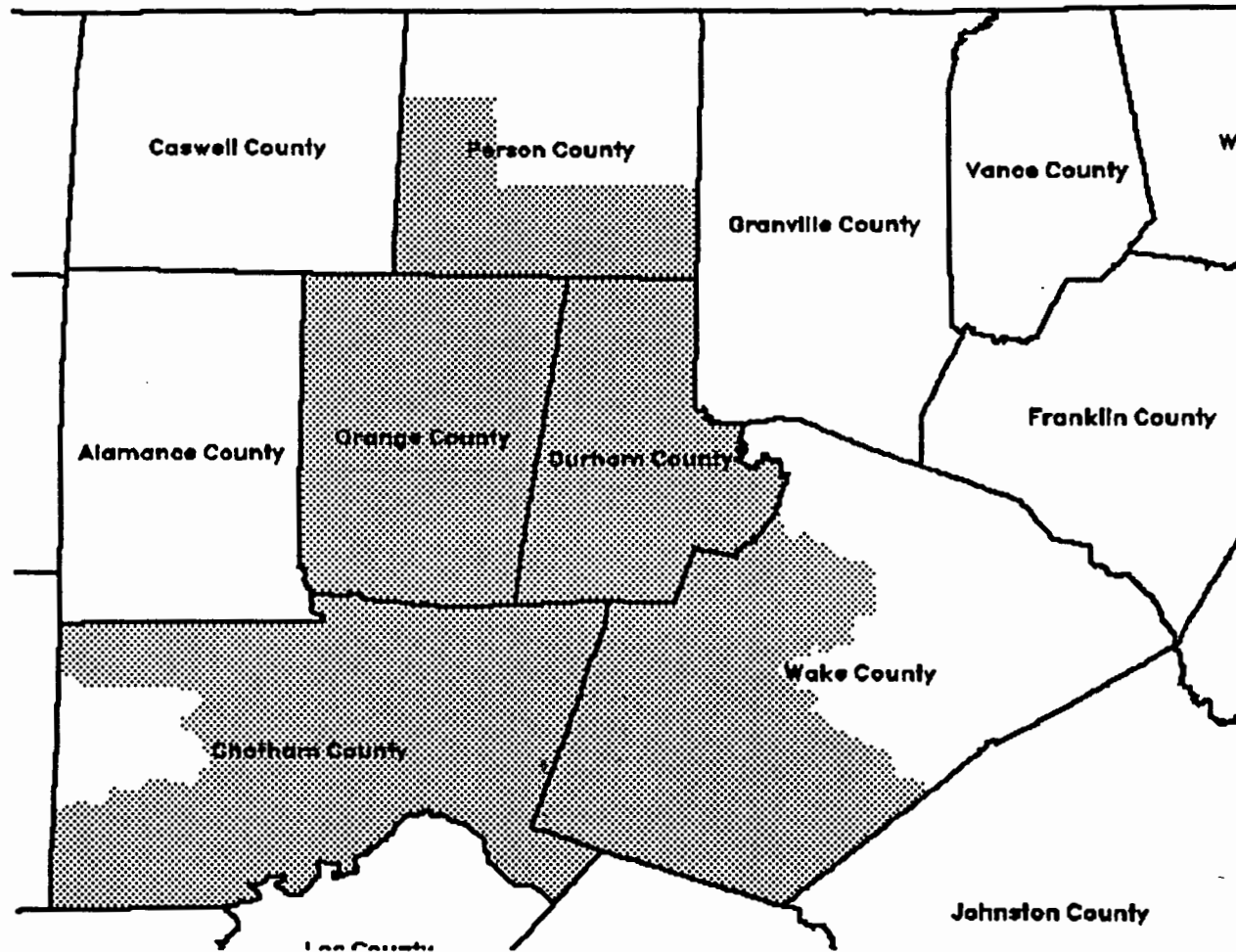
District 2



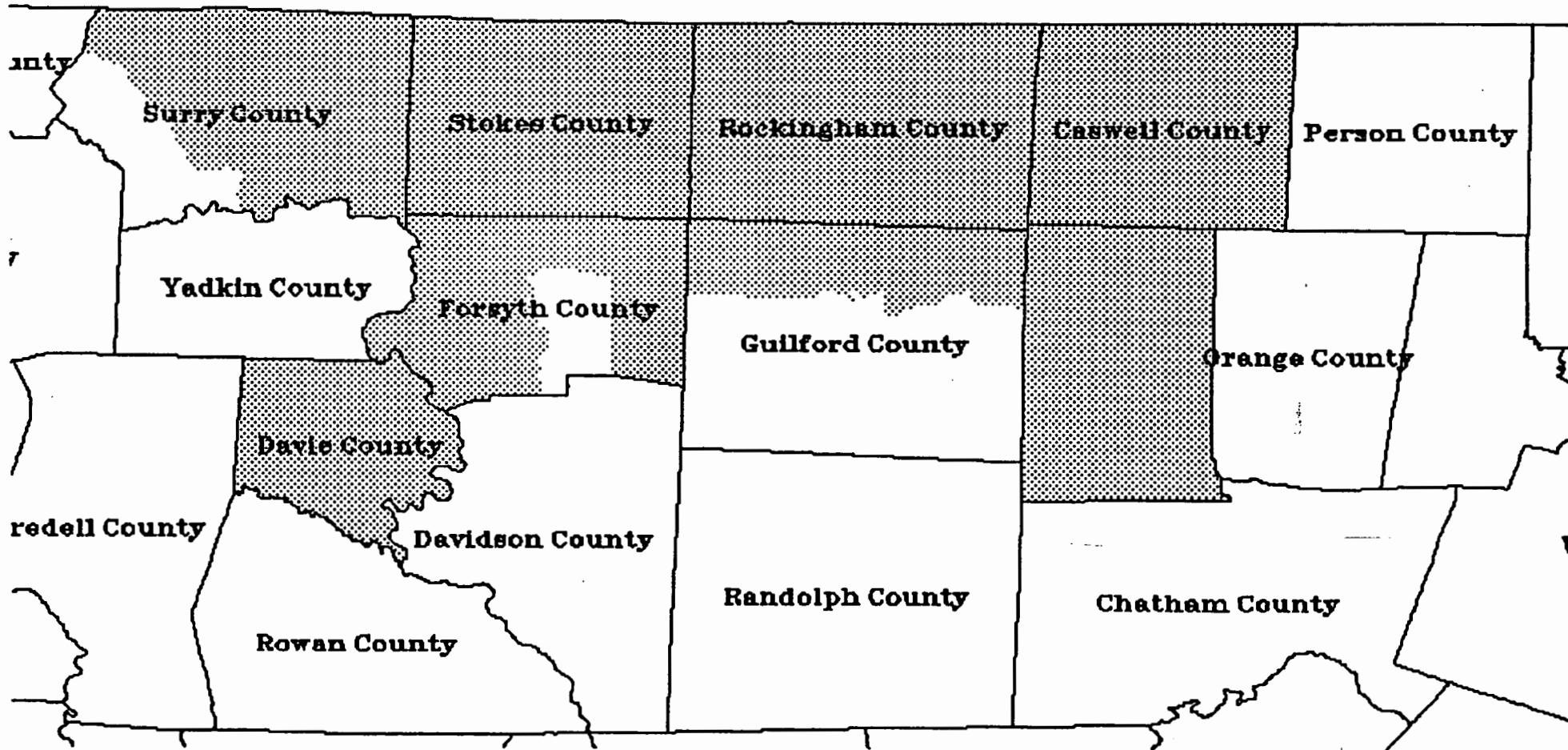
District 3



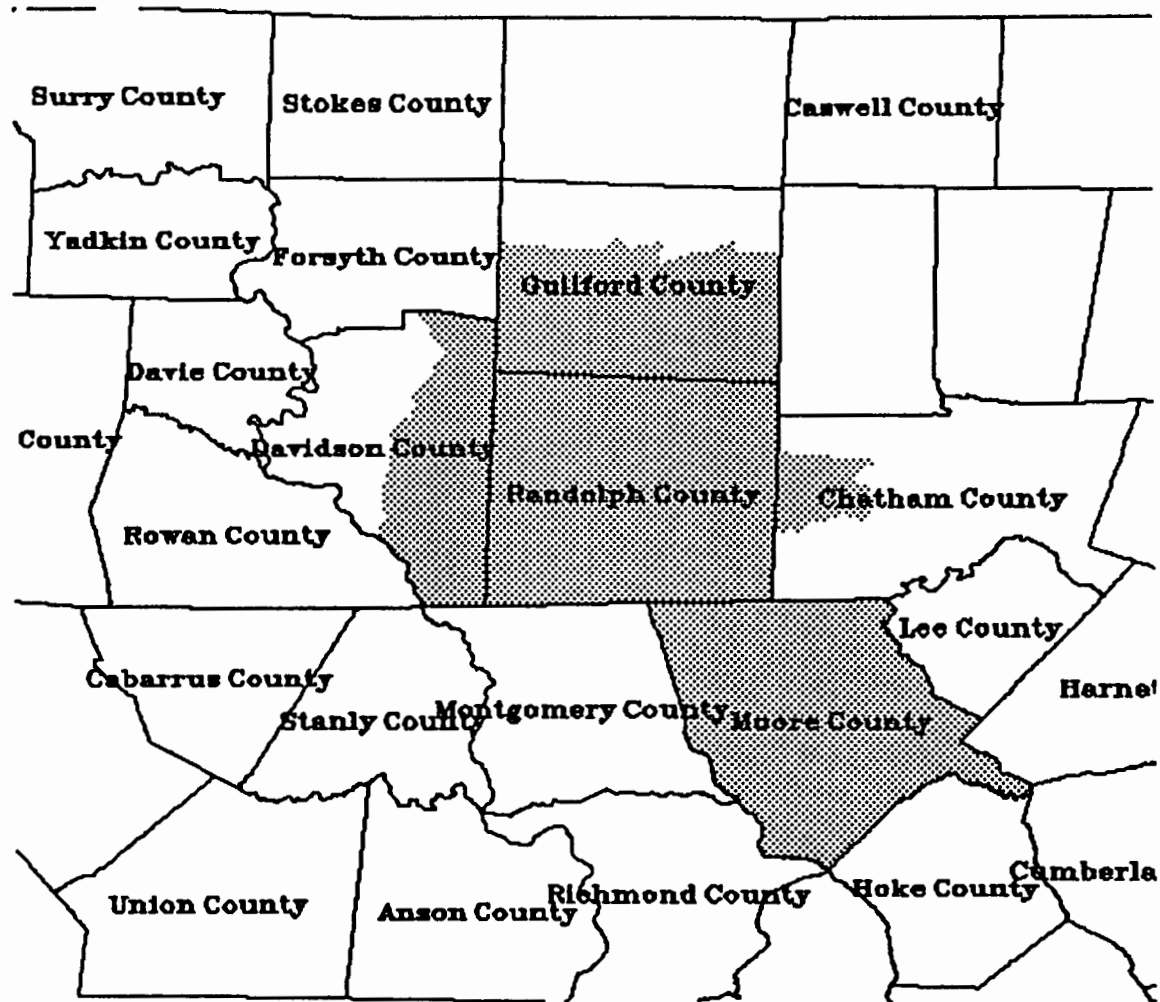
District 4



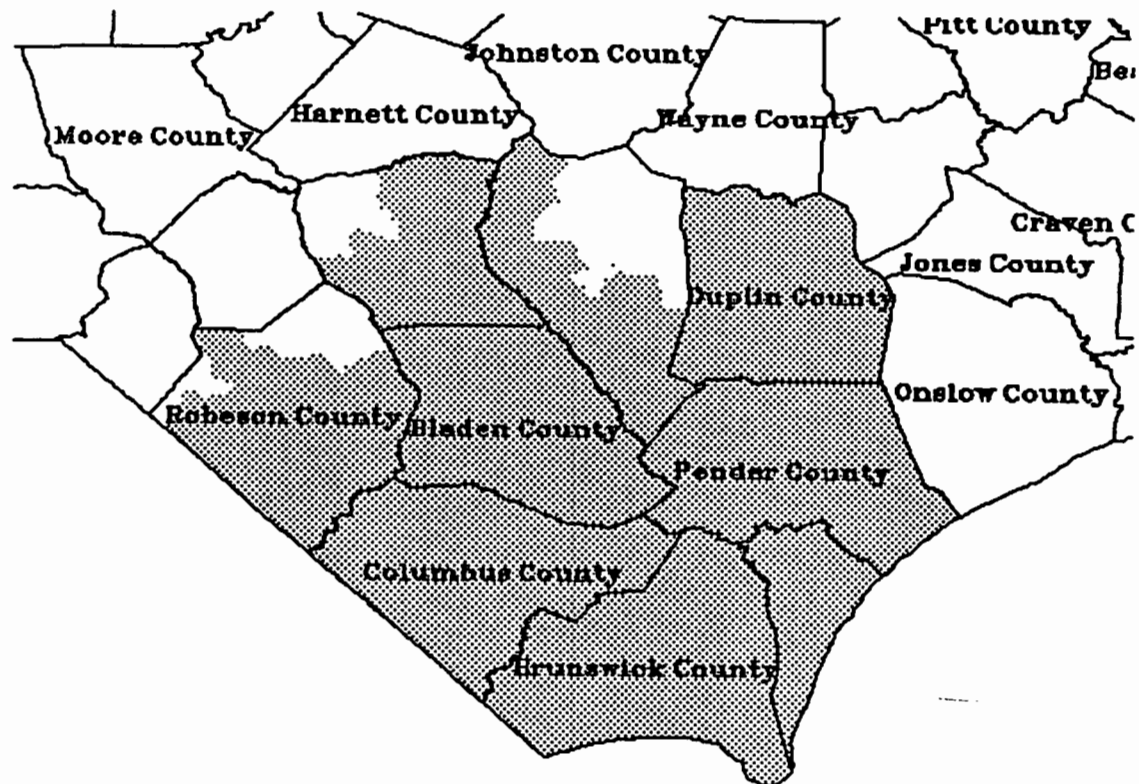
District 5



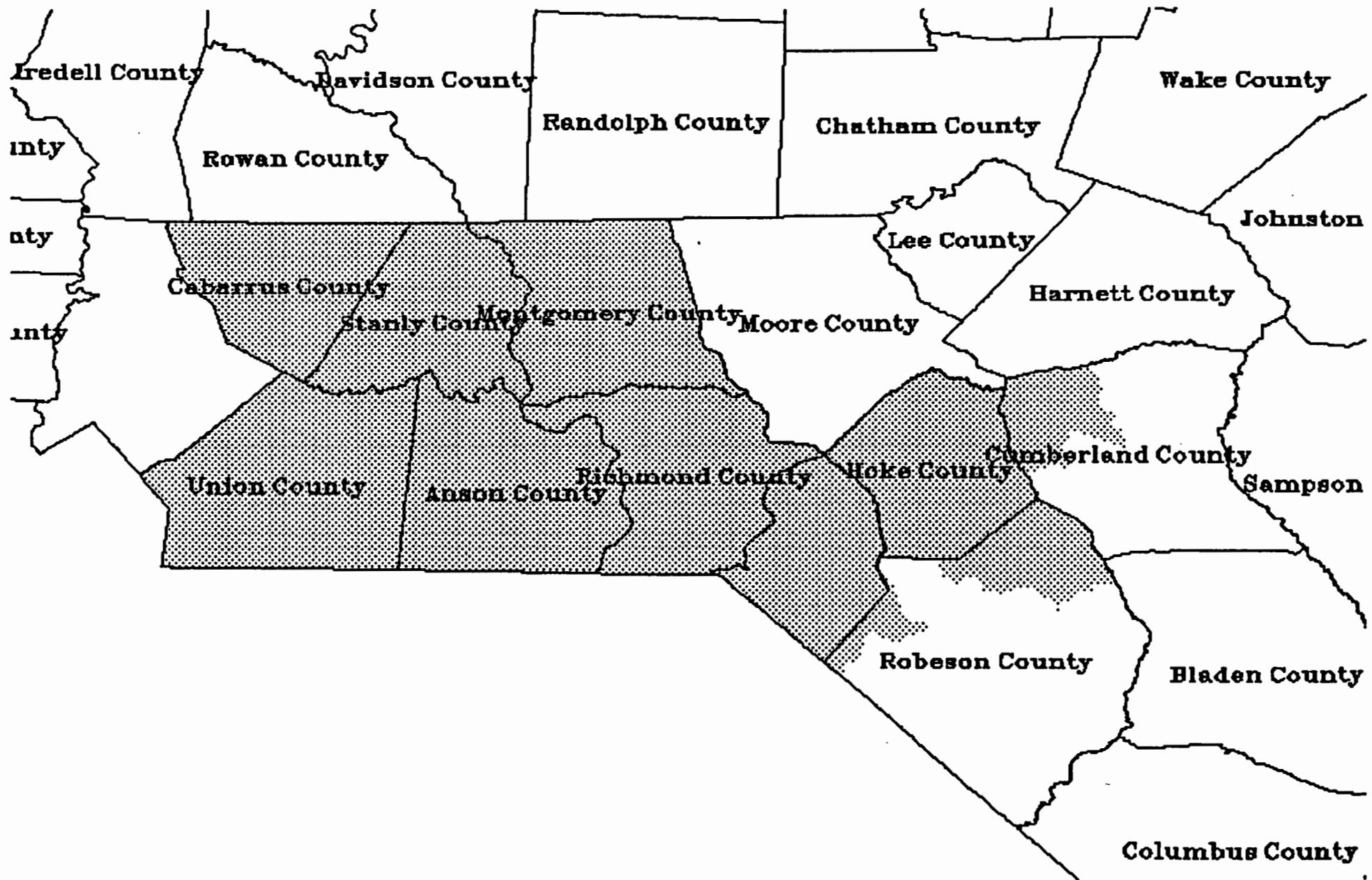
District 6



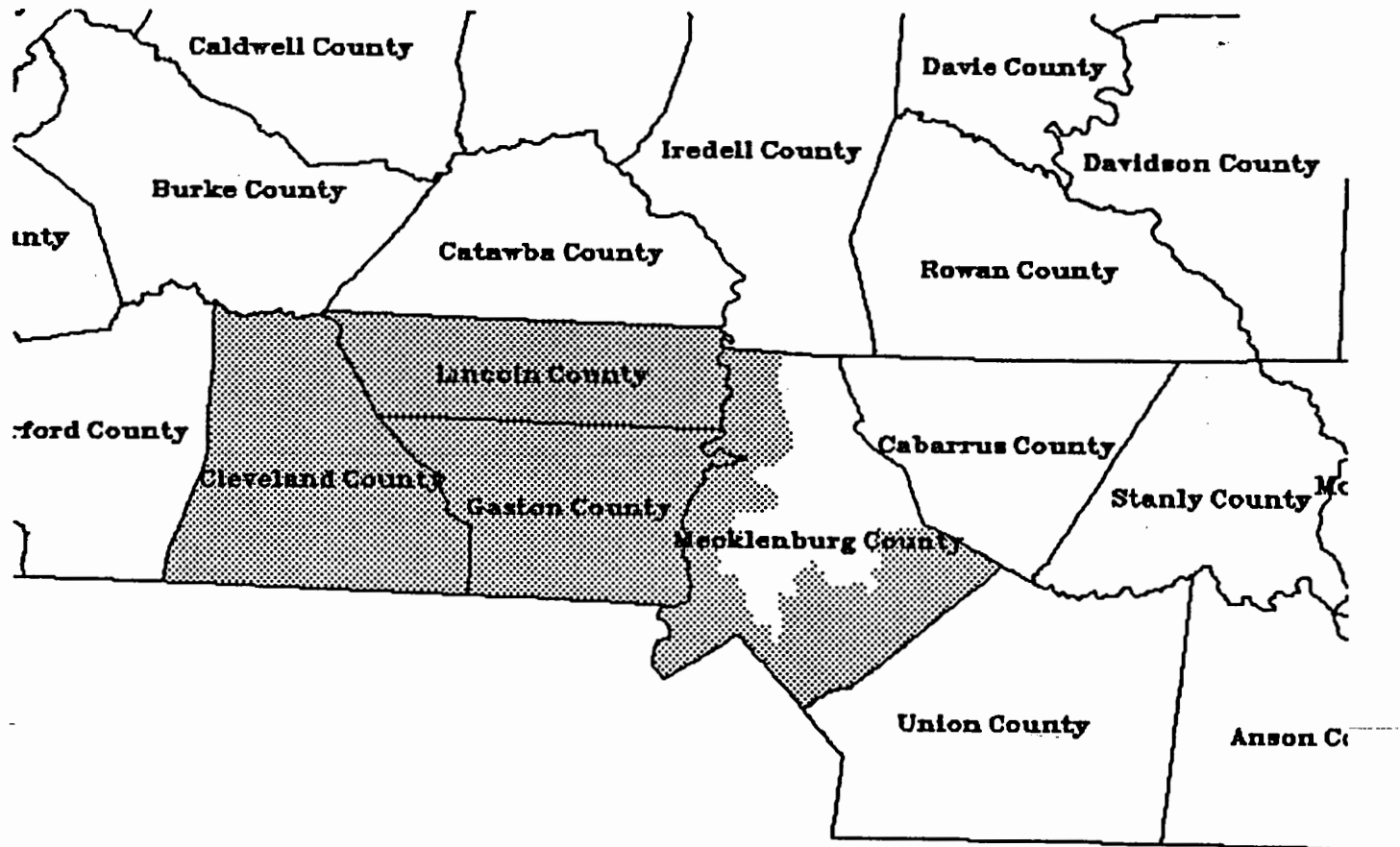
District 7



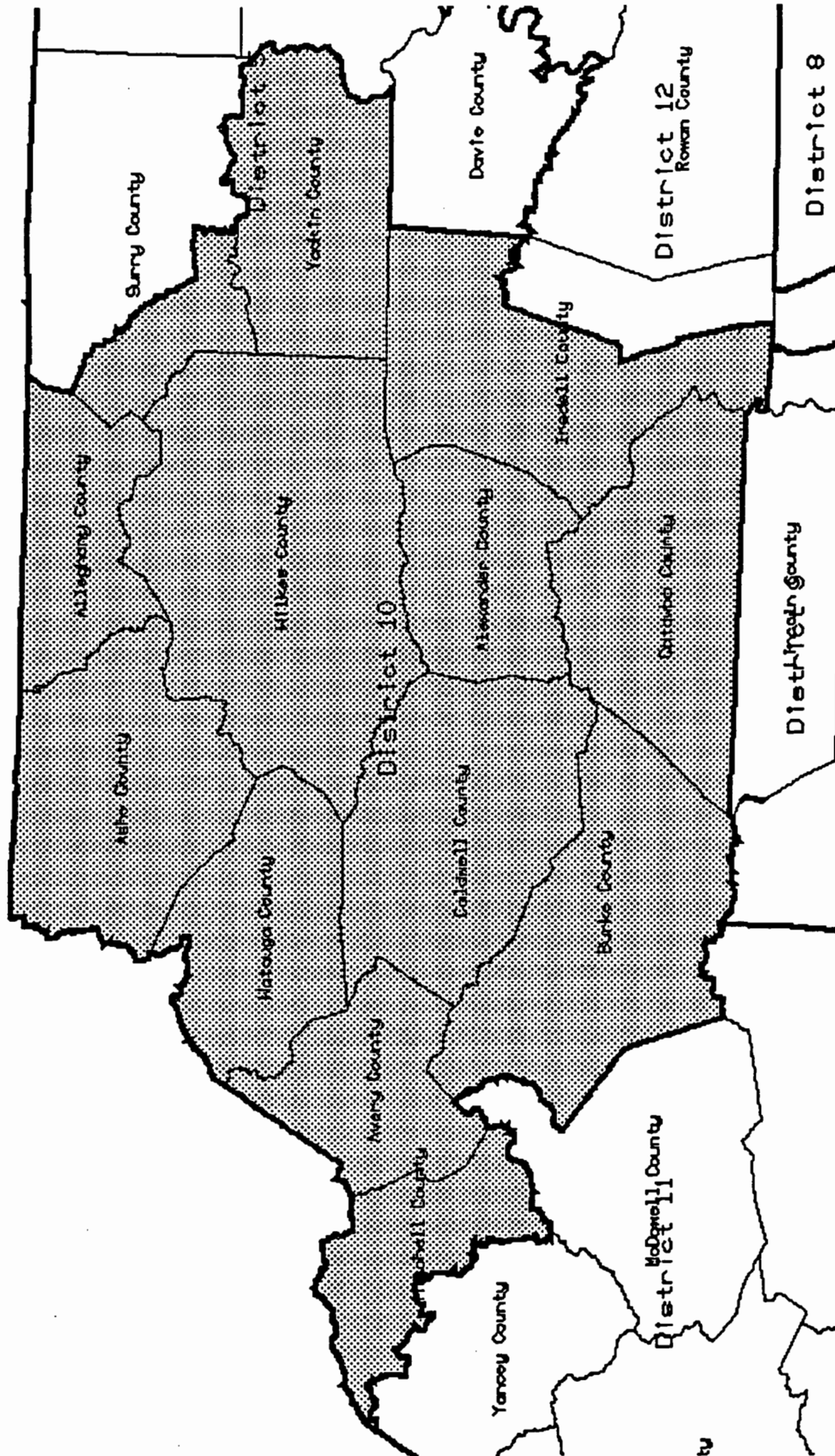
District 8



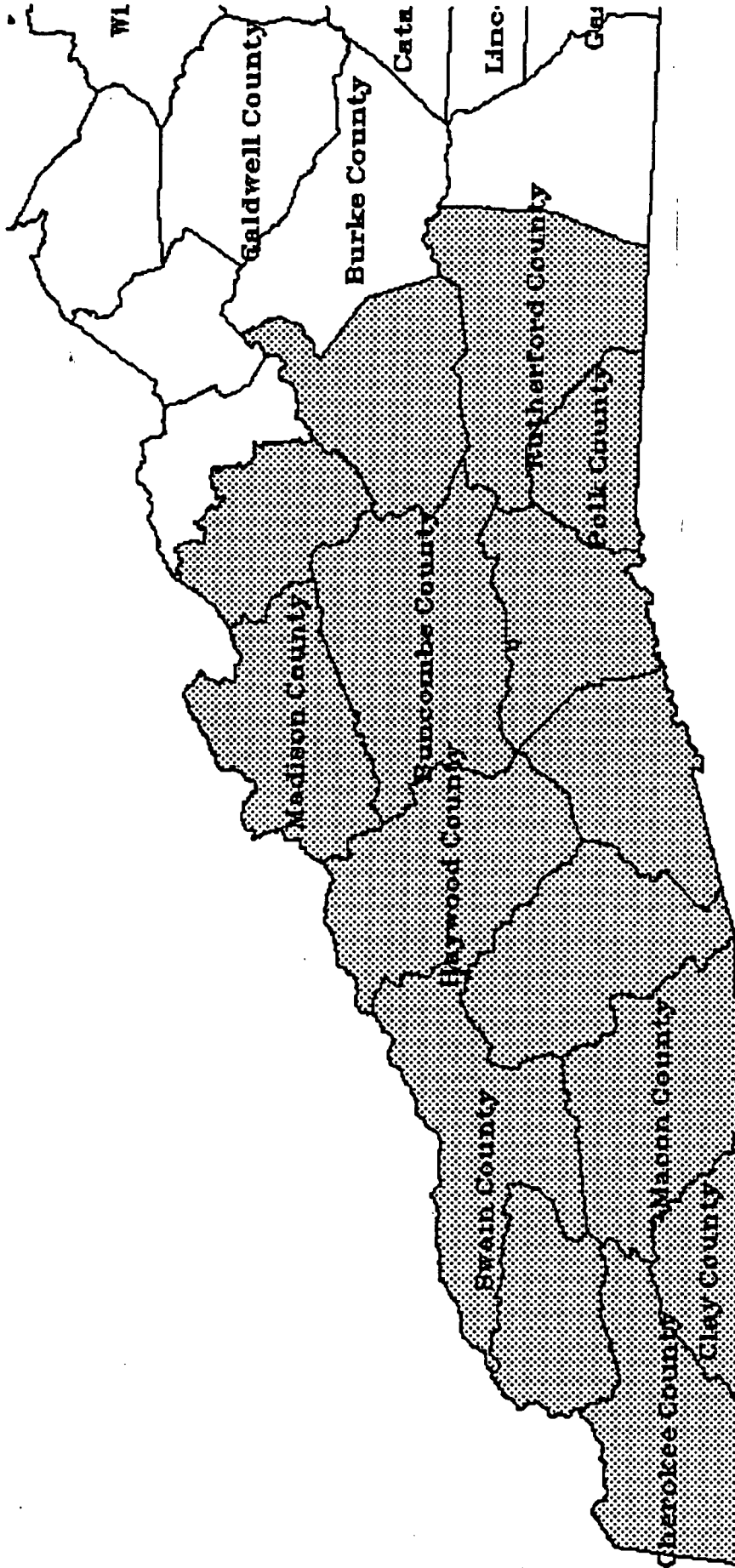
District 9



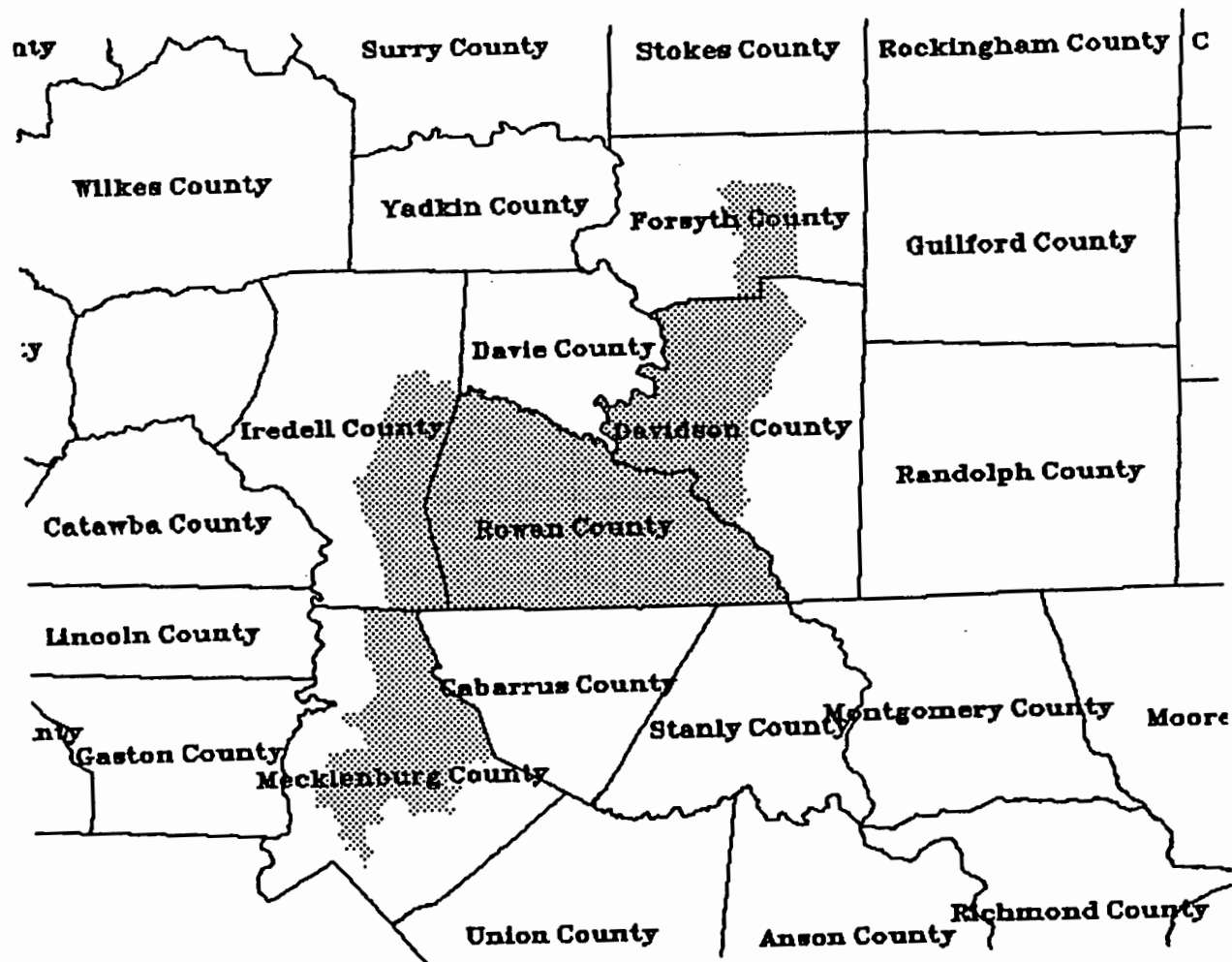
District 10



District 11



District 12



VISITOR REGISTRATION SHEET

HOUSE CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING COMM.

May 19, 1998

Name of Committee

Date

VISITORS: PLEASE SIGN BELOW AND RETURN TO COMMITTEE CLERK

<u>NAME</u>	<u>FIRM OR AGENCY AND ADDRESS</u>
Beryl Mercer	Chick
Roskies	Me.R
Wanda Purin	N3D
Kelly Sandling	Staff-Rep. Black
Curtis James J.	Sprint
Dennis J. Marsh	Sprint
Wesley Rapp	Sprint
Robert White	Sprint
Cashwell	Sprint
Danny Livezey	Rep. Jim Black's Office
Karl D. Be	AD.
Joe Housley	William Community College
Hugh Lee	11 11 11
Ruth Sappie	NC DOT
Chris Fitzsimon	Common Sense Foundation
Kirren Mitchell	NYKNG
Barry Smith	Freedom Communications
Taylor Batten	The Charlotte Observer
TINA Covington	Speakers Office
John Z. Hart	NCFPC
Michael Flannery	Gov. Office
John Thomas	NC HB 1118
Sarah Fuerst	Legislative Drafting
Leah P. & Henry	Gastonia, NC
John Thomas	UNC/IT
Rob Baker	Home
Jack Hawke	

**NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE MEETING NOTICE**

You are hereby notified that the Committee on **CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING** will meet as follows:

DAY & DATE: **Wednesday, September 23, 1998**

TIME: **Immediately following Session**

LOCATION: **Chamber Desk (Seat 28)**

The following bills will be considered (Bill # & Short Title):

HB 599 - CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING - 4

HB 1398 - CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING/FMIV

Respectfully,

Representative W. Edwin McMahan
Chairman

I hereby certify this notice was filed by the committee clerk at the following offices at
2:00 p.m. on September 18, 1998.

____Principal Clerk
____Reading Clerk - House Chamber

Sharon Cram (Committee Clerk)

MINUTES

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING

September 23, 1998

5:25 p.m.

W. Edwin McMahan, Chairman

Members Present

Gene Arnold
Walter Church, Sr.
Jim Crawford
Don Davis

Robert Grady
Lyons Gray
Mary McAllister
Richard Morgan

The House Committee on Congressional Redistricting met at 5:25 p.m. on September 23, 1998 in the House Chamber, Seat 28 with Chairman Edwin McMahan presiding.

Chairman McMahan: The meeting will come to order. We are here today to discuss House Bill 599, entitled *Congressional Redistricting-4*, and House Bill 1398, entitled *Congressional Redistricting/FMIV*. Is there any discussion. Do I hear a motion to postpone indefinitely House Bill 599.

Representative Morgan: I move that we postpone indefinitely House Bill 599.

Representative Davis: Second

Chairman McMahan: All in favor raise your right hand. All opposed. House Bill 599 will be postponed indefinitely. Do I hear a motion to postpone indefinitely House Bill 1398.

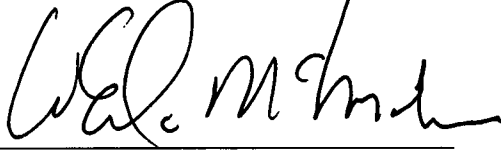
Representative Lyons Gray: I move that we postpone indefinitely House Bill 1398.

Representative Davis: Second.

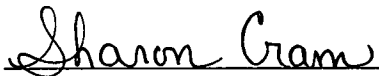
House Congressional Redistricting Committee
Minutes 9-23-98

Chairman McMahan: All in favor raise your right hand. All opposed. House Bill 1398 will be postponed indefinitely. The meeting is adjourned.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:35 p.m.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W. Edwin McMahan", written over a horizontal line.

W. Edwin McMahan, Chairman

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Sharon Cram", written over a horizontal line.

Sharon Cram, Committee Clerk

**1998 COMMITTEE REPORT
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

The following report(s) from standing committee(s) is/are presented:

By Representative(s) **McMahan** for the Committee on **CONGRESSIONAL
REDISTRICTING**.

- ☐ Committee Substitute for
H.B. 599 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO DIVIDE NORTH CAROLINA INTO
TWELVE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, IMPLEMENTING SHAW COMPLIANCE
PLAN C.
- ☐ With a favorable report.
- ☐ With a favorable report and recommendation that the bill be re-referred to the Committee on
☐ Appropriations ☐ Finance ☐
- ☐ With a favorable report, as amended.
- ☐ With a favorable report, as amended, and recommendation that the bill be re-referred to the
Committee on ☐ Appropriations ☐ Finance ☐
- ☐ With a favorable report as to committee substitute bill (#), ☐ which changes the title,
unfavorable as to original bill (Committee Substitute Bill #), (and recommendation
that the committee substitute bill #) be re-referred to the Committee on .)
- ☐ With a favorable report as to House committee substitute bill (#), ☐ which changes
the title, unfavorable as to Senate committee substitute bill.
- ☐ And having received a unanimous vote in committee, is placed on the Consent Calendar.
(PUBLIC BILLS ONLY)
- ☐ With an unfavorable report.
- ☐ With recommendation that the House concur.
- ☐ With recommendation that the House do not concur.
- ☐ With recommendation that the House do not concur; request conferees.
- ☐ With recommendation that the House concur; committee believes bill to be material.
- ☐ With an unfavorable report, with a Minority Report attached.
- ☐ Without prejudice.
- ☒ With an indefinite postponement report.
- ☐ With an indefinite postponement report, with a Minority Report attached.
- ☐ With recommendation that it be adopted. (HOUSE RESOLUTION ONLY)

3/25/98

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SESSION 1997

H

1

HOUSE BILL 599

Short Title: Congressional Redistricting.

(Public)

Sponsors: Representative Wood.

Referred to: Congressional Redistricting.

March 25, 1997

1 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

2 AN ACT TO DIVIDE NORTH CAROLINA INTO TWELVE CONGRESSIONAL
3 DISTRICTS, IMPLEMENTING SHAW COMPLIANCE PLAN C.

4 The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

5 Section 1. That part of Section 1 of Chapter 6 of the Session Laws of the
6 1991 Extra Session which rewrote G.S. 163-201(a) is repealed.

7 Section 2. G.S. 163-201(a) reads as rewritten:

8 "(a) For the purpose of nominating and electing members of the House of
9 Representatives of the Congress of the United States in ~~1982~~ 1998 and every two
10 years thereafter, the State of North Carolina shall be divided into ~~11~~ 12 districts as
11 follows:

12 ~~FIRST DISTRICT: Beaufort, Bertie, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Craven,~~
13 ~~Currituck, Dare, Gates, Greene, Hertford, Hyde, Lenoir, Martin, Northhampton,~~
14 ~~Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell, and Washington Counties.~~

15 ~~SECOND DISTRICT: Caswell, Durham, Edgecombe, Granville, Halifax, Nash,~~
16 ~~Person, Vance, Warren, and Wilson Counties; and the O'Neals Township in Johnston~~
17 ~~County.~~

18 ~~THIRD DISTRICT: Bladen, Duplin, Harnett, Jones, Lee, Onslow, Pender,~~
19 ~~Sampson, and Wayne Counties; the following townships of Johnston County: Banner,~~
20 ~~Bentonville, Beulah, Boon Hill, Clayton, Cleveland, Elevation, Ingrams, Meadow,~~
21 ~~Miero, Pine Level, Pleasant Grove, Selma, Smithfield, Wilders, and Wilson Mills; and~~
22 ~~the following townships of Moore County: 1 (Carthage), 4 (Ritters), 5 (Deep River), 6~~
23 ~~(Greenwood), and 10 (Little River).~~

24 ~~FOURTH DISTRICT: Chatham, Franklin, Orange, Randolph, and Wake Counties.~~

~~FIFTH DISTRICT: Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Forsyth, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, and Wilkes Counties.~~

~~SIXTH DISTRICT: Alamance, Davidson, and Guilford Counties.~~

~~SEVENTH DISTRICT: Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, New Hanover, and Robeson Counties.~~

~~EIGHTH DISTRICT: Anson, Cabarrus, Davie, Hoke, Montgomery, Richmond, Rowan, Scotland, Stanly, and Union Counties; and the following townships of Moore County: 2 (Bensalem), 3 (Sheffields), 7 (McNeills), 8 (Sand Hill), and 9 (Mineral Springs); and the following townships of Yadkin County: Boonville, East Bend, Fall Creek, Forbush, Knobs, and Liberty.~~

~~NINTH DISTRICT: Iredell, Lincoln, and Mecklenburg Counties; and the following townships of Yadkin County: Buck Shoal and Deep Creek.~~

~~TENTH DISTRICT: Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, and Watauga Counties; and the following townships of Avery County: Banner Elk, Beech Mountain, Cranberry, Linville, and Wilsons Creek.~~

~~ELEVENTH DISTRICT: Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania, and Yancey Counties; and the following townships of Avery County: Altamont, Roaring Creek, and Toe River.~~

District 1: Bertie County, Chowan County, Edgecombe County, Franklin County, Gates County, Greene County, Halifax County, Hertford County, Lenoir County: Contentnea *, Falling Creek *, Institute *, Kinston #1 *, Kinston #2 *, Kinston #3 *, Kinston #4 *, Kinston #5 *, Kinston #6 *, Kinston #7 *, Kinston #8 *, Kinston #9 *, Moseley Hall *, Vance *; Martin County, Nash County: Castalia *, Griffins *, Mannings #1 *, Mannings #2 *, No. Whitakers #1 *, No. Whitakers #2 *, Red Oak *, Rocky Mount #1 *, Rocky Mount #2 *, Rocky Mount #3 *, Rocky Mount #4 *, Rocky Mount #6 *, Stony Creek #1, Stony Creek Noncontiguous A, Stony Creek Noncontiguous B, Battleboro *; Northampton County, Pasquotank County, Perquimans County, Pitt County: Belvoir *, Bethel *, Carolina *, Falkland *, Greenville #1 *, Greenville #2, Greenville #3 *, Greenville #4 *, Greenville #5 *, Greenville #6 *, Greenville #12 *, Greenville #13 *, Greenville #2 Noncontiguous; Vance County, Warren County, Washington County, Wilson County: Gardners *, Saratoga *, Stantonsburg *, Toisnot *, Wilson A *, Wilson B *, Wilson C *, Wilson D *, Wilson E *, Wilson F *, Wilson G *, Wilson H *, Wilson I *, Wilson M *, Wilson N *, Wilson O *.

District 2: Cumberland County: Westarea *, Cross Creek #1 *, Cross Creek #3 *, Cross Creek #4 *, Cross Creek #5 *, Cross Creek #7 *, Cross Creek #8 *, Cross Creek #13 *, Cross Creek #16 *, Cross Creek #17 *, Cross Creek #19 *, Cross Creek #21, Cross Creek #2 *, Manchester *, Spring Lake *, Beaver Lake *, Brentwood *, Cottonade *, Montclair *, Morganton Road #1 *, Morganton Road #2 *, Seventy First #1 *; Durham County: Bragtown School *, Brogden Junior H.S. *, Burton School *, C.C. Spaulding School *, Club Blvd. School *, Durham Co. Main

1 Library *, Durham High School *, Fire Station #6 *, Forest Hills Club House *,
2 Holloway Street School *, Holton Junior High School *, Hope Valley School *,
3 Lakewood School *, Moose Lodge *, Morehead School *, North Durham School
4 Building *, Pearson School *, Pearisburg School *, R.N. Harris *, Rogers-Herr
5 Junior H.S. *, Shephard Junior H.S. *, Watts Street School *, Weaver Street
6 Community Center *, White Rock Baptist Church *, Y.E. Smith School *, Campus
7 Precinct *, Bethesda Ruritan Club *, Nelson Community Center *; Harnett County,
8 Hoke County, Robeson County: Alfordville *, Back Swamp *, Burnt Swamp *,
9 Fairmont #1 *, Fairmont #2 *, Gaddys *, Lumber Bridge *, Lumberton #5 *,
10 Lumberton #6 *, Lumberton #7 *, Maxton *, Orrum *, Parkton *, North Pembroke
11 *, South Pembroke *, Philadelphus *, Raft Swamp *, Red Springs #1 *, Red Springs
12 #2 *, Rennert *, Rowland *, Saddle Creek *, Shannon *, Smiths *, Sterlings *, North
13 St. Pauls *, Thompson *, Union *, Whitehouse *; Scotland County, Wake County:
14 Raleigh 01-13 *, Raleigh 01-14 *, Raleigh 01-19 *, Raleigh 01-20 *, Raleigh 01-21 *,
15 Raleigh 01-22 *, Raleigh 01-23 *, Raleigh 01-26 *, Raleigh 01-27 *, Raleigh 01-28 *,
16 Raleigh 01-34 *, Raleigh 01-35 *, Raleigh 01-40 *, Buckhorn *, Cedar Fork *, Holly
17 Springs *, Middle Creek #1 *, Middle Creek #2 *, St. Marys #2 *, Swift Creek #1
18 *, Swift Creek #2 *, Swift Creek #4 *, White Oak #1 *, White Oak #2 *.

19
20 District 3: Beaufort County: Beaufort County; Camden County, Carteret County:
21 Carteret County; Craven County, Currituck County: Currituck County; Dare County:
22 Dare County; Duplin County, Hyde County: Hyde County; Jones County, Lenoir
23 County: Neuse *, Pink Hill #1 *, Pink Hill #2 *, Sandhill *, Southwest *, Trent #1
24 *, Trent #2 *, Woodlinton *; Onslow County: Cross Roads *, East Northwoods *,
25 West Northwoods *, Half Moon *, New River *, Tar Landing *, Catherine Lake *,
26 Haw Branch *, Gum Branch *, Richlands *, Harris Creek *, Bear Creek *, Hubert *,
27 Swansboro *, Mills *, Mortons *, Northeast *, Camp Lejeune Military Base 9, Camp
28 Lejeune Military Base 12, Camp Lejeune Military Base 13, VTD ZZZZ; Pamlico
29 County: Pamlico County; Pitt County: Arthur *, Ayden West *, Ayden East *, Chicod
30 *, Farmville West *, Farmville East *, Fountain *, Grifton *, Grimesland *, Simpson
31 *, Pactolus *, Swift Creek *, Winterville West *, Winterville East *, Greenville #7 *,
32 Greenville #8 *, Greenville #9 *, Greenville #10 *, Greenville #11 *; Tyrrell
33 County, Wayne County.

34
35 District 4: Durham County: Neal Junior H.S. *, Edison Johnson Community
36 Center *, Hillandale School *, Homestead Heights Baptist *, Cole Mill Church of
37 Christ *, Carrington Junior H.S. *, Eno Valley School *, Northern H.S. *, DNOE
38 VALLEY SCHOOL NONCONTIGUOUS *, Mangum School *, Rougemont United
39 Methodist *, Gorman Ruritan Club *, Oak Grove School *; Johnston County, Nash
40 County: Bailey *, Coopers *, Drywells *, Ferrells *, Jacksons *, Nashville *, Oak
41 Level, Oak Level Noncontiguous, Rocky Mount #5 *, Rocky Mount #7 *; Orange
42 County: Battle Park *, Coker Hills *, Colonial Heights *, Country Club *, East
43 Franklin *, Eastside *, Estes Hills *, Foxcroft *, Glenwood *, Greenwood *, Lincoln
44 *, North Carrboro *, Norside *, Patterson *, Ridgefield *, Town Hall *, Weaver Dairy

1 * , Westwood * , Eno * , St. Marys * , Caldwell * , Wake County: Raleigh 01-01 * ,
 2 Raleigh 01-02 * , Raleigh 01-03 * , Raleigh 01-04 * , Raleigh 01-05 * , Raleigh 01-06 * ,
 3 Raleigh 01-07 * , Raleigh 01-09 * , Raleigh 01-10 * , Raleigh 01-11 * , Raleigh 01-12 * ,
 4 Raleigh 01-15 * , Raleigh 01-16 * , Raleigh 01-17 * , Raleigh 01-18 * , Raleigh 01-29 * ,
 5 Raleigh 01-30 * , Raleigh 01-31 * , Raleigh 01-32 * , Raleigh 01-33 * , Raleigh 01-36 * ,
 6 Raleigh 01-37 * , Raleigh 01-38 * , Raleigh 01-39 * , Raleigh 01-41 * , Raleigh 01-42 * ,
 7 Raleigh 01-43 * , Raleigh 01-44 * , Raleigh 01-45 * , Raleigh 01-46 * , Bartons Creek #1
 8 * , Bartons Creek #2 * , Cary #1 * , Cary #2 * , Cary #3 * , Cary #4 * , Cary #5 * ,
 9 Cary #6 * , Cary #7 * , Cary #8 * , Cary #9 * , Cary #10 * , House Creek #1 * ,
 10 House Creek #2 * , House Creek #3 * , House Creek #4 * , House Creek #5 * ,
 11 House Creek #6 * , Leesville #1 * , Leesville #2 * , Leesville #3 * , Little River #1
 12 * , Little River #2 * , Marks Creek #1 * , Marks Creek #2 * , Meredith * , Raleigh 01-
 13 27 Part, Neuse #1 * , Neuse #2 * , New Light #1 * , New Light #2 * , Panther
 14 Branch * , St. Marys #1 * , St. Marys #3 * , St. Marys #4 * , St. Marys #5 * , St.
 15 Marys #6 * , St. Marys # 7, St. Matthews #1 * , St. Matthews #2 * , St. Matthews
 16 #3 * , St. Matthews #4 * , Swift Creek #3 * , Wake Forest #1 * , Wake Forest #2 * ,
 17 Wilson County: Black Creek * , Cross Roads * , Old Fields * , Spring Hill * , Taylors * ,
 18 Wilson J * , Wilson K * , Wilson L * , Wilson P * ,

19
 20 District 5: Alamance County, Alleghany County: Alleghany County: Caswell
 21 County, Forsyth County: Belews Creek * , Bethania #1 * , Bethania #2 * , Bethania
 22 #3 * , Kernersville #2 * , Lewisville #1 * , Lewisville #2 * , Lewisville #3 * , Old
 23 Richmond * , Old Town #2 * , Old Town #3 * , Salem Chapel #1 * , Salem Chapel
 24 #2 * , South Fork #3 * , Vienna #1 * , Vienna #2 * , Vienna #3 * , Ardmore Baptist
 25 Church * , Bethabara Moravian Church * , Bible Wesleyan Church * , Bishop
 26 McGuinness * , Bolton Swimming Center * , Brown/Douglas Recreation * , Calvary
 27 Baptist Church * , Christ Moravian Church * , Country Club Fire St. * , Covenant
 28 Presbyterian Church * , First Christian Church * , Forest Hill Fire Station * , Forsyth
 29 Tech W. Camp. * , Greek Orthodox Church * , Hanes Community Center * , Jefferson
 30 Elementary School * , Latham Elementary School * , M. L. King Recreation Center * ,
 31 Memorial Coliseum * , Messiah Moravian Church * , Miller Park Recreation Center * ,
 32 Mt. Tabor High School * , New Hope United Methodist Church * , Old Town
 33 Presbyterian Church * , Parkland High School * , Parkway United Church * , Philo
 34 Middle School * , Polo Park Recreation Center * , Reynolds High School Gym * ,
 35 Sherwood Forest Elementary School * , South Fork Elem School * , St. Anne's
 36 Episcopal Church * , Summit School * , Trinity United Methodist Church * , Whitaker
 37 Elementary School * ; Granville County, Person County, Rockingham County, Stokes
 38 County: Stokes County; Surry County.

39
 40 District 6: Chatham County, Durham County: E.K. Powe School * , Holy Infant
 41 Catholic Church * , Multi-Purpose Building/Duke * , NC School of Science & Math * ,
 42 St. Stephens/Parish Hall * , Durham Academy Gym * , Five Oaks Seventh Day
 43 Adventist Church * , Jordan H.S. * , Parkwood School * ; Guilford County: GB-01 * ,
 44 GB-02 * , GB-03 * , GB-04 * , GB-10 * , GB-11 * , GB-12 * , GB-13 * , GB-14 * , GB-15

1 * , GB-16 * , GB-17 * , GB-18 * , GB-19 * , GB-20 * , GB-21 * , GB-22 * , GB-23 * , GB-
2 27A * , GB-28 * , GB-31 * , GB-32 * , GB-33 * , GB-34A * , GB-35A * , GB-36 * , GB-
3 37A * , GB-38 * , GB-39 * , GB-40A * , GB-41A * , GB-43 * , Bruce * , North Center
4 Grove * , South Center Grove * , Clay * , Fentress-1 * , Fentress-2 * , Friendship-1 * ,
5 Friendship-2 * , Gibsonville * , Whitsett * , Greene * , North Jefferson * , South
6 Jefferson * , North Madison * , South Madison * , North Monroe * , South Monroe * ,
7 Oak Ridge * , Stokesdale * , North Washington * , South Washington * , GB-27B * ,
8 GB-34B * , GB-35B * , GB-37B * , GB-40B * , GB-41B * , GIB-G * , GB-24C * , GB-27C
9 * , GB-35C * ; Lee County, Montgomery County; Montgomery County; Moore County;
10 Moore County; Orange County; Orange Grove * , White Cross * , Carr * , Cedar
11 Grove * , Tolars * , Coles Store * , Dogwood Acres * , Kings Mill * , Lions Club * ,
12 Mason Farm * , Owasa * , St. John * , Cheeks * , Efland * , Cameron Park * , Grady
13 Brown * , Hillsborough * , West Hillsborough * ; Randolph County.

14
15 District 7: Bladen County; Bladen County; Brunswick County; Brunswick County;
16 Columbus County; Columbus County; Cumberland County; Beaver Dam * , Black
17 River * , Linden * , Long Hill * , Cedar Creek * , Judson * , Stedman * , Cross Creek
18 #6 * , Cross Creek #9 * , Cross Creek #10 * , Cross Creek #11 * , Cross Creek #12
19 * , Cross Creek #14 * , Cross Creek #15 * , Cross Creek #18 * , Cross Creek #20 * ,
20 Cross Creek #22 * , Cross Creek #23 * , Cross Creek #24 * , Eastover * , Vander * ,
21 Wade * , Alderman * , Sherwood * , Pearces Mill #2 * , Pearces Mill #3 * , Pearces
22 Mill #4 * , Cumberland #1 * , Cumberland #2 * , Hope Mills #1 * , Hope Mills #2
23 * , Seventy First #2 * , Seventy First #3 * ; New Hanover County, Onslow County;
24 Jacksonville, Brynn Marr * , Folkstone * , Haws Run * , Holly Ridge * , Sneads Ferry * ,
25 Verona * , Camp Lejeune Military Base 1, Camp Lejeune Military Base 2, Camp
26 Lejeune Military Base 3, Camp Lejeune Military Base 4, Camp Lejeune Military Base
27 5, Camp Lejeune Military Base 6, Camp Lejeune Military Base 7, Camp Lejeune
28 Military Base 8, Camp Lejeune Military Base 10, Camp Lejeune Military Base 11,
29 Camp Lejeune Military Base 14; Pender County, Robeson County; Britts * , East
30 Howellsville * , West Howellsville * , Lumberton #1 * , Lumberton #2 * , Lumberton
31 #3 * , Lumberton #4 * , Lumberton #8 * , Smyrna * , South St. Pauls * , Wishart * ,
32 Sampson County.

33
34 District 8: Anson County, Cabarrus County, Mecklenburg County; Charlotte Pct. 4,
35 Charlotte Pct. 6 * , Charlotte Pct. 14 * , Charlotte Pct. 26 * , Charlotte Pct. 27 * ,
36 Charlotte Pct. 28 * , Charlotte Pct. 30 * , Charlotte Pct. 36 * , Charlotte Pct. 42 * ,
37 Charlotte Pct. 54 * , Charlotte Pct. 56 * , Charlotte Pct. 60, Charlotte Pct. 62 * ,
38 Charlotte Pct. 63 * , Charlotte Pct. 64 * , Charlotte Pct. 65 * , Charlotte Pct. 67 * ,
39 Charlotte Pct. 68 * , Charlotte Pct. 69 * , Charlotte Pct. 70 * , Charlotte Pct. 71 * ,
40 Charlotte Pct. 72 * , Charlotte Pct. 82 * , Charlotte Pct. 83 * , Charlotte Pct. 84 * ,
41 Charlotte Pct. 85 * , Charlotte Pct. 86 * , Charlotte Pct. 87 * , Charlotte Pct. 88 * ,
42 Charlotte Pct. 90 * , Charlotte Pct. 91, Charlotte Pct. 93 * , Charlotte Pct. 94 * ,
43 Charlotte Pct. 95 * , Charlotte Pct. 96 * , CCK * , COR * , CO1 * , CO2 * , DAV * ,
44 HUN * , MC1, MC2, MC1 part, XMC2 Noncontiguous, MA1 * , MA2 * , MA3 * , MA4

1 * , Charlotte Pct. 102, MH1 * , MH2 * , MH3 * , PR1, PR2, PR3, Charlotte Pct. 93 Part,
2 Charlotte Pct. 100 * , Charlotte Pct. 104, Charlotte Pct. 105; Richmond County, Stanly
3 County; Stanly County; Union County.

4
5 District 9: Cleveland County, Gaston County, Lincoln County, Mecklenburg
6 County; Charlotte Pct. 1 * , Charlotte Pct. 2 * , Charlotte Pct. 3, Charlotte Pct. 5 * ,
7 Charlotte Pct. 7 * , Charlotte Pct. 8 * , Charlotte Pct. 9 * , Charlotte Pct. 10 * , Charlotte
8 Pct. 11 * , Charlotte Pct. 12 * , Charlotte Pct. 13 * , Charlotte Pct. 15 * , Charlotte Pct.
9 17 * , Charlotte Pct. 18 * , Charlotte Pct. 19 * , Charlotte Pct. 20 * , Charlotte Pct. 21 * ,
10 Charlotte Pct. 22 * , Charlotte Pct. 23 * , Charlotte Pct. 24 * , Charlotte Pct. 25 * ,
11 Charlotte Pct. 29 * , Charlotte Pct. 31 * , Charlotte Pct. 32 * , Charlotte Pct. 33 * ,
12 Charlotte Pct. 34 * , Charlotte Pct. 35 * , Charlotte Pct. 37 * , Charlotte Pct. 38 * ,
13 Charlotte Pct. 39 * , Charlotte Pct. 40 * , Charlotte Pct. 41 * , Charlotte Pct. 43 * ,
14 Charlotte Pct. 44 * , Charlotte Pct. 45 * , Charlotte Pct. 46 * , Charlotte Pct. 47 * ,
15 Charlotte Pct. 48 * , Charlotte Pct. 49 * , Charlotte Pct. 50 * , Charlotte Pct. 51 * ,
16 Charlotte Pct. 52 * , Charlotte Pct. 53 * , Charlotte Pct. 57 * , Charlotte Pct. 58 * ,
17 Charlotte Pct. 59 * , Charlotte Pct. 61 * , Charlotte Pct. 66 * , Charlotte Pct. 73 * ,
18 Charlotte Pct. 74 * , Charlotte Pct. 75 * , Charlotte Pct. 76 * , Charlotte Pct. 77 * ,
19 Charlotte Pct. 78 * , Charlotte Pct. 79 * , Charlotte Pct. 80 * , Charlotte Pct. 81 * ,
20 Charlotte Pct. 89 * , Charlotte Pct. 92 * , Charlotte Pct. 97 * , Charlotte Pct. 98 * , BER
21 * , Charlotte Pct. 16 Part, OAK, PC1 * , PC2 * , PVL * , SC1, SC2.

22
23 District 10: Alexander County; Alexander County; Ashe County; Ashe County;
24 Avery County; Avery County; Burke County, Caldwell County, Catawba County,
25 Iredell County, Mecklenburg County; Charlotte Pct. 16 * , Charlotte Pct. 55 * , LEM * ,
26 LC1 - North, LC2, LC1 - South; Mitchell County, Watauga County; Watauga County;
27 Wilkes County.

28
29 District 11: Buncombe County, Cherokee County; Cherokee County; Clay County;
30 Clay County; Graham County; Graham County; Haywood County; Haywood County;
31 Henderson County, Jackson County; Jackson County; McDowell County; McDowell
32 County; Macon County; Macon County; Madison County; Madison County; Polk
33 County; Polk County; Rutherford County; Rutherford County; Swain County; Swain
34 County; Transylvania County; Transylvania County; Yancey County.

35
36 District 12: Davidson County, Davie County; Davie County; Forsyth County;
37 Abbotts Creek #1 * , Abbotts Creek #2 * , Abbotts Creek #3 * , Broadbay #1 * ,
38 Broadbay #2 * , Clemmons ville #1 * , Clemmons ville #2 * , Clemmons ville #3 * ,
39 Kernersville #1 * , Kernersville #3 * , Kernersville #4 * , Middlefork #2 * ,
40 Middlefork #3 * , South Fork #2 * , Ashley Middle School * , Brunson Elementary
41 School * , Carver High School * , East Winston Library * , Easton Elementary School
42 * , Forest Pk. Elementary School * , 14th Street Recreation Center * , Happy Hill
43 Recreation Center * , Hill Middle School * , Kennedy Middle School * , Lowrance
44 Middle School * , Mineral Springs F. St * , Mt. Sinai Church * , St. Andrews United

1 Methodist *, Trinity Moravian Church *, Winston Lake Family YMCA *; Guilford
2 County: GB-05 *, GB-06 *, GB-07 *, GB-08 *, GB-09 *, GB-24A *, GB-25 *, GB-
3 26A *, GB-29 *, GB-30 *, GB-42 *, GB-44 *, GB-45 *, HP-01 *, HP-02 *, HP-03 *
4 HP-04 *, HP-05 *, HP-06 *, HP-07 *, HP-08 *, HP-09 *, HP-10 *, HP-11 *, HP-12 *
5 HP-13 *, HP-14 *, HP-15 *, HP-16 *, HP-17 *, HP-18 *, HP-19 *, HP-20 *, HP-21 *
6 HP-22 *, HP-23 *, HP-24 *, Deep River *, Jamestown-1 *, Jamestown-2 *
7 Jamestown-3 *, North Sumner *, South Sumner *, GB-24B *, GB-26B *; Rowan
8 County, Yadkin County."

9 Section 3. This act is effective when it becomes law.

**1998 COMMITTEE REPORT
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

The following report(s) from standing committee(s) is/are presented:

By Representative(s) **McMahan** for the Committee on **CONGRESSIONAL
REDISTRICTING**.

☐ Committee Substitute for

H.B. 1398 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO DIVIDE NORTH CAROLINA INTO
TWELVE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

☐ With a favorable report.

☐ With a favorable report and recommendation that the bill be re-referred to the Committee on
☐ Appropriations ☐ Finance ☐

☐ With a favorable report, as amended.

☐ With a favorable report, as amended, and recommendation that the bill be re-referred to the
Committee on ☐ Appropriations ☐ Finance ☐

☐ With a favorable report as to committee substitute bill (#), ☐ which changes the title,
unfavorable as to original bill (Committee Substitute Bill #), (and recommendation
that the committee substitute bill #) be re-referred to the Committee on .)

☐ With a favorable report as to House committee substitute bill (#), ☐ which changes
the title, unfavorable as to Senate committee substitute bill.

☐ And having received a unanimous vote in committee, is placed on the Consent Calendar.
(PUBLIC BILLS ONLY)

☐ With an unfavorable report.

☐ With recommendation that the House concur.

☐ With recommendation that the House do not concur.

☐ With recommendation that the House do not concur; request conferees.

☐ With recommendation that the House concur; committee believes bill to be material.

☐ With an unfavorable report, with a Minority Report attached.

☐ Without prejudice.

☒ With an indefinite postponement report.

☐ With an indefinite postponement report, with a Minority Report attached.

☐ With recommendation that it be adopted. (HOUSE RESOLUTION ONLY)

3/25/98

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SESSION 1997

H

1

HOUSE BILL 1398

Short Title: Congressional Redistricting/FMIV.

(Public)

Sponsors: Representatives Fitch; Blue, Michaux, and H. Hunter.

Referred to: Congressional Redistricting.

May 21, 1998

- 1 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
2 AN ACT TO DIVIDE NORTH CAROLINA INTO TWELVE CONGRESSIONAL
3 DISTRICTS.
4 The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:
5 Section 1. That part of Section 2 of Chapter 11 of the Session Laws of
6 the 1997 Session which rewrote G.S. 163-201(a) is repealed.
7 Section 2. G.S. 163-201(a) reads as rewritten:
8 "(a) For the purpose of nominating and electing members of the House of
9 Representatives of the Congress of the United States in ~~1982~~ 1998 and every two
10 years thereafter, the State of North Carolina shall be divided into ~~11~~ 12 districts as
11 follows:
12 ~~FIRST DISTRICT: Beaufort, Bertie, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Craven,~~
13 ~~Currituck, Dare, Gates, Greene, Hertford, Hyde, Lenoir, Martin, Northhampton,~~
14 ~~Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell, and Washington Counties.~~
15 ~~SECOND DISTRICT: Caswell, Durham, Edgecombe, Granville, Halifax, Nash,~~
16 ~~Person, Vance, Warren, and Wilson Counties; and the O'Neals Township in Johnston~~
17 ~~County.~~
18 ~~THIRD DISTRICT: Bladen, Duplin, Harnett, Jones, Lee, Onslow, Pender,~~
19 ~~Sampson, and Wayne Counties; the following townships of Johnston County: Banner,~~
20 ~~Bentonsville, Beulah, Boon Hill, Clayton, Cleveland, Elevation, Ingrams, Meadow,~~
21 ~~Micro, Pine Level, Pleasant Grove, Selma, Smithfield, Wilders, and Wilson Mills; and~~
22 ~~the following townships of Moore County: 1 (Carthage), 4 (Ritters), 5 (Deep River), 6~~
23 ~~(Greenwood), and 10 (Little River).~~
24 ~~FOURTH DISTRICT: Chatham, Franklin, Orange, Randolph, and Wake Counties.~~

~~FIFTH DISTRICT: Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Forsyth, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, and Wilkes Counties.~~

~~SIXTH DISTRICT: Alamance, Davidson, and Guilford Counties.~~

~~SEVENTH DISTRICT: Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, New Hanover, and Robeson Counties.~~

~~EIGHTH DISTRICT: Anson, Cabarrus, Davie, Hoke, Montgomery, Richmond, Rowan, Scotland, Stanly, and Union Counties; and the following townships of Moore County: 2 (Bensalem), 3 (Sheffields), 7 (McNeills), 8 (Sand Hill), and 9 (Mineral Springs); and the following townships of Yadkin County: Boonville, East Bend, Fall Creek, Forbush, Knobs, and Liberty.~~

~~NINTH DISTRICT: Iredell, Lincoln, and Mecklenburg Counties; and the following townships of Yadkin County: Buck Shoal and Deep Creek.~~

~~TENTH DISTRICT: Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, and Watauga Counties; and the following townships of Avery County: Banner Elk, Beech Mountain, Cranberry, Linville, and Wilsons Creek.~~

~~ELEVENTH DISTRICT: Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania, and Yancey Counties; and the following townships of Avery County: Altamont, Roaring Creek, and Toe River.~~

District 1: Beaufort County: Pantego township, Washington township: Tract 9902: Block Group 1: Block 129B, Block 130B, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151, Block 152, Block 153, Block 154, Block 155, Block 156, Block 157B, Block 158B, Block 159B, Block 160B, Block 175B, Block 176B, Block 185B, Block 186B, Block 187B, Block 189, Block 190, Block 191, Block 197; Block Group 2: Tract 9903, Tract 9904: Bertie County, Chowan County, Craven County: Cove City *, Dover *, Fort Barnwell *, First Ward *, Second Ward *, Third Ward *, Fourth Ward *, Fifth Ward *, Clarks *, Rhems *, Jasper *; Edgecombe County, Franklin County: Franklinton, Hayesville, Sandy Creek, Gold Mine, Cedar Rock, Louisburg Country, Louisburg City; Gates County, Greene County, Halifax County, Hertford County, Lenoir County: Contentnea *, Kinston #1 *, Kinston #2 *, Kinston #6 *, Kinston #7 *, Kinston #8 *, Sandhill *, Vance *; Martin County, Nash County: Castalia *, Griffins *, Mannings #1 *, No. Whitakers #1 *, No. Whitakers #2 *, Rocky Mount #3 *, Rocky Mount #4 *, Battleboro *; Northampton County, Pasquotank County, Perquimans County, Pitt County: Arthur *, Ayden East *, Belvoir *, Bethel *, Carolina *, Falkland *, Farmville West *, Farmville East *, Fountain *, Grifton *, Greenville #1 *, Greenville #2, Greenville #3 *, Greenville #4 *, Greenville #5 *, Greenville #6 *, Greenville #12 *, Greenville #13 *, Greenville #2 Noncontiguous; Tyrrell County, Vance County, Warren County, Washington County, Wilson County: Gardners *, Saratoga *, Toisnot *, Wilson A *, Wilson B *, Wilson C *, Wilson F *, Wilson G *, Wilson H *, Wilson I *, Wilson N *, Wilson O *.

1 District 2: Franklin County: Dunn, Harris, Youngsville, Cyprus Creek, Pilot,
2 Pearces; Harnett County, Johnston County, Nash County: Bailey *, Coopers *,
3 Drywells *, Ferrells *, Jacksons *, Mannings #2 *, Nashville *, Oak Level, Oak
4 Level Noncontiguous, Red Oak *, Rocky Mount #1 *, Rocky Mount #2 *, Rocky
5 Mount #5 *, Rocky Mount #6 *, Rocky Mount #7 *, Stony Creek #1, Stony Creek
6 Noncontiguous A, Stony Creek Noncontiguous B; Wake County: Raleigh 01-15 *,
7 Raleigh 01-17 *, Raleigh 01-18 *, Raleigh 01-30 *, Raleigh 01-37 *, Raleigh 01-38 *,
8 Raleigh 01-39 *, Raleigh 01-42 *, Raleigh 01-43 *, Raleigh 01-44 *, Raleigh 01-45 *,
9 Raleigh 01-46 *, Bartons Creek #1 *, Bartons Creek #2 *, Cary #1 *, Cary #2 *,
10 Cary #3 *, Cary #4 *, Cary #6 *, Cary #7 *, Cary #9 *, Cary #10 *, House
11 Creek #2 *, House Creek #3 *, House Creek #4 *, House Creek #5 *, House
12 Creek #6 *, Leesville #1 *, Leesville #2 *, Leesville #3 *, Little River #1 *, Little
13 River #2 *, Marks Creek #1 *, Marks Creek #2 *, Middle Creek #1 *, Neuse #2
14 *, New Light #2 *, Panther Branch *, St. Marys #1 *, St. Marys #4 *, St. Marys #6
15 *, Swift Creek #2 *, Swift Creek #3 *, Wake Forest #1 *, Wake Forest #2 *,
16 White Oak #1 *; Wayne County: Brogden *, Buck Swamp *, Fork *, Grantham *,
17 Great Swamp *, Goldsboro #1 *, Goldsboro #2 *, Goldsboro #3 *, Goldsboro #4
18 *, Goldsboro #5 *, Eureka *, Fremont *, Pikeville *, Saulston *, Stoney Creek *;
19 Wilson County: Black Creek *, Cross Roads *, Old Fields *, Spring Hill *,
20 Stantonsburg *, Taylors *, Wilson D *, Wilson E *, Wilson J *, Wilson K *, Wilson L
21 *, Wilson M *, Wilson P *.

22
23 District 3: Beaufort County: Bath township, Chocowinity township, Long Acre
24 township, Richland township, Washington township: Tract 9905: Block Group 5:
25 Block 522A, Block 528A; Camden County, Carteret County: Carteret County: Craven
26 County: Ernul *, Epworth *, Vanceboro *, Bridgeton *, Truitt *, Harlowe *, Croatan
27 *, Havelock *, Grantham *, Sixth Ward *, Country Club *, River Bend *, Trent
28 Woods *, Woodrow *; Currituck County: Currituck County: Dare County: Dare
29 County: Hyde County: Hyde County: Jones County, Lenoir County: Falling Creek *,
30 Institute *, Kinston #3 *, Kinston #4 *, Kinston #5 *, Kinston #9 *, Moseley Hall
31 *, Neuse *, Pink Hill #1 *, Pink Hill #2 *, Southwest *, Trent #1 *, Trent #2 *,
32 Woodlinton *; New Hanover County: Federal Point #1 *, Federal Point #2 *,
33 Federal Point #3 *, Wrightsville Beach *, Harnett #2 *, Harnett #3 *, Harnett #4
34 *, Harnett #5 *, Harnett #6 *, Harnett #7 *, Masonboro #2 *, Masonboro #3 *,
35 Masonboro #4 *, Masonboro #5 *, Wilmington #5 *, Wilmington #11 *,
36 Wilmington #13 *, Wilmington #14 *, Wilmington #16 *, Wilmington #17 *,
37 Wilmington #18 *; Onslow County, Pamlico County: Pamlico County: Pender
38 County: Upper Holly *, Lower Topsail *, Upper Topsail *, Scott's Hill *, Surf City *;
39 Pitt County: Ayden West *, Chicod *, Grimesland *, Simpson *, Pactolus *, Swift
40 Creek *, Winterville West *, Winterville East *, Greenville #7 *, Greenville #8 *,
41 Greenville #9 *, Greenville #10 *, Greenville #11 *; Wayne County: Mt. Olive *,
42 Indian Springs *, White Hall *, New Hope *, Pinewood *.

43

1 District 4: Chatham County: Albright *, Bynum *, East Mann's Chapel *, West
2 Mann's Chapel *, Bennett *, Bonlee *, Harpers Crossroads *, Cape Fear *, East
3 Pittsboro *, West Pittsboro *, Goldston *, Hadley *, Haw River *, Hickory Mountain
4 *, South Siler City *, New Hope *, Oakland *, East Williams *, West Williams *;
5 Durham County: Neal Junior H.S. *, Bragtown School *, Brogden Junior H.S. *,
6 Burton School *, C.C. Spaulding School *, Club Blvd. School *, Durham Co. Main
7 Library *, Durham High School *, Edison Johnson Community Center *, Forest Hills
8 Club House *, Holloway Street School *, Holton Junior High School *, Moose Lodge
9 *, Morehead School *, North Durham School Building *, Pearson School *,
10 Pearsontown School *, R.N. Harris *, Rogers-Herr Junior H.S. *, Shephard Junior
11 H.S. *, Watts Street School *, Weaver Street Community Center *, White Rock
12 Baptist Church *, Y.E. Smith School *, Campus Precinct *, Homestead Heights
13 Baptist *, DNOE VALLEY SCHOOL NONCONTIGUOUS *, Bethesda Ruritan
14 Club *, Gorman Ruritan Club *, Oak Grove School *, Nelson Community Center *,
15 Parkwood School *; Granville County, Lee County, Moore County: Township 1,
16 Carthage, Township 5, Deep River, Township 6, Greenwood, Township 7, McNeill,
17 Township 8, Sand Hill, Township 10, Little River; Orange County, Wake County:
18 Raleigh 01-01 *, Raleigh 01-02 *, Raleigh 01-03 *, Raleigh 01-04 *, Raleigh 01-05 *,
19 Raleigh 01-06 *, Raleigh 01-07 *, Raleigh 01-09 *, Raleigh 01-10 *, Raleigh 01-11 *,
20 Raleigh 01-12 *, Raleigh 01-13 *, Raleigh 01-14 *, Raleigh 01-16 *, Raleigh 01-19 *,
21 Raleigh 01-20 *, Raleigh 01-21 *, Raleigh 01-22 *, Raleigh 01-23 *, Raleigh 01-26 *,
22 Raleigh 01-27 *, Raleigh 01-28 *, Raleigh 01-29 *, Raleigh 01-31 *, Raleigh 01-32 *,
23 Raleigh 01-33 *, Raleigh 01-34 *, Raleigh 01-35 *, Raleigh 01-36 *, Raleigh 01-40 *,
24 Raleigh 01-41 *, Buckhorn *, Cary #5 *, Cary #8 *, Cedar Fork *, Holly Springs *,
25 House Creek #1 *, Meredith *, Middle Creek #2 *, Raleigh 01-27 Part, Neuse #1
26 *, New Light #1 *, St. Marys #2 *, St. Marys #3 *, St. Marys #5 *, St. Marys #7,
27 St. Matthews #1 *, St. Matthews #2 *, St. Matthews #3 *, St. Matthews #4 *, Swift
28 Creek #1 *, Swift Creek #4 *, White Oak #2 *.

29
30 District 5: Alamance County, Caswell County, Durham County: E.K. Powe School
31 *, Fire Station #6 *, Hillandale School *, Holy Infant Catholic Church *, Hope
32 Valley School *, Lakewood School *, Multi-Purpose Building/Duke *, NC School of
33 Science & Math *, St. Stephens/Parish Hall *, Cole Mill Church of Christ *,
34 Carrington Junior H.S. *, Eno Valley School *, Northern H.S. *, Mangum School *,
35 Rougemont United Methodist *, Durham Academy Gym *, Five Oaks Seventh Day
36 Adventist Church *, Jordan H.S. *; Guilford County: GB-01 *, GB-02 *, GB-03 *,
37 GB-04 *, GB-05 *, GB-06 *, GB-07 *, GB-08 *, GB-09 *, GB-10 *, GB-11 *, GB-12
38 *, GB-13 *, GB-14 *, GB-15 *, GB-16 *, GB-17 *, GB-18 *, GB-19 *, GB-21 *, GB-
39 22 *, GB-23 *, GB-24A *, GB-25 *, GB-26A *, GB-28 *, GB-29 *, GB-30 *, GB-31 *,
40 GB-32 *, GB-33 *, GB-35A *, GB-36 *, GB-37A *, GB-38 *, GB-40A *, GB-41A *,
41 GB-42 *, GB-43 *, GB-44 *, GB-45 *, HP-03 *, HP-05 *, HP-06 *, HP-07 *, HP-11 *,
42 HP-12 *, HP-17 *, HP-22 *, North Center Grove *, South Center Grove *,
43 Gibsonville *, Whitsett *, Jamestown-1 *, Jamestown-2 *, North Jefferson *, South
44 Jefferson *, North Madison *, South Madison *, North Monroe *, South Monroe *

1 North Sumner *, North Washington *, South Washington *, GB-24B *, GB-26B *,
2 GB-35B *, GB-37B *, GB-40B *, GB-41B *, GIB-G *, GB-35C *; Person County,
3 Rockingham County.

4
5 District 6: Chatham County: North Siler City *; Davidson County: Abbotts Creek
6 *, Alleghany *, Central *, Holly Grove *, Liberty *, Southmont *, Denton *, Emmons
7 *, Silver Valley *, Healing Springs *, Jackson Hill *, Ward No. 6 *, Silver Hill *,
8 Thomasville No. 1 *, Thomasville No. 4 *, Thomasville No. 5 *, Thomasville No. 8 *,
9 Thomasville No. 9 *, Thomasville No. 10 *; Forsyth County: Abbotts Creek #1 *,
10 Abbotts Creek #2 *, Abbotts Creek #3 *, Belews Creek *, Bethania #1 *, Bethania
11 #2 *, Clemmons #1 *, Clemmons #2 *, Clemmons #3 *, Kernersville
12 #1 *, Kernersville #2 *, Kernersville #3 *, Kernersville #4 *, Lewisville #1 *,
13 Lewisville #2 *, Lewisville #3 *, Old Richmond *, Old Town #2 *, Salem Chapel
14 #1 *, Salem Chapel #2 *, South Fork #2 *, South Fork #3 *, Vienna #1 *,
15 Vienna #2 *, Vienna #3 *, Ardmore Baptist Church *, Bible Wesleyan Church *,
16 Bishop McGuinness *, Bolton Swimming Center *, Calvary Baptist Church *, Christ
17 Moravian Church *, Country Club Fire St. *, First Christian Church *, Forsyth Tech
18 W. Camp. *, Greek Orthodox Church *, Jefferson Elementary School *, Messiah
19 Moravian Church *, Miller Park Recreation Center *, Mt. Tabor High School *,
20 Parkland High School *, Parkway United Church *, Philo Middle School *, Polo
21 Park Recreation Center *, Reynolds High School Gym *, Sherwood Forest
22 Elementary School *, South Fork Elem School *, St. Anne's Episcopal Church *,
23 Summit School *, Trinity United Methodist Church *, Whitaker Elementary School
24 *, Guilford County: GB-20 *, GB-27A *, GB-34A *, GB-39 *, HP-01 *, HP-02 *, HP-
25 04 *, HP-08 *, HP-09 *, HP-10 *, HP-13 *, HP-14 *, HP-15 *, HP-16 *, HP-18 *, HP-
26 19 *, HP-20 *, HP-21 *, HP-23 *, HP-24 *, Bruce *, Clay *, Deep River *, Fentress-1
27 *, Fentress-2 *, Friendship-1 *, Friendship-2 *, Greene *, Jamestown-3 *, Oak Ridge
28 *, Stokesdale *, South Sumner *, GB-27B *, GB-34B *, GB-24C *, GB-27C *;
29 Randolph County, Stokes County: Stokes County: Surry County: Dobson 2 *, Eldora
30 *, Long Hill *, Marsh *, Mount Airy 1 *, Mount Airy 2 *, Mount Airy 4 *, Mount
31 Airy 5 *, Mount Airy 6 *, Mount Airy 7 *, Mount Airy 8 *, Mount Airy 9 *, Pilot 1
32 *, Pilot 2 *, Rockford *, Shoals *, Siloam *, North Westfield *, South Westfield *;
33 Yadkin County.

34
35 District 7: Bladen County: Bladen County: Brunswick County: Brunswick County:
36 Columbus County: Columbus County: Cumberland County, Duplin County, New
37 Hanover County: Cape Fear #1 *, Cape Fear #2 *, Cape Fear #3 *, Wilmington
38 #1 *, Wilmington #2 *, Wilmington #3 *, Wilmington #4 *, Wilmington #6 *,
39 Wilmington #7 *, Wilmington #8 *, Wilmington #9 *, Wilmington #10 *,
40 Wilmington #12 *, Wilmington #15 *; Pender County: North Burgaw *, South
41 Burgaw *, Canetuck *, Caswell *, Columbia *, Grady *, Middle Holly *, Long Creek
42 *, Penderlea *, Lower Union *, Upper Union *, Rocky Point *; Sampson County,

43

District 8: Anson County, Cabarrus County, Hoke County, Montgomery County; Montgomery County; Moore County; Township 2, Bensalem, Township 3, Sheffields, Township 4, Ritters, Township 9, Mineral Springs; Richmond County, Robeson County, Rowan County; Bostian School *, N. China Grove *, S. China Grove *, East Kannapolis *, West Kannapolis *, East Landis *, West Landis *, Barnhardt Mill *, Rockwell *, Bostian Crossroads *, Faith, Morgan I *, Morgan II *, Gold Knob *, Granite Quarry *; Scotland County, Stanly County; Stanly County; Union County.

District 9: Cleveland County, Gaston County, Lincoln County, Mecklenburg County; Charlotte Pct. 1 *, Charlotte Pct. 8 *, Charlotte Pct. 18 *, Charlotte Pct. 19 *, Charlotte Pct. 20 *, Charlotte Pct. 21 *, Charlotte Pct. 32 *, Charlotte Pct. 36 *, Charlotte Pct. 37 *, Charlotte Pct. 47 *, Charlotte Pct. 48 *, Charlotte Pct. 49 *, Charlotte Pct. 50 *, Charlotte Pct. 51 *, Charlotte Pct. 57 *, Charlotte Pct. 58 *, Charlotte Pct. 59 *, Charlotte Pct. 64 *, Charlotte Pct. 65 *, Charlotte Pct. 67 *, Charlotte Pct. 68 *, Charlotte Pct. 69 *, Charlotte Pct. 70 *, Charlotte Pct. 71 *, Charlotte Pct. 72 *, Charlotte Pct. 73 *, Charlotte Pct. 74 *, Charlotte Pct. 75 *, Charlotte Pct. 76 *, Charlotte Pct. 77 *, Charlotte Pct. 79 *, Charlotte Pct. 80 *, Charlotte Pct. 81 *, Charlotte Pct. 83 *, Charlotte Pct. 85 *, Charlotte Pct. 86 *, Charlotte Pct. 87 *, Charlotte Pct. 88 *, Charlotte Pct. 89 *, Charlotte Pct. 90 *, Charlotte Pct. 91, Charlotte Pct. 92 *, Charlotte Pct. 93 *, Charlotte Pct. 94 *, Charlotte Pct. 96 *, Charlotte Pct. 97 *, BER *, LEM *, LC1 - North, LC1 - South, MA1 *, MA2 *, MA3 *, MA4 *, Charlotte Pct. 102, MH1 *, MH2 *, MH3 *, PC1 *, PC2 *, PVL *, PR1, PR2, PR3, Charlotte Pct. 93 Part, SC1, SC2, Charlotte Pct. 100 *.

District 10: Alexander County; Alexander County; Alleghany County; Alleghany County; Ashe County; Ashe County; Avery County; Avery County; Burke County, Caldwell County, Catawba County, Davie County; Davie County; Iredell County; Bethany *, Concord *, Davidson *, Eagle Mills *, Fallstown *, New Hope *, Olin *, Sharpesburg *, Shiloh *, Statesville #1 *, Statesville #2 *, Statesville #4 *, Statesville #5 *, Turnersburg *, Union Grove *; Mitchell County, Surry County; Bryan *, Dobson 1 *, Dobson 3 *, Elkin 1 *, Elkin 2 *, Elkin 3 *, Franklin *, Stewarts Creek 1 *, Stewarts Creek 2 *; Watauga County; Watauga County; Wilkes County.

District 11: Buncombe County, Cherokee County; Cherokee County; Clay County; Clay County; Graham County; Graham County; Haywood County; Haywood County; Henderson County, Jackson County; Jackson County; McDowell County; McDowell County; Macon County; Macon County; Madison County; Madison County; Polk County; Polk County; Rutherford County; Rutherford County; Swain County; Swain County; Transylvania County; Transylvania County; Yancey County.

District 12: Davidson County; Arcadia *, Boone *, Cotton *, Hampton *, Lexington No. 1 *, Lexington No. 2 *, Lexington No. 3 *, Lexington No. 4 *, Ward No. 1 *, Ward No. 2 *, Ward No. 3 *, Ward No. 4 *, Ward No. 5 *, Welcome *.

1 Midway *, Reeds *, Tyro *, Reedy Creek *, Thomasville No. 2 *, Thomasville No. 3
2 *, Thomasville No. 7 *, Yadkin College *; Forsyth County: Bethania #3 *, Broadbay
3 #1 *, Broadbay #2 *, Middlefork #2 *, Middlefork #3 *, Old Town #3 *, Ashley
4 Middle School *, Bethabara Moravian Church *, Brown/Douglas Recreation *,
5 Brunson Elementary School *, Carver High School *, Covenant Presbyterian Church
6 *, East Winston Library *, Easton Elementary School *, Forest Hill Fire Station *,
7 Forest Pk. Elementary School *, 14th Street Recreation Center *, Hanes Community
8 Center *, Happy Hill Recreation Center *, Hill Middle School *, Kennedy Middle
9 School *, Latham Elementary School *, Lowrance Middle School *, M. L. King
10 Recreation Center *, Memorial Coliseum *, Mineral Springs F. St *, Mt. Sinai
11 Church *, New Hope United Methodist Church *, Old Town Presbyterian Church *,
12 St. Andrews United Methodist *, Trinity Moravian Church *, Winston Lake Family
13 YMCA *; Iredell County: Barringer *, Chambersburg *, Coddle Creek #1 *, Coddle
14 Creek #2 *, Coddle Creek #3 *, Coddle Creek #4 *, Cool Springs *, Statesville
15 #3 *, Statesville #6 *; Mecklenburg County: Charlotte Pct. 2 *, Charlotte Pct. 3,
16 Charlotte Pct. 4, Charlotte Pct. 5 *, Charlotte Pct. 6 *, Charlotte Pct. 7 *, Charlotte
17 Pct. 9 *, Charlotte Pct. 10 *, Charlotte Pct. 11 *, Charlotte Pct. 12 *, Charlotte Pct. 13
18 *, Charlotte Pct. 14 *, Charlotte Pct. 15 *, Charlotte Pct. 16 *, Charlotte Pct. 17 *
19 Charlotte Pct. 22 *, Charlotte Pct. 23 *, Charlotte Pct. 24 *, Charlotte Pct. 25 *,
20 Charlotte Pct. 26 *, Charlotte Pct. 27 *, Charlotte Pct. 28 *, Charlotte Pct. 29 *,
21 Charlotte Pct. 30 *, Charlotte Pct. 31 *, Charlotte Pct. 33 *, Charlotte Pct. 34 *,
22 Charlotte Pct. 35 *, Charlotte Pct. 38 *, Charlotte Pct. 39 *, Charlotte Pct. 40 *,
23 Charlotte Pct. 41 *, Charlotte Pct. 42 *, Charlotte Pct. 43 *, Charlotte Pct. 44 *,
24 Charlotte Pct. 45 *, Charlotte Pct. 46 *, Charlotte Pct. 52 *, Charlotte Pct. 53 *,
25 Charlotte Pct. 54 *, Charlotte Pct. 55 *, Charlotte Pct. 56 *, Charlotte Pct. 60,
26 Charlotte Pct. 61 *, Charlotte Pct. 62 *, Charlotte Pct. 63 *, Charlotte Pct. 66 *,
27 Charlotte Pct. 78 *, Charlotte Pct. 82 *, Charlotte Pct. 84 *, Charlotte Pct. 95 *,
28 Charlotte Pct. 98 *, CCK *, COR *, CO1 *, CO2 *, DAV *, HUN *, LC2, MC1,
29 MC2, Charlotte Pct. 16 Part, MC1 part, XMC2 Noncontiguous, OAK, Charlotte Pct.
30 104, Charlotte Pct. 105; Rowan County: Bradshaw *, Enochville *, Blackwelder
31 Park *, Cleveland *, Franklin *, Faith Noncontiguous, Locke *, Sumner *, Mt. Ulla *
32 East Spencer *, Hatters Shop *, Milford Hills *, Spencer *, Trading Ford, West Innes
33 *, East Ward I *, East Ward II *, North Ward I *, North Ward II *, South Ward *,
34 West Ward I *, West Ward II *, West Ward III *, Trading Ford Noncontiguous A,
35 Scotch Irish *, Steele *, Unity *."

36 Section 3. This act is effective when it becomes law.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative John Weatherly
FROM: Representative Ed McMahan
DATE: September 9, 1998
SUBJECT: HB 52 - Independent Redistricting Comm'n

House Rule 36 speaks to reporting bills out of standing committees or permanent subcommittees by the last adjournment of the 1997-98 legislative session. -- "All House bills and resolutions **shall be reported from** the standing committee or permanent subcommittee to which referred with such recommendations as the standing committee or permanent subcommittee may desire to make **except in the case where the principal introducer requests in writing to the Chair of the standing committee or permanent subcommittee that the bill not be considered.**" If it is your intent that the bill listed above not be considered by committee this legislative session, **please sign and date the form and return it to the Committee Clerk, Sharon Cram for the Committee on CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING in Room 2213 by September 10, 1998.**

oooooooooooo

Mr. Chairman:

I request that the above-mentioned House Bill # 52, for which I am the principal introducer, not be considered by your committee for the 1997-98 legislative session.

John Weatherly (Sign)
Representative

Sept. 10, 1998 (Date)

PLEASE DO NOT DETACH THE FORM FROM THE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM

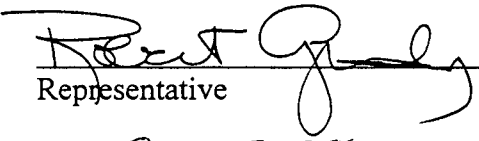
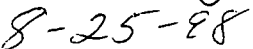
TO: Representative Robert Grady
FROM: Representative Ed McMahan
DATE: August 14, 1998
SUBJECT: HB 585 - CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING-3

House Rule 36 speaks to reporting bills out of standing committees or permanent subcommittees by the last adjournment of the 1997-98 legislative session. -- "All House bills and resolutions **shall be reported from** the standing committee or permanent subcommittee to which referred with such recommendations as the standing committee or permanent subcommittee may desire to make **except in the case where the principal introducer requests in writing to the Chair of the standing committee or permanent subcommittee that the bill not be considered.**" If it is your intent that the bill listed above not be considered by committee this legislative session, **please sign and date the form and return it to the Committee Clerk, Sharon Cram** for the Committee on **CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING** in Room 2213 by **August 21, 1998.**

oooooooooooo

Mr. Chairman:

I request that the above-mentioned House Bill # 585, for which I am the principal introducer, not be considered by your committee for the 1997-98 legislative session.


_____(Sign)
Representative

_____(Date)

PLEASE DO NOT DETACH THE FORM FROM THE MEMORANDUM

**NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**

The House Committee on **CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING** will hold a **Public Hearing** jointly with the Senate Committee on Congressional Redistricting:

Day & Date: Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Time: 3:00 p.m.

Location: State Legislative Building Auditorium

The views of interested parties will be heard concerning the redrawing of the congressional districting plan in response to an order of the federal district court.

Representative W. Edwin McMahan
Chairman

I hereby certify this notice was filed by the committee clerk at the following offices at 11:00 a.m. o'clock on May 6, 1998.

- ☐ Principal Clerk
- ☐ Reading Clerk - House Chamber
- ☐ Press Room

Sharon Cram (Committee Clerk)

NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING COMMITTEES
PUBLIC HEARING
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA
Wednesday, May 13, 1998

SPEAKER REGISTRATION

**PLEASE PRINT YOUR NAME AND GIVE COMMITTEE CLERK A COPY OF
YOUR PRESENTATION**

<u>NAME</u>	<u>FIRM OR AGENCY</u>
1. <u>Senator Betsy Cochrane</u>	<u>NCGA</u>
2. <u>Amanda Smith</u>	
3. <u>Rep. Wayne Goodwin</u>	<u>NCGA</u> Rep. Cory Allred
4. <u>Rep. Linwood Mercer</u>	<u>NCGA</u>
5. <u>David A. Burton</u>	
6. <u>Marian Dodd State Pres. League of Women Voters NC</u>	
7. <u>ANDREW KOEPPPEL</u>	
8. <u>Marty Megee</u>	
9. <u>Larry Womble</u>	<u>NCGA</u>
10. <u>Robinson Everett</u>	
11. <u>Lee Mortimer</u>	
12. <u>RALPH HICKINSON</u>	
13. <u>DAN GURLEY</u>	<u>NC GOP</u>
14. _____	
15. _____	
16. _____	
17. _____	
18. <u>Martha Wood</u>	<u>Mayer</u>

(last)

{ Sharon Gram
Susan Moore }

CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING
PUBLIC HEARING - RALEIGH - FEBRUARY 2001
SPEAKER REGISTRATION
PAGE #2

19. Sen Bill Martin
20. Mr. & Laronia Ingram Allen
21. Sen / Ballenee
22. Frank
23. _____
24. _____
25. _____
26. _____
27. _____
28. _____
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41. _____

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING

TRANSCRIPT
OF
PUBLIC HEARING

COPY

At Raleigh, North Carolina
May 13, 1998 - 3:12 p.m.

Reported by:
Edie B. Chiavatti
AOC Certified

**Capital
Reporting**

General Court Reporting

Post Office Box 19418
Raleigh, NC 27619
(919) 787-7775

A P P E A R A N C E S

For the N.C. Senate: Honorable Roy Cooper, III
 Chairman, Senate Select Committee
 on Redistricting

Susan Moore, Committee Clerk

For the N.C. House: Honorable W. Edwin McMahan
 Chairman, House Committee on
 Redistricting

Sharon Cram, Committee Clerk

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

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1 I, Edith B. Chiavatti, being a certified
2 verbatim reporter and Notary Public, was
3 appointed to record the Public Hearing for the
4 State of North Carolina, Congressional
5 Redistricting, on the 13th day of May, 1998,
6 beginning at 3:12 p.m., at the North Carolina
7 Legislative Building, Raleigh, North Carolina.

8

9 REPRESENTATIVE McMAHAN: I'm Bill
10 McMahan. I'm the chairman to the public
11 hearing on congressional redistricting. It's
12 very nice to have all of you today, and both
13 chambers -- the committees that represent
14 both chambers are looking forward to having
15 you here and hearing your comments today on
16 this subject.

17 As you know, we only have until the
18 22nd, which is a week from Friday, to
19 complete our work and submit a plan to the
20 court. So, again, we're very anxious to
21 hear your comments today.

22 Last session we worked very, very hard
23 to try to develop a plan that divided as few
24 counties as we possibly could and also met
25 all the other factors that we had been given.

1 We felt like we had a very good plan. The
2 court has now ruled that District 12 -- they
3 referred to it as an ugly district and have
4 asked us to make an attempt to redraw that
5 district, and that is what we're trying to do.

6 Before we get started, I would like to
7 introduce the members of the committee. I'll
8 do the house side, and Senator Cooper will
9 make a few comments and introduce the senate
10 side. As I call your name, please stand up
11 if you're here today.

12 First, Representative Hill, I know
13 you're here from Columbus County.
14 Representative Arnold from Nash County.
15 Representative Berry; I'm not sure if she is
16 here from Catawba. Representative Blue from
17 Wake. Representative Bowie, I see you in
18 the back, from Guilford County.
19 Representative Church, you're here in front
20 from -- Church from Burke County, of course.
21 Representative Crawford from Granville.
22 Representative Culp -- Arlie Culp from
23 Randolph County.

24 Representative Davis from Harnett
25 County, Don Davis. Representative Esposito

1 from Forsyth County. Representative Fitch
2 from Wilson County; I believe he is here.
3 Representative Grady from Onslow County.
4 I've got Representative Gray from Forsyth
5 County. We also have Representative Hardaway
6 from Halifax County. Representative Holmes
7 from Yadkin County.

8 We have Representative Hunter from
9 McDowell County. Representative Justus from
10 Henderson County right here. Welcome, Larry.
11 Representative Kiser from Lincoln County.
12 They're together. They travel together most
13 of the time. Representative McAllister from
14 Cumberland County.

15 Representative Morgan from Moore County.
16 Representative Oldham from Forsyth County.
17 Good to see you, Pete. Representative
18 Russell from Wayne County, and Representative
19 Starnes from Caldwell County. And finally,
20 and one of the most active members on the
21 committee, Representative Sutton from Robeson
22 County.

23 Those are the members of the house
24 committee. Again I'd like to say welcome to
25 all of you, and I'll turn it over to Senator

1 Cooper.

2 SENATOR COOPER: Thank you, Ed. My
3 name is Roy Cooper, and I am the chairman of
4 the senate select committee on congressional
5 redistricting. We've just adjourned in the
6 senate. We just voted to eliminate the food
7 tax, and we have some senators who will be
8 coming up. But I wanted to call the names
9 of the senators who are on the committee,
10 and if you'll stand if you're here. I know
11 that some will be coming in a little bit
12 later.

13 Senator Charlie Albertson; I know he's
14 not here because his wife is in the hospital
15 right now. Senator Frank Ballance, Senator
16 Patrick Ballantine, Senator Betsy Cochrane,
17 Senator Walter Dalton. Walter is in the back
18 back there. Senator Jim Forrester, Senator
19 Wib Gulley, Senator Fletcher Hartsell,
20 Senator David Hoyle, Senator Bob Martin,
21 Senator Bill Martin, Senator Tony Rand,
22 Senator Larry Shaw, Senator R. C. Soles,
23 Senator Hugh Webster, Senator Allen Wellons
24 and Senator Leslie Winner.

25 As Representative McMahan mentioned to

1 you last time, we went through an arduous
2 process to reach agreement on the plan that
3 we presented to the court. We felt good
4 about it at the time, but the court has
5 struck it down saying that the district was
6 unconstitutional with the opinion that race
7 was the predominant factor in drawing the
8 12th District.

9 Let me emphasize that the attorney
10 general's office has told us that they will
11 appeal this decision and that they will go
12 forward on this case and on the plan that
13 has been struck down by the court, hopefully
14 to eventually be decided by the United States
15 Supreme Court. But in the interim, we must
16 draw a plan by May 22. It may not be a plan
17 that we like, but we must draw one by May 22
18 or this court will draw it for us.

19 We're here to solicit your input and
20 your ideas, but keep in mind this. We need
21 you to present plans that will do the
22 following: First, get approval of this
23 three-judge panel. Second, get pre-clearance
24 with the Justice Department and, third, pass
25 the Democratic-controlled senate and the

1 Republican-controlled house by majority votes
2 in nine days.

3 That's what we need from you today, and
4 we are open to your suggestions. We're open
5 to any ideas that might be the key to
6 unlocking that magic formula. So I'm going
7 to let Representative McMahan take over here
8 as we call you forward.

9 REPRESENTATIVE McMAHAN: As far as the
10 rules that we'd like to follow, we'd like to
11 limit everyone, if you would, to three
12 minutes. We're going to tell you when three
13 minutes are up. If you still want to
14 continue on, we're going to cut you off at
15 five minutes.

16 So, in other words, we'd like for you
17 to stay with three. I think we told you
18 that when you called in. If some of you
19 cannot say what you need to say in three,
20 we'll let you know when three minutes -- the
21 person sitting here, we'll tell you when it's
22 three minutes, and then we'll give you the
23 one minute sign, means you're at four
24 minutes. And at five, I'm sorry, but I'll
25 interrupt you or Senator Cooper will

1 interrupt you because we do have a number of
2 speakers and we want to hear from everyone.

3 Our first speaker is Senator Betsy
4 Cochrane, and I did notice that
5 Representative Fitch came in. Nice to have
6 you with us. He does serve on the
7 committee. Welcome, Senator Cochrane.

8 SENATOR COCHRANE: Thank you, Mr.
9 Chairman. I thank all of you for the
10 opportunity to appear before this joint
11 redistricting committee. As a member of this
12 committee, I know the challenge that we face.

13 I wish to propose a map which has 12
14 Congressional Districts that I drew based on
15 criteria that I established at the beginning
16 of this process; and the criteria are keep
17 counties intact, combine counties of mutual
18 interest that are contiguous, have geographic
19 compactness that is contiguous. Minority
20 district is a consideration, but as a result
21 of the Shaw litigation, not mandatory.
22 Incumbency a consideration, not a mandate.
23 And I can tell you that District 8 on the
24 Cochrane map has no incumbent.

25 Although the 12th District does not

1 appear as compact as others on this
2 particular map -- which you all cannot see,
3 but it will be left with the committee -- the
4 others are very compact -- noticeably
5 compact, except for the 12th. But this
6 configuration has been suggested before but
7 never tried. It was suggested to give
8 various minorities a voice, not just the
9 blacks.

10 This district from Charlotte to the
11 Sandhills is pluralistic. No one group
12 overwhelms the other. In this district, the
13 Indian population is in one piece. So their
14 voting strength is not diluted. It's fair to
15 say that this is not a racially gerrymandered
16 district.

17 The map shows the compactness of the
18 districts. Only 15 counties are split.
19 That's the least of any maps we have seen,
20 and no county is in three districts, which
21 has been the case. This map gives everyone
22 an opportunity, but there are no guarantees.
23 The people will decide at the ballot box who
24 should do the representing after this
25 process. It will not be determined by

1 gerrymandering.

2 I thank you, and I hope you will
3 seriously consider this congressional
4 redistricting. And there are maps and
5 printouts in a box up there, Senator.

6 REPRESENTATIVE McMAHAN: Thank you very
7 much, Senator Cochrane. Next on the list is
8 Amanda Smith, who will be introduced by
9 Representative George Miller.

10 REPRESENTATIVE MILLER: Thank you very
11 much, Chairman of the Committee, and I'm
12 pleased to stand before the -- this
13 committee. The last time I did this, I
14 swore I'd never do it again; and that was
15 when my congressman, Nick Galifianakis was
16 removed from the imperial 5th. So some of
17 you may recall that event.

18 I'm pleased to introduce to the
19 committee Amanda Smith, a resident of Durham,
20 an individual who's had a longstanding
21 interest in this issue. Amanda Smith.

22 MS. SMITH: Thank you, George. Good
23 afternoon everyone and thank you for allowing
24 me to come. I was struck by Senator
25 Cooper's requirements because I think I can

1 meet them.

2 I'm here to argue in favor of taking a
3 big deep breath and jumping in one fell swoop
4 to multi-member districting. People often
5 think that this is a good idea; but they
6 think that it is against the law, as indeed
7 it is. It would take an act of Congress to
8 get to have multi-member districting for
9 1998, but that would not be awfully hard to
10 get because it is not required that we change
11 the entire law. All we need to do is ask
12 Congress for an exemption for one state,
13 that we be allowed to try multi-member
14 districting. There are many precedents for
15 that type of thing.

16 It would take an enormous surge of
17 adrenaline to do what it requires; but I
18 think that, as they say, they have the
19 mule's attention. We have the adrenaline,
20 perhaps.

21 Here's what would be required. First
22 you need to ask the court for a 60-day
23 extension, not for procrastination but to
24 give Congress time to act. Second, you need
25 to form a bipartisan consensus that this is

1 the quickest, cleanest, most efficient way to
2 go.

3 These two committees need to present a
4 request to the legislature, bipartisan,
5 asking Congress to allow North Carolina to go
6 multi-member. When that passes, the North
7 Carolina delegation unanimously must ask
8 their fellows in the Congress to pass it. I
9 do understand what I'm saying when I say
10 bipartisan and when I say unanimous. I do
11 understand the length of time there. Then
12 we get to the easy part. The Congress would
13 almost surely honor the request of their
14 fellows and grant us that exemption.

15 Why would be able to get a bipartisan
16 willingness to endorse multi-member districts
17 at this time? I would love to say that it's
18 all because it's the right thing. Of course
19 it is, but we don't have time for that right
20 now. The reason that you might be able to
21 get the support is that it's the best of a
22 bad lot. You don't have to love
23 multi-member districts to recognize that it
24 may give you what you need.

25 For example, redrawing the new

1 districts is relatively easy. You clump the
2 existing ones together. No more tiny
3 wranglings over which and what. You might
4 not have to split any counties at all.

5 A multi-member district is less
6 disruptive to the incumbents. The new larger
7 districts would almost surely include all of
8 their existing constituents. Existing
9 incumbents who might be forced to run
10 against each other for the same seat in a
11 redistricted single-member district can both
12 win if they are running within a larger
13 multi-member district.

14 The party balance probably would stay
15 the same. The districts would satisfy both
16 the courts and the Justice Department, a
17 tricky job indeed. Decision making stays in
18 North Carolina.

19 Multi-member districts allow not only for
20 demographic representation, but for all kinds
21 of other interests such as business, the
22 environment, other minorities, women, the
23 elderly and so forth to be heard as a group.
24 Multi-member districts give each voter more
25 representatives who will pay attention to

1 them; and basically we're talking no more
2 lawsuits, no more time wasted, no more
3 taxpayers' dollars wasted. We get it over
4 with. And anyhow, it's the right thing to
5 do. Thank you very much.

6 **REPRESENTATIVE McMAHAN:** Thank you very
7 much, Ms. Smith. Next on the list is
8 Representative Cary Allred.

9 **REPRESENTATIVE ALLRED:** Thank you very
10 much, Mr. Chairman and members of the
11 committee. I just want to make a general
12 request of the committee that you adopt a
13 plan which will respect county lines and not
14 split any more counties than you absolutely
15 have to; and I have seen plans that have
16 been presented to the committee, at least in
17 the past when the redistricting was done,
18 that did not split more than seven counties.

19 Alamance County, under the current
20 proposal which was declared unconstitutional,
21 is divided between the 5th Congressional
22 District and the 6th Congressional District.
23 I represent Alamance, Caswell, about half of
24 Rockingham County and two precincts in
25 Orange County in the 25th State House

1 District.

2 But the congressional district, we
3 don't feel in northern Alamance County, puts
4 us in common -- other than the fact that we
5 are good North Carolinians, we don't have a
6 lot in common with people in the urban
7 Winston-Salem area; and we would be much
8 more comfortable with being grouped with
9 Guilford County, for instance.

10 But we would request that all of
11 Alamance County, at least, be included in a
12 single-member district for Congress which
13 would respect the county boundaries and
14 remove the confusion that is created when you
15 split a county into two or more districts.
16 It's just extremely bad for the voters. I
17 think that it creates voter apathy.

18 And might I say that with respect to the
19 previous comments about a multi-member
20 district, I think if you go to multi-member
21 districts you're going to have much more
22 expensive campaigns. Theoretically, you
23 could have a 12-member multi-member district
24 in this state, and it would cost each member
25 running for Congress as much as it costs for

1 them to run for the United States Senate
2 now, which is approaching \$7 million. And we
3 don't need to see anything that's going to
4 increase the cost of campaigning.

5 But we do have another problem with
6 congressional -- with a county being split
7 between two congressional districts. For
8 instance, we have -- in Alamance County we
9 have two congressmen coming in and trying to
10 extract campaign monies from the same folks;
11 and so, you know, the competition for monies
12 is a bad sign of the current redistricting.
13 Thank you very much.

14 **REPRESENTATIVE McMAHAN:** Thank you very
15 much, Cary. Next will be Representative
16 Wayne Godwin -- Goodwin. I'm sorry.
17 Goodwin. Pardon me, Wayne.

18 **REPRESENTATIVE GOODWIN:** Good
19 afternoon. I would say it's a pleasure to
20 be here, but this is certainly our duty to be
21 here today. Mr. Chairman, members of the
22 committee and colleagues, ladies and
23 gentlemen of North Carolina, I have here a
24 map, and I think we'll see plenty of maps
25 during the course of today and the course of

1 the next week. But I wanted to do my part
2 as one of the members of this fine
3 institution, the General Assembly.

4 This proposed district map, as well as
5 those prepared by other presenters, are
6 historic. They're all based on
7 eight-year-old data. So as we do this
8 particular process, I think we should remind
9 the citizens of the state that we're dealing
10 with old information. So whoever is unhappy
11 this go around, in two and a half years we'll
12 have new data with the centennial census;
13 and whoever is unhappy or happy now will be
14 the opposite in two and a half years.

15 So we need to do our duty and to do our
16 job and make sure that we do not abdicate
17 the legislative authority we have here in
18 North Carolina to the un-elected federal
19 judges in drawing districts because we are
20 representatives of the people and should draw
21 our own districts.

22 This is Goodwin proposal number four.
23 If you want to know where one through three
24 are, well, I'm not going to prepare them and
25 present them to you today. Four is the one

1 that I would like to present for
2 consideration. It's based on a compromise.
3 It helps maintain the present partisan
4 balance, in my opinion, in the congressional
5 delegation. It also makes some changes, of
6 course, in the 12th and the 9th and in the
7 8th and part of the 7th.

8 The -- proposal number four certainly
9 has a compact 12th District. It's not the
10 most compact 12th District that I had
11 prepared, but it is the second most compact.
12 And I believe, based upon several factors,
13 it is one that should be considered heavily.

14 First of all, it helps preserve the
15 Sandhills region, which is of the 8th
16 District. It takes into consideration the
17 urban/rural disparities between the
18 districts, particularly in the Piedmont area.
19 As we heard from Senator Cochrane, it does
20 address the various minorities and gives
21 various minorities throughout the state a
22 voice.

23 As we will note, in the eastern part of
24 the 8th District and the western part of the
25 7th District, it does provide a large voice

1 for the Native American population; and this
2 particular plan has received local support
3 from members of both the House and Senate
4 and also of the -- of both parties. As to
5 the amount of that support, it will be
6 determined by the amount of plans that are
7 presented today.

8 So I'd like to ask the committee to
9 consider this plan, consider all the factors
10 that are involved, the fact that it does not
11 affect any of the current incumbents. One
12 may ask, "Well, what about the 8th District"?
13 Well, there are no incumbents. Both of the
14 persons seeking that seat in the 8th District
15 are within the 8th District, so it does not
16 affect Mr. Hayes nor Mr. Taylor or any other
17 candidate that may be involved if there is a
18 reopening of the filing period.

19 So in closing, this plan is not
20 necessarily any better than any other plans.
21 However, I'd insist it's incumbent upon each
22 of the members of the General Assembly to do
23 their duty to create and adopt a workable
24 plan for our state's congressional districts
25 because if we do not do that, then we are

1 abdicating our authority.

2 So today I believe this plan, one of
3 the four I helped request, is part of my
4 contribution and my district's contribution
5 to preserving our state legislative authority
6 in this arena, and I have plenty of copies
7 of the plan plus all the statistical
8 information for the different demographic
9 criteria that are certainly of interest in
10 this particular public hearing today.

11 So thank you for your time. Thank you,
12 Mr. Chairman, and I'll be glad to answer any
13 questions after today's public hearing.

14 **REPRESENTATIVE McMAHAN:** Thank you very
15 much, Wayne. Appreciate it. Next will be
16 Representative Linwood Mercer.

17 **REPRESENTATIVE MERCER:** Thank you, Mr.
18 Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the House
19 and Senate redistricting committees.
20 Appearing before you today not in my role as
21 a state legislator, not in my role as a
22 congressional candidate, but as a concerned
23 citizen and an observer of the redistricting
24 process.

25 As you'll recall, several years ago the

1 House and Senate passed a plan which I
2 brought in which forbid splitting of
3 precincts in federal and state redistricting.
4 The Justice Department found this bill to be
5 unconstitutional, but the committee was
6 guided by that concept. And I thank them
7 for that because they did not split precincts.

8 Now it is time to apply that same
9 principle to the practice of splitting
10 counties, particularly counties with
11 populations under 100,000. There's no
12 question in my mind that in the minds of
13 these smaller county residents nothing has
14 discouraged their participation as much as
15 the dividing of their counties. They feel
16 that when a portion of their county is in
17 one district and a portion in another their
18 influence is greatly diminished, and they
19 truly do not know where to turn for
20 assistance at the federal level.

21 Like precincts, counties kept whole
22 have a great commonality and interest:
23 county commissioners, sheriffs, registrars of
24 deed, clerks of court, a common tax base and
25 community concerns relating to schools and

1 infrastructure. This is a short list of
2 things that are split up, not to mention the
3 sense of community of which they are deprived.

4 With the last redistricting, we learned
5 that variances from district to district are
6 approvable. Prior to that we dealt with a
7 strict interpretation of one man, one vote,
8 and it balanced the districts to the person,
9 even though everyone knew that the census
10 data was flawed and that the districts were
11 constantly in flux and the populations were
12 changing.

13 Under the strict interpretation,
14 neighborhoods were divided, precincts were
15 split and, as a consequence, the people were
16 confused and alienated from the process.
17 Now this committee has the opportunity to
18 correct those past mistakes by keeping our
19 counties together.

20 For the last redistricting I had drawn
21 two whole county congressional plans which
22 I'm submitting for your consideration. They
23 are listed as 96 Whole County Congressional
24 Plans II and III and are presented to you
25 not necessarily for your adoption, but rather

1 as evidence that with minor variances
2 counties, especially those under 100,000, can
3 be kept whole in redistricting. Thank you
4 for your consideration and your work on this
5 project.

6 REPRESENTATIVE McMAHAN: Thank you,
7 Linwood. Next will be David Burton.

8 MR. BURTON: Mr. Chairman, members of
9 the committee, thank you for giving us this
10 opportunity to speak.

11 When you draw districts with a
12 political outcome in mind, any outcome --
13 when you draw safe districts, you subvert the
14 very foundations of representative democracy,
15 and you disenfranchise the voters. I don't
16 like the current districts, but I hate the
17 process that produced them.

18 SPEAKER: Can't hear you, Mr. Burton.

19 MR. BURTON: I'm sorry.

20 SPEAKER: Can't hear you.

21 MR. BURTON: I don't like these
22 districts, but I mainly hate the process that
23 produced them.

24 The congressman in an artificially safe
25 district is not accountable to the voters.

1 He's not in any meaningful sense they're
2 representative. He needn't be much concerns
3 with their needs or their opinions.

4 We complain that people don't vote
5 anymore. But what's the point in voting if
6 the outcome has been predetermined by
7 manipulation of the district boundaries. We
8 might as well grant lifetime appointments to
9 congressmen and dispense with the pretense of
10 republican government. Don't call it the
11 House of Representatives anymore. Call it
12 the U.S. House of Lords.

13 I ask you to give up gerrymandering
14 altogether. Let's change the process so
15 that it is no longer possible to gerrymander.
16 Let's create a process that will draw the
17 most regular compact districts that are
18 physically possible, and let's write it into
19 the state constitution and let the political
20 chips fall where they may.

21 There are several ways to create a
22 redistricting process that cannot be
23 manipulated into a gerrymander. I'm going
24 to describe a couple of them. First and
25 simplest is to predefine the geometry of the

1 districts. Just divide the state with a few
2 horizontal and vertical lines, but the
3 problem with that is that it divides counties
4 and precincts. It does result in compact
5 regular districts that are not subject to
6 gerrymander.

7 But for a better approach, we can
8 define the mathematical measurement of how
9 good a plan is. We all know what makes a
10 good plan. The more counties or precincts
11 it splits, the worse it is. The more
12 irregular or elongated the districts are, the
13 worse it is.

14 So devise a simple formula to evaluate
15 how good a plan is. Grade each proposed
16 plan according to the formula. For each
17 split county or municipality or precinct, add
18 penalty points. To avoid elongated
19 districts, take the two most distant points
20 in each district, sum those 12 distances.
21 The higher the sum, the worse the plan. Add
22 the two sums, and the lower the score, the
23 better the plan. Now all you have to do is
24 find the plan with the lowest possible score.

25 It would be a simple matter to write a

1 computer program to do it using an
2 algorithmic technique called Euristic Search.
3 An independent commission could be given the
4 task of supervising the process.

5 But another way is to simply let all
6 members of the legislature submit plans to
7 the North Carolina Board of Elections and
8 require that the board score the plans and
9 pick the plan with the lowest score. The
10 process is easy. It's foolproof. It's
11 totally immune to gerrymander.

12 If you use this process, we will get
13 regular compact districts with an absolute
14 minimum of split counties, and we can prove
15 to the courts that there was no racial or
16 partisan bias. How about it? Let's consider
17 taking the high road and doing away with
18 gerrymanders once and for all. Thank you.

19 **REPRESENTATIVE McMAHAN:** Thank you very
20 much, Mr. Burton. Next on the list is
21 Marian Dodd.

22 **MS. DODD:** Chairman and members of the
23 committee, I appreciate the opportunity of
24 presenting a plan submitted by the League of
25 Women Voters of North Carolina. This was

1 submitted by Diane Henderson of Southern
2 Shores, North Carolina, and she's established
3 redistricting lines for North Carolina.
4 She's submitted maps, which are enclosed in
5 your packet, and she also has a rationale
6 for the year 1991, 1992 and 1997.

7 In regard to the past history for
8 redistricting plan, it indicates the need for
9 reexamining a new approach in designing
10 districts. Through league research in 1993
11 on how redistricting should be done, around
12 one dozen other states were contacted where
13 they have independent commissions that were
14 created for the purpose of developing
15 redistricting plans after a ten-year census
16 was taken.

17 The league reached a consensus in 1994
18 that redistricting and reapportioning should
19 rest with an independent commission for
20 adoption or rejection, without an amendment,
21 by the legislators.

22 Diane suggests that the 1996-97 plan
23 did have a minority/majority district barely,
24 but it's very hard to create a compact
25 district with dispersion of the minority

1 population throughout the state. And also
2 it's even harder after the census in the
3 year 2000 is taken because there has been a
4 large amount of in-migration from other
5 countries and states, further diluting the
6 residential black minority population.

7 Diane states also that her 1991 plan is
8 less convoluted than later ones which
9 considered racial minority voters more, and
10 earlier maps are better in some respects
11 because they divide fewer counties.

12 North Carolina did not choose to
13 collect most of the census data by precinct
14 in 1990. Consequently, one doesn't have a
15 clue using census data of what makes a
16 logical way to divide a county or a city.

17 Other considerations should be also
18 included. Ensure the adequate representation
19 for special coastal interests, the marine
20 fisheries, the tourism, the beach protection,
21 the state's military establishments, multiple
22 districts representing mountainous part of
23 the state and several fairly compact more or
24 less urban districts.

25 In designing the maps, no partisan

1 political information, voting registration,
2 incumbent congressional representation was
3 used. Since there is not a requirement in
4 the federal and state constitution for
5 residency in the congressional district one
6 represents, there is nothing in this plan to
7 preclude the present incumbents running in a
8 different district.

9 Our position -- and we believe this
10 works very well -- are congressional
11 districts, both house and senate and the
12 general assembly, county and municipal
13 government districts, including board of
14 education, should be apportioned primarily on
15 population. Districts should be
16 single-member, compact, convenient,
17 contiguous and reflect a community of
18 interest.

19 Specific standards for fair
20 representation as required by the voting acts
21 should be assured. The entire responsibility
22 for redistricting and reapportioning should
23 rest with an independent agency commissioned
24 by the legislature every ten years. The
25 independent agency should not be a court.

1 The agency should reflect geographic, racial
2 and gender makeup of the state's population,
3 but no elected official should serve as a
4 member.

5 A process should be provided to effect
6 automatic, compulsory, periodic redistricting
7 and reapportioning. Measure to enact this
8 process should include authority, enforcement
9 powers, time schedule and funding. Thank
10 you for your time.

11 REPRESENTATIVE MCMAHAN: Thank you very
12 much, Ms. Dodd. Next will be Andrew Koepfel.

13 MR. KOEPPPEL: Koepfel.

14 REPRESENTATIVE MCMAHAN: Koepfel.
15 Welcome, Andrew.

16 MR. KOEPPPEL: That's okay. I'm here to
17 show you how we can redistrict or
18 restructure, perhaps I should say, the 12th
19 District, Mel Watt's district, and at the
20 same time create something which I think is
21 very badly needed, and that is a southeastern
22 coastal district.

23 The first thing we should keep in mind
24 is this. If we only attempt to make cosmetic
25 changes to Mel's district, there is an

1 excellent chance that the courts are going to
2 throw it out. We don't have to be hit over
3 the head with this. We have to face the
4 political reality of it.

5 Number two, in view of the fact that
6 Bill Hefner is not going to be with us, it
7 would make a lot of sense to take the
8 westernmost part of Bill Hefner's district
9 and give it to Mel along with the areas in
10 and around the Charlotte area. Mel is a
11 Charlotte man, and I can assure you that Mel
12 will have an excellent chance of being
13 reelected from that area.

14 I've spoken to his staff. They're a
15 little bit reluctant about it, but I can tell
16 you something else. Mel is a much stronger
17 man politically than many people realize, and
18 I also believe very strongly do not give a
19 man crutches if he can walk without them.

20 I spoke to Don Baker of his staff, and
21 Don is going to look at the precincts and
22 election districts of the westernmost part of
23 Bill Hefner's district. And this is
24 something which I believe is doable.

25 Now to speak about the area that I feel

1 very deeply about. The southeastern coastal
2 counties have not had a congressional
3 district of their own. We have a
4 representative, a very fine man, Mike
5 McIntyre, but Mike is from the Lumberton
6 area. He has to be concerned about events
7 of Fayetteville.

8 We want a man or a woman who can spend
9 100 percent of their time being concerned
10 with an area which has deep environmental
11 concerns that was just spoken about, an area
12 that's linked very strongly economically. We
13 want a district that's going to include
14 Brunswick, New Hanover, Pender, Onslow and
15 Carteret Counties because these are all
16 coastal counties. Plus we want Columbus
17 County because of the fact that it's
18 geographically and economically linked to the
19 area.

20 I spoke to Mike McIntyre's office; and
21 he said, "Please let us have at least a half
22 of Columbus County that's in the westernmost
23 part of the county in which we have a lot of
24 tobacco people." I said, "That's okay. We
25 can work something out. We're going to go

1 ahead then and possibly take the Wallace area
2 of southern Duplin County. Population wise
3 it's going to work out."

4 Mike is a man -- right now he's a good
5 congressman. He's a man, -- if he had the
6 southern central counties of the state, he
7 could become a great congressman because this
8 is an area that he is intimately connected
9 with.

10 This is a win-win situation for
11 everybody; and I urge you to strongly give
12 it a lot of consideration because I think if
13 you speak to the people who are involved,
14 Mel's staff and Mike's staff, I think you
15 will ultimately find that this is something
16 they could both live with.

17 Nothing would make me happier than to
18 see Pat Ballantine and Luther Jordan go
19 shoulder to shoulder to help the people of
20 their area and create a situation which will
21 make them be people who will be long
22 respected in their area to even a greater
23 extent than they are right now. Thank you
24 very much.

25 **REPRESENTATIVE McMAHAN:** Thank you,

1 Andrew. Next, Marty McGee.

2 MR. McGEE: My name is Marty McGee, and
3 I'm one of the two attorneys representing
4 the plaintiffs in the Cromartie v. Hunt
5 litigation which in part prompted this
6 hearing. I do not speak today on behalf of
7 my clients but as an individual citizen of
8 the state.

9 I began thinking and writing about
10 redistricting while I was a law student at
11 Wake Forest. Following my graduation in
12 1995, the first case that I worked on as a
13 lawyer was Shaw v. Hunt. In that North
14 Carolina redistricting case, I assisted
15 Professor Robinson Everett prepare the briefs
16 for the United States Supreme Court and,
17 following the victory there, worked
18 unsuccessfully to force the General Assembly
19 to enact a constitutional plan prior to the
20 1996 congressional elections.

21 Thereafter, I worked with Professor
22 Everett on several cases involving
23 redistricting, including the Cromartie
24 litigation, and drafting and filing amicus
25 briefs and Lawyer versus Department of

1 Justice, which is another redistricting case
2 that was then pending before the Supreme
3 Court.

4 When I started writing about
5 redistricting in law school, there was only
6 one case that had been decided by the
7 Supreme Court, and that was Shaw v. Reno.
8 Many vigorously debated the meaning of that
9 case while we awaited further direction from
10 the court.

11 Prior to 1995, admittedly, redistricting
12 occurred at the intersection of complex legal,
13 political and racial issues. In the last few
14 years, however, the Supreme Court has handed
15 down numerous decisions which makes the task
16 of redistricting much easier than it had
17 previously been.

18 The General Assembly, which now has
19 considerable guidance from the Supreme Court,
20 must decide whether to redistrict the state
21 by May 22 or abdicate that responsibility to
22 the Federal District Court. In the strongest
23 terms I urge the legislature to fulfill its
24 obligation to North Carolinians and enact a
25 fair plan.

1 What needs to be done is clear. The new
2 redistricting plan should create a compact
3 district in the northeast portion of the
4 state and should entirely abandon the 12th
5 District as it is now drawn. The creation of
6 a more compact 1st District would still give
7 African-Americans in that area a fair
8 opportunity to elect the candidate of their
9 choice, but it would do so in a
10 constitutional manner.

11 The black population in the northeast
12 portion of the state does not appear to be
13 large enough to create a majority/minority
14 district, but any reasonably drawn district
15 in that area would have a significant
16 minority population, most likely in excess of
17 40 percent. In that case, it would be very
18 likely that Representative Eva Clayton would
19 be returned to Congress.

20 The General Assembly should also
21 abandon the attempt to connect
22 African-American populations of Charlotte
23 with those of Greensboro and Winston-Salem
24 because the resulting district undoubtedly
25 would be unconstitutional.

1 When the General Assembly merely made
2 cosmetic changes to the 12th District, held
3 unconstitutional in Shaw v. Hunt, the
4 resulting plan could not survive a summary
5 judgment motion in the Cromartie litigation.
6 Any tweaking of the current 12th District
7 would likely suffer the same fate and be
8 held unconstitutional.

9 The Supreme Court in Shaw v. Reno
10 clearly described the harms of racial
11 gerrymanders. First they reenforce
12 stereotypes by perpetuating "the perception
13 that members of the same racial group,
14 regardless of their age, education, economic
15 status or community in which they live,
16 think alike, share the same political
17 interests and will prefer the same candidates
18 at the polls."

19 Second, they cause representation harms
20 because, as the Supreme Court stated, when a
21 district obviously is created solely to
22 effectuate the perceived common interest of
23 one racial group, elected officials are more
24 likely to believe that their primary
25 obligation is to represent only the members

1 of that group rather than their constituency
2 at a whole.

3 Simply put, racial gerrymanders are not
4 remedies for racial prejudices. They do not
5 advance society towards its goal of making
6 race irrelevant in American life.

7 This state deserves a constitutional
8 redistricting plan enacted by the North
9 Carolina General Assembly. It is the General
10 Assembly's legislative duty to create such a
11 plan, and this responsibility should not be
12 abdicated to the federal judiciary.

13 Regrettably, during the redistricting
14 process race has at times been used in a
15 cynical way by both members of the
16 Democratic and Republican parties in an
17 attempt to gain political advantage.

18 For the good of all North Carolinians,
19 I urge you to put aside partisanship and put
20 this issue behind us by allowing North
21 Carolina to have its first congressional
22 election in North Carolina in six years
23 under a legislatively drawn plan. Thank you.

24 **REPRESENTATIVE McMAHAN:** Thank you very
25 much. Next would be Representative Larry

1 Womble.

2 REPRESENTATIVE WOMBLE: Thank you, Mr.
3 Chairman, the members of the committee and
4 those gathered here today. I'm here to put
5 before you what we would call a viable plan
6 for site plan for the 12th District.

7 The objective is to create a
8 constitutional democratic-performing 12th
9 Congressional District including significant
10 portions of Forsyth, Mecklenburg Counties as
11 well as those in Davidson, Iredell and Rowan
12 to maintain a current Democratic, Republican,
13 ratio in the delegation, to continue to have
14 a Piedmont-centered urban district and to
15 provide an opportunity for the incumbent to
16 have a fair chance at being successful.

17 Precincts were selected based on
18 partisan performance of history, not on race.
19 By no definition is this a majority/minority
20 district. It is substantially majority, of
21 which over 60 percent as compared with the
22 plan disapproved by the court, which was
23 about evenly divided.

24 The court's criticism that the prior
25 plan excluded majority elements in

1 Mecklenburg, Guilford and Forsyth has been
2 addressed. This time the district was built
3 based on democratic-performing precincts, as
4 I said, not on race.

5 In selecting the areas, emphasis was
6 placed on the partisan performance in prior
7 elections rather than party registration. As
8 we all know, there are many voters in North
9 Carolina who are registered as Democrats and
10 who vote as Republicans. So the actual
11 performance by party is what is important to
12 trying to make a district to provide the
13 democratic with the opportunity to win.

14 This district gives the incumbent,
15 presently Congressman Mel Watt, a district
16 that he has an opportunity to run without
17 running against another incumbent. The
18 district is considerably more compact. The
19 performance of adjoining districts are not
20 affected in any very significant way.

21 This plan is good for Forsyth County.
22 We have benefited greatly by having two very
23 influential and very good performing members
24 of Congress, one from each party. The city
25 of Winston-Salem has also benefited from

1 being represented by the members of Congress
2 from the area, especially in the interest of
3 inner cities in North Carolina and in the
4 Piedmont.

5 This is built upon commonalities:
6 commonalities of urbanness commonalities of
7 interest, commonalities of social and
8 economic concerns and conditions,
9 commonalities of tradition, commonalities of
10 like concerns.

11 We also have had -- no citizens in
12 Forsyth County have complained about the
13 representation that we presently have with
14 Congressman Burr and/or Congressman Watt. We
15 urge you to consider it very seriously.
16 Thank you so very much.

17 **REPRESENTATIVE McMAHAN:** Thank you very
18 much, Representative Womble. Even though the
19 next man -- our next speaker is making us
20 work extra hard, he's an awfully nice person.
21 I'm proud to introduce Judge Robinson
22 Everett. I'm sure he thinks we deserve it.

23 **JUDGE EVERETT:** Mr. Chairman, members
24 of the two committees, members of the
25 audience here, I have prepared previously a

1 statement and I hope you have copies of it.
2 There were 100 prepared, so there should be
3 one for everybody.

4 I'm not going to read it to you. What
5 I tried to do at the outset, in view of the
6 fact that I've been involved for several
7 years in this matter, six years, was to say
8 what has happened in the past, give you a
9 little history.

10 And there a couple of items in that
11 that I'd like to point particularly to your
12 attention. One of them is that in September
13 of 1997, when an earlier three-judge court
14 ruled in favor of the plan that had been
15 presented, they did so with the statement
16 they were doing it specifically in the
17 context of that particular proceeding.

18 And you must remember that the five
19 plaintiffs that started that case were no
20 longer in the new 12th District. We had no
21 standing, and so that ruling simply said --
22 and you'll see the quotation from the court
23 -- "Anybody else can bring this matter up.
24 We're simply deciding it in this context."

25 And therefore, when you have heard from

1 various people that there's been some
2 inconsistency, if you go back to the facts,
3 you will find there's absolutely no
4 inconsistency, that there was a virtual
5 invitation by that court for anybody else to
6 come in with constitutional claims. That's
7 point one.

8 Point two is that there seems to have
9 been a feeling that all of a sudden something
10 was sprung on the legislature. That isn't
11 true either. Back in July 1996, immediately
12 after the original decision by the Supreme
13 Court in Shaw v. Hunt, a case was filed by
14 three Tarboro registered voters attacking the
15 1st District.

16 That case has been pending since then.
17 It was reopened in October of 1997. If
18 nobody told you about it, they should have.
19 You've got lawyers. The Attorney General
20 was there. So as early as 1997, October,
21 the General Assembly was on notice that
22 something was going to happen, that this was
23 being considered and was being pressed. We
24 had asked for an injunction at that time.
25 So you were on notice.

1 The third thing to keep in mind -- I'm
2 not trying to correct the Chair, but he
3 talks about modifying -- correcting the 12th
4 District. The court ruled that the 12th
5 District was unconstitutional. They also
6 gave strong indications that the 1st District
7 is unconstitutional. So keep that in mind.
8 Don't just tweak the 12th District. Don't
9 just tweak the 1st District. Get it right
10 this time.

11 Now, there's a network that took over
12 pro football. They had the slogan, "Same
13 game, new attitude." This is the same game,
14 redistricting. I ask for a new attitude.
15 Get the attitude that was taken by the
16 League of Women Voters. I haven't seen
17 their plan; but sight unseen, I'd wager it's
18 a darn good plan. It would be perfectly
19 acceptable to us.

20 We also submitted with a statement --
21 and you can look at it -- a plan that was
22 drawn by a reporter from the Charlotte
23 Observer. Took him two hours to do it and
24 it is better than anything I've heard of for
25 a long time, except perhaps the League of

1 Women Voters plan.

2 Now, third, let me just mention a few
3 things that I would suggest as being almost
4 indispensable. One, don't split up
5 Mecklenburg County. You know, when you look
6 at it, in a county where two incumbents live
7 I believe two districts from each other, two
8 members of Congress of two -- not two
9 districts, two doors from each other, it's a
10 little hard to gerrymander to put each in a
11 separate district; and it is true that
12 anybody can run anywhere for Congress.

13 So don't get into this sort of tweaking
14 routine. Don't split Mecklenburg. Don't
15 put part of Mecklenburg with part of Guilford
16 or part of Forsyth. Do something about the
17 northeastern counties. It is quite possible
18 to have compact districts that will not split
19 counties, wherein Representative Eva Clayton,
20 who's doing a fine job so far as I know,
21 would have a good chance of reelection. I
22 mean, after all, she and Mel Watt are
23 incumbents. They have the advantage of
24 incumbency anyway.

25 So take it and look at it anew. Use

1 these principles -- basic principles of
2 compactness, contiguousness, the sort of
3 thing the League of Women Voters was talking
4 about. Don't view it as your mission to
5 reelect incumbents or to try to racially
6 gerrymander. View it as your mission to have
7 same game, new attitude. Start over with a
8 new objective of getting it right at this
9 point. Thank you very much.

10 **REPRESENTATIVE McMAHAN:** Thank you very
11 much, Judge Everett. Next is Lee Mortimer.

12 **MR. MORTIMER:** Thank you very much. My
13 name is Lee Mortimer. I live in Durham. I
14 served on your election laws study committee
15 in 1996, and I spent quite a bit of time
16 studying your latest -- your last
17 redistricting plan. And I submitted an
18 analysis of it on behalf of the plaintiffs in
19 the Cromartie lawsuit.

20 My request today is that you fold up
21 this entire effort and turn it over to an
22 independent redistricting commission. Let
23 them redraw the districts and then submit a
24 plan to you for an up or down vote without
25 amendment as is done in military base

1 closings.

2 As elected officials, you have no
3 business drawing districts for yourselves or
4 anyone else. It's a clear conflict of
5 interest. The sole purpose of last year's
6 redistricting plan was to give both parties'
7 incumbents even safer seats than they already
8 had. Rigging districts for party, race or
9 incumbency or whatever is a clear conflict of
10 interest; and it's just as much a corruption
11 of the democratic process as trying to buy
12 elections with campaign contributions.

13 True, there are only nine days left
14 before you have to have a plan; but there's
15 always time to act with integrity. You had
16 some bad breaks in court recently, but these
17 judges who you've been dealing with are not
18 that unreasonable. And they might actually
19 be receptive to you.

20 For example, they're not making you
21 redraw the legislative districts as everybody
22 was saying that they were going to; and when
23 you went to Judge Boyle with a reasonable
24 request for staying his ruling on the
25 campaign finance law, he at least granted

1 you a hearing.

2 You only get in trouble with these
3 judges when you file specious motions that
4 claim their ruling says that only tweaking is
5 necessary when you know full well that it
6 does not say that. It's when you engage in
7 spin doctoring designed to manipulate public
8 and legislative opinion that the judges
9 rebuke you and turn you down flat.

10 On the other hand, if you went to the
11 judges and asked for more time to restore
12 integrity to the redistricting process, they
13 might be receptive. You could assure them
14 that you want no repeat performance of what
15 happened last year when the incumbents were
16 invited to critique the districts and
17 reporters were kicked out of that meeting so
18 that the incumbents could tell you which
19 voters they wanted and which voters they
20 didn't want.

21 If a commission isn't feasible, then
22 letting the judges redraw the district would
23 be far preferable to your doing it. When
24 judges redrew the Georgia districts, none of
25 the incumbents lost in 1996. In fact, the

1 African-American incumbents were reelected by
2 sizable margins even after their districts
3 were redrawn with large white majorities.

4 While I don't want you to redraw the
5 districts, I do hope that you will pay
6 attention to the Charlotte Observer plan that
7 Professor Everett mentioned. The plaintiffs
8 believe that this plan, with a few
9 modifications, offers a sound basis for
10 redistricting.

11 The cornerstone of that plan and the
12 principal test for curing the 12th District's
13 unconstitutionality is restoring Mecklenburg
14 County as a single unified district.
15 Mecklenburg is the state's largest county.
16 It has 93 percent of the population needed
17 for a congressional district. Harvey Gantt
18 won 55 percent of the vote in Mecklenburg
19 County against Jesse Helms in 1996.

20 So there's no history of voting rights
21 violations that justifies dividing
22 Mecklenburg County into separate districts,
23 and it wouldn't necessarily pit Mel Watt
24 against Sue Myrick. Mel Watt could run in
25 the Mecklenburg district; and Sue Myrick

1 could run in the adjoining district that
2 includes Gaston and Cleveland County, parts
3 of which she already represents. State law
4 does not require representatives to live in
5 the districts that they represent.

6 So that's my advice to you. Make it
7 easy on yourself and turn it over to a
8 redistricting commission. Thank you.

9 REPRESENTATIVE McMAHAN: Thank you very
10 much, Mr. Mortimer. Next will be Mr. Ralph
11 McKinney, Jr.

12 MR. MCKINNEY: Good evening. My name
13 is Ralph McKinney. I've got a very honest
14 concern here. I'd like to address it in a
15 couple ways.

16 Number one, I think it might be a good
17 idea to identify why you're here. The
18 congressmen have this little constitution,
19 and it identifies a few things they're
20 responsible for.

21 And if we were to have districts that
22 enable people to participate and get results
23 that ensured this was obeyed, I don't think
24 we'd have a concern whether it was a woman,
25 a minority, a Republican, a Democrat because

1 that's the final bottom line; and there's
2 accountability for it when people don't do
3 it. You vote them out. There's also
4 accountability for it when they don't do it
5 by malfeasance of office. So the
6 opportunity is there many times, but the
7 coordination by citizens to participate and
8 act many times is restricted and limited.

9 And I think if you were to have the
10 districts in an area where people could
11 participate, they would get better results.
12 I live in Durham, and in my area I have Mel
13 Watt, Etheridge, David Price all within a
14 ten-mile radius. And I assure you the
15 general welfare for the average citizen there
16 is not equal to their general welfare, so we
17 haven't done the best we could for each of
18 us. So do that for yourself.

19 And, second, if you want to go forget
20 that, go over to Mr. Faircloth's office.
21 You've got a little booklet that identifies
22 that. And that's the obligation of our
23 representatives, and I think many times
24 that's been lost.

25 In the business community and the life

1 that we live, I find that the citizens
2 cooperate with each other many times better
3 than the people we elect; and I know that I
4 and many other are more concerned about the
5 citizens we work and deal with because I
6 want to make a living. I want to be treated
7 with a little respect, and they do too. But
8 we haven't had that level of respect from
9 citizens.

10 And when we start dividing people by
11 race, that is not a proper thing to do,
12 because I voted for Mr. Michaux back when he
13 had Mr. Ballantine in the primary, and in
14 Durham we have many people that are minority
15 selected. And simply because you have a
16 minority doesn't mean that that person is
17 going to have the interest of the minority
18 community at the level they need to have.

19 Ms. Lucas gave me the courtesy one time
20 of a telephone call to -- up here to Canada
21 to a company that had racist attitudes. They
22 didn't answer her either. So that does mean
23 that we do have ability to make an effort.
24 Sometimes we don't achieve it.

25 And you may note that in Durham we have

1 a particular problem. We had a candidate
2 that's on the board of education that said
3 elect only minorities. Now, we have a
4 difficult problem; but until we realize we
5 can solve it, never will it be achieved.

6 And if we were to identify that you
7 didn't do your job, that's malfeasance of
8 office; and when elected officials don't do
9 their jobs, that obstructs justice for each
10 of us.

11 And we all went through a period called
12 the silent majority, and many people had to
13 be silent about the things that were
14 destroying the quality of life for many
15 people. So this makes a difference on that.

16 And don't divide the counties and put
17 the state, senate, house with congressional
18 efforts because we're going to have to find
19 a way when Congress fails, White House fails,
20 to make a difference, and we're going to
21 have to do it at the level locally because
22 people don't have a hope if they don't vote.
23 And I don't care whose party you are.

24 I can validate this. Many times I'm
25 one of the people that vote in the general

1 election sometimes as a protest vote. I
2 don't vote for somebody, but I protest
3 against the one that hasn't done their job.
4 And that's been one effort that many people
5 have lost, and I would prefer to see the
6 Democratic Party set a standard where
7 everybody can vote for Democrats.

8 And once an elected official, might be a
9 Republican, gets into office, if he does the
10 job, he's going to be there; and that's what
11 people want, is that end result down there.
12 And I think that's the most predominant
13 thing we need to do because the general
14 welfare of the people nowadays is identified
15 affordable, can you afford to live in this
16 city, can you afford to live in this state.
17 And pardon me, but that's a very lost
18 opportunity for the citizens in the future,
19 affordable, and I think we need to find a
20 solution for that. And I appreciate your
21 courtesy.

22 **REPRESENTATIVE McMAHAN:** Thank you very
23 much, sir. Appreciate your being here. Mr.
24 Dan Gurley.

25 **MR. GURLEY:** I thank the committee for

1 this opportunity. Following the 1990 census
2 and the addition of a 12th Congressional
3 District, the Democrat-controlled General
4 Assembly was responsible for redrawing North
5 Carolina's federal and state legislative
6 district boundaries. If that legislative
7 body had properly carried out its
8 constitutional responsibility, today's
9 meeting would not be necessary.

10 In an effort to preserve their nearly
11 century long hold on power and before any
12 additional electoral momentum by Republicans,
13 a new congressional plan was approved by the
14 General Assembly and subsequently the U.S.
15 Justice Department. This plan was
16 politically and racially gerrymandered. It's
17 appearance nothing short of obscene.

18 While true that Voting Rights Act
19 compliance was necessary to secure Justice
20 Department approval, impacting its overall
21 appearance, it's certainly not the sole
22 reason that the plan emerged looking like
23 splatter painting on an artist's canvass.

24 We were left with a plan that insulted
25 the sensibilities of any reasonable person, a

1 plan in fact so bad that no less than the
2 Wall Street Journal referred to it as
3 political pornography. In today's
4 entertainment rating system, if that had been
5 applied to it, there's no doubt it would
6 have been rated triple X.

7 Is it any wonder that the U.S. Supreme
8 Court declared it unconstitutional. Justice
9 Sandra Day O'Connor, in her opinion for the
10 court, declared, among other things, the plan
11 to be political apartheid.

12 In a subsequent lower court decision
13 that split two to one along party lines,
14 North Carolina was forced to conduct
15 elections in those same districts. Yet, to
16 date, no one has explained to the citizens
17 of North Carolina how you can hold a
18 constitutional election in an
19 unconstitutional district.

20 A new plan approved in March of 1997
21 did make some improvements. It reduced the
22 number of split counties by almost half and
23 greatly reduced split precincts. The
24 splitting of precincts, in my opinion, is one
25 of the most obscene and egregious acts I've

1 ever seen committed in the propagation of
2 the political process.

3 This 1997 plan, regrettably, did little
4 to alter the 12th District. It provided only
5 minor changes. A child could easily see the
6 resemblance between the old 12th and the new
7 12th. If the previous 12th were rated
8 triple X, then the new 12th should at best
9 only muster an NC-17 rating. So we have Mr.
10 Everett filing suit again, and rightly so,
11 and here we are in the same predicament.

12 Now faced with creating a third plan, I
13 offer these suggestions. Congressional
14 districts should split counties only in the
15 rarest of instances. Splits must be kept to
16 a minimum. Districts should be as
17 geographically compact as possible.

18 Communities of interest should play an
19 appropriate role in the shaping of districts.
20 Those interests should include, among others,
21 economic, geographic, historical, race,
22 ethnicity and gender and traditional
23 political boundaries. No one interest should
24 have prominence over the other. Political
25 incumbency protection should not be a

1 predominant factor.

2 Populations should be allowed to vary.
3 It is nonsense to be concerned over minor
4 population variances. The impact is
5 negligible whether one district varies from
6 another by five or 500 or even 5,000
7 residents. A reasonable standard should,
8 however, exist somewhere in the rage of one
9 to two percent.

10 Federalist Paper Number 62 says the
11 following: "A good government implies two
12 things. First, fidelity to the object of
13 government, which is the happiness of the
14 people and, secondly, a knowledge of the
15 means by which that object can be best
16 attained."

17 The people are not happy about having
18 to go through this process for the third
19 time. You have before you a knowledge of
20 the means and a final opportunity to do the
21 right thing. North Carolina citizens deserve
22 free, fair and legal elections. They
23 deserve the opportunity to elect their
24 representatives at both the state and federal
25 level in districts that have not been

1 politically or racially gerrymandered. I
2 sincerely hope we will not be disappointed
3 once again. I thank the committee.

4 REPRESENTATIVE McMAHAN: Thank you very
5 much. Appreciate you being here. Senator
6 Bill Martin.

7 SENATOR MARTIN: Thank you Mr.
8 Chairman, members of the committee. I just
9 presented another plan, and it's one that is
10 based on performance, and it's one in which
11 there is not a foundation based upon race.
12 As a matter of fact, the white population
13 within the 12th District, which I was working
14 with, is approximately 62 percent as far as
15 voting age.

16 Beyond that, it's based upon
17 performance and party performance when you
18 look at it from a historical basis. It's one
19 again referencing the Helms/Gantt races in
20 which there was a substantial advantage on
21 the part of Gantt. It was about 63 percent;
22 and further, it's more compact than even the
23 redrawn 12th District. There are five
24 counties rather than six, and it's done in a
25 manner that would not likely impact the

1 outcomes of any of the districts involved.

2 And in addition, there is another point
3 that I would just mention. The point that
4 was raised by Representative Womble when he
5 was speaking of not only compactness, but
6 speaking in terms of commonality of interest
7 is a very important one. I would just ask
8 you to consider the same points that he
9 mentioned. When you look at the educational
10 institutions that are in the district, this
11 district would not include Forsyth. It would
12 include Mecklenburg, Iredell, Rowan, Davidson
13 and Guilford.

14 When you look at it from the standpoint
15 of business interest, when you look at it
16 from the standpoint of economic development,
17 when you look at it from the standpoint of
18 educational institutions, higher ed and
19 otherwise, you would find again a great deal
20 of commonality there. I would just ask that
21 this plan be considered.

22 And it's one in which we have to say
23 that voters need to have an opportunity to
24 get a small breather from what's going to be
25 coming in 2001, when we're going to have to

1 do a major overhaul of all of this after the
2 census occurs, and -- but for now there are
3 a number of voters with whom I've talked,
4 Democrat and Republican, who just don't want
5 a whole lot more disruption right at this
6 point knowing we're going to have to go
7 through the whole process all over again very
8 quickly.

9 There are changes, as I mentioned, in
10 terms of the numbers of county, the
11 alignment and compactness and other instances.

12 And in closing let me just say that
13 there's one other area that I'd like to
14 point out as far as commonality of interest
15 that shows a clear commonality of interest
16 between Guilford and Mecklenburg and
17 surrounding areas beyond those that I've
18 mentioned before. And that's that
19 Mecklenburg is going to be the home base of
20 Guilford County's major league baseball team.

21 REPRESENTATIVE McMAHAN: Thank you very
22 much, Senator Martin. Next would be Dr.
23 Lavonia Allison. Dr. Allison?

24 SPEAKER: She stepped out for a minute.

25 REPRESENTATIVE McMAHAN: Dr. Allison

1 stepped out. Okay. Senator Frank Ballance.

2 SENATOR BALLANCE: Well, I was going to
3 yield to Dr. Allison, but since she's not
4 here -- thank you, Mr. Chairman; and, Mr.
5 Chairman, I'm just going to say a couple
6 words.

7 I stand here today as a proud citizen
8 of North Carolina and a citizen of America;
9 and I remember some words, "We hold these
10 truths to be self-evident that all men,
11 including women, are created equal. They're
12 endowed by their creator with certain
13 inalienable rights. Among them are life,
14 liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

15 Senator Lucas, I'm also reminded of last
16 Sunday's Sunday school lesson. I think it
17 was last Sunday, about washing of hands when
18 your hands are not dirty. Gets to be a
19 ritual. And I'm concerned as a citizen of
20 eastern North Carolina and a citizen of
21 North Carolina that we're getting into the
22 ritual business, that we're doing things for
23 the purpose of doing them and in so doing,
24 we're turning ourselves back 2,000 years.

25 We need to be very careful as we go

1 forward, members of the committee, to make
2 sure that we concern ourselves with the
3 citizens of North Carolina, with their
4 happiness and their well-being, with their
5 having someone in the halls of Congress that
6 will respond to their concerns and their
7 issues and their needs, whether they have a
8 roof over their head, whether they have a
9 job to go to on Monday morning, whether
10 they're going to get a reasonable pay for a
11 reasonable hour of work.

12 If we look at those issues, maybe we
13 can get away from the technicalities and
14 sometimes the ego trips of people who bring
15 these lawsuits, and I don't call any names.
16 But I wonder sometimes if people read the
17 constitution and look at the words that are
18 in it and look at the fact that all of us in
19 North Carolina are citizens and all of us, by
20 law, have equal rights under the
21 constitution, maybe someone would say that --
22 well, that's -- we're on the record. I'll
23 pause right there. Thank you very much.

24 REPRESENTATIVE McMAHAN: Okay. Next on
25 the list -- has Dr. Allison returned? Has

1 she returned? Okay. If not, do we have
2 Martha Woods (sic)? Is she here? Yes.
3 Mayor Martha Woods (sic), welcome.

4 MAYOR WOOD: Representative Oldham,
5 Representative Womble, and I thought I saw
6 another one of my representatives. Good to
7 see you all.

8 I'm Martha Wood. I'm former mayor of
9 Winston-Salem, and I come to speak to you this
10 afternoon with no axes to grind, no
11 political agenda and no personal favorites.

12 I am here to report to you about the
13 experience that I had over 16 years in both
14 systems where our county was represented in
15 the first eight years that I served in local
16 government on the Board of Alderman by one
17 representative in Washington, and the first
18 four years of my first term as mayor we were
19 represented by three congressmen.

20 And when that eventuality befell us, we
21 wondered what in the world are we going to
22 go; and we decided the best thing to do was
23 to make the most of it. And that's exactly
24 what we did. Every time we made a trip to
25 Washington or every time we had a major issue

1 that we wanted the folks in Washington to be
2 aware of, we made sure that all three of our
3 congressmen plus our two senators knew about
4 it.

5 Two of our congressmen have responded
6 beautifully regardless of their party
7 affiliation and regardless of their personal
8 feelings on any given issue. One congressman
9 who represented only about 16 people in
10 Forsyth County wished we didn't take his
11 time; but when we took his time, we learned
12 an awful lot about how Congress works.

13 And so what I want to say to you,
14 committee members, is that if you have to
15 divide any county it's not the end of the
16 world; and, in fact, it can be a very
17 beneficial civics lesson and lesson in the
18 three tiers of government in this country for
19 anybody who has to deal with it. It's a
20 lesson for the citizens. It's a lesson for
21 the congressmen themselves, and the benefits
22 are clear.

23 In the last year alone Winston-Salem
24 brought back home \$50 million of our tax
25 money that we had sent to Washington because

1 two of our congressmen made it a personal
2 responsibility of theirs to make sure that we
3 got those things that we told them we
4 needed, and the third congressman would
5 generally join them because he was
6 outflanked. And at that point, party meant
7 nothing. It was the issue and what the
8 benefit was going to be to the people of the
9 area.

10 I have to say that having three
11 representatives in Congress certainly has
12 benefited Forsyth County and Winston-Salem,
13 North Carolina. And I encourage you to keep
14 your options open and to vote -- make your
15 decisions based upon what will best benefit
16 all the people of the area. And I thank you
17 for this opportunity to speak to you today.

18 **REPRESENTATIVE McMAHAN:** Thank you very
19 much, Mayor Wood. Next would be -- I think
20 Dr. Allison is now here; and unless someone
21 else wants to speak, she will be our last
22 speaker.

23 **DR. ALLISON:** Mr. Chairman and members
24 of the committee, members of the legislature
25 and other distinguished members of this

1 audience who've come, Professor Everett gave
2 us a little history. I want to give you a
3 little bit more history and probably preface
4 my remarks to the committee members and urge
5 them to embrace three words. Is it fair?
6 Is it just? Are we moving toward a
7 democratic ideal where persons have an
8 opportunity to have adequate representation
9 in the halls of Congress?

10 This is 1998. One year from now it
11 will be 1999. One hundred years ago the last
12 African-American male, prior to the changing
13 of the redistricting that the people in
14 Congress or the people who sat with black
15 robes, gave us an opportunity to have some
16 representation from persons that God gave
17 just a little bit more melanin and other
18 persons may have genetic aberration or
19 genetic mutation without melanin.

20 But 100 years ago 1999, George White
21 was the last African-American to be elected
22 from North Carolina prior to the time that
23 Eva Clayton and Mel Watt had an opportunity
24 to in fact run in a district where their
25 race did not make a difference to some white

1 folk, because not all white folk will not
2 vote for black folk. There are some good
3 people who recognize that God spreaded brains
4 all over town.

5 The real problem is, though, we got too
6 many who don't understand that when you deny
7 the opportunity for some people who have an
8 extra melanin or a little bit more curl or a
9 little bit of change in the shape of the
10 eyes or the nose or whatever, that you have
11 to prove that you are qualified.

12 Now, Eva and Mel may have a chance in a
13 non-minority/majority district. We have a
14 person who's come back from Connecticut in
15 Durham. His name is Harley Shaw, brilliant
16 young man. If he runs in that district, do
17 you think he could win because he happens to
18 be black? No. He'd have to have an
19 opportunity to prove something. That's the
20 destructive element of racism.

21 Now, when you look at the basketball
22 court, if we start talking about affirmative
23 action there, if we say we're not going to
24 affirmatively bring all those black boys over
25 there at Carolina, you all would get upset

1 because you know who's on the bench now.
2 They had an opportunity to prove that they
3 were capable; and that's why, Professor
4 Everett, there's something that's going wrong
5 when the black robe folk are now acting like
6 white robe folk.

7 We are changing the constitution, the
8 13th, 14th and 15th Amendment, and it's time
9 for us to understand North Carolina could
10 move into the 21st century leading this
11 nation if we could say that we can make some
12 lines and figure out how white folk are
13 going to vote for black folk when they're
14 not a majority.

15 Now, if you all tell me that's been
16 happening, then if we -- if it had been
17 happening, we've got 120 members in the
18 house. Seventeen black folk.
19 Under-representation. Fifty members in the
20 Senate. How many? Seven. And, you know,
21 we ought to have 11 and 26.

22 All I'm saying is that the reason that
23 we have to beg, the reason we have to shout,
24 the reason we have to holler, the reason that
25 we have to act like we're going to lose our

1 mind is because we've been mistreated for a
2 long, long time. And I hope the good white
3 folk -- the good white folk, and we got
4 plenty of them -- will help translate some of
5 this other information that folk are mixing
6 up.

7 All we want is to serve everybody.
8 Anybody will deny -- you can't stand here and
9 say that Mel Watt hasn't served everybody.
10 You can't stand here and say Senator Lucas
11 has not served everybody; and Bill Clay once
12 said, "No permanent friends, no permanent
13 enemies. Just permanent interests."

14 When we pull together around permanent
15 interests, North Carolina could move beyond
16 South Carolina, Mississippi and a whole lot
17 of other states. If you're what? Fair. If
18 you're just, and you draw these lines so I
19 can come over and say, "Let's lead this
20 charge to Washington. I'll help you get
21 there whether you're black or white if
22 you're right." Thank you very much.

23 REPRESENTATIVE McMAHAN: Thank you very
24 much, Dr. Allison.

25 Senator Cooper and I would like to

1 thank all of you for being here, all the
2 members of the committee for being present.
3 Thanks to Sharon Cram and Susan Moore, our
4 clerks, our sergeant at arms and our court
5 recorder. Our public hearing stands
6 adjourned.

7 -----
8 [PUBLIC HEARING ADJOURNED AT 4:33 P.M.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF WAKE

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Edith B. Chiavatti, notary public/court reporter,
do hereby certify that the above-named hearing was taken and
transcribed under my supervision; and that the foregoing
pages, inclusive, constitute a true and accurate
transcription of the testimony of the speakers.

I do further certify that the persons were present as
stated in the caption.

I do further certify that I am not of counsel for or
in the employment of any of the parties to this action, nor
am I interested in the results of this action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name
this 19th day of May, 1998.

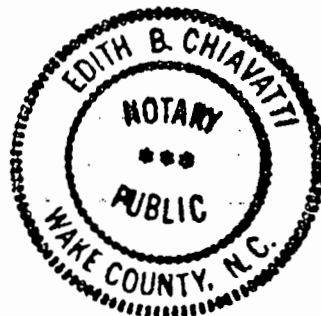
Edith B. Chiavatti

Notary Public

My commission expires:

July 15, 1999

1



#1
STATEMENT FOR CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING

SENATOR BETSY COCHRANE

**THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE THE
JOINT REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE. AS A MEMBER OF THIS
COMMITTEE, I KNOW THE CHALLENGE WE FACE.**

**I WISH TO PROPOSE A MAP WHICH HAS 12 CONGRESSIONAL
DISTRICTS THAT I DREW BASED ON CRITERIA I ESTABLISHED AT THE
BEGINNING OF THE PROCESS. THE CRITERIA ARE:**

- 1. KEEP COUNTIES INTACT OR WHOLE.**
- 2. COMBINE COUNTIES OF MUTUAL INTEREST THAT ARE
CONTIGUOUS.**
- 3. HAVE GEOGRAPHIC COMPACTNESS AND BE CONTIGUOUS.**
- 4. MINORITY DISTRICTS A CONSIDERATION, BUT AS A RESULT OF
THE SHAW LITIGATION, NOT MANDATORY.**
- 5. INCUMBENCY A CONSIDERATION, NOT A MANDATE (DISTRICT 8
ON THE COCHRANE MAP HAS NO INCUMBENT).**

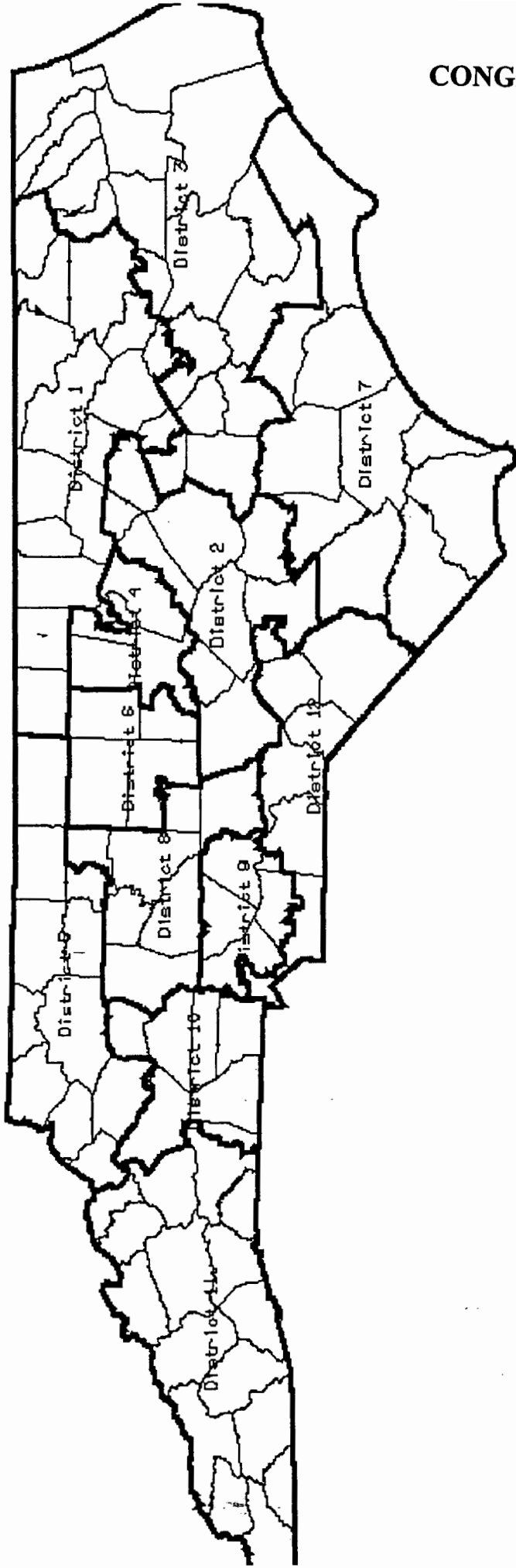
**ALTHOUGH THE 12TH DISTRICT DOES NOT APPEAR AS COMPACT
AS THE OTHERS, THIS CONFIGURATION HAS BEEN SUGGESTED BEFORE
BUT NEVER TRIED. IT WAS SUGGESTED TO GIVE VARIOUS MINORITIES**

A VOICE, NOT JUST THE BLACKS. THIS DISTRICT FROM CHARLOTTE TO THE SAND HILLS IS PLURALISTIC - NO ONE GROUP OVERWHELMS THE OTHER. IN THIS DISTRICT, THE INDIAN POPULATION IS IN ONE PIECE, SO THEIR VOTING STRENGTH IS NOT DILUTED. IT IS FAIR TO SAY THAT THIS IS NOT A RACIALLY GERRYMANDERED DISTRICT.

THE MAP SHOWS THE COMPACTNESS OF THE DISTRICTS. ONLY 15 COUNTIES ARE SPLIT, AND NO COUNTY IS IN 3 DISTRICTS, AS IS NOW THE CASE. THIS MAP GIVES EVERYONE AN OPPORTUNITY, BUT THERE ARE NO GUARANTEES. THE PEOPLE WILL DECIDE AT THE BALLOT BOX, WHICH SHOULD BE THE PROCESS, NOT DETERMINED BY GERRYMANDERING.

THANK YOU FOR SERIOUSLY CONSIDERING MY EFFORTS TOWARDS CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING.

CONGRESS COCHRANE



Plan type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

District Name	Number Members	Total Population	Ideal Population	District Variance	% District Variance
District 1	1	552,103	552,386	-283	-0.05%
District 2	1	552,925	552,386	539	0.10%
District 3	1	552,271	552,386	-115	-0.02%
District 4	1	552,122	552,386	-264	-0.05%
District 5	1	552,492	552,386	106	0.02%
District 6	1	552,427	552,386	41	0.01%
District 7	1	552,366	552,386	-20	0.00%
District 8	1	552,343	552,386	-43	-0.01%
District 9	1	552,033	552,386	-353	-0.06%
District 10	1	552,645	552,386	259	0.05%
District 11	1	552,376	552,386	-10	0.00%
District 12	1	552,534	552,386	148	0.03%
Total	12	6,628,637	6,628,632	0	0.00%

PLANWIDE STATISTICS:

Range of populations: 552,033 to 552,925

Ratio range: 1.0016

Absolute range: -353 to 539

Absolute overall range: 892

Relative range: -0.06 to 0.10%

Relative overall range: 0.16%

Absolute mean deviation: 181.75

Relative mean deviation: 0.03%

Standard deviation: 238.4658

DB: NORTH CAROLINA

District Summary
Total Populations, All Ages
Plan: CONGRESS COCHRANE

Date: 5/12/98
Time: 8:49 p.m.
Page: 1

Plan type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

District Name	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
District 1	552,103 100.00%	261,635 47.39%	283,818 51.41%	3,746 0.68%	1,421 0.26%	1,483 0.27%
District 2	552,925 100.00%	426,081 77.06%	113,661 20.56%	5,231 0.95%	3,330 0.60%	4,622 0.84%
District 3	552,271 100.00%	386,520 69.99%	159,234 28.83%	1,163 0.21%	2,957 0.54%	2,398 0.43%
District 4	552,122 100.00%	427,949 77.51%	107,198 19.42%	1,512 0.27%	13,013 2.36%	2,456 0.44%
District 5	552,492 100.00%	493,791 89.38%	54,268 9.82%	778 0.14%	1,862 0.34%	1,793 0.32%
District 6	552,427 100.00%	424,187 76.79%	120,001 21.72%	2,352 0.43%	4,446 0.80%	1,440 0.26%
District 7	552,366 100.00%	408,852 74.02%	129,193 23.39%	4,327 0.78%	4,224 0.76%	5,770 1.04%
District 8	552,343 100.00%	445,686 80.69%	101,337 18.35%	1,446 0.26%	2,243 0.41%	1,631 0.30%
District 9	552,033 100.00%	469,450 85.04%	71,406 12.94%	1,994 0.36%	7,408 1.34%	1,775 0.32%
District 10	552,645 100.00%	484,342 87.64%	62,952 11.39%	1,078 0.20%	3,174 0.57%	1,100 0.20%
District 11	552,376 100.00%	513,199 92.91%	28,493 5.16%	7,887 1.43%	1,842 0.33%	955 0.17%
District 12	552,534 100.00%	266,800 48.29%	224,768 40.68%	48,642 8.80%	6,246 1.13%	6,078 1.10%
Total	6,628,637 100.00%	5,008,492 75.56%	1,456,329 21.97%	80,156 1.21%	52,166 0.79%	31,501 0.48%

DB: NORTH CAROLINA

District Summary
Voting Age Populations
Plan: CONGRESS COCHRANE

Date: 5/12/98

Time: 8:49 p.m.

Page: 1

Plan type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

District	Total	Vot. Age	Vot. Age	Vot. Age	Vot. Age	Vot. Age
<u>Name</u>	<u>Vot. Age</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Am. Ind.</u>	<u>Asian/PI</u>	<u>Other</u>
District 1	407,268	206,907	195,622	2,672	1,048	1,043
	100.00%	50.80%	48.03%	0.66%	0.26%	0.26%
District 2	411,212	325,085	77,008	3,608	2,437	3,074
	100.00%	79.06%	18.73%	0.88%	0.59%	0.75%
District 3	411,574	298,682	108,326	878	2,130	1,593
	100.00%	72.57%	26.32%	0.21%	0.52%	0.39%
District 4	433,839	341,881	79,362	1,202	9,664	1,730
	100.00%	78.80%	18.29%	0.28%	2.23%	0.40%
District 5	428,947	386,906	38,854	600	1,361	1,226
	100.00%	90.20%	9.06%	0.14%	0.32%	0.29%
District 6	427,396	334,794	86,822	1,748	3,043	990
	100.00%	78.33%	20.31%	0.41%	0.71%	0.23%
District 7	417,235	317,977	88,871	3,100	3,002	4,285
	100.00%	76.21%	21.30%	0.74%	0.72%	1.03%
District 8	420,092	345,706	70,816	1,047	1,495	1,028
	100.00%	82.29%	16.86%	0.25%	0.36%	0.24%
District 9	422,078	365,059	49,227	1,429	5,106	1,258
	100.00%	86.49%	11.66%	0.34%	1.21%	0.30%
District 10	417,326	371,389	42,503	781	1,915	740
	100.00%	88.99%	10.18%	0.19%	0.46%	0.18%
District 11	430,724	403,795	19,911	5,165	1,256	597
	100.00%	93.75%	4.62%	1.20%	0.29%	0.14%
District 12	394,796	204,382	150,554	31,438	4,367	4,055
	100.00%	51.77%	38.13%	7.96%	1.11%	1.03%
Total	5,022,487	3,902,563	1,007,876	53,668	36,824	21,619
	100.00%	77.70%	20.07%	1.07%	0.73%	0.43%

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District Summary

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District Name	Total Reg.	White Reg.	Black Reg.	Other Reg.	Dem. Reg.	Repub. Reg.
District 1	278,138 100.00%	144,494 51.95%	131,293 47.20%	2,351 0.85%	239,864 86.24%	31,438 11.30%
District 2	249,636 100.00%	205,826 82.45%	42,131 16.88%	1,679 0.67%	165,649 66.36%	73,359 29.39%
District 3	252,092 100.00%	190,484 75.56%	61,095 24.24%	513 0.20%	188,980 74.96%	53,738 21.32%
District 4	317,438 100.00%	261,971 82.53%	51,928 16.36%	3,539 1.11%	197,506 62.22%	89,683 28.25%
District 5	302,813 100.00%	278,330 91.91%	24,008 7.93%	473 0.16%	159,006 52.51%	125,468 41.43%
District 6	302,213 100.00%	237,614 78.62%	63,738 21.09%	861 0.28%	178,023 58.91%	104,512 34.58%
District 7	240,498 100.00%	187,181 77.83%	51,853 21.56%	1,464 0.61%	167,928 69.83%	63,566 26.43%
District 8	275,169 100.00%	229,880 83.54%	44,877 16.31%	415 0.15%	152,270 55.34%	107,872 39.20%
District 9	306,696 100.00%	271,688 88.59%	33,817 11.03%	1,191 0.39%	156,922 51.17%	126,198 41.15%
District 10	271,436 100.00%	243,855 89.84%	27,174 10.01%	- 409 0.15%	154,672 56.98%	99,959 36.83%
District 11	323,168 100.00%	308,302 95.40%	12,528 3.88%	2,336 0.72%	185,309 57.34%	118,126 36.55%
District 12	230,586 100.00%	118,153 51.24%	92,168 39.97%	20,265 8.79%	183,282 79.49%	37,900 16.44%
Total	3,349,883 100.00%	2,677,778 79.94%	636,610 19.00%	35,496 1.06%	2,129,411 63.57%	1,031,819 30.80%

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District Summary

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District Name	Senate Gantt	Senate Helms	Lt. Gov Rand	Lt. Gov Gardner	Court Lewis	Court Smith
District 1	94,916 57.64%	69,749 42.36%	102,082 64.03%	57,355 35.97%	103,383 71.24%	41,739 28.76%
District 2	61,792 39.36%	95,207 60.64%	75,480 47.84%	82,288 52.16%	71,826 49.30%	73,853 50.70%
District 3	64,973 43.07%	85,869 56.93%	77,703 49.83%	78,227 50.17%	82,368 57.22%	61,573 42.78%
District 4	120,112 60.04%	79,943 39.96%	103,833 53.06%	91,865 46.94%	89,494 50.98%	86,047 49.02%
District 5	71,981 39.44%	110,549 60.56%	87,374 44.82%	107,569 55.18%	81,406 44.70%	100,720 55.30%
District 6	80,495 46.02%	94,400 53.98%	83,357 48.75%	87,619 51.25%	73,873 46.93%	83,553 53.07%
District 7	65,682 46.37%	75,954 53.63%	78,967 53.15%	69,612 46.85%	76,587 55.92%	60,382 44.08%
District 8	67,569 40.53%	99,145 59.47%	78,572 44.00%	100,021 56.00%	73,959 43.54%	95,903 56.46%
District 9	90,289 47.26%	100,745 52.74%	80,616 43.31%	105,508 56.69%	62,727 38.58%	99,868 61.42%
District 10	65,085 39.17%	101,060 60.83%	74,241 42.90%	98,820 57.10%	72,876 43.98%	92,812 56.02%
District 11	85,855 45.52%	102,760 54.48%	93,842 46.55%	107,744 53.45%	91,133 48.16%	98,083 51.84%
District 12	82,192 64.63%	44,982 35.37%	79,088 66.96%	39,029 33.04%	73,449 68.41%	33,918 31.59%
Total	950,941 47.28%	1,060,363 52.72%	1,015,155 49.74%	1,025,657 50.26%	953,081 50.65%	928,451 49.35%

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Units Assigned to a District
District 1
Total Populations, All Ages

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Bertie County	20,388	7,790	12,531	46	14	7
Caswell County	20,693	12,155	8,436	26	20	56
Durham County						
Bragtown School *	5,164	1,360	3,763	19	17	5
Burton School *	2,483	15	2,462	1	1	4
C.C. Spaulding School *	2,243	32	2,207	2	1	1
Durham Co. Main Library *	4,231	414	3,769	28	1	19
Durham High School *	2,128	1,533	546	1	39	9
Forest Hills Club House *	2,977	1,820	1,115	10	28	4
Holloway Street School *	7,123	2,051	4,944	11	37	80
Holton Junior High School *	4,591	1,672	2,894	8	12	5
Moose Lodge *	3,301	1,862	1,403	5	20	11
Morehead School *	2,806	775	2,013	6	4	8
North Durham School Building *	2,804	1,579	1,188	4	19	14
Pearson School *	1,816	14	1,790	1	4	7
Pearsontown School *	6,672	2,975	3,497	9	164	27
R.N. Harris *	2,576	61	2,507	7	0	1
Rogers-Herr Junior H.S. *	2,165	1,680	443	3	37	2
Shenhard Junior H.S. *	1,731	3	1,719	3	6	0
W. Street School *	2,818	1,368	1,401	9	25	15
W. Street Community Center *	2,936	32	2,889	8	0	7
White Rock Baptist Church *	1,818	3	1,815	0	0	0
Y.E. Smith School *	4,281	1,160	3,057	25	4	35
Campus Precinct *	2,130	14	2,103	8	4	1
Homestead Heights Baptist *	5,928	2,218	3,641	19	41	9
Gorman Ruritan Club *	5,083	4,636	425	10	7	5
Total Durham County	79,805	27,277	51,591	197	471	269
Edgecombe County	56,558	24,665	31,661	73	68	91
Franklin County						
Youngsville	4,684	3,825	804	10	11	34
Franklinton	6,970	3,467	3,468	13	13	9
Hayesville	1,516	915	565	1	2	33
Sandy Creek	2,154	1,097	1,047	2	6	2
Gold Mine	1,390	894	480	8	2	6
Cedar Rock	1,966	1,337	606	8	1	14
Louisburg Country	4,887	2,383	2,480	4	0	20
Louisburg City	3,030	1,913	1,097	4	15	1
Total Franklin County	26,597	15,831	10,547	50	50	119
Gates County	9,305	5,101	4,180	8	13	3
Granville County	38,345	23,069	14,909	99	100	168
Halifax County	55,516	26,009	27,586	1,711	145	65
Wayne County	22,523	9,214	12,970	228	94	17

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Units Assigned to a District
District 1
Total Populations, All Ages

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Plan Type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Martin County						
Goose Nest	1,686	538	1,140	4	3	1
Hassell	463	147	316	0	0	0
Cross Roads	1,136	840	292	1	2	1
Hamilton	1,575	722	852	0	1	0
Poplar Point	498	300	196	2	0	0
Robersonville # 1	1,815	689	1,115	2	4	5
Robersonville # 2	2,617	933	1,650	5	8	21
Williamston # 1	4,734	2,706	2,001	2	15	10
Williamston # 2	4,254	2,442	1,803	3	5	1
VTD's not defined	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Martin County	18,778	9,317	9,365	19	38	39
Nash County						
Castalia *	1,385	789	594	2	0	0
Griffins *	2,412	603	1,774	32	0	3
No. Whitakers #1 *	1,329	419	910	0	0	0
No. Whitakers #2 *	925	390	534	1	0	0
Red Oak *	2,539	2,140	384	7	4	4
Rocky Mount #1 *	9,222	6,840	2,222	46	86	28
Rocky Mount #2 *	2,778	1,953	808	7	2	8
Rocky Mount #3 *	3,989	1,803	2,162	9	12	3
Rocky Mount #4 *	5,481	2,328	3,131	6	5	11
Stony Creek #1	2,441	1,914	513	3	11	0
Stony Creek Noncontiguous A	664	497	144	11	11	1
Stony Creek Noncontiguous B	20	20	0	0	0	0
Battleboro *	1,768	820	932	11	2	3
Total Nash County	34,953	20,516	14,108	135	133	61
Northampton County	20,798	8,397	12,328	42	11	20
Person County	30,180	20,740	9,106	181	15	138
Pitt County						
Belvoir *	5,125	2,758	2,329	4	7	27
Bethel *	3,162	1,246	1,903	0	0	13
Carolina *	1,747	1,105	628	0	2	12
Greenville #1 *	3,500	526	2,909	15	1	49
Greenville #2	3,158	815	2,302	3	35	3
Greenville #3 *	3,276	581	2,657	3	5	30
Greenville #4 *	1,819	627	1,169	4	18	1
Greenville #5 *	6,003	2,894	3,018	28	42	21
Greenville #6 *	2,628	1,325	1,267	3	15	18
Greenville #13 *	1,017	506	502	3	5	1
Greenville #2 Noncontiguous	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Pitt County	31,435	12,383	18,684	63	130	175

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Units Assigned to a District
District 1
Total Populations, All Ages

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Vance County	38,892	21,146	17,512	69	60	105
Warren County	17,265	6,593	9,847	763	14	48
Wilson County						
Gardners *	2,832	1,528	1,291	6	3	4
Saratoga *	1,868	1,086	752	4	3	23
Toisnot *	5,162	3,174	1,963	4	6	15
Wilson A *	2,747	1,381	1,335	5	14	12
Wilson B *	3,059	574	2,468	2	11	4
Wilson E *	2,775	2,029	725	6	3	12
Wilson F *	3,388	1,082	2,279	7	3	17
Wilson G *	1,428	2	1,425	0	1	0
Wilson H *	2,614	54	2,558	1	1	0
Wilson N *	2,799	518	2,271	1	0	9
Wilson Q *	1,400	4	1,390	0	0	6
Total Wilson County	30,072	11,432	18,457	36	45	102
Total District 1	552,103	261,635	283,818	3,746	1,421	1,483

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Units Assigned to a District
District 2

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Total Populations, All Ages

Plan Type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Cumberland County						
Beaver Dam *	1,541	1,184	328	6	6	17
Black River *	2,511	1,748	696	37	6	24
Linden *	2,992	2,426	513	28	8	17
Long Hill *	3,344	2,304	881	42	79	38
Cedar Creek *	2,199	1,282	861	40	5	11
Judson *	1,625	1,340	238	38	6	3
Stedman *	4,046	3,401	570	46	4	25
Cross Creek #4 *	1,482	1,301	146	5	8	22
Cross Creek #6 *	2,128	1,765	274	18	38	33
Cross Creek #7 *	1,719	1,530	127	25	9	28
Cross Creek #8 *	1,703	1,348	346	4	2	3
Cross Creek #10 *	2,054	985	994	7	28	40
Cross Creek #11 *	2,258	1,648	445	136	20	9
Cross Creek #12 *	1,704	1,662	22	0	13	7
Cross Creek #14 *	4,789	3,866	496	31	218	178
Cross Creek #15 *	3,265	2,548	568	28	71	50
Cross Creek #18 *	4,507	3,845	523	24	96	19
Cross Creek #20 *	2,530	2,056	295	94	43	42
Cross Creek #21 *	5,096	3,197	1,642	35	122	100
Cross Creek #23 *	4,968	4,013	741	28	114	72
Cross Creek #24 *	1,826	1,471	273	5	44	33
Cross Creek #2 *	2,389	1,256	832	286	4	11
Eastover *	5,400	3,743	1,534	85	26	12
Vander *	2,243	1,365	716	153	1	8
Wade *	1,159	913	218	25	3	0
Alderman *	2,914	2,178	587	129	13	7
Sherwood *	1,875	1,135	670	45	0	25
Pearces Mill #2 *	5,088	3,608	1,031	378	29	42
Pearces Mill #3 *	2,263	1,640	502	89	18	14
Pearces Mill #4 *	3,004	2,260	471	184	43	46
Cumberland #1 *	11,997	9,671	1,646	329	167	184
Cumberland #2 *	4,068	3,057	739	83	115	74
Hope Mills #1 *	7,880	7,001	597	134	70	78
Hope Mills #2 *	4,907	3,612	987	273	24	11
Brentwood *	12,140	7,426	3,956	137	332	289
Montclair *	4,716	2,921	1,468	58	159	110
Seventy First #2 *	4,369	3,265	883	58	78	85
Seventy First #3 *	2,776	2,105	530	40	45	56
Total Cumberland County	137,475	102,076	28,346	3,163	2,067	1,823

Franklin County

Dunn	1,887	1,019	853	8	8	0
Harris	3,609	2,995	577	14	3	20
us Creek	1,272	761	504	1	0	6
t	1,866	1,590	271	1	2	1

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Units Assigned to a District
District 2
Total Populations, All Ages

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Pearces	1,183	1,092	91	0	0	0
Total Franklin County	9,817	7,457	2,296	24	13	27
Harnett County	67,822	51,117	15,315	601	299	490
Johnston County	81,306	65,773	14,389	178	159	807
Lee County	41,374	31,216	9,401	169	191	397
Moore County						
Moore County	59,013	47,464	10,882	309	150	208
Total Moore County	59,013	47,464	10,882	309	150	208
Nash County						
Bailey *	2,822	2,192	612	3	1	14
Coopers *	2,363	2,189	160	6	2	6
Drywells *	2,542	1,844	656	1	0	41
Ferrells *	1,909	1,508	398	1	1	1
Jacksons *	2,027	1,350	635	1	0	41
Mannings #1 *	3,686	1,898	1,758	13	0	17
Mannings #2 *	1,258	869	386	3	0	0
Millsville *	6,981	4,193	2,755	14	3	16
Oak Level	3,731	3,095	624	1	4	7
Oak Level Noncontiguous	105	104	1	0	0	0
Rocky Mount #5 *	3,975	3,394	563	9	6	3
Rocky Mount #6 *	3,650	3,230	391	6	19	4
Rocky Mount #7 *	6,675	5,492	1,095	25	54	9
Total Nash County	41,724	31,358	10,034	83	90	159
Sampson County						
Kitty Fork *	1,978	1,371	319	286	0	2
Clement *	1,454	1,157	204	84	3	6
Keener *	1,656	1,268	342	9	4	33
Herring *	894	807	80	4	0	3
Salemburg *	1,063	925	117	14	4	3
Autryville *	2,007	1,771	208	7	2	19
Mingo *	2,376	1,826	515	17	3	15
Newton Grove *	2,002	1,430	517	6	5	44
Northeast Clinton *	3,213	2,731	458	12	2	10
East Clinton *	3,252	1,000	2,224	7	0	21
Giddensville *	1,508	757	680	0	0	71
Plainview *	1,969	1,818	128	8	2	13
Westbrook *	1,736	1,440	288	2	3	3
Total Sampson County	25,108	18,301	6,080	456	28	243

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Units Assigned to a District
District 2
Total Populations, All Ages

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Wake County						
Little River #1 *	2,547	1,520	964	4	5	54
Little River #2 *	6,119	3,868	2,187	4	8	52
Marks Creek #1 *	5,107	4,109	928	10	28	32
Marks Creek #2 *	6,198	4,910	1,241	15	13	19
Middle Creek #1 *	8,782	7,397	1,287	19	21	58
Middle Creek #2 *	6,323	5,022	1,213	25	17	46
Panther Branch *	7,156	6,330	734	37	6	49
St. Marys #1 *	4,230	3,285	911	16	12	6
St. Marys #2 *	3,782	2,690	1,041	13	26	12
St. Marys #3 *	2,651	2,110	523	8	5	5
St. Marys #4 *	4,042	3,247	759	7	17	12
St. Marys #5 *	3,440	3,074	326	7	19	14
St. Marys #6 *	2,459	1,883	551	5	12	8
St. Marys # 7	3,353	3,085	222	10	33	3
St. Matthews #2 *	7,439	6,410	938	24	31	36
St. Matthews #3 *	4,349	3,290	952	21	55	31
St. Matthews #4 *	3,721	2,941	738	11	12	19
Wake Forest #1 *	7,588	6,148	1,403	12	13	12
Total Wake County	89,286	71,319	16,918	248	333	468
District 2	552,925	426,081	113,661	5,231	3,330	4,622

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Units Assigned to a District
District 3

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Total Populations, All Ages

Plan Type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Beaufort County						
Beaufort County	42,283	28,949	13,194	28	48	64
Total Beaufort County	42,283	28,949	13,194	28	48	64
Camden County	5,904	4,388	1,481	21	9	5
Chowan County	13,506	8,349	5,087	24	29	17
Craven County	81,613	58,660	21,116	319	765	753
Currituck County						
Currituck County	13,736	12,051	1,545	66	51	23
Total Currituck County	13,736	12,051	1,545	66	51	23
Dare County						
Dare County	22,746	21,766	811	37	79	53
Total Dare County	22,746	21,766	811	37	79	53
Greene County	15,384	8,748	6,521	16	6	94
Hyde County						
Hyde County	5,411	3,596	1,781	4	3	27
Total Hyde County	5,411	3,596	1,781	4	3	27
Lenoir County	57,274	34,322	22,539	70	151	192
Martin County						
Bear Grass	1,748	1,365	380	0	1	2
Griffins	1,020	780	240	0	0	0
Jamesville	2,476	1,621	851	1	0	3
Williams	1,056	705	350	0	1	0
Total Martin County	6,300	4,471	1,821	1	2	5
Pamlico County						
Pamlico County	11,372	8,362	2,951	33	20	6
Total Pamlico County	11,372	8,362	2,951	33	20	6
Pasquotank County	31,298	19,403	11,583	59	184	69
Perquimans County	10,447	6,979	3,426	18	20	4
County						
ur *	3,848	2,495	1,327	11	13	2

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Units Assigned to a District
District 3
Total Populations, All Ages

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Plan type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Ayden West *	1,053	911	121	6	6	9
Ayden East *	5,624	2,922	2,660	8	5	29
Chicod *	3,680	3,071	568	6	2	33
Falkland *	1,314	887	406	1	0	20
Farmville West *	3,371	1,720	1,643	4	3	1
Farmville East *	3,150	1,872	1,254	7	15	2
Fountain *	1,300	806	481	0	0	13
Grifton *	4,057	2,783	1,233	5	11	25
Grimesland *	1,528	956	570	0	0	2
Simpson *	4,499	3,424	1,031	16	16	12
Pactolus *	4,326	2,939	1,339	5	16	27
Swift Creek *	1,252	1,044	199	2	0	7
Winterville West *	1,094	930	149	5	0	10
Winterville East *	8,529	6,584	1,878	14	44	9
Greenville #7 *	8,944	7,712	1,065	32	108	27
Greenville #8 *	4,872	4,479	309	12	62	10
Greenville #9 *	3,824	3,317	450	7	45	5
Greenville #10 *	4,519	4,212	202	4	96	5
Greenville #11 *	2,930	2,650	192	4	71	13
Greenville #12 *	2,775	2,546	160	2	66	1
Total Pitt County	76,489	58,260	17,237	151	579	262
Total All County	3,856	2,297	1,543	4	5	7
Washington County	13,997	7,556	6,366	13	35	27
Wayne County	104,666	69,172	33,793	265	839	597
Wilson County						
Black Creek *	3,259	2,923	313	0	2	21
Cross Roads *	3,187	2,706	471	3	4	3
Old Fields *	3,466	2,633	761	3	1	68
Spring Hill *	2,302	1,620	650	3	1	28
Stantonsburg *	1,441	974	458	1	1	7
Taylors *	2,975	2,603	345	3	20	4
Wilson C *	2,828	1,156	1,649	3	7	13
Wilson D *	2,095	2,041	43	1	1	9
Wilson I *	2,781	2,012	716	6	32	15
Wilson J *	2,825	2,578	226	3	17	1
Wilson K *	2,098	2,032	46	0	19	1
Wilson L *	2,179	2,064	102	2	10	1
Wilson M *	3,136	2,511	588	3	13	21
Wilson P *	1,417	1,338	71	3	4	1
Total Wilson County	35,989	29,191	6,439	34	132	193
Total District 3	552,271	386,520	159,234	1,163	2,957	2,398

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Units Assigned to a District
District 4
Total Populations, All Ages

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Plan type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Chatham County						
Bynum *	1,508	1,279	222	2	2	3
East Mann's Chapel *	1,975	1,737	213	3	17	5
West Mann's Chapel *	1,269	1,085	160	5	8	11
Cape Fear *	1,048	789	252	2	0	5
East Pittsboro *	1,684	1,107	548	9	1	19
West Pittsboro *	3,308	2,034	1,226	11	7	30
Goldston *	2,863	1,989	848	16	4	6
Hadley *	796	746	37	7	1	5
Haw River *	1,020	527	452	17	0	24
New Hope *	1,320	1,182	133	4	0	1
Oakland *	929	692	226	6	1	4
East Williams *	692	559	130	1	0	2
West Williams *	3,735	3,051	650	14	5	15
Total Chatham County	22,147	16,777	5,097	97	46	130
Durham County						
Neal Junior H.S. *	2,034	1,916	116	0	0	2
W. H. H. Junior H.S. *	1,924	1,558	324	7	18	17
C. H. Blvd. School *	2,600	1,963	610	3	20	4
Edison Johnson Community Center *	4,942	3,741	1,057	16	112	16
E.K. Powe School *	1,831	1,597	201	11	20	2
Fire Station #6 *	1,904	1,247	590	6	60	1
Hillandale School *	4,775	3,891	799	7	68	10
Holy Infant Catholic Church *	5,711	4,744	673	6	270	18
Hope Valley School *	5,257	3,164	1,832	17	222	22
Lakewood School *	2,756	1,541	1,152	3	56	4
Multi-Purpose Building/Duke *	10,718	7,291	2,434	30	879	84
NC School of Science & Math *	5,520	4,950	408	12	131	19
St. Stephens/Parish Hall *	2,952	2,333	558	3	55	3
Cole Mill Church of Christ *	4,389	4,057	245	10	73	4
Carrington Junior H.S. *	5,470	4,788	578	7	85	12
Eno Valley School *	4,415	4,170	210	6	20	9
Northern H.S. *	3,991	3,747	207	4	31	2
DNOE VALLEY SCHOOL NONCONTIGUOUS *	6	6	0	0	0	0
Mangum School *	2,351	2,052	271	4	10	14
Rougemont United Methodist *	1,551	1,275	263	1	4	8
Bethesda Ruritan Club *	3,162	2,882	249	4	23	4
Oak Grove School *	5,360	4,634	646	16	47	17
Durham Academy Gym *	3,627	3,358	147	12	102	8
Five Oaks Seventh Day Adventist Ch	2,103	1,855	154	2	89	3
Jordan H.S. *	6,149	4,783	1,180	11	145	30
Nelson Community Center *	1,404	1,092	211	3	71	27
Parkwood School *	5,128	3,974	948	27	151	28
Durham County	102,030	82,609	16,063	228	2,762	368

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Units Assigned to a District
District 4

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Total Populations, All Ages

Plan Type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Orange County	93,851	75,871	14,893	286	2,361	440
Wake County						
Raleigh 01-01 *	2,619	1,875	552	7	163	22
Raleigh 01-02 *	3,427	3,226	97	2	96	6
Raleigh 01-03 *	2,205	2,098	88	2	10	7
Raleigh 01-04 *	1,282	1,268	8	4	2	0
Raleigh 01-05 *	1,393	1,336	54	1	0	2
Raleigh 01-06 *	2,740	2,493	188	7	40	12
Raleigh 01-07 *	1,950	1,702	207	4	33	4
Raleigh 01-09 *	1,274	1,201	47	4	22	0
Raleigh 01-10 *	1,635	1,623	8	0	3	1
Raleigh 01-11 *	2,312	2,296	3	4	9	0
Raleigh 01-12 *	2,587	2,132	337	9	90	19
Raleigh 01-13 *	2,154	1,551	566	4	23	10
Raleigh 01-14 *	4,192	2,751	1,393	20	15	13
Raleigh 01-15 *	1,941	1,794	114	1	29	3
Raleigh 01-16 *	4,452	3,561	749	36	78	28
Raleigh 01-17 *	1,088	1,063	20	0	3	2
Raleigh 01-18 *	4,183	3,060	945	9	142	27
Raleigh 01-19 *	3,457	238	3,192	8	6	13
Raleigh 01-20 *	2,796	136	2,645	6	1	8
Raleigh 01-21 *	4,349	1,826	2,464	12	24	23
Raleigh 01-22 *	4,994	93	4,885	13	0	3
Raleigh 01-23 *	7,511	5,345	1,855	56	212	43
Raleigh 01-26 *	5,113	466	4,599	37	4	7
Raleigh 01-27 *	4,078	1,668	2,329	21	19	41
Raleigh 01-28 *	5,095	2,174	2,878	4	20	19
Raleigh 01-29 *	2,636	2,598	21	0	17	0
Raleigh 01-30 *	1,713	1,635	41	3	32	2
Raleigh 01-31 *	8,098	5,004	1,944	20	1,024	106
Raleigh 01-32 *	6,607	5,228	1,126	15	139	99
Raleigh 01-33 *	2,116	1,858	134	1	122	1
Raleigh 01-34 *	3,439	31	3,391	9	2	6
Raleigh 01-35 *	4,444	74	4,353	2	5	10
Raleigh 01-36 *	2,450	1,997	397	2	38	16
Raleigh 01-37 *	2,383	2,260	86	6	27	4
Raleigh 01-38 *	3,575	3,041	430	8	85	11
Raleigh 01-39 *	3,636	3,079	462	13	72	10
Raleigh 01-40 *	5,289	1,296	3,891	18	69	15
Raleigh 01-41 *	5,827	4,899	712	17	166	33
Raleigh 01-42 *	6,663	6,179	262	10	190	22
Raleigh 01-43 *	5,489	4,647	678	13	133	18
Raleigh 01-44 *	5,170	4,387	621	15	130	17
Raleigh 01-45 *	2,951	2,301	536	7	70	37
Raleigh 01-46 *	5,733	3,375	1,949	24	301	86
Wetters Creek #1 *	5,285	4,792	254	1	230	8
Wetters Creek #2 *	6,445	6,009	306	12	115	3

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District 4

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Total Populations, All Ages

Plan Type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Buckhorn *	1,646	1,145	458	31	6	6
Cary #1 *	2,990	2,765	150	12	41	23
Cary #2 *	5,624	5,020	371	25	152	56
Cary #3 *	6,867	6,198	267	8	352	42
Cary #4 *	7,037	6,298	465	23	210	41
Cary #5 *	5,795	5,028	402	19	301	45
Cary #6 *	2,329	2,182	59	3	83	2
Cary #7 *	3,725	3,519	89	3	113	1
Cary #8 *	2,765	2,356	266	10	126	7
Cary #9 *	5,793	5,243	337	29	140	45
Cary #10 *	2,169	2,025	60	4	72	8
Cedar Fork *	2,709	2,209	464	3	30	3
Holly Springs *	5,786	3,149	2,576	27	14	20
House Creek #1 *	4,567	3,857	617	10	74	9
House Creek #2 *	3,257	2,880	319	4	46	8
House Creek #3 *	4,766	3,962	584	12	189	19
House Creek #4 *	7,246	6,149	820	22	216	39
House Creek #5 *	4,881	3,940	724	4	190	23
House Creek #6 *	7,505	6,871	309	10	298	17
Leesville #1 *	3,411	2,923	347	6	106	29
Leesville #2 *	7,552	6,824	549	10	153	16
Leesville #3 *	4,933	4,557	271	10	84	11
Matthews *	3,827	3,490	230	1	92	14
Raleigh 01-27 Part	381	300	78	0	0	3
Neuse #1 *	6,098	4,247	1,745	24	60	22
Neuse #2 *	5,363	4,212	1,034	14	83	20
New Light #1 *	767	680	87	0	0	0
New Light #2 *	1,787	1,699	78	6	4	0
St. Matthews #1 *	7,393	6,058	1,139	24	129	44
Swift Creek #1 *	5,077	3,990	924	17	135	12
Swift Creek #2 *	4,988	4,700	247	16	16	9
Swift Creek #3 *	4,084	3,804	95	2	167	16
Swift Creek #4 *	3,448	3,322	93	7	10	16
Wake Forest #2 *	7,998	6,457	1,458	15	56	12
White Oak #1 *	6,696	5,822	744	12	73	45
White Oak #2 *	4,058	3,145	872	11	12	18
Total Wake County	334,094	252,692	71,145	901	7,844	1,518
Total District 4	552,122	427,949	107,198	1,512	13,013	2,456

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Units Assigned to a District
District 5
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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Alleghany County						
Alleghany County	9,590	9,338	177	8	5	62
Total Alleghany County	9,590	9,338	177	8	5	62
Ashe County						
Ashe County	22,209	21,960	144	21	31	53
Total Ashe County	22,209	21,960	144	21	31	53
Avery County						
Avery County	14,867	14,596	158	23	23	67
Total Avery County	14,867	14,596	158	23	23	67
Caldwell County						
Globe *	360	343	0	4	2	11
Hemlock #1 *	4,707	4,683	4	9	5	6
Hemlock #2 *	5,704	5,613	74	8	6	3
Johns River *	1,654	1,603	48	0	0	3
Kings Creek *	1,711	1,592	114	2	3	0
Gamewell #1 *	2,751	2,585	146	3	6	11
Gamewell #2 *	2,397	2,331	65	1	0	0
Lenoir #1 *	2,037	1,193	831	2	7	4
Lenoir #2 *	2,115	2,016	97	1	0	1
Lenoir #3 *	5,699	5,033	643	14	8	1
Lenoir #4 *	3,233	2,649	568	2	3	11
Little River *	3,354	3,336	5	8	1	4
Lovelady #2 *	5,651	5,589	21	16	14	11
Lower Creek #1 *	2,586	2,007	555	6	9	9
Lower Creek #2 *	2,519	2,460	44	5	6	4
Lower Creek #3 *	4,328	4,299	9	3	17	0
Lower Creek #4 *	2,572	2,057	506	6	3	0
Mulberry *	924	922	0	2	0	0
North Catawba *	5,912	5,875	18	2	12	5
Patterson *	2,534	2,500	30	0	2	2
Wilson Creek *	57	57	0	0	0	0
Yadkin Valley *	1,231	1,201	22	1	2	5
Total Caldwell County	64,036	59,944	3,800	95	106	91
Forsyth County						
Beulah #1 *	5,274	4,717	538	11	7	1
Beulah #2 *	3,580	3,173	383	5	19	0

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Units Assigned to a District
District 5

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Total Populations, All Ages

Plan Type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Lewisville #1 *	5,005	4,830	140	8	23	4
Lewisville #2 *	4,079	3,913	134	8	23	1
Lewisville #3 *	2,694	2,570	98	2	17	7
Old Richmond *	4,694	4,364	316	4	4	6
Old Town #2 *	2,990	2,749	215	2	18	6
Old Town #3 *	2,062	1,785	271	0	3	3
South Fork #3 *	4,543	4,255	235	10	36	7
Vienna #1 *	3,026	2,770	211	14	26	5
Vienna #2 *	3,019	2,861	145	0	11	2
Vienna #3 *	3,405	3,259	128	1	13	4
Ardmore Baptist Church *	1,673	1,572	59	0	41	1
Bethabara Moravian Church *	2,444	2,137	275	1	24	7
Bible Wesleyan Church *	2,619	2,390	198	2	19	10
Bishop McGuinness *	2,775	1,571	1,104	5	82	13
Bolton Swimming Center *	2,889	2,748	93	7	37	4
Brown/Douglas Recreation *	5,643	2,896	2,658	30	36	23
Brunson Elementary School *	2,303	1,630	641	4	25	3
Calvary Baptist Church *	4,318	3,883	386	8	25	16
Country Club Fire St. *	3,451	2,871	442	13	102	23
First Christian Church *	1,897	1,683	171	4	38	1
Forest Hill Fire Station *	3,022	804	2,192	5	15	6
Forest Tech W. Camp. *	3,122	2,765	310	0	37	10
Georgetown Orthodox Church *	2,130	1,827	278	7	17	1
Hanes Community Center *	6,044	4,029	1,938	8	56	13
Jefferson Elementary School *	2,434	2,351	36	1	33	13
M. L. King Recreation Center *	3,134	19	3,113	0	2	0
Memorial Coliseum *	2,746	583	2,133	5	15	10
Messiah Moravian Church *	1,536	1,506	6	3	20	1
Miller Park Recreation Center *	2,091	2,019	44	1	22	5
Mt. Tabor High School *	2,242	2,050	165	3	22	2
New Hope United Methodist Church *	4,398	2,758	1,584	17	21	18
Old Town Presbyterian Church *	2,860	1,966	856	8	16	14
Parkway United Church *	2,359	2,095	228	3	27	6
Polo Park Recreation Center *	1,689	1,643	30	0	16	0
Reynolds High School Gym *	2,095	2,030	56	0	4	5
Sherwood Forest Elementary School	972	958	6	1	6	1
South Fork Elem School *	3,995	3,254	682	6	44	9
St. Anne's Episcopal Church *	2,371	2,169	159	4	36	3
Summit School *	1,775	1,767	1	0	6	1
Trinity United Methodist Church *	2,547	2,479	47	1	13	7
Whitaker Elementary School *	2,021	2,010	0	2	9	0
Total Forsyth County	129,966	105,709	22,705	214	1,066	272
Rockingham County	86,064	67,893	17,548	149	190	284
Stokes County						
Stokes County	37,223	34,917	2,069	52	79	106
Stokes County	37,223	34,917	2,069	52	79	106

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Surry County	61,704	58,383	2,780	66	84	391
Watauga County						
Watauga County	36,952	35,930	768	59	152	43
Total Watauga County	36,952	35,930	768	59	152	43
Wilkes County	59,393	56,237	2,824	69	100	163
Yadkin County	30,488	28,884	1,295	22	26	261
Total District 5	552,492	493,791	54,268	778	1,862	1,793

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Units Assigned to a District
District 6
Total Populations, All Ages

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Alamance County	108,213	86,373	20,822	303	487	228
Chatham County						
Albright *	2,130	1,837	270	0	4	19
Bennett *	978	911	66	0	1	0
Bonlee *	1,710	1,364	333	3	4	6
Harpers Crossroads *	1,080	1,061	12	1	0	6
Hickory Mountain *	1,194	850	334	0	2	8
North Siler City *	4,745	3,031	1,613	18	1	82
South Siler City *	4,775	3,592	1,120	6	11	46
Total Chatham County	16,612	12,646	3,748	28	23	167
Guilford County	347,420	249,584	91,655	1,637	3,726	817
Randolph County						
North Asheboro *	4,179	3,819	237	13	28	82
Armory *	2,349	2,293	42	4	10	0
Back Creek *	3,330	3,263	47	11	8	1
Dan River *	1,551	1,408	138	1	0	4
East Archdale *	2,804	2,761	21	16	5	1
West Archdale *	3,397	3,243	84	8	53	9
East Trinity *	2,947	2,622	305	9	10	1
West Trinity *	4,854	4,763	60	21	9	1
Prospect *	4,992	4,837	96	47	9	3
Coleridge *	1,851	1,741	104	4	1	1
West Ramseur *	2,656	2,025	609	9	4	9
Staley *	2,026	1,772	243	3	1	7
East Ramseur *	1,215	1,131	61	2	9	12
Falls *	2,510	2,484	17	4	5	0
Franklinville *	2,747	2,653	64	5	1	24
Grant *	3,326	3,172	116	23	3	12
Level Cross *	3,017	2,762	237	8	0	10
Richland *	2,745	2,564	174	5	2	0
Tabernacle *	4,289	4,241	23	19	1	5
Liberty *	3,825	3,066	717	25	4	13
North New Market *	3,149	2,999	110	35	5	0
South New Market *	5,879	5,785	21	42	29	2
Providence *	4,391	4,279	42	41	4	25
East Randleman *	2,201	2,161	18	15	5	2
West Randleman *	2,115	1,931	169	10	2	3
Worthville *	1,837	1,809	21	4	2	1
Total Randolph County	80,182	75,584	3,776	384	210	228
Total District 6	552,427	424,187	120,001	2,352	4,446	1,440

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District 7

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Total Populations, All Ages

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Bladen County						
Bladen County	28,663	16,926	11,199	464	30	44
Total Bladen County	28,663	16,926	11,199	464	30	44
Brunswick County						
Brunswick County	50,985	41,336	9,211	242	81	115
Total Brunswick County	50,985	41,336	9,211	242	81	115
Carteret County						
Carteret County	52,556	47,445	4,385	269	293	164
Total Carteret County	52,556	47,445	4,385	269	293	164
Columbus County						
Columbus County	49,587	32,897	15,181	1,370	53	86
Total Columbus County	49,587	32,897	15,181	1,370	53	86
Duplin County	39,995	25,927	13,259	104	47	658
Jones County	9,414	5,687	3,677	8	19	23
New Hanover County	120,284	94,895	24,097	435	616	241
Onslow County	149,838	111,939	29,808	939	2,994	4,158
Pender County	28,855	19,828	8,770	76	44	137
Sampson County						
Harrells *	2,388	744	1,613	13	0	18
Ingold *	1,567	816	734	0	0	17
Roseboro *	2,007	1,655	336	8	1	7
Central Clinton *	2,064	463	1,572	15	0	14
West Clinton *	2,600	1,829	692	49	27	3
Southwest Clinton *	2,178	1,421	456	275	10	16
Rowan *	2,050	1,505	495	27	1	22
Garland *	1,906	960	903	12	1	30
Turkey *	1,842	1,018	813	5	2	4
Lakewood *	3,587	1,561	1,992	16	5	13
Total Sampson County	22,189	11,972	9,606	420	47	144
Total District 7	552,366	408,852	129,193	4,327	4,224	5,770

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Cabarrus County						
Township 4, Box 3 *	3,633	2,782	834	7	6	4
Township 4, Box 4 *	2,364	1,512	850	2	0	0
Township 4, Box 5 *	2,652	2,404	226	3	13	6
Total Cabarrus County	8,649	6,698	1,910	12	19	10
Davidson County						
	126,677	113,296	12,314	395	477	195
Davie County						
Davie County	27,859	25,194	2,482	86	53	44
Total Davie County	27,859	25,194	2,482	86	53	44
Forsyth County						
Abbotts Creek #1 *	4,655	4,526	96	16	9	8
Abbotts Creek #2 *	4,037	3,873	132	11	17	4
Abbotts Creek #3 *	3,690	3,569	108	3	8	2
Belews Creek *	4,357	4,050	287	9	6	5
Bethania #3 *	3,833	3,285	505	8	33	2
Broadway #1 *	3,128	2,497	618	8	1	4
Broadway #2 *	4,842	3,671	1,107	8	26	30
Clemmonsville #1 *	2,359	2,296	43	5	12	3
Clemmonsville #2 *	3,404	3,286	92	1	25	0
Clemmonsville #3 *	3,066	2,892	127	0	47	0
Kernersville #1 *	5,482	5,013	359	13	40	57
Kernersville #2 *	5,693	5,520	122	19	21	11
Kernersville #3 *	5,530	5,196	279	11	31	13
Kernersville #4 *	5,342	5,046	247	7	23	19
Middlefork #2 *	3,449	2,426	1,004	4	15	0
Middlefork #3 *	5,497	4,344	1,121	11	15	6
Salem Chapel #1 *	3,140	2,987	138	4	3	8
Salem Chapel #2 *	2,958	2,540	384	12	6	16
South Fork #2 *	3,534	3,302	191	11	24	6
Ashley Middle School *	2,045	14	2,002	17	4	8
Carver High School *	4,317	104	4,209	4	0	0
Christ Moravian Church *	2,600	2,131	404	14	38	13
Covenant Presbyterian Church *	2,160	1,856	273	6	4	21
East Winston Library *	2,895	197	2,686	7	0	5
Easton Elementary School *	2,606	1,094	1,496	3	5	8
Forest Pk. Elementary School *	2,968	745	2,200	11	1	11
14th Street Recreation Center *	2,344	12	2,328	3	0	1
Happy Hill Recreation Center *	3,386	67	3,310	4	2	3
Hill Middle School *	2,621	1,457	1,134	20	7	3
Kennedy Middle School *	3,165	189	2,970	1	1	4
Landon Elementary School *	2,855	2,249	566	20	18	2
Landon Middle School *	3,102	318	2,781	1	2	0

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Mineral Springs F. St *	3,743	2,030	1,653	17	14	29
Mt. Sinai Church *	1,711	20	1,679	5	0	7
Parkland High School *	2,761	2,218	465	14	62	2
Philo Middle School *	2,172	1,976	169	7	18	2
St. Andrews United Methodist *	4,101	1,610	2,451	1	12	27
Trinity Moravian Church *	2,702	1,787	858	13	27	17
Winston Lake Family YMCA *	3,662	816	2,803	8	19	16
Total Forsyth County	135,912	91,209	43,397	337	596	373
Iredell County	92,931	77,207	14,869	193	356	306
Montgomery County						
Montgomery County	23,346	16,773	6,001	92	150	330
Total Montgomery County	23,346	16,773	6,001	92	150	330
Randolph County						
McCrary *	3,047	2,835	184	5	20	3
Westside *	1,470	1,367	71	1	31	0
Eastside *	3,618	1,875	1,695	9	15	24
Dunham *	2,914	2,679	168	17	33	17
Lindley Park *	3,051	2,872	132	6	16	25
South Pointe *	2,502	2,300	174	8	17	3
East Cedar Grove *	3,178	3,081	78	3	1	15
West Cedar Grove *	1,953	1,883	56	5	9	0
Concord *	1,671	1,646	11	1	4	9
New Hope *	921	909	8	4	0	0
Union *	2,039	2,011	14	10	2	2
Total Randolph County	26,364	23,458	2,591	69	148	98
Rowan County	110,605	91,851	17,773	262	444	275
Total District 8	552,343	445,686	101,337	1,446	2,243	1,631

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Anson County						
Burnsville	1,402	1,095	304	3	0	0
Total Anson County	1,402	1,095	304	3	0	0
Cabarrus County						
Township 1, Box 1 *	3,635	3,238	360	8	28	1
Township 1, Box 2 *	2,202	2,136	56	5	3	2
Township 1, Box 3 *	2,273	2,204	41	12	11	5
Township 2, Box 1 *	4,052	3,571	427	22	15	17
Township 2, Box 2 *	2,758	2,659	80	4	14	1
Township 2, Box 3 *	2,041	2,002	9	4	25	1
Township 2, Box 4 *	1,373	1,322	44	2	5	0
Township 3 *	3,001	2,602	384	5	4	6
Township 4, Box 1	3,520	2,605	888	6	11	10
Township 4, Box 2 *	2,315	1,858	448	4	3	2
Township 4, Box 6 *	3,856	2,982	858	3	3	10
Township 4, Box 7 *	4,011	3,921	56	5	17	12
Township 4, Box 8 *	3,632	3,338	247	9	29	9
Township 4, Box 9 *	2,350	1,757	578	12	3	0
Township 4, Box 1 Noncontiguous A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Township 4, Box 1 Noncontiguous B	0	0	0	0	0	0
Township 4, Box 1 Noncontiguous C	0	0	0	0	0	0
Township 5 *	3,183	3,129	37	17	0	0
Township 6 *	1,743	1,718	16	9	0	0
Township 7 *	991	970	1	16	4	0
Township 8 *	4,733	4,375	328	24	4	2
Township 9 *	2,178	2,139	30	3	6	0
Township 10 *	4,123	3,816	267	37	2	1
Township 11 *	5,808	5,429	325	31	20	3
Township 12, Box 1 *	1,275	759	511	3	2	0
Township 12, Box 2 *	3,500	2,671	794	8	22	5
Township 12, Box 3 *	3,837	3,609	189	8	27	4
Township 12, Box 4 *	3,906	3,593	275	14	23	1
Township 12, Box 5 *	2,836	2,779	45	3	9	0
Township 12, Box 6 *	2,333	1,517	802	7	6	1
Township 12, Box 7 *	2,501	248	2,244	3	3	3
Township 12, Box 8 *	2,751	2,207	527	5	10	2
Township 12, Box 9 *	3,569	3,434	76	12	47	0
Total Cabarrus County	90,286	78,588	10,943	301	356	98
Mecklenburg County						
Charlotte Pct. 1 *	1,758	1,716	39	2	0	1
Charlotte Pct. 2 *	5,898	4,520	1,213	40	93	32
Charlotte Pct. 3	4,613	2,018	2,393	18	164	20

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Charlotte Pct. 4	4,056	3,438	533	10	64	11
Charlotte Pct. 5 *	2,645	2,070	488	5	69	13
Charlotte Pct. 6 *	4,522	3,560	775	20	105	62
Charlotte Pct. 7 *	2,460	1,991	414	12	33	10
Charlotte Pct. 8 *	2,940	2,841	72	3	15	9
Charlotte Pct. 9 *	3,241	2,558	559	15	9	100
Charlotte Pct. 10 *	2,248	2,006	155	48	17	22
Charlotte Pct. 15 *	3,816	2,947	743	25	83	18
Charlotte Pct. 16 *	2,522	32	2,485	0	1	4
Charlotte Pct. 17 *	3,801	970	2,763	15	38	15
Charlotte Pct. 18 *	1,851	1,843	4	1	3	0
Charlotte Pct. 19 *	1,937	1,910	4	1	13	9
Charlotte Pct. 20 *	2,124	2,096	11	5	7	5
Charlotte Pct. 21 *	3,139	2,683	330	25	68	33
Charlotte Pct. 28 *	3,848	2,262	1,431	35	92	28
Charlotte Pct. 29 *	3,615	2,675	781	22	111	26
Charlotte Pct. 30 *	2,453	1,460	869	31	77	16
Charlotte Pct. 32 *	2,249	2,234	9	1	5	0
Charlotte Pct. 33 *	3,931	3,320	439	20	108	44
Charlotte Pct. 34 *	3,662	3,163	401	13	56	29
Charlotte Pct. 35 *	1,901	1,461	424	5	7	4
Charlotte Pct. 36 *	3,207	3,051	75	2	78	1
Charlotte Pct. 37 *	2,620	2,479	52	11	73	5
Charlotte Pct. 38 *	3,457	2,936	397	18	71	35
Charlotte Pct. 43 *	4,062	2,680	1,228	9	118	27
Charlotte Pct. 44 *	2,155	1,832	270	14	31	8
Charlotte Pct. 45 *	3,673	2,871	589	10	153	50
Charlotte Pct. 46 *	4,666	2,850	1,608	29	107	72
Charlotte Pct. 47 *	2,039	2,000	31	5	1	2
Charlotte Pct. 48 *	2,092	2,050	18	1	19	4
Charlotte Pct. 49 *	2,463	2,335	102	3	20	3
Charlotte Pct. 50 *	3,373	2,759	388	13	166	47
Charlotte Pct. 51 *	3,420	2,936	319	13	117	35
Charlotte Pct. 57 *	2,286	2,224	44	5	10	3
Charlotte Pct. 58 *	2,032	1,723	188	9	101	11
Charlotte Pct. 59 *	2,606	2,153	307	7	117	22
Charlotte Pct. 60	3,226	712	2,446	3	37	28
Charlotte Pct. 61 *	4,067	3,386	573	12	92	4
Charlotte Pct. 62 *	4,277	3,266	799	17	169	26
Charlotte Pct. 63 *	5,113	4,100	843	16	135	19
Charlotte Pct. 64 *	7,206	5,880	1,076	35	169	46
Charlotte Pct. 65 *	4,574	4,294	121	5	140	14
Charlotte Pct. 66 *	1,899	1,808	53	5	29	4
Charlotte Pct. 67 *	1,879	1,828	36	6	9	0
Charlotte Pct. 68 *	5,823	5,357	227	16	171	52
Charlotte Pct. 69 *	2,439	2,321	62	3	48	5
Charlotte Pct. 70 *	3,933	3,699	183	0	48	3
Charlotte Pct. 71 *	2,318	2,232	33	4	43	6
Charlotte Pct. 72 *	3,896	3,746	48	0	99	3

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Charlotte Pct. 73 *	4,673	4,397	188	11	72	5
Charlotte Pct. 74 *	2,720	2,666	31	5	16	2
Charlotte Pct. 75 *	3,356	3,247	33	2	68	6
Charlotte Pct. 76 *	4,379	4,199	86	5	86	3
Charlotte Pct. 79 *	2,836	2,449	339	6	21	21
Charlotte Pct. 80 *	4,007	3,350	568	19	63	7
Charlotte Pct. 81 *	4,372	3,478	831	19	30	14
Charlotte Pct. 83 *	4,282	3,821	373	23	53	12
Charlotte Pct. 84 *	7,719	5,938	1,487	33	197	64
Charlotte Pct. 85 *	3,555	3,209	244	6	88	8
Charlotte Pct. 86 *	3,452	3,311	37	0	102	2
Charlotte Pct. 89 *	3,773	3,691	38	21	18	5
Charlotte Pct. 90 *	5,819	5,581	130	24	80	4
Charlotte Pct. 91	3,982	3,841	79	0	56	6
Charlotte Pct. 92 *	5,894	5,532	220	7	131	4
Charlotte Pct. 93 *	3,470	3,186	117	5	150	12
Charlotte Pct. 94 *	5,124	4,471	504	19	112	18
Charlotte Pct. 95 *	7,442	5,837	1,400	23	154	28
Charlotte Pct. 96 *	3,190	2,943	142	3	100	2
CCK *	2,241	1,906	286	16	33	0
COR *	3,706	3,041	626	10	27	2
C	1,054	940	104	3	6	1
C	10,599	8,831	1,463	30	251	24
DAV *	4,280	3,529	669	21	54	7
HUN *	5,069	4,305	725	22	15	2
LEM *	5,597	5,383	152	12	44	6
LC1 - North	4,219	3,803	337	49	25	5
LC2	3,357	1,252	2,098	3	4	0
LC1 - South	843	732	103	5	1	2
MC1	6,429	5,344	905	23	134	23
MC2	4,702	3,902	664	64	51	21
MC1 part	924	599	324	1	0	0
XMC2 Noncontiguous	0	0	0	0	0	0
MA1 *	3,784	3,520	201	33	24	6
MA2 *	2,563	2,453	79	10	19	2
MA3 *	5,550	5,301	147	5	90	7
MA4 *	2,817	2,734	59	15	7	2
Charlotte Pct. 102	3,572	3,031	412	18	86	25
MH1 *	6,374	6,092	159	57	48	18
MH2 *	5,699	5,360	277	15	43	4
MH3 *	6,148	6,047	50	27	20	4
OAK	2,537	2,444	75	6	0	12
PC1 *	2,417	2,319	70	14	8	6
PC2 *	2,546	2,230	293	7	12	4
PR1	400	370	27	0	3	0
PR2	3,571	3,415	96	10	49	1
Charlotte Pct. 93 Part	801	785	12	0	1	3
Charlotte Pct. 100 *	4,732	4,429	215	7	76	5
Charlotte Pct. 104	4,877	1,666	3,042	11	141	17

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Charlotte Pct. 105	5,093	4,146	672	19	243	13
Total Mecklenburg County	370,577	310,338	50,640	1,387	6,721	1,491
Stanly County						
Stanly County	51,765	45,269	5,972	155	249	120
Total Stanly County	51,765	45,269	5,972	155	249	120
Union County						
Fairview *	3,570	3,392	170	4	1	3
Unionville *	4,597	4,434	145	11	2	5
North Marshville *	3,764	2,594	1,138	23	8	1
Bakers *	3,853	3,667	154	18	8	6
Crestview *	2,041	1,995	35	4	4	3
Wingate *	5,057	3,833	1,156	4	28	36
Euto *	1,353	1,353	0	0	0	0
Olive Branch *	971	865	104	0	0	2
Hemby Bridge *	5,691	5,415	232	24	19	1
Iron Trail *	4,922	4,704	177	24	11	6
Stallings *	2,184	1,908	236	36	1	3
Total Union County	38,003	34,160	3,547	148	82	66
Total District 9	552,033	469,450	71,406	1,994	7,408	1,775

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<u>Census Unit</u>	<u>Total Pop.</u>	<u>Total White</u>	<u>Total Black</u>	<u>Total Am. Ind.</u>	<u>Total Asian/PI</u>	<u>Total Other</u>
Alexander County						
Alexander County	27,544	25,667	1,673	52	49	103
Total Alexander County	27,544	25,667	1,673	52	49	103
Burke County	75,744	69,521	5,178	133	794	118
Caldwell County						
Lovelady-Rhodhiss *	4,148	4,052	80	3	2	11
Sawmills *	2,525	2,510	1	7	3	4
Total Caldwell County	6,673	6,562	81	10	5	15
Catawba County	118,412	106,370	10,689	232	830	291
Cleveland County	84,714	66,362	17,741	114	394	103
Gaston County	175,093	150,868	22,676	397	915	237
Lincoln County	50,319	45,710	4,108	120	172	210
Rutherford County						
Colfax township	6,841	6,587	237	6	5	6
Dennis Creek township	494	488	4	0	1	1
Hawthorne Shoals township	6,811	6,207	565	14	9	16
Total Rutherford County	14,146	13,282	806	20	15	23
Total District 10	552,645	484,342	62,952	1,078	3,174	1,100

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Buncombe County	174,821	158,979	14,336	486	765	255
Cherokee County						
Cherokee County	20,170	19,313	361	405	42	49
Total Cherokee County	20,170	19,313	361	405	42	49
Clay County						
Clay County	7,155	7,061	41	39	7	7
Total Clay County	7,155	7,061	41	39	7	7
Graham County						
Graham County	7,196	6,731	1	454	6	4
Total Graham County	7,196	6,731	1	454	6	4
Haywood County						
Haywood County	46,942	46,011	648	180	67	36
Total Haywood County	46,942	46,011	648	180	67	36
Henderson County	69,285	66,158	2,361	197	286	283
Jackson County						
Jackson County	26,846	23,609	425	2,667	109	36
Total Jackson County	26,846	23,609	425	2,667	109	36
McDowell County						
McDowell County	35,681	33,901	1,479	72	200	29
Total McDowell County	35,681	33,901	1,479	72	200	29
Macon County						
Macon County	23,499	22,919	385	76	60	59
Total Macon County	23,499	22,919	385	76	60	59
Morris County						
Morris County	16,953	16,744	136	19	32	22

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Total Madison County	16,953	16,744	136	19	32	22
Mitchell County	14,433	14,354	23	19	19	18
Polk County						
Polk County	14,416	13,276	1,053	17	25	45
Total Polk County	14,416	13,276	1,053	17	25	45
Rutherford County						
Camp Creek township	1,168	896	270	1	1	0
Chimney Rock township	1,700	1,413	282	4	0	1
Cool Spring township	15,637	12,269	3,272	21	47	28
Gilkey township	1,402	1,289	102	1	6	4
Golden Valley township	830	830	0	0	0	0
Green Hill township	1,829	1,616	205	8	0	0
Logan Store township	3,099	3,044	38	3	4	10
Morgan township	1,166	1,161	0	4	0	1
Rutherfordton township	10,766	9,246	1,460	29	23	8
Swain Springs township	3,902	3,823	70	4	2	3
Union township	1,273	1,264	9	0	0	0
Total Rutherford County	42,772	36,851	5,708	75	83	55
Swain County						
Swain County	11,268	7,950	196	3,075	31	16
Total Swain County	11,268	7,950	196	3,075	31	16
Transylvania County						
Transylvania County	25,520	24,121	1,189	79	99	32
Total Transylvania County	25,520	24,121	1,189	79	99	32
Yancey County	15,419	15,221	151	27	11	9
Total District 11	552,376	513,199	28,493	7,887	1,842	955

DB: NORTH CAROLINA
Plan: CONGRESS COCHRANE

Units Assigned to a District
District 12
Total Populations, All Ages

Date: 5/12/98
Time: 8:54 p.m.
Page: 26

Plan Type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Anson County						
Ansonville	1,581	817	756	5	3	0
Gulledge	2,096	843	1,252	0	1	0
Lanesboro #1 and #2	3,021	2,225	774	20	2	0
Lilesville	3,489	1,517	1,946	22	1	3
Morven #1	1,338	384	952	0	0	2
Wadesboro #1	2,545	995	1,539	6	4	1
White Store	388	228	160	0	0	0
Morven #2	398	159	239	0	0	0
Wadesboro #2	4,108	1,634	2,465	3	5	1
Wadesboro #3	3,108	2,367	719	10	11	1
Total Anson County	22,072	11,169	10,802	66	27	8
Cumberland County						
Westarea *	9,695	4,544	4,554	115	190	292
Cross Creek #1 *	2,913	568	2,235	65	13	32
Cross Creek #3 *	1,856	292	1,499	8	26	31
Cross Creek #5 *	3,477	934	2,473	25	21	24
Cross Creek #9 *	5,786	3,905	1,641	41	97	102
Cross Creek #13 *	2,122	20	2,097	2	2	1
Cross Creek #16 *	2,642	27	2,598	3	6	8
Cross Creek #17 *	6,621	1,582	4,864	38	73	64
Cross Creek #19 *	2,811	112	2,662	26	0	11
Cross Creek #22 *	5,033	3,665	1,155	36	83	94
Manchester *	4,219	2,518	1,326	60	124	191
Spring Lake *	7,406	3,031	3,685	68	328	294
Beaver Lake *	41,573	24,817	12,809	405	1,059	2,483
Cottonade *	6,690	3,496	2,674	58	318	144
Morganton Road #1 *	3,813	1,493	1,969	29	211	111
Morganton Road #2 *	14,333	9,456	3,518	124	675	560
Seventy First #1 *	16,101	7,533	7,391	159	476	542
Total Cumberland County	137,091	67,993	59,150	1,262	3,702	4,984
Hoke County	22,856	9,635	9,878	3,176	85	82
Mecklenburg County						
Charlotte Pct. 11 *	3,999	1,502	2,443	15	30	9
Charlotte Pct. 12 *	5,123	89	5,023	3	1	7
Charlotte Pct. 13 *	3,511	235	3,169	11	89	7
Charlotte Pct. 14 *	4,648	321	4,061	11	248	7
Charlotte Pct. 22 *	4,443	174	4,255	5	1	8
Charlotte Pct. 23 *	3,705	1,659	1,980	16	46	4
Charlotte Pct. 24 *	3,854	1,544	2,272	30	1	7
Charlotte Pct. 25 *	3,416	15	3,393	0	8	0
Charlotte Pct. 26 *	4,281	2,047	2,177	40	12	5

DB: NORTH CAROLINA
Plan: CONGRESS COCHRANE

Units Assigned to a District
District 12
Total Populations, All Ages

Date: 5/12/98
Time: 8:54 p.m.
Page: 27

Plan type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Charlotte Pct. 27 *	5,261	932	4,231	14	59	25
Charlotte Pct. 31 *	4,789	129	4,633	9	17	1
Charlotte Pct. 39 *	5,468	786	4,496	25	145	16
Charlotte Pct. 40 *	4,679	2,579	2,010	30	40	20
Charlotte Pct. 41 *	3,875	1,239	2,517	38	73	8
Charlotte Pct. 42 *	4,732	349	4,355	5	13	10
Charlotte Pct. 52 *	4,296	166	4,109	0	12	9
Charlotte Pct. 53 *	4,582	3,036	1,358	44	122	22
Charlotte Pct. 54 *	2,049	8	2,037	1	3	0
Charlotte Pct. 55 *	2,674	9	2,657	5	2	1
Charlotte Pct. 56 *	5,848	54	5,772	3	13	6
Charlotte Pct. 77 *	4,461	440	2,987	6	21	7
Charlotte Pct. 78 *	5,335	2,534	2,682	47	42	30
Charlotte Pct. 82 *	6,053	1,647	4,263	16	87	40
Charlotte Pct. 87 *	4,862	4,400	349	9	86	18
Charlotte Pct. 88 *	3,363	3,085	145	13	105	15
Charlotte Pct. 97 *	5,917	4,066	1,664	13	150	24
Charlotte Pct. 98 *	5,384	2,756	2,421	40	123	44
BER *	2,299	2,017	271	10	1	0
Charlotte Pct. 16 Part	1,009	5	993	7	0	4
PVL *	6,006	5,655	280	15	39	17
PP *	2,865	2,688	103	18	52	4
S *	5,405	4,645	592	33	86	49
SC2	3,664	3,502	130	17	13	2
Total Mecklenburg County	140,856	54,313	83,828	549	1,740	426
Richmond County	44,518	30,816	12,869	502	195	136
Robeson County	105,179	37,986	26,185	40,511	239	258
Scotland County	33,754	19,025	12,176	2,430	83	40
Union County						
Altan *	2,508	2,308	185	9	4	2
Prospect *	1,415	1,306	102	1	3	3
Roughedge *	1,415	1,327	82	3	3	0
Smyrna *	2,690	2,564	95	10	11	10
Waxhaw *	4,186	3,396	761	22	3	4
Wilson's Old Store *	1,874	1,726	129	9	6	4
Lanes Creek *	1,475	1,268	199	4	3	1
South Marshville *	2,726	1,793	926	1	0	6
Carmel *	2,604	2,438	148	6	9	3
Sutton Park *	4,067	1,109	2,903	13	21	21
East Monroe *	3,920	2,300	1,522	11	28	59
North Monroe *	4,638	3,251	1,318	19	35	15
South Monroe *	3,492	2,727	740	12	11	2
Mineral Springs *	2,087	1,662	411	5	6	3
Siler *	1,991	1,919	61	7	4	0
W. Sandy Ridge *	5,120	4,769	298	14	28	11
T. Union County	46,208	35,863	9,880	146	175	144

DB: NORTH CAROLINA
Plan: CONGRESS COCHRANE

Units Assigned to a District
District 12
Total Populations, All Ages

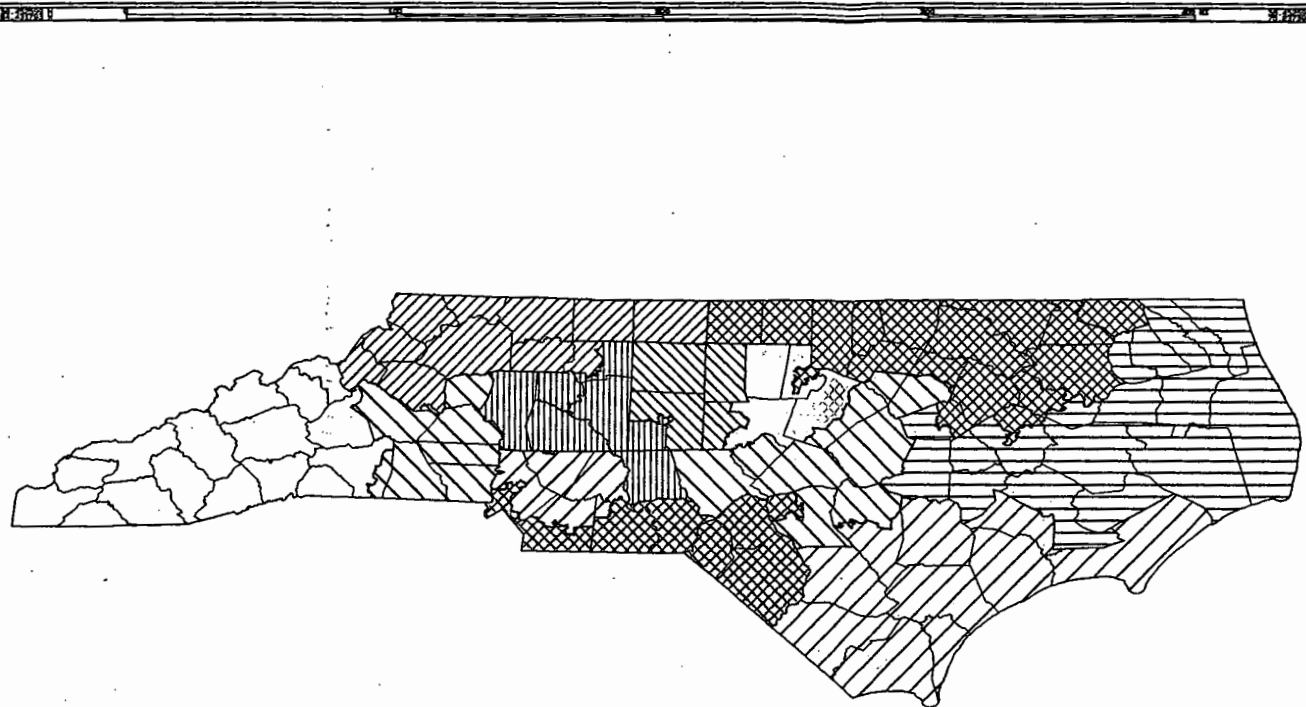
Date: 5/12/98
Time: 8:54 p.m.
Page: 28

Plan Type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Total District 12	552,534	266,800	224,768	48,642	6,246	6,078

CONGRESS COCHRANE

March 6, 1997



LEGEND

- County boundary
- Dist. Boundary (C002)
- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5
- District 6
- District 7
- District 8
- District 9
- District 10
- District 11
- District 12

*N.C. General Assembly
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TO: North Carolina House and Senate Redistricting Committees
FROM: Amanda J. Smith
SUBJECT: Multi-Member Districts For North Carolina In 1998

Yes, It Will Take An Act Of Congress -- But It Can Be Done!

Many decision-makers in North Carolina are interested in multi-member districts as the best solution to our redistricting problems, but assume that because they are presently against federal law, they are only a long term solution. However, there is a way North Carolina could go to multi-member districts in time for the 1998 election.

The legal picture:

Multi-member districts are not unconstitutional. Multi-member districts are against a law passed in 1967. It has been changed before and can be changed again. In fact, several legislators have begun this process, including our own Representative Mel Watt

It is possible to have multi-member districts in time for the 1998 election. Congress can give North Carolina a one-state *exemption* from the present law. Another state, Louisiana, is presently seeking such an exemption for another election problem.

The strategic picture:

Gaining multi-member districts for the 1998 Congressional election will take a strong, concerted effort. That might be possible, however, because it would solve so many problems. Here are the necessary steps:

1. **Immediately petition the Court for a *short* extension** of perhaps 60 days, not to procrastinate but to give Congress time to act.
2. **Create a bi-partisan consensus that creating multi-member districts is the least disruptive way to go.** (Happily, it is also the fairest and most representative way. However, people won't move fast for philosophy the way they will to solve a frustrating, embarrassing, expensive, persistent, won't-go-away, tight-deadline emergency.) This consensus needs two parts: the North Carolina Legislature and the North Carolina Congressional Delegation.
3. **The North Carolina House and Senate Redistricting Committees draft a bi-partisan request**, pointing out that North Carolina's redistricting crisis merits special consideration, and asking for an exemption from the voting law of 1967. **Acting on the advice of its committees, the North Carolina legislature passes this request to the US Congress.**
4. **The North Carolina Congressional Delegation unanimously presents the request** as a bill in the US House and Senate and **requests speedy action.**
5. Hearing no objection from those involved, because of the strong bi-partisan support at both state and Congressional level, **the US Congress passes the special request, and the 1998 election proceeds with multi-member districts.**

PIE IN THE SKY?

**NOT NECESSARILY -- BECAUSE WE HAVE TO DO *SOMETHING* AND
MULTI-MEMBER DISTRICTS MAY BE THE EASIEST ALTERNATIVE**

Strategic reasons to support a request to the US Congress for exemption from the law requiring single-member districts: (Decision-makers don't have to love multi-member districts, just recognize that this is best way out of a crisis, and the crisis has a deadline.)

Drawing the new districts will be relatively easy -- no more wrangling over tiny increments of just which community or county to split in what way, etc.

Multi-member districts are **less disruptive to incumbents**. As the new larger districts will be made up largely of existing districts combined together, the present members of the North Carolina Congressional Delegation will have most if not all of their old constituents, and therefore still be likely to win.

Incumbents who might be forced to run against each other for the same seat in redistricted single-member districts **can both win** in multi-member districts.

The **party balance** will likely stay the same.

Multi-member districts will **satisfy the Courts and the Justice Department**, assuring minority representation without need for geographical gerrymandering.

Decision-making stays in North Carolina rather than in federal court.

Multi-member districts will not only allow for demographic representation, they will also make more room for **other interests** such as business, the environment, other minorities, women, the elderly.

Multi-member districts can **give each voter more representatives** to look out for their interests.

No more **law suits**.

No more **time wasted**.

No more **tax payers dollars** wasted.

We will **get it over with!!**

It is the **right thing to do**. (See attached letter and editorial for additional points.)

April 7, 1998

The Durham Herald-Sun

To the Editor:

On the subject of re-districting: Let's have **multi-member districts** for the US House of Representatives! They work like a charm. For example, the North Carolina 13th and 23rd districts regularly elect black, white, male and female representatives, yet none of them need feel that was the only reason they were elected.

The advantages are many:

1. It promotes racial harmony and understanding instead of racial competition because:

- More candidates have to learn about and court votes in the minority communities.
- Minority candidates get a chance to explain their issues to white voters.
- No one has to give up their own favorite candidate to vote *also* for a member of another race.
- The representatives are less likely to be extremists, and more likely to work together once they are elected, because each must listen to black, white, male and female voters.

2. It provides better racial representation because

- Minorities who live in mostly white districts would have a chance to vote for a minority candidate; at present they have none. The same goes for whites who would like to vote for a minority candidate.
- It will be easier to incorporate the interests of new groups, such as our growing Hispanic population.

3. It provides better general representation because

- Voters get more individuals who will listen to them.
- Voters get a wider range of expertise to call on. I have many interests besides race, and the chances of having them all represented by any one person is slim. Two or three different individuals who all have to listen to me because I voted for all of them gives me a much better chance of having someone who can help with any specific concern.

4. Finally, this solution is simple.

We have lived with it. We don't have to explain it, argue about it, or try to understand something new. We already know it works at the state level. What's stopping us from using multi-member districts for the US House as well?

Let's do it and get it over with!

Sincerely,
Amanda J. Smith



North Carolina General Assembly
House of Representatives
State Legislative Building
Raleigh 27601-1096

REPRESENTATIVE WAYNE GOODWIN
32ND DISTRICT

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PRESS RELEASE AND MEMORANDUM

**TO: CONGRESSIONAL RE-DISTRICTING COMMITTEE,
ALL MEDIA, and Other Interested Parties**
FROM: REP. WAYNE GOODWIN
DATE: MAY 13, 1998
**RE: REP. GOODWIN OFFERS PROPOSED CONGRESSIONAL
DISTRICT MAP**

(RALEIGH) - State Representative Wayne Goodwin (D-Richmond) today released a proposal for consideration by the Congressional Redistricting Committee that addresses the constitutional challenge raised by a federal panel of judges last month. It, and three others he prepared focus on a compact 12th District, as few changes in districts adjacent to the 12th as possible, urban-rural composition, incumbent protection, and demographic composition. He presented the proposal during the public hearing held today by the North Carolina General Assembly. That plan, along with others submitted by his colleagues and other interested parties, will become a part of the debate over what plan the General Assembly will pass before the May 22 deadline imposed by the judges.

Goodwin Proposal #4 provides for a compact 12th District but is a compromise. It also helps maintain the present partisan balance of North Carolina's Congressional delegation. Specifically, the 12th includes parts of Mecklenburg, Iredell, Rowan, Davidson and Cabarrus Counties; the 9th includes the western part of Union County; and the 8th includes the middle and eastern parts of Cabarrus, the middle and eastern portion of Union County, and adopts changes in the eastern end of the 7th and 8th in Robeson County. The minority population within the proposed 12th is 30.53 percent. Of the four plans he requested drawn, this one does the best at maintaining the partisan balance, protects incumbents, does not affect the residency of known nominees in the 8th District, and provides for a compact 12th District. [The map is attached.]

NOTE: This proposed district map, as well as those proposed by other presenters today, are based on eight-year old data. Accordingly, these maps are snapshots of a

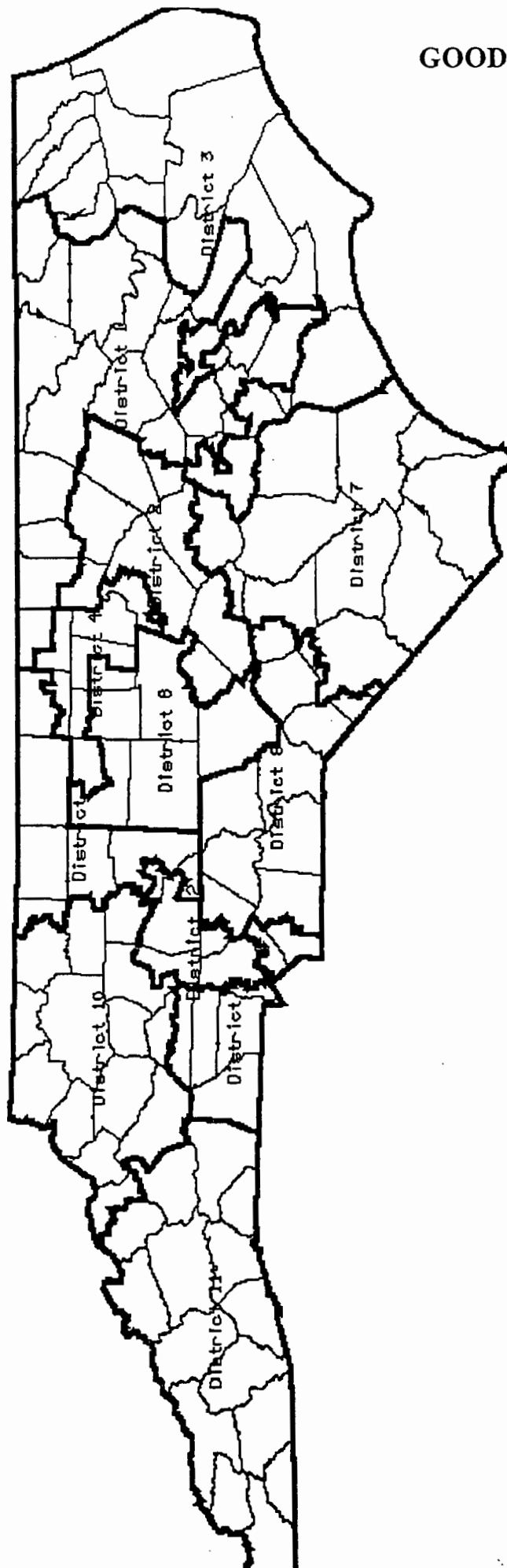


historic population and not of a current population. Thus, with the State of North Carolina required to re-draw its congressional district maps in 2001 based upon the next decennial census, interested parties who are unhappy now may find themselves in a different mood in 2.5 years and, similarly, those interested parties who are happy based upon the plan created by the 1998 General Assembly may find themselves in a different mood in 2001.

According to Rep. Goodwin, "This plan is not necessarily any better than those offered by others today. However, I insist that it is incumbent upon the Legislative Branch of North Carolina, and not unelected federal judges, to create and adopt a workable plan for our State's congressional districts. To prevent the abdication of our legislative authority in this area, which is delegated to us by the People of this great state, I contend that we should consider as many plans as possible. By consideration of every possible configuration we should determine through thoughtful debate what districts are proper and thus do our job. If we instead allow the federal courts to draw our districts we will set a bad precedent. Today I believe this plan is part of my contribution to preserving our state legislative authority in this arena."

For copies of the demographic and other statistical information on this plan, please contact Rep. Goodwin at his legislative office.

###



Plan: GOODWIN PROPOSAL #4

type: CONGRESSIONAL WITH 97 HOME SEATS

District Name	Number Members	Total Population	Ideal Population	District Variance	% District Variance
District 1	1	552,161	552,386	-225	-0.04%
District 2	1	552,357	552,386	-29	-0.01%
District 3	1	552,622	552,386	236	0.04%
District 4	1	552,938	552,386	552	0.10%
District 5	1	552,298	552,386	-88	-0.02%
District 6	1	551,599	552,386	-787	-0.14%
District 7	1	553,092	552,386	706	0.13%
District 8	1	552,398	552,386	12	0.00%
District 9	1	551,654	552,386	-732	-0.13%
District 10	1	552,352	552,386	-34	-0.01%
District 11	1	552,089	552,386	-297	-0.05%
District 12	1	553,077	552,386	691	0.13%
Total	12	6,628,637	6,628,632	0	0.00%

PLANWIDE STATISTICS:

Range of populations: 551,599 to 553,092
Ratio range: 1.0027

Absolute range: -787 to 706
Absolute overall range: 1,493

Relative range: -0.14 to 0.13%
Relative overall range: 0.27%

Absolute mean deviation: 365.75
Relative mean deviation: 0.07%

Standard deviation: 469.0619

DB: NORTH CAROLINA

District Summary
Total Populations, All Ages
Plan: GOODWIN PROPOSAL #4

Date: 5/12/98
Time: 5:56 p.m.
Page: 1

type: CONGRESSIONAL WITH 97 HOME SEATS

District Name	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
District 1	552,161 100.00%	268,458 48.62%	277,565 50.27%	3,461 0.63%	1,238 0.22%	1,440 0.26%
District 2	552,357 100.00%	397,303 71.93%	145,135 26.28%	1,720 0.31%	5,076 0.92%	3,127 0.57%
District 3	552,622 100.00%	429,481 77.72%	109,358 19.79%	2,131 0.39%	5,625 1.02%	6,027 1.09%
District 4	552,938 100.00%	390,732 70.66%	148,138 26.79%	1,549 0.28%	10,479 1.90%	2,042 0.37%
District 5	552,298 100.00%	445,446 80.65%	101,950 18.46%	1,177 0.21%	2,380 0.43%	1,345 0.24%
District 6	551,599 100.00%	453,185 82.16%	90,512 16.41%	2,380 0.43%	3,918 0.71%	1,603 0.29%
District 7	553,092 100.00%	370,928 67.06%	138,014 24.95%	40,022 7.24%	1,518 0.27%	2,610 0.47%
District 8	552,398 100.00%	364,571 66.00%	157,926 28.59%	15,650 2.83%	6,714 1.22%	7,537 1.36%
District 9	551,654 100.00%	488,567 88.56%	56,391 10.22%	1,358 0.25%	4,277 0.78%	1,062 0.19%
District 10	552,352 100.00%	514,252 93.10%	33,205 6.01%	899 0.16%	2,301 0.42%	1,695 0.31%
District 11	552,089 100.00%	512,127 92.76%	29,276 5.30%	7,888 1.43%	1,838 0.33%	960 0.17%
District 12	553,077 100.00%	373,442 67.52%	168,859 30.53%	1,921 0.35%	6,802 1.23%	2,053 0.37%
Total	6,628,637 100.00%	5,008,492 75.56%	1,456,329 21.97%	80,156 1.21%	52,166 0.79%	31,501 0.48%

DB: NORTH CAROLINA

District Summary
Voting Age Populations
Plan: GOODWIN PROPOSAL #4

Date: 5/12/98
Time: 5:56 p.m.
Page: 1

type: CONGRESSIONAL WITH 97 HOME SEATS

District Name	Total Vot. Age	Vot. Age White	Vot. Age Black	Vot. Age Am. Ind.	Vot. Age Asian/PI	Vot. Age Other
District 1	403,065 100.00%	211,273 52.42%	187,573 46.54%	2,450 0.61%	872 0.22%	955 0.24%
District 2	419,826 100.00%	309,946 73.83%	102,542 24.42%	1,309 0.31%	3,848 0.92%	2,180 0.52%
District 3	417,769 100.00%	330,971 79.22%	76,672 18.35%	1,657 0.40%	4,012 0.96%	4,457 1.07%
District 4	429,934 100.00%	310,748 72.28%	108,837 25.31%	1,220 0.28%	7,672 1.78%	1,451 0.34%
District 5	423,831 100.00%	347,711 82.04%	72,735 17.16%	874 0.21%	1,679 0.40%	840 0.20%
District 6	426,075 100.00%	356,760 83.73%	63,857 14.99%	1,691 0.40%	2,662 0.62%	1,106 0.26%
District 7	410,559 100.00%	288,318 70.23%	93,202 22.70%	26,213 6.38%	1,100 0.27%	1,726 0.42%
District 8	401,216 100.00%	276,697 68.96%	104,664 26.09%	10,051 2.51%	4,809 1.20%	4,995 1.24%
District 9	412,524 100.00%	370,211 89.74%	37,851 9.18%	975 0.24%	2,795 0.68%	694 0.17%
District 10	426,532 100.00%	399,908 93.76%	23,376 5.48%	671 0.16%	1,393 0.33%	1,184 0.28%
District 11	430,111 100.00%	402,639 93.61%	20,455 4.76%	5,159 1.20%	1,257 0.29%	601 0.14%
District 12	421,045 100.00%	297,381 70.63%	116,112 27.58%	1,398 0.33%	4,725 1.12%	1,430 0.34%
Total	5,022,487 100.00%	3,902,563 77.70%	1,007,876 20.07%	53,668 1.07%	36,824 0.73%	21,619 0.43%

DB: NORTH CAROLINA

District Summary
Voting Age Populations
Plan: GOODWIN PROPOSAL #4Date: 5/12/98
Time: 5:56 p.m.
Page: 1

type: CONGRESSIONAL WITH 97 HOME SEATS

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District 10	426,532 100.00%	399,908 93.76%	23,376 5.48%	671 0.16%	1,393 0.33%	1,184 0.28%
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Total	5,022,487 100.00%	3,902,563 77.70%	1,007,876 20.07%	53,668 1.07%	36,824 0.73%	21,619 0.43%

DB: NORTH CAROLINA

District Summary

Date: 5/13/98

Elections

Time: 11:48 a.m.

Plan: GOODWIN PROPOSAL #4

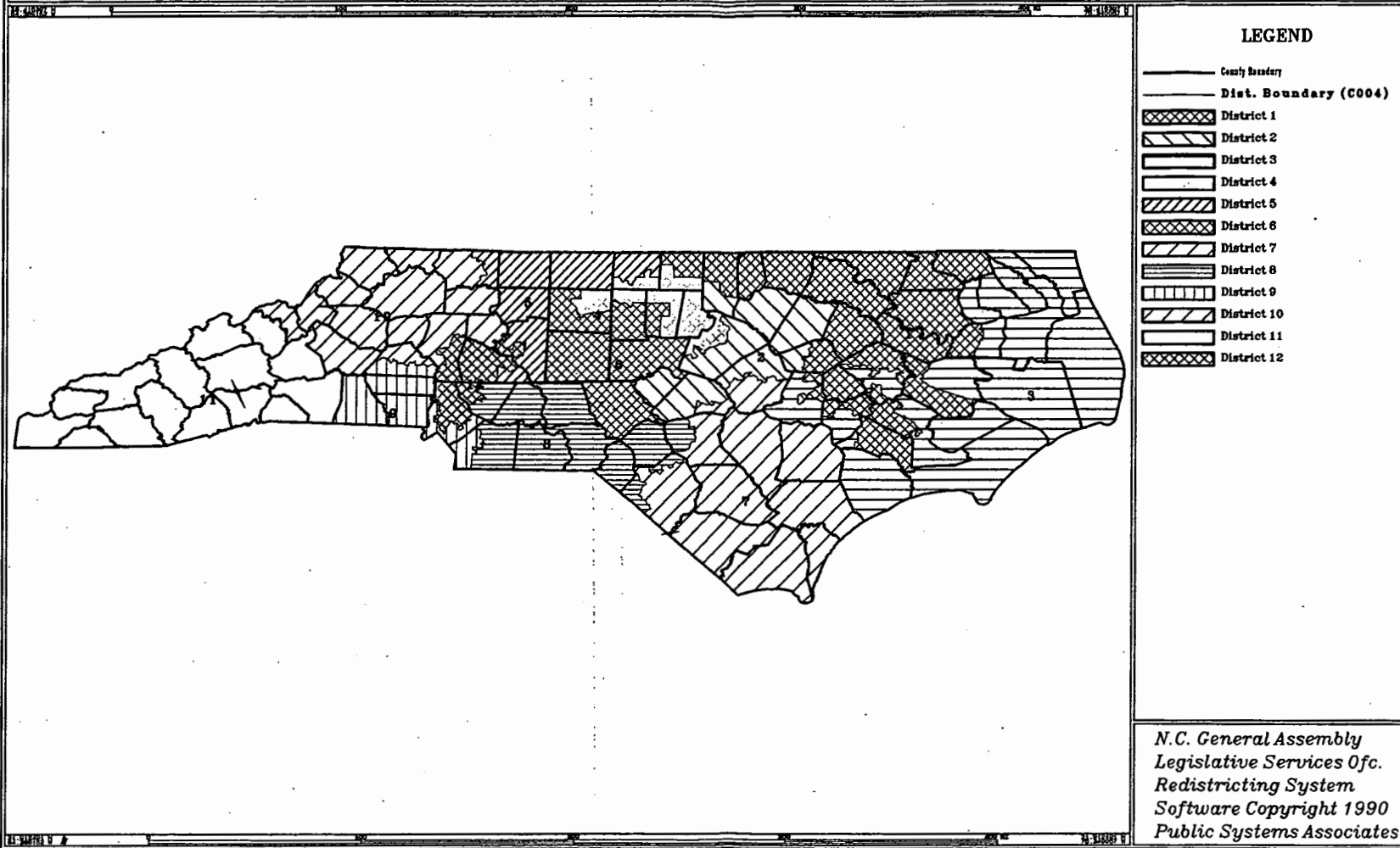
Page: 1

Type: CONGRESSIONAL WITH 97 HOME SEATS

District Name	Senate Gantt	Senate Helms	Lt. Gov Rand	Lt. Gov Gardner	Court Lewis	Court Smith
District 1	84,590 53.28%	74,188 46.72%	97,349 61.83%	60,092 38.17%	101,516 69.66%	44,207 30.34%
District 2	81,601 48.98%	85,007 51.02%	82,457 50.89%	79,569 49.11%	77,929 53.06%	68,937 46.94%
District 3	53,362 41.53%	75,119 58.47%	62,499 46.85%	70,906 53.15%	65,828 53.48%	57,263 46.52%
District 4	121,759 61.37%	76,657 38.63%	109,090 56.38%	84,409 43.62%	95,929 55.15%	78,028 44.85%
District 5	71,545 41.56%	100,605 58.44%	86,377 46.74%	98,425 53.26%	78,967 46.42%	91,156 53.58%
District 6	73,864 41.74%	103,084 58.26%	78,575 44.47%	98,102 55.53%	70,740 43.19%	93,057 56.81%
District 7	76,680 47.14%	85,976 52.86%	92,859 55.43%	74,669 44.57%	90,870 58.14%	65,436 41.86%
District 8	62,867 48.32%	67,236 51.68%	77,038 58.18%	55,366 41.82%	69,555 57.41%	51,601 42.59%
District 9	71,001 40.61%	103,853 59.39%	70,671 40.11%	105,515 59.89%	61,937 38.54%	98,787 61.46%
District 10	69,554 37.40%	116,403 62.60%	80,574 40.88%	116,537 59.12%	76,311 40.34%	112,880 59.66%
District 11	86,212 45.93%	101,511 54.07%	94,396 47.13%	105,889 52.87%	91,924 48.91%	96,040 51.09%
District 12	97,906 58.06%	70,724 41.94%	83,270 52.22%	76,178 47.78%	71,575 50.18%	71,059 49.82%
Total	950,941 47.28%	1,060,363 52.72%	1,015,155 49.74%	1,025,657 50.26%	953,081 50.65%	928,451 49.35%

GOODWIN PROPOSAL #4

May 13, 1998



REMARKS, REPRESENTATIVE LINWOOD E. MERCER (D, 8TH)
JOINT MEETING, HOUSE AND SENATE CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING
COMMITTEES

MAY 13, 1998

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE REDISTRICTING
COMMITTEES:

I AM APPEARING BEFORE YOU TODAY, NOT IN MY ROLE AS A MEMBER
OF THE STATE HOUSE, NOT IN MY ROLE AS A CONGRESSIONAL
CANDIDATE IN THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, BUT AS A
CONCERNED CITIZEN AND AS AN OBSERVER OF THE REDISTRICTING
PROCESS.

IF YOU WILL RECALL SEVERAL YEARS AGO, BOTH THE HOUSE AND
SENATE PASSED MY BILL WHICH PROHIBITED THE SPLITTING OF
PRECINCTS IN BOTH FEDERAL AND STATE REDISTRICTING.
ALTHOUGH THIS BILL WAS DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL BY THE
JUSTICE DEPT., THIS COMMITTEE WAS GUIDED BY THE CONCEPT OF
NOT SPLITTING PRECINCTS, AND FOR THAT I WISH TO COMMEND YOU.

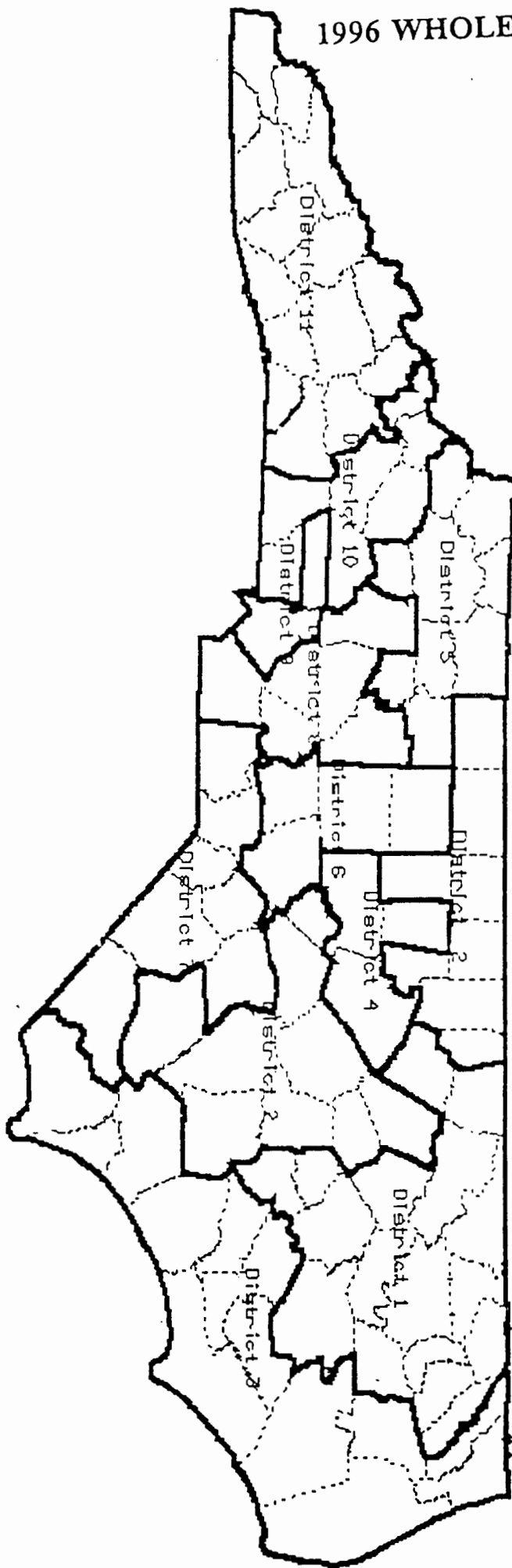
NOW IT IS TIME TO APPLY THAT SAME PRACTICE TO THE SPLITTING
OF COUNTIES, PARTICULARLY THOSE WITH POPULATIONS UNDER
100,000 PEOPLE. THERE IS NO QUESTION IN MY MIND THAT IN THE
MINDS OF THESE SMALLER COUNTY RESIDENTS, NOTHING HAS
DISCOURAGED THEIR PARTICIPATION AS MUCH AS THE DIVIDING OF
THEIR COUNTIES. THEY FEEL THAT WHEN A PORTION OF THEIR
COUNTY IS IN ONE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, AND A PORTION IN
ANOTHER, THEIR INFLUENCE IS GREATLY DIMINISHED, AND THEY
TRULY DO NOT KNOW WHERE TO TURN FOR ASSISTANCE AT THE
FEDERAL LEVEL. LIKE PRECINCTS, COUNTIES KEPT WHOLE HAVE A
GREAT COMMONALITY IN INTERESTS, RANGING FROM COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS TO SHERIFFS TO REGISTERS OF DEEDS AND CLERKS
OF COURT, A COMMON TAX BASE, AND COMMUNITY CONCERNS
RELATING TO SCHOOLS AND INFRASTRUCTURE. THIS IS BUT A SHORT
LISTING OF THE MANY THINGS THEY HAVE IN COMMON, NOT TO
MENTION THE SENSE OF COMMUNITY OF WHICH THEY ARE DEPRIVED.

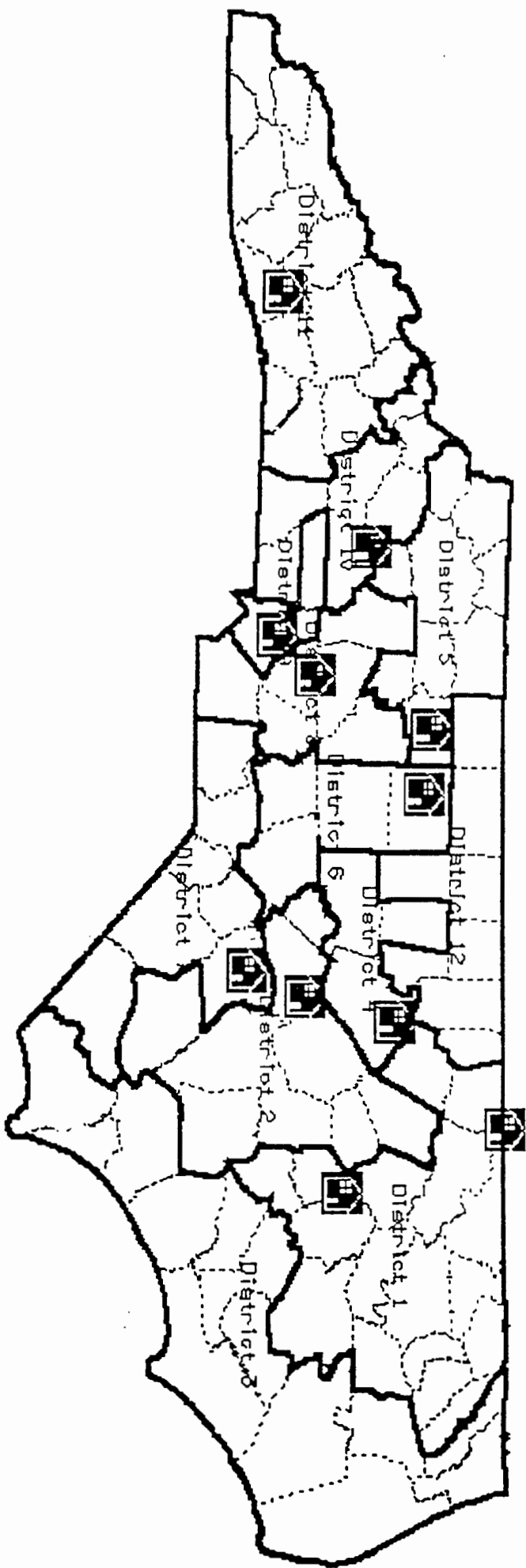
WITH THE LAST REDISTRICTING, WE LEARNED THAT VARIANCES FROM DISTRICT TO DISTRICT ARE APPROVABLE. PRIOR TO THAT WE HAD DEALT WITH A STRICT INTERPRETATION OF "ONE MAN, ONE VOTE", AND HAD BALANCED THE DISTRICTS TO THE PERSON, EVEN THOUGH EVERYONE KNEW THAT THE CENSUS DATA WAS FLAWED AND THE POPULATION CONTINUED TO CHANGE. UNDER THIS STRICT INTERPRETATION, NEIGHBORHOODS WERE DIVIDED, PRECINCTS WERE SPLIT, AND AS A CONSEQUENCE, THE PEOPLE WERE CONFUSED AND ALIENATED FROM THE PROCESS. NOW THIS COMMITTEE HAS THE OPPORTUNITY TO CORRECT THESE PAST MISTAKES, BY KEEPING OUR COUNTIES TOGETHER.

FOR THE LAST REDISTRICTING, I HAD DRAWN TWO WHOLE-COUNTY CONGRESSIONAL PLANS, WHICH I AM SUBMITTING FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION. THEY ARE LISTED AS 1996 WHOLE COUNTY CONGRESSIONAL PLANS #2 AND #3. THEY ARE PRESENTED TO YOU, NOT NECESSARILY FOR YOUR ADOPTION, BUT RATHER AS EVIDENCE THAT ---- WITH MINOR VARIANCES ---- COUNTIES, ESPECIALLY COUNTIES UNDER 100,000 IN POPULATION, CAN BE KEPT WHOLE IN REDISTRICTING .

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION, AND FOR YOUR WORK ON THIS PROJECT.

1996 WHOLE COUNTY CONG PLAN 2





Plan: 1996 WHOLE COUNTY CONG PLAN 2

Plan type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

District	Number	Total	Ideal	District	% District
<u>Name</u>	<u>Members</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Variance</u>	<u>Variance</u>
District 1	1	555,958	552,386	3,572	0.65%
District 2	1	553,861	552,386	1,475	0.27%
District 3	1	556,570	552,386	4,184	0.76%
District 4	1	555,990	552,386	3,604	0.65%
District 5	1	541,617	552,386	-10,769	-1.95%
District 6	1	536,325	552,386	-16,061	-2.91%
District 7	1	553,934	552,386	1,548	0.28%
District 8	1	565,124	552,386	12,738	2.31%
District 9	1	561,752	552,386	9,366	1.70%
District 10	1	553,972	552,386	1,586	0.29%
District 11	1	552,089	552,386	-297	-0.05%
District 12	1	541,445	552,386	-10,941	-1.98%
Total	12	6,628,637	6,628,632	0	0.00%

PLANWIDE STATISTICS:

Range of populations: 536,325 to 565,124
Ratio range: 1.0537

Absolute range: -16,061 to 12,738
Absolute overall range: 28,799

Relative range: -2.91 to 2.31%
Relative overall range: 5.21%

Absolute mean deviation: 6345.08
Relative mean deviation: 1.15%

Standard deviation: 8134.4973

District Summary
Total Populations, All Ages
Plan: 1996 WHOLE COUNTY CONG PLAN 2

Plan type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

District Name	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
District 1	555,958 100.00%	309,794 55.72%	239,769 43.13%	3,407 0.61%	1,644 0.30%	1,345 0.24%
District 2	553,861 100.00%	382,901 69.13%	162,080 29.26%	2,945 0.53%	2,040 0.37%	3,895 0.70%
District 3	556,570 100.00%	432,250 77.66%	111,176 19.98%	2,453 0.44%	4,979 0.89%	5,712 1.03%
District 4	555,990 100.00%	429,305 77.21%	111,801 20.11%	1,560 0.28%	10,607 1.91%	2,723 0.49%
District 5	541,617 100.00%	453,511 84.66%	78,245 14.45%	934 0.17%	2,162 0.40%	1,765 0.33%
District 6	536,325 100.00%	412,863 76.98%	114,905 21.42%	2,491 0.46%	4,384 0.82%	1,681 0.31%
District 7	553,934 100.00%	312,692 56.45%	174,891 31.57%	52,483 9.47%	6,451 1.16%	7,417 1.34%
District 8	565,124 100.00%	482,932 85.46%	77,208 13.66%	1,612 0.29%	2,158 0.38%	1,214 0.21%
District 9	561,752 100.00%	410,361 73.05%	138,576 24.67%	2,056 0.37%	8,633 1.54%	2,127 0.38%
District 10	553,972 100.00%	433,577 78.20%	60,346 10.89%	1,023 0.18%	3,086 0.56%	940 0.17%
District 11	552,089 100.00%	512,127 92.76%	29,276 5.30%	7,888 1.43%	1,838 0.33%	960 0.17%
District 12	541,445 100.00%	376,179 69.48%	158,056 29.19%	1,304 0.24%	4,184 0.77%	1,722 0.32%
Total	6,628,637 100.00%	5,008,492 75.56%	1,456,329 21.97%	30,156 1.21%	52,166 0.79%	31,501 0.48%

District Summary
Voting Age Populations
Plan: 1996 WHOLE COUNTY CONG PLAN 2

Date: 6/21/96
Time: 11:20 a.m.
Page: 1

Plan type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

District Name	Total Vot. Age	Vot. Age White	Vot. Age Black	Vot. Age Am. Ind.	Vot. Age Asian/PI	Vot. Age Other
District 1	410,815 100.00%	243,674 59.31%	162,671 39.50%	2,397 0.58%	1,177 0.29%	932 0.23%
District 2	410,943 100.00%	294,867 71.75%	109,965 26.76%	2,021 0.49%	1,462 0.36%	2,627 0.64%
District 3	422,263 100.00%	335,438 79.44%	77,168 18.27%	1,864 0.44%	3,571 0.85%	4,222 1.00%
District 4	431,742 100.00%	339,111 78.54%	81,686 18.92%	1,247 0.29%	7,787 1.80%	1,911 0.44%
District 5	419,799 100.00%	360,574 85.89%	55,769 13.28%	692 0.16%	1,582 0.38%	1,182 0.28%
District 6	413,534 100.00%	325,462 78.70%	82,135 19.86%	1,811 0.44%	2,980 0.72%	1,147 0.28%
District 7	396,257 100.00%	236,729 59.74%	115,869 29.24%	34,064 8.60%	4,691 1.18%	4,904 1.24%
District 8	426,565 100.00%	370,694 86.90%	52,515 12.31%	1,139 0.27%	1,420 0.33%	797 0.19%
District 9	425,789 100.00%	321,754 75.57%	95,134 22.35%	1,485 0.35%	5,892 1.38%	1,477 0.35%
District 10	419,788 100.00%	375,653 89.49%	40,845 9.73%	762 0.18%	1,875 0.45%	653 0.16%
District 11	430,111 100.00%	402,639 93.61%	20,455 4.76%	5,159 1.20%	1,257 0.29%	601 0.14%
District 12	414,981 100.00%	295,968 71.34%	113,614 27.38%	1,027 0.25%	3,130 0.75%	1,166 0.28%
Total	5,022,487 100.00%	3,902,563 77.70%	1,007,876 20.07%	53,668 1.07%	36,824 0.73%	21,619 0.43%

Plan type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

District Name	Total Reg.	White Reg.	Black Reg.	Other Reg.	Dem. Reg.	Repub. Reg.
District 1	276,365 100.00%	169,247 61.24%	105,555 38.19%	1,563 0.57%	229,544 83.06%	40,146 14.53%
District 2	248,941 100.00%	186,015 74.72%	62,065 24.93%	861 0.35%	185,056 74.34%	58,352 23.44%
District 3	233,305 100.00%	191,777 82.20%	40,880 17.52%	648 0.28%	153,854 65.95%	67,559 28.96%
District 4	307,812 100.00%	252,114 81.91%	53,457 17.37%	2,241 0.73%	193,048 62.72%	89,107 28.95%
District 5	302,462 100.00%	266,786 88.20%	35,227 11.65%	447 0.15%	157,084 51.94%	125,816 41.60%
District 6	296,872 100.00%	234,691 79.05%	61,329 20.66%	852 0.29%	166,586 56.11%	110,304 37.16%
District 7	226,966 100.00%	136,256 60.03%	69,035 30.42%	21,675 9.55%	183,822 80.99%	34,931 15.39%
District 8	278,560 100.00%	245,074 87.98%	33,062 11.87%	427 0.15%	154,837 55.58%	108,499 38.95%
District 9	308,745 100.00%	243,658 78.92%	63,766 20.65%	1,321 0.43%	170,442 55.20%	115,246 37.33%
District 10	269,455 100.00%	243,274 90.28%	25,839 9.59%	342 0.13%	144,593 53.66%	107,918 40.05%
District 11	319,610 100.00%	304,158 95.17%	13,103 4.10%	2,344 0.73%	188,349 58.93%	111,979 35.04%
District 12	280,790 100.00%	204,728 72.91%	73,237 26.10%	2,775 0.99%	202,196 72.01%	61,962 22.07%
Total	3,349,883 100.00%	2,677,778 79.94%	636,610 19.00%	35,496 1.06%	2,129,411 63.57%	1,031,819 30.80%

DB: NORTH CAROLINA

District Summary
ElectionsDate: 6/21/96
Time: 11:20 a.m.
Page: 1

Plan: 1996 WHOLE COUNTY CONG PLAN 2

Plan Type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

District Name	Senate Gantt	Senate Helms	Lt. Gov Rand	Lt. Gov Gardner	Court Lewis	Court Smith
District 1	81,976 50.47%	80,459 49.53%	95,358 58.54%	67,536 41.46%	102,487 66.90%	50,706 33.10%
District 2	60,227 39.88%	90,778 60.12%	75,163 49.06%	78,044 50.94%	77,615 54.83%	63,941 45.17%
District 3	64,193 46.15%	74,895 53.85%	72,302 49.40%	74,057 50.60%	69,413 51.91%	64,309 48.09%
District 4	115,602 53.55%	81,343 41.45%	101,311 52.95%	90,013 47.05%	87,529 50.71%	85,088 49.29%
District 5	77,638 42.02%	107,125 57.98%	87,679 44.77%	108,145 55.23%	81,289 44.49%	101,418 55.51%
District 6	80,761 46.98%	91,150 53.02%	82,671 48.55%	87,619 51.45%	72,209 45.26%	87,324 54.74%
District 7	67,296 54.90%	55,236 45.10%	81,274 66.43%	40,987 33.52%	77,585 68.10%	36,347 31.90%
District 8	64,025 37.43%	107,016 62.57%	77,443 43.13%	102,130 56.87%	70,815 42.05%	97,598 57.95%
District 9	107,313 56.32%	83,214 43.68%	83,705 47.43%	92,770 52.57%	65,454 42.84%	87,331 57.16%
District 10	61,864 33.37%	99,382 61.63%	71,337 41.88%	99,020 58.12%	68,993 42.45%	93,553 57.55%
District 11	86,212 45.93%	101,511 54.07%	94,366 47.13%	105,869 52.87%	91,924 48.91%	96,040 51.09%
District 12	33,334 43.37%	37,704 51.13%	92,516 53.80%	79,447 46.20%	87,768 57.53%	64,796 42.47%
Total	950,941 47.28%	1,060,363 52.72%	1,015,155 49.74%	1,025,657 50.26%	953,081 50.65%	928,451 49.35%

Plan type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
District 1						
Beaufort County	42,283	28,949	13,194	28	48	64
Bertie County	20,388	7,790	12,531	46	14	7
Chowan County	13,506	8,349	5,087	24	29	17
Edgecombe County	56,558	24,665	31,661	73	68	91
Franklin County	36,414	23,288	12,843	74	63	146
Gates County	9,305	5,101	4,180	8	13	3
Greene County	15,384	8,748	6,521	16	6	94
Halifax County	55,516	26,009	27,536	1,711	145	65
Hertford County	22,523	9,214	12,970	228	94	17
Lenoir County	57,274	34,322	22,539	70	151	192
Martin County	25,078	13,788	11,186	20	40	44
Northampton County	20,798	8,397	12,323	42	11	20
Pasquotank County	31,298	19,403	11,583	59	184	69
Perquimans County	10,447	6,979	3,426	18	20	4
Pitt County	107,924	70,643	35,921	214	709	437
Warren County	17,265	6,593	9,847	763	14	48
Washington County	13,997	7,556	6,366	13	35	27
Total District 1	555,958	309,794	239,769	3,407	1,644	1,345

District 2						
Bladen County	28,663	16,926	11,199	464	30	44
Duplin County	39,995	25,927	13,259	104	47	658
Harnett County	67,822	51,117	15,315	601	299	490
Johnston County	81,306	65,773	14,389	178	159	807
Lee County	41,374	31,216	9,401	169	191	397
Nash County	76,677	51,874	24,142	218	223	220
Sampson County	47,297	30,273	15,686	876	75	387
Wayne County	104,666	69,172	33,793	265	839	597
Wilson County	66,061	40,623	24,896	70	177	295
Total District 2	553,861	332,901	162,080	2,945	2,040	3,895

District 3						
Brunswick County	50,985	41,336	9,211	242	81	115
Camden County	5,904	4,388	1,481	21	9	5
Carteret County	52,556	47,445	4,385	269	293	164
Craven County	81,613	58,660	21,116	319	765	753
Currituck County	13,736	12,051	1,545	66	51	23
Dare County	22,746	21,766	811	37	79	53
Hyde County	5,411	3,596	1,781	4	3	27
Jones County	9,414	5,687	3,677	8	19	23
New Hanover County	120,284	94,895	24,097	435	616	241
Onslow County	149,838	111,939	29,808	939	2,994	4,158
Pamlico County	11,372	8,362	2,951	33	20	6

Plan Type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Pender County	28,855	19,823	8,770	76	44	137
Tyrrell County	3,856	2,297	1,543	4	5	7
Total District 3	556,570	432,250	111,176	2,453	4,979	5,712
District 4						
Chatham County	38,759	29,423	8,845	125	69	297
Orange County	33,851	75,371	14,893	286	2,361	440
Wake County	423,380	324,011	98,063	1,149	8,177	1,986
Total District 4	555,990	429,305	111,801	1,560	10,607	2,723
District 5						
Alexander County	27,544	25,667	1,673	52	49	103
Alleghany County	9,590	9,333	177	8	5	62
Ashe County	22,209	21,960	144	21	31	53
Davie County	27,859	25,194	2,482	86	53	44
Forsyth County	265,878	196,913	66,102	551	1,662	645
Surry County	61,704	58,383	2,780	66	84	391
Wayne County	36,952	35,930	768	59	152	43
Wilkes County	59,393	56,237	2,824	69	100	163
Yadkin County	30,488	28,884	1,295	22	26	261
Total District 5	541,617	458,511	78,245	934	2,162	1,765
District 6						
Guilford County	347,420	249,584	91,655	1,637	3,726	817
Montgomery County	23,346	16,773	6,001	92	150	330
Moore County	59,013	47,464	10,882	309	150	208
Randolph County	106,546	99,042	6,367	453	358	326
Total District 6	536,325	412,863	114,905	2,491	4,384	1,681
District 7						
Anson County	23,474	12,264	11,106	69	27	8
Columbus County	49,587	32,897	15,181	1,370	53	86
Cumberland County	274,566	170,069	87,496	4,425	5,769	6,807
Hoke County	22,856	9,635	9,878	3,176	85	82
Richmond County	44,518	30,816	12,869	502	195	136
Robeson County	105,179	37,986	26,185	40,511	239	258
Scotland County	33,754	19,025	12,176	2,430	83	40
Total District 7	553,934	312,692	174,891	52,483	6,451	7,417

Plan type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
District 8						
Cabarrus County	98,935	85,286	12,853	313	375	108
Davidson County	126,677	113,296	12,314	395	477	195
Iredell County	92,931	77,207	14,869	193	356	306
Rowan County	110,605	91,851	17,773	262	444	275
Stanly County	51,765	45,269	5,972	155	249	120
Union County	84,211	70,023	13,427	294	257	210
Total District 8	565,124	482,932	77,208	1,612	2,158	1,214
District 9						
Lincoln County	50,319	45,710	4,108	120	172	210
Mecklenburg County	511,433	364,651	134,468	1,936	8,461	1,917
Total District 9	561,752	410,361	138,576	2,056	8,633	2,127
District 10						
Avery County	14,867	14,596	158	23	23	67
Burke County	75,744	69,521	5,173	133	794	118
Caldwell County	70,709	66,506	3,881	105	111	106
Catawba County	118,412	106,370	10,689	232	830	291
Cleveland County	84,714	66,362	17,741	114	394	103
Gaston County	175,093	150,868	22,676	397	915	237
Mitchell County	14,433	14,354	23	19	19	18
Total District 10	553,972	488,577	60,346	1,023	3,086	940
District 11						
Buncombe County	174,821	158,979	14,336	486	765	255
Cherokee County	20,170	19,313	361	405	42	49
Clay County	7,155	7,061	41	39	7	7
Graham County	7,196	6,731	1	454	6	4
Haywood County	46,942	46,011	648	180	67	36
Henderson County	69,285	66,158	2,361	197	286	283
Jackson County	26,846	23,609	425	2,667	109	36
McDowell County	35,681	33,901	1,479	72	200	29
Macon County	23,499	22,919	385	76	60	59
Madison County	16,953	16,744	136	19	32	22
Polk County	14,416	13,276	1,053	17	25	45
Rutherford County	56,918	50,133	6,514	95	98	78
Swain County	11,268	7,950	196	3,075	31	16
Transylvania County	25,520	24,121	1,189	79	99	32
Yancey County	15,419	15,221	151	27	11	9
Total District 11	552,089	512,127	29,276	7,888	1,838	960

Plan type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

Census <u>Unit</u>	Total <u>Pop.</u>	Total <u>White</u>	Total <u>Black</u>	Total <u>Am. Ind.</u>	Total <u>Asian/PI</u>	Total <u>Other</u>
District 12						
Alamance County	108,213	86,373	20,822	303	487	228
Caswell County	20,693	12,155	8,436	26	20	56
Durham County	181,835	109,886	67,654	425	3,233	637
Granville County	38,345	23,069	14,909	99	100	168
Person County	30,180	20,740	9,106	181	15	138
Rockingham County	86,064	67,393	17,548	149	190	284
Stokes County	37,223	34,917	2,069	52	79	106
Vance County	38,892	21,146	17,512	69	60	105
Total District 12	541,445	376,179	158,056	1,304	4,184	1,722

Plan Type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

Census Unit	Total Vot. Age	Vot. Age White	Vot. Age Black	Vot. Age Am. Ind.	Vot. Age Asian/PI	Vot. Age Other
District 8						
Cabarrus County	75,038	65,610	8,863	213	267	85
Davidson County	96,357	87,041	8,611	287	292	126
Iredell County	70,496	59,915	10,006	146	234	195
Rowan County	84,409	71,303	12,431	188	314	173
Stanly County	39,064	34,784	3,976	93	147	64
Union County	61,201	52,041	8,628	212	166	154
Total District 8	426,565	370,694	52,515	1,139	1,420	797
District 9						
Lincoln County	37,309	34,795	2,697	77	108	134
Mecklenburg County	387,980	286,959	92,487	1,408	5,784	1,343
Total District 9	425,789	321,754	95,184	1,485	5,892	1,477
District 10						
Avery County	11,529	11,300	137	16	17	59
Burke County	57,937	53,688	3,693	95	382	79
Caldwell County	54,022	51,087	2,695	80	82	78
Catawba County	90,127	82,057	7,177	173	521	199
Cleveland County	63,939	51,479	12,041	91	256	72
Gaston County	130,910	114,780	15,082	290	604	154
Mitchell County	11,324	11,262	20	17	13	12
Total District 10	419,788	375,653	40,345	762	1,875	653
District 11						
Buncombe County	135,386	124,838	10,026	346	530	146
Cherokee County	15,599	14,950	279	320	33	26
Clay County	5,540	5,465	32	34	4	5
Graham County	5,499	5,212	1	278	5	3
Haywood County	37,196	36,508	491	138	50	19
Henderson County	54,708	52,629	1,587	127	183	182
Jackson County	21,434	19,216	374	1,726	86	32
McDowell County	27,153	25,877	1,083	52	118	18
Macon County	18,834	18,414	282	61	38	39
Madison County	13,256	13,079	121	17	22	17
Polk County	11,623	10,828	744	16	15	20
Rutherford County	43,037	38,457	4,392	67	69	52
Swain County	8,413	6,336	138	1,907	20	12
Transylvania County	19,948	18,993	800	53	76	26
Yancey County	11,985	11,837	119	17	8	4
Total District 11	430,111	402,639	20,455	5,159	1,257	601

Plan Type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

Census Unit	Total Vot. Age	Vot. Age White	Vot. Age Black	Vot. Age Am. Ind.	Vot. Age Asian/PI	Vot. Age Other
District 12						
Alamance County	84,538	68,636	15,190	239	325	148
Caswell County	15,774	9,377	6,326	19	19	34
Durham County	140,425	88,355	48,788	316	2,498	468
Granville County	29,108	17,891	10,946	82	64	125
Person County	22,761	16,034	6,477	149	12	89
Rockingham County	65,632	52,694	12,520	114	121	183
Stokes County	28,146	26,485	1,524	35	47	55
Vance County	28,497	16,496	11,843	73	44	64
Total District 12	414,881	295,968	113,614	1,027	3,130	1,166

Plan Type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

Census Unit	Total Reg.	White Reg.	Black Reg.	Other Reg.	Dem. Reg.	Repub. Reg.
District 1						
Beaufort County	20,307	15,668	4,625	14	15,131	4,594
Bertie County	10,821	4,791	6,029	1	10,079	640
Chowan County	6,708	4,608	2,083	17	5,399	1,099
Edgecombe County	29,404	14,612	14,775	17	25,350	3,521
Franklin County	17,681	11,362	5,804	15	13,938	3,322
Gates County	5,107	2,796	2,309	2	4,763	277
Greene County	7,572	4,844	2,726	2	6,864	619
Halifax County	25,898	14,137	10,991	720	23,162	2,279
Hertford County	13,491	5,938	7,479	74	12,131	1,206
Lenoir County	26,428	13,464	7,930	34	21,061	5,027
Martin County	11,774	7,732	4,030	12	10,166	1,414
Northampton County	12,583	5,841	6,731	11	12,161	388
Pasquotank County	13,571	3,624	4,886	61	10,605	2,387
Perquimans County	5,297	3,520	1,771	6	4,518	662
Pitt County	51,932	37,222	14,534	176	37,765	11,603
Warren County	10,307	4,230	5,687	390	9,779	434
Washington County	7,484	4,308	3,165	11	6,672	674
Total District 1	276,365	169,247	105,555	1,563	229,544	40,146

District 2						
Bladen County	15,078	9,562	5,407	109	13,400	1,400
Duplin County	19,815	13,785	6,024	6	16,226	3,428
Harnett County	25,445	20,756	4,670	19	19,217	5,816
Johnston County	37,919	32,025	5,825	69	27,302	9,480
Lee County	13,467	15,376	3,055	36	13,908	3,972
Nash County	36,526	27,353	8,577	96	25,759	9,792
Sampson County	25,445	17,442	7,614	389	15,786	9,217
Wayne County	38,429	27,536	10,789	104	28,675	8,868
Wilson County	31,817	21,680	10,104	33	24,783	6,379
Total District 2	243,941	136,015	62,065	861	135,056	58,352

District 3						
Brunswick County	27,743	23,149	4,541	53	16,820	9,802
Camden County	3,348	2,521	824	3	3,026	268
Carteret County	26,289	24,796	1,493	0	14,966	9,455
Craven County	33,565	25,235	8,280	50	22,359	9,049
Currituck County	6,374	5,614	747	13	5,104	940
Dare County	12,107	11,758	322	27	7,441	3,597
Hyde County	3,226	2,266	959	1	2,959	221
Jones County	5,162	3,116	2,041	5	4,676	440
New Hanover County	60,517	50,401	9,942	174	36,297	21,342
Onslow County	31,646	26,517	4,827	302	21,976	8,058
Pamlico County	6,516	4,745	1,764	7	5,276	1,004

Plan Type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

Census Unit	Total Reg.	White Reg.	Black Reg.	Other Reg.	Dem. Reg.	Repub. Reg.
Pender County	14,672	10,213	4,448	11	10,979	3,233
Tyrrell County	2,140	1,446	692	2	1,975	150
Total District 3	233,305	191,777	40,880	648	153,854	67,559

District 4						
Chatham County	22,265	17,211	5,015	39	15,811	5,375
Orange County	56,950	48,992	7,347	611	39,348	12,261
Wake County	228,597	185,911	41,095	1,591	137,889	71,471
Total District 4	307,812	252,114	53,457	2,241	193,048	89,107

District 5						
Alexander County	17,997	17,058	900	39	8,384	8,321
Alleghany County	6,120	6,036	34	0	4,420	1,503
Ashe County	14,724	14,634	74	16	7,478	6,613
Davie County	14,942	13,794	1,134	14	5,731	8,545
Forsyth County	143,446	113,686	29,452	308	82,673	49,984
Surry County	30,083	28,650	1,402	31	18,218	10,694
Wayne County	24,517	24,118	369	30	11,094	10,746
Wilson County	35,284	33,891	1,387	4	13,469	20,191
Yadkin County	15,349	14,919	425	5	5,617	9,219
Total District 5	302,462	266,786	35,227	447	157,084	125,816

District 6						
Guilford County	201,800	150,272	50,875	653	122,426	65,330
Montgomery County	12,350	9,248	3,082	20	8,692	3,190
Moore County	32,290	27,585	4,617	88	15,257	14,519
Randolph County	50,432	47,586	2,755	91	20,211	27,265
Total District 6	296,872	234,691	61,329	852	166,586	110,304

District 7						
Anson County	11,302	6,754	4,540	8	10,180	965
Columbus County	28,584	19,471	8,464	649	24,725	3,470
Cumberland County	87,657	58,133	27,909	1,615	62,163	20,429
Hoke County	8,554	4,427	3,423	704	7,500	897
Richmond County	21,349	15,362	5,914	73	18,217	2,774
Robeson County	53,835	21,597	14,019	18,219	48,901	4,142
Scotland County	15,685	10,512	4,766	407	12,136	2,254
Total District 7	226,966	136,256	69,035	21,675	183,822	34,931

Plan Type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

Census Unit	Total Vot. Age	Vot. Age White	Vot. Age Black	Vot. Age Am. Ind.	Vot. Age Asian/PI	Vot. Age Other
District 1						
Beaufort County	31,328	22,442	8,786	25	36	39
Bertie County	14,547	6,154	8,351	30	11	1
Chowan County	9,970	6,481	3,438	18	23	10
Edgecombe County	40,539	19,245	21,123	56	44	71
Franklin County	27,577	18,279	9,097	50	47	104
Gates County	6,932	3,934	2,981	8	7	2
Greene County	11,391	6,851	4,502	10	5	59
Halifax County	40,191	20,511	18,392	1,151	96	41
Hertford County	16,416	7,389	8,779	158	77	13
Lenoir County	42,389	26,900	15,194	58	105	132
Martin County	18,384	10,714	7,583	16	33	38
Northampton County	15,595	6,842	8,695	38	7	13
Pasquotank County	22,829	14,542	8,082	46	119	40
Perquimans County	7,375	5,483	2,353	16	15	3
Pitt County	31,820	56,670	24,144	167	520	319
Warren County	12,916	5,372	6,959	542	9	34
Washington County	10,116	5,365	4,207	8	23	13
Total District 1	410,815	243,674	162,671	2,397	1,177	932

District 2						
Bladen County	21,057	13,067	7,624	314	21	31
Duplin County	29,441	19,826	9,031	66	35	483
Harnett County	50,536	39,212	10,370	403	215	336
Johnston County	61,203	50,624	9,805	131	122	521
Lee County	30,618	23,908	6,199	109	139	263
Nash County	57,107	40,159	16,446	164	162	176
Sampson County	34,852	23,274	10,695	583	53	247
Wayne County	77,296	53,020	23,099	208	584	385
Wilson County	43,833	31,777	16,696	43	131	185
Total District 2	410,943	294,867	109,965	2,021	1,462	2,627

District 3						
Brunswick County	38,960	32,438	6,210	174	62	76
Camden County	4,469	3,354	1,088	14	9	4
Carteret County	40,749	37,305	2,916	204	225	99
Craven County	59,570	44,115	14,142	224	578	511
Currituck County	10,242	9,026	1,117	47	39	13
Dare County	17,657	16,955	574	32	53	42
Hyde County	4,052	2,768	1,268	0	3	13
Jones County	6,911	4,300	2,574	7	15	15
New Hanover County	92,923	75,455	16,532	334	452	150
Onslow County	113,534	85,882	21,625	744	2,082	3,201
Pamlico County	8,662	6,535	2,083	24	15	5

Plan Type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

Census Unit	Total Vot. Age	Vot. Age White	Vot. Age Black	Vot. Age Am. Ind.	Vot. Age Asian/PI	Vot. Age Other
Pender County	21,742	15,557	6,005	56	35	89
Tyrrell County	2,792	1,747	1,034	4	3	4
Total District 3	422,263	335,438	77,163	1,864	3,571	4,222
District 4						
Chatham County	30,073	23,306	6,419	87	49	212
Orange County	76,104	62,383	11,330	241	1,837	313
Wake County	325,565	253,422	63,937	919	5,901	1,386
Total District 4	431,742	339,111	81,686	1,247	7,787	1,911
District 5						
Alexander County	20,771	19,462	1,179	34	25	71
Alleghany County	7,535	7,337	140	3	2	48
Ashe County	17,406	17,205	113	15	23	50
Davie County	21,333	19,407	1,821	49	31	25
Forsyth County	205,470	156,596	46,855	409	1,214	396
Surry County	47,583	45,241	1,976	50	65	251
Watauga County	30,630	29,722	687	51	132	38
Wilkes County	45,423	43,143	2,029	55	68	128
Yadkin County	23,648	22,461	969	21	22	175
Total District 5	419,799	360,574	55,769	692	1,582	1,182
District 6						
Guilford County	269,703	199,205	66,194	1,205	2,551	549
Montgomery County	17,325	12,917	4,035	77	79	217
Moore County	45,677	37,391	7,343	204	93	146
Randolph County	30,829	25,449	4,563	325	257	235
Total District 6	413,534	325,462	82,135	1,811	2,980	1,147
District 7						
Anson County	17,130	9,622	7,434	47	20	7
Columbus County	35,986	25,030	9,924	936	42	54
Cumberland County	197,792	127,233	58,773	3,082	4,231	4,473
Hoke County	15,878	7,358	6,494	1,909	60	57
Richmond County	32,745	23,615	8,582	337	108	103
Robeson County	72,903	29,518	16,870	26,162	169	184
Scotland County	23,823	14,353	7,792	1,591	61	26
Total District 7	396,257	236,729	115,863	34,064	4,691	4,904

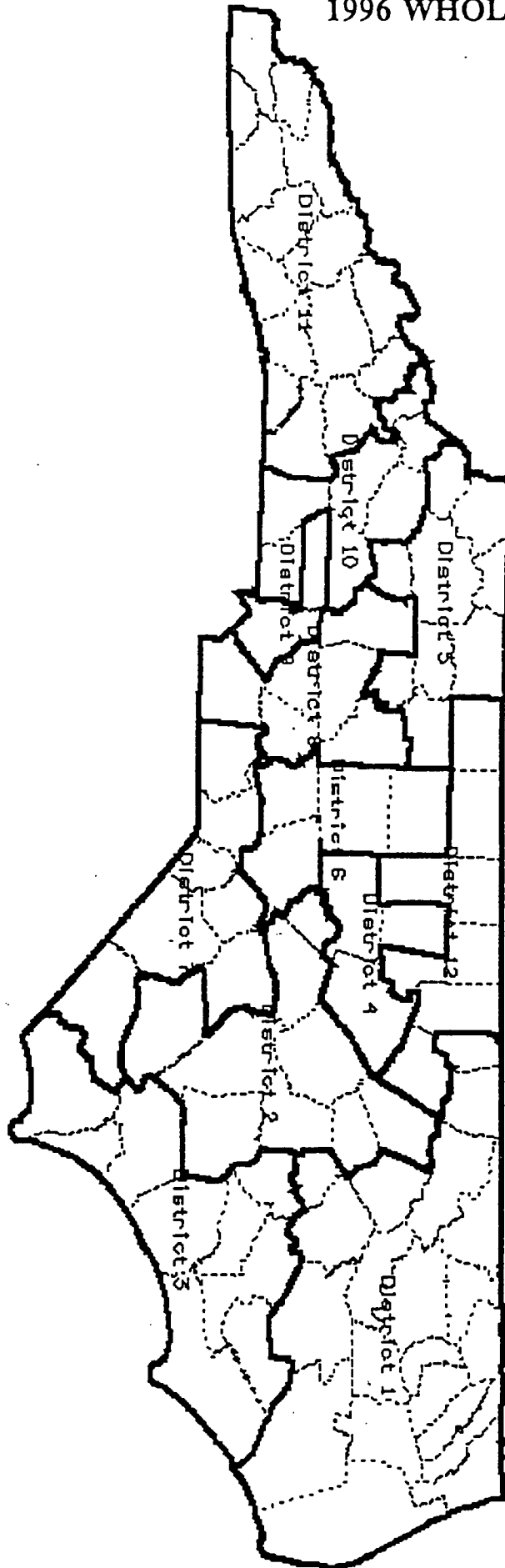
Plan type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

Census Unit	Total Reg.	White Reg.	Black Reg.	Other Reg.	Dem. Reg.	Repub. Reg.
District 8						
Cabarrus County	50,795	43,896	5,805	94	29,155	18,797
Davidson County	60,866	55,161	5,619	86	31,218	26,709
Iredell County	47,320	41,074	6,188	58	27,955	17,132
Rowan County	52,480	45,679	6,716	88	27,799	21,555
Stanly County	26,752	24,068	2,662	22	14,854	10,368
Union County	40,347	35,196	5,072	79	23,856	13,938
Total District 8	278,560	245,074	33,062	427	154,837	108,499
District 9						
Lincoln County	27,332	25,431	1,787	64	15,639	10,143
Mecklenburg County	281,413	218,177	61,979	1,257	154,903	105,103
Total District 9	308,745	243,658	63,766	1,321	170,442	115,246
District 10						
Avery County	8,754	8,709	36	9	1,609	6,766
Burke County	37,906	35,523	2,320	63	21,648	13,865
Caldwell County	34,143	32,164	1,944	35	17,057	14,682
Catawba County	58,947	54,610	4,253	84	26,782	27,257
Clatsop County	39,787	32,403	7,349	35	29,007	8,992
Gaston County	79,651	69,604	9,931	116	46,853	28,437
Mitchell County	10,267	10,261	6	0	1,637	7,919
Total District 10	269,455	243,274	25,839	342	144,593	107,918
District 11						
Buncombe County	97,331	90,644	6,545	142	59,351	31,904
Cherokee County	12,844	12,621	183	40	7,018	5,177
Clay County	5,434	5,401	30	3	2,530	2,353
Graham County	5,593	5,370	0	223	2,817	2,533
Haywood County	27,153	26,753	364	36	19,441	6,578
Henderson County	39,849	38,780	1,017	52	16,233	20,793
Jackson County	15,495	14,579	217	699	9,880	4,705
McDowell County	17,787	17,012	744	31	12,219	4,763
Macon County	14,412	14,305	97	10	7,648	5,833
Madison County	11,614	11,534	32	48	7,622	3,439
Polk County	9,711	9,092	617	2	4,921	3,965
Rutherford County	27,030	24,623	2,377	30	18,845	7,177
Swain County	8,041	6,863	173	1,005	5,400	2,151
Transylvania County	15,712	15,055	635	22	8,002	6,177
Yancey County	11,604	11,526	77	1	6,422	4,431
Total District 11	319,610	304,158	13,108	2,344	188,349	111,979

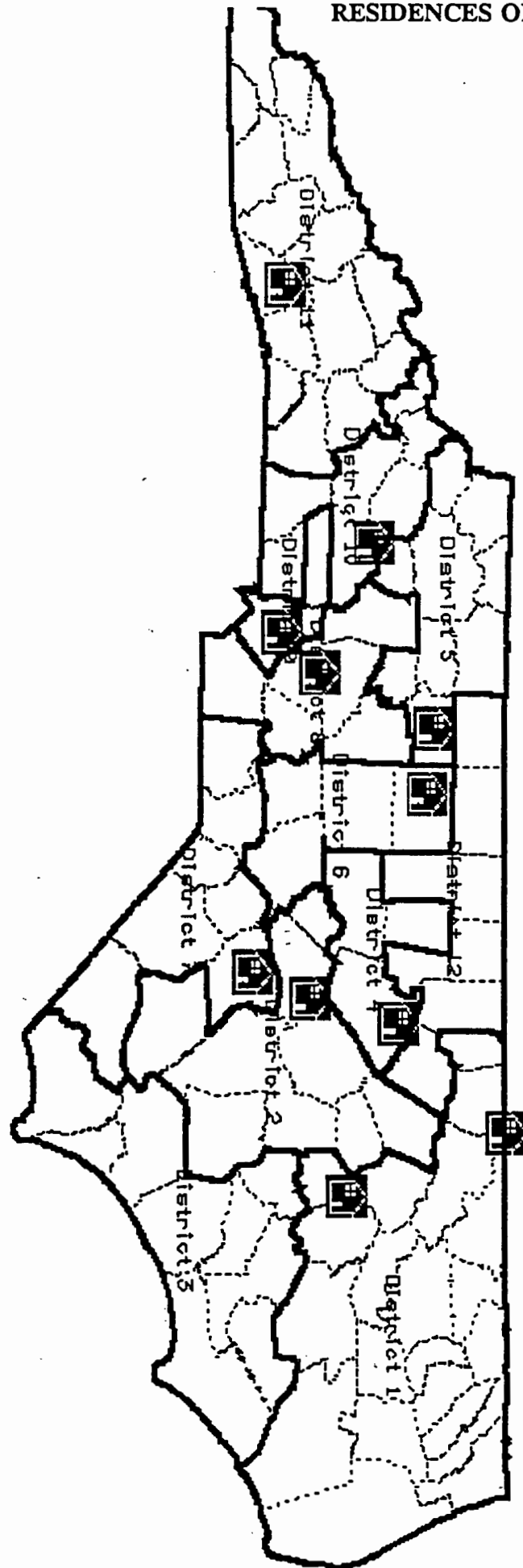
Plan type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

Census Unit	Total Reg.	White Reg.	Black Reg.	Other Reg.	Dem. Reg.	Repub. Reg.
District 12						
Alamance County	55,581	46,393	9,049	139	35,726	16,602
Caswell County	10,891	6,227	4,658	6	9,788	969
Durham County	104,396	68,608	33,421	2,367	74,296	20,476
Granville County	16,440	10,397	6,028	15	14,324	1,801
Person County	13,288	9,447	3,781	60	11,215	1,808
Rockingham County	40,135	32,402	7,676	57	28,763	9,386
Stokes County	21,603	20,375	1,135	92	11,500	9,277
Vance County	13,456	10,879	7,538	39	16,534	1,643
Total District 12	280,790	204,728	73,237	2,775	202,196	61,962

1996 WHOLE COUNTY CONG PLAN 3



RESIDENCES OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS



DB: NORTH CAROLINA

District Statistics

Date: 6/25/96

Time: 5:54 p.m.

Page: 1

Plan: 1996 WHOLE COUNTY CONG PLAN 3

Plan type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

District Name	Number Members	Total Population	Ideal Population	District Variance	% District Variance
District 1	1	552,815	552,386	429	0.08%
District 2	1	553,861	552,386	1,475	0.27%
District 3	1	562,191	552,386	9,805	1.78%
District 4	1	555,990	552,386	3,604	0.65%
District 5	1	541,617	552,386	-10,769	-1.95%
District 6	1	536,325	552,386	-16,061	-2.91%
District 7	1	553,934	552,386	1,548	0.28%
District 8	1	565,124	552,386	12,738	2.31%
District 9	1	561,752	552,386	9,366	1.70%
District 10	1	553,972	552,386	1,586	0.29%
District 11	1	552,089	552,386	-297	-0.05%
District 12	1	538,967	552,386	-13,419	-2.43%
Total	12	6,628,637	6,628,632	0	0.00%

PLANWIDE STATISTICS:

Range of populations: 536,325 to 565,124

Ratio range: 1.0537

Absolute range: -16,061 to 12,738

Absolute overall range: 28,799

Relative range: -2.91 to 2.31%

Relative overall range: 5.21%

Absolute mean deviation: 6758.08

Relative mean deviation: 1.22%

Standard deviation: 8758.1470

DB: NORTH CAROLINA

District Summary
Total Populations, All Ages
Plan: 1996 WHOLE COUNTY CONG PLAN 3

Date: 6/25/96
Time: 5:38 p.m.
Page: 1

Plan type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

District Name	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
District 1	552,815 100.00%	317,428 57.42%	229,060 41.44%	3,464 0.63%	1,637 0.30%	1,227 0.22%
District 2	553,861 100.00%	382,901 69.13%	162,080 29.26%	2,945 0.53%	2,040 0.37%	3,895 0.70%
District 3	562,191 100.00%	422,474 75.15%	126,554 22.51%	2,391 0.43%	4,983 0.89%	5,789 1.03%
District 4	555,990 100.00%	429,305 77.21%	111,801 20.11%	1,560 0.28%	10,607 1.91%	2,723 0.49%
District 5	541,617 100.00%	458,511 84.66%	78,245 14.45%	934 0.17%	2,162 0.40%	1,765 0.33%
District 6	536,325 100.00%	412,863 76.98%	114,905 21.42%	2,491 0.46%	4,384 0.82%	1,681 0.31%
District 7	553,934 100.00%	312,692 56.45%	174,891 31.57%	52,483 9.47%	6,451 1.16%	7,417 1.34%
District 8	565,124 100.00%	482,932 85.46%	77,208 13.66%	1,612 0.29%	2,158 0.38%	1,214 0.21%
District 9	561,752 100.00%	410,361 73.05%	138,576 24.67%	2,056 0.37%	8,633 1.54%	2,127 0.38%
District 10	553,972 100.00%	488,577 88.20%	60,346 10.89%	1,023 0.18%	3,086 0.56%	940 0.17%
District 11	552,089 100.00%	512,127 92.76%	29,276 5.30%	7,888 1.43%	1,838 0.33%	960 0.17%
District 12	538,967 100.00%	378,321 70.19%	153,387 28.46%	1,309 0.24%	4,187 0.78%	1,763 0.33%
Total	6,628,637 100.00%	5,008,492 75.56%	1,456,329 21.97%	80,156 1.21%	52,166 0.79%	31,501 0.48%

DB: NORTH CAROLINA

District Summary
Voting Age Populations
Plan: 1996 WHOLE COUNTY CONG PLAN 3

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Plan type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

District Name	Total Vot. Age	Vot. Age White	Vot. Age Black	Vot. Age Am. Ind.	Vot. Age Asian/PI	Vot. Age Other
District 1	408,558 100.00%	248,842 60.91%	155,304 38.01%	2,459 0.60%	1,176 0.29%	836 0.20%
District 2	410,943 100.00%	294,867 71.75%	109,965 26.76%	2,021 0.49%	1,462 0.36%	2,627 0.64%
District 3	425,440 100.00%	328,487 77.21%	87,281 20.52%	1,825 0.43%	3,569 0.84%	4,278 1.01%
District 4	431,742 100.00%	339,111 78.54%	81,686 18.92%	1,247 0.29%	7,787 1.80%	1,911 0.44%
District 5	419,799 100.00%	360,574 85.89%	55,769 13.28%	692 0.16%	1,582 0.38%	1,182 0.28%
District 6	413,534 100.00%	325,462 78.70%	82,135 19.86%	1,811 0.44%	2,980 0.72%	1,147 0.28%
District 7	396,257 100.00%	236,729 59.74%	115,869 29.24%	34,064 8.60%	4,691 1.18%	4,904 1.24%
District 8	426,565 100.00%	370,694 86.90%	52,515 12.31%	1,139 0.27%	1,420 0.33%	797 0.19%
District 9	425,789 100.00%	321,754 75.57%	95,184 22.35%	1,485 0.35%	5,892 1.38%	1,477 0.35%
District 10	419,788 100.00%	375,653 89.49%	40,845 9.73%	762 0.18%	1,875 0.45%	653 0.16%
District 11	430,111 100.00%	402,639 93.61%	20,455 4.76%	5,159 1.20%	1,257 0.29%	601 0.14%
District 12	413,961 100.00%	297,751 71.93%	110,868 26.78%	1,004 0.24%	3,133 0.76%	1,206 0.29%
Total	5,022,487 100.00%	3,902,563 77.70%	1,007,876 20.07%	53,668 1.07%	36,824 0.73%	21,619 0.43%

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District Summary

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District Name	Total Reg.	White Reg.	Black Reg.	Other Reg.	Dem. Reg.	Repub. Reg.
District 1	277,907 100.00%	173,405 62.40%	102,903 37.03%	1,599 0.58%	231,634 83.35%	38,616 13.90%
District 2	248,941 100.00%	186,015 74.72%	62,065 24.93%	861 0.35%	185,056 74.34%	58,352 23.44%
District 3	232,538 100.00%	186,636 80.26%	45,266 19.47%	636 0.27%	154,410 66.40%	67,410 28.99%
District 4	307,812 100.00%	252,114 81.91%	53,457 17.37%	2,241 0.73%	193,048 62.72%	89,107 28.95%
District 5	302,462 100.00%	266,786 88.20%	35,227 11.65%	447 0.15%	157,084 51.94%	125,816 41.60%
District 6	296,872 100.00%	234,691 79.05%	61,329 20.66%	852 0.29%	166,586 56.11%	110,304 37.16%
District 7	226,966 100.00%	136,256 60.03%	69,035 30.42%	21,675 9.55%	183,822 80.99%	34,931 15.39%
District 8	278,560 100.00%	245,074 87.98%	33,062 11.87%	427 0.15%	154,837 55.58%	108,499 38.95%
District 9	308,745 100.00%	243,658 78.92%	63,766 20.65%	1,321 0.43%	170,442 55.20%	115,246 37.33%
District 10	269,455 100.00%	243,274 90.28%	25,839 9.59%	342 0.13%	144,593 53.66%	107,918 40.05%
District 11	319,610 100.00%	304,158 95.17%	13,108 4.10%	2,344 0.73%	188,349 58.93%	111,979 35.04%
District 12	280,015 100.00%	205,711 73.46%	71,553 25.55%	2,751 0.98%	199,550 71.26%	63,641 22.73%
Total	3,349,883 100.00%	2,677,778 79.94%	636,610 19.00%	35,496 1.06%	2,129,411 63.57%	1,031,819 30.80%

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District Name	Senate Gantt	Senate Helms	Lt. Gov Rand	Lt. Gov Gardner	Court Lewis	Court Smith
District 1	84,216 51.67%	78,779 48.33%	96,349 58.77%	67,596 41.23%	103,137 66.99%	50,812 33.01%
District 2	60,227 39.88%	90,778 60.12%	75,163 49.06%	78,044 50.94%	77,615 54.83%	63,941 45.17%
District 3	62,096 45.01%	75,872 54.99%	71,974 49.36%	73,833 50.64%	69,451 52.16%	63,702 47.84%
District 4	115,602 58.55%	81,843 41.45%	101,311 52.95%	90,013 47.05%	87,529 50.71%	85,088 49.29%
District 5	77,638 42.02%	107,125 57.98%	87,679 44.77%	108,145 55.23%	81,289 44.49%	101,418 55.51%
District 6	80,761 46.98%	91,150 53.02%	82,671 48.55%	87,619 51.45%	72,209 45.26%	87,324 54.74%
District 7	67,296 54.90%	55,286 45.10%	81,274 66.48%	40,987 33.52%	77,585 68.10%	36,347 31.90%
District 8	64,025 37.43%	107,016 62.57%	77,443 43.13%	102,130 56.87%	70,815 42.05%	97,598 57.95%
District 9	107,313 56.32%	83,214 43.68%	83,705 47.43%	92,770 52.57%	65,454 42.84%	87,331 57.16%
District 10	61,864 38.37%	99,382 61.63%	71,337 41.88%	99,020 58.12%	68,993 42.45%	93,553 57.55%
District 11	86,212 45.93%	101,511 54.07%	94,396 47.13%	105,889 52.87%	91,924 48.91%	96,040 51.09%
District 12	83,691 48.63%	88,407 51.37%	91,853 53.57%	79,611 46.43%	87,080 57.15%	65,297 42.85%
Total	950,941 47.28%	1,060,363 52.72%	1,015,155 49.74%	1,025,657 50.26%	953,081 50.65%	928,451 49.35%

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County Population by District

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Plan: 1996 WHOLE COUNTY CONG PLAN Total Populations, All Ages

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
District 1						
Beaufort County	42,283	28,949	13,194	28	48	64
Bertie County	20,388	7,790	12,531	46	14	7
Camden County	5,904	4,388	1,481	21	9	5
Chowan County	13,506	8,349	5,087	24	29	17
Currituck County	13,736	12,051	1,545	66	51	23
Dare County	22,746	21,766	811	37	79	53
Edgecombe County	56,558	24,665	31,661	73	68	91
Gates County	9,305	5,101	4,180	8	13	3
Greene County	15,384	8,748	6,521	16	6	94
Halifax County	55,516	26,009	27,586	1,711	145	65
Hertford County	22,523	9,214	12,970	228	94	17
Hyde County	5,411	3,596	1,781	4	3	27
Martin County	25,078	13,788	11,186	20	40	44
Northampton County	20,798	8,397	12,328	42	11	20
Pasquotank County	31,298	19,403	11,583	59	184	69
Perquimans County	10,447	6,979	3,426	18	20	4
Pitt County	107,924	70,643	35,921	214	709	437
Tyrrell County	3,856	2,297	1,543	4	5	7
Vance County	38,892	21,146	17,512	69	60	105
Warren County	17,265	6,593	9,847	763	14	48
Washington County	13,997	7,556	6,366	13	35	27
Total District 1	552,815	317,428	229,060	3,464	1,637	1,227

District 2						
Bladen County	28,663	16,926	11,199	464	30	44
Duplin County	39,995	25,927	13,259	104	47	658
Harnett County	67,822	51,117	15,315	601	299	490
Johnston County	81,306	65,773	14,389	178	159	807
Lee County	41,374	31,216	9,401	169	191	397
Nash County	76,677	51,874	24,142	218	223	220
Sampson County	47,297	30,273	15,686	876	75	387
Wayne County	104,666	69,172	33,793	265	839	597
Wilson County	66,061	40,623	24,896	70	177	295
Total District 2	553,861	382,901	162,080	2,945	2,040	3,895

District 3						
Brunswick County	50,985	41,336	9,211	242	81	115
Carteret County	52,556	47,445	4,385	269	293	164
Craven County	81,613	58,660	21,116	319	765	753
Jones County	9,414	5,687	3,677	8	19	23
Lenoir County	57,274	34,322	22,539	70	151	192
New Hanover County	120,284	94,895	24,097	435	616	241
Onslow County	149,838	111,939	29,808	939	2,994	4,158

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County Population by District

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Plan: 1996 WHOLE COUNTY CONG PLAN Total Populations, All Ages

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Pamlico County	11,372	8,362	2,951	33	20	6
Pender County	28,855	19,828	8,770	76	44	137
Total District 3	562,191	422,474	126,554	2,391	4,983	5,789
 District 4						
Chatham County	38,759	29,423	8,845	125	69	297
Orange County	93,851	75,871	14,893	286	2,361	440
Wake County	423,380	324,011	88,063	1,149	8,177	1,986
Total District 4	555,990	429,305	111,801	1,560	10,607	2,723
 District 5						
Alexander County	27,544	25,667	1,673	52	49	103
Alleghany County	9,590	9,338	177	8	5	62
Ashe County	22,209	21,960	144	21	31	53
Davie County	27,859	25,194	2,482	86	53	44
Forsyth County	265,878	196,918	66,102	551	1,662	645
Fry County	61,704	58,383	2,780	66	84	391
Gauley County	36,952	35,930	768	59	152	43
Wilkes County	59,393	56,237	2,824	69	100	163
Yadkin County	30,488	28,884	1,295	22	26	261
Total District 5	541,617	458,511	78,245	934	2,162	1,765
 District 6						
Guilford County	347,420	249,584	91,655	1,637	3,726	817
Montgomery County	23,346	16,773	6,001	92	150	330
Moore County	59,013	47,464	10,882	309	150	208
Randolph County	106,546	99,042	6,367	453	358	326
Total District 6	536,325	412,863	114,905	2,491	4,384	1,681
 District 7						
Anson County	23,474	12,264	11,106	69	27	8
Columbus County	49,587	32,897	15,181	1,370	53	86
Cumberland County	274,566	170,069	87,496	4,425	5,769	6,807
Hoke County	22,856	9,635	9,878	3,176	85	82
Richmond County	44,518	30,816	12,869	502	195	136
Robeson County	105,179	37,986	26,185	40,511	239	258
Scotland County	33,754	19,025	12,176	2,430	83	40
Total District 7	553,934	312,692	174,891	52,483	6,451	7,417

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County Population by District

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Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
District 8						
Cabarrus County	98,935	85,286	12,853	313	375	108
Davidson County	126,677	113,296	12,314	395	477	195
Iredell County	92,931	77,207	14,869	193	356	306
Rowan County	110,605	91,851	17,773	262	444	275
Stanly County	51,765	45,269	5,972	155	249	120
Union County	84,211	70,023	13,427	294	257	210
Total District 8	565,124	482,932	77,208	1,612	2,158	1,214

District 9						
Lincoln County	50,319	45,710	4,108	120	172	210
Mecklenburg County	511,433	364,651	134,468	1,936	8,461	1,917
Total District 9	561,752	410,361	138,576	2,056	8,633	2,127

District 10						
Avery County	14,867	14,596	158	23	23	67
Burke County	75,744	69,521	5,178	133	794	118
Caldwell County	70,709	66,506	3,881	105	111	106
Catawba County	118,412	106,370	10,689	232	830	291
Cleveland County	84,714	66,362	17,741	114	394	103
Gaston County	175,093	150,868	22,676	397	915	237
Mitchell County	14,433	14,354	23	19	19	18
Total District 10	553,972	488,577	60,346	1,023	3,086	940

District 11						
Buncombe County	174,821	158,979	14,336	486	765	255
Cherokee County	20,170	19,313	361	405	42	49
Clay County	7,155	7,061	41	39	7	7
Graham County	7,196	6,731	1	454	6	4
Haywood County	46,942	46,011	648	180	67	36
Henderson County	69,285	66,158	2,361	197	286	283
Jackson County	26,846	23,609	425	2,667	109	36
McDowell County	35,681	33,901	1,479	72	200	29
Macon County	23,499	22,919	385	76	60	59
Madison County	16,953	16,744	136	19	32	22
Polk County	14,416	13,276	1,053	17	25	45
Rutherford County	56,918	50,133	6,514	95	98	78
Swain County	11,268	7,950	196	3,075	31	16
Transylvania County	25,520	24,121	1,189	79	99	32
Yancey County	15,419	15,221	151	27	11	9
Total District 11	552,089	512,127	29,276	7,888	1,838	960

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County Population by District

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Census <u>Unit</u>	Total <u>Pop.</u>	Total <u>White</u>	Total <u>Black</u>	Total <u>Am. Ind.</u>	Total <u>Asian/PI</u>	Total <u>Other</u>
District 12						
Alamance County	108,213	86,373	20,822	303	487	228
Caswell County	20,693	12,155	8,436	26	20	56
Durham County	181,835	109,886	67,654	425	3,233	637
Franklin County	36,414	23,288	12,843	74	63	146
Granville County	38,345	23,069	14,909	99	100	168
Person County	30,180	20,740	9,106	181	15	138
Rockingham County	86,064	67,893	17,548	149	190	284
Stokes County	37,223	34,917	2,069	52	79	106
Total District 12	538,967	378,321	153,387	1,309	4,187	1,763

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County Population by District

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Census <u>Unit</u>	Total <u>Vot. Age</u>	Vot. Age <u>White</u>	Vot. Age <u>Black</u>	Vot. Age <u>Am. Ind.</u>	Vot. Age <u>Asian/PI</u>	Vot. Age <u>Other</u>
District 1						
Beaufort County	31,328	22,442	8,786	25	36	39
Bertie County	14,547	6,154	8,351	30	11	1
Camden County	4,469	3,354	1,088	14	9	4
Chowan County	9,970	6,481	3,438	18	23	10
Currituck County	10,242	9,026	1,117	47	39	13
Dare County	17,657	16,956	574	32	53	42
Edgecombe County	40,539	19,245	21,123	56	44	71
Gates County	6,932	3,934	2,981	8	7	2
Greene County	11,391	6,851	4,502	10	5	59
Halifax County	40,191	20,511	18,392	1,151	96	41
Hertford County	16,416	7,389	8,779	158	77	13
Hyde County	4,052	2,768	1,268	0	3	13
Martin County	18,384	10,714	7,583	16	33	38
Northampton County	15,595	6,842	8,695	38	7	13
Pasquotank County	22,829	14,542	8,082	46	119	40
Perquimans County	7,875	5,483	2,358	16	15	3
Pitt County	81,820	56,670	24,144	167	520	319
Tyrrell County	2,792	1,747	1,034	4	3	4
Vance County	28,497	16,496	11,843	73	44	64
Warren County	12,916	5,372	6,959	542	9	34
Washington County	10,116	5,865	4,207	8	23	13
Total District 1	408,558	248,842	155,304	2,459	1,176	836
District 2						
Bladen County	21,057	13,067	7,624	314	21	31
Duplin County	29,441	19,826	9,031	66	35	483
Harnett County	50,536	39,212	10,370	403	215	336
Johnston County	61,203	50,624	9,805	131	122	521
Lee County	30,618	23,908	6,199	109	139	263
Nash County	57,107	40,159	16,446	164	162	176
Sampson County	34,852	23,274	10,695	583	53	247
Wayne County	77,296	53,020	23,099	208	584	385
Wilson County	48,833	31,777	16,696	43	131	185
Total District 2	410,943	294,867	109,965	2,021	1,462	2,627
District 3						
Brunswick County	38,960	32,438	6,210	174	62	76
Carteret County	40,749	37,305	2,916	204	225	99
Craven County	59,570	44,115	14,142	224	578	511
Jones County	6,911	4,300	2,574	7	15	15
Lenoir County	42,389	26,900	15,194	58	105	132
New Hanover County	92,923	75,455	16,532	334	452	150
Onslow County	113,534	85,882	21,625	744	2,082	3,201

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County Population by District

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Census Unit	Total Vot. Age	Vot. Age White	Vot. Age Black	Vot. Age Am. Ind.	Vot. Age Asian/PI	Vot. Age Other
Pamlico County	8,662	6,535	2,083	24	15	5
Pender County	21,742	15,557	6,005	56	35	89
Total District 3	425,440	328,487	87,281	1,825	3,569	4,278
 District 4						
Chatham County	30,073	23,306	6,419	87	49	212
Orange County	76,104	62,383	11,330	241	1,837	313
Wake County	325,565	253,422	63,937	919	5,901	1,386
Total District 4	431,742	339,111	81,686	1,247	7,787	1,911
 District 5						
Alexander County	20,771	19,462	1,179	34	25	71
Alleghany County	7,535	7,337	140	8	2	48
Ashe County	17,406	17,205	113	15	23	50
Davie County	21,333	19,407	1,821	49	31	25
Forsyth County	205,470	156,596	46,855	409	1,214	396
Curry County	47,583	45,241	1,976	50	65	251
Staunton County	30,630	29,722	687	51	132	38
Wilkes County	45,423	43,143	2,029	55	68	128
Yadkin County	23,648	22,461	969	21	22	175
Total District 5	419,799	360,574	55,769	692	1,582	1,182
 District 6						
Guilford County	269,703	199,205	66,194	1,205	2,551	549
Montgomery County	17,325	12,917	4,035	77	79	217
Moore County	45,677	37,891	7,343	204	93	146
Randolph County	80,829	75,449	4,563	325	257	235
Total District 6	413,534	325,462	82,135	1,811	2,980	1,147
 District 7						
Anson County	17,130	9,622	7,434	47	20	7
Columbus County	35,986	25,030	9,924	936	42	54
Cumberland County	197,792	127,233	58,773	3,082	4,231	4,473
Hoke County	15,878	7,358	6,494	1,909	60	57
Richmond County	32,745	23,615	8,582	337	108	103
Robeson County	72,903	29,518	16,870	26,162	169	184
Scotland County	23,823	14,353	7,792	1,591	61	26
Total District 7	396,257	236,729	115,869	34,064	4,691	4,904

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County Population by District

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Census <u>Unit</u>	Total <u>Vot. Age</u>	Vot. Age <u>White</u>	Vot. Age <u>Black</u>	Vot. Age <u>Am. Ind.</u>	Vot. Age <u>Asian/PI</u>	Vot. Age <u>Other</u>
District 8						
Cabarrus County	75,038	65,610	8,863	213	267	85
Davidson County	96,357	87,041	8,611	287	292	126
Iredell County	70,496	59,915	10,006	146	234	195
Rowan County	84,409	71,303	12,431	188	314	173
Stanly County	39,064	34,784	3,976	93	147	64
Union County	61,201	52,041	8,628	212	166	154
Total District 8	426,565	370,694	52,515	1,139	1,420	797
District 9						
Lincoln County	37,809	34,795	2,697	77	108	134
Mecklenburg County	387,980	286,959	92,487	1,408	5,784	1,343
Total District 9	425,789	321,754	95,184	1,485	5,892	1,477
District 10						
Avery County	11,529	11,300	137	16	17	59
Burke County	57,937	53,688	3,693	95	382	79
Caldwell County	54,022	51,087	2,695	80	82	78
Catawba County	90,127	82,057	7,177	173	521	199
Cleveland County	63,939	51,479	12,041	91	256	72
Gaston County	130,910	114,780	15,082	290	604	154
Mitchell County	11,324	11,262	20	17	13	12
Total District 10	419,788	375,653	40,845	762	1,875	653
District 11						
Buncombe County	135,886	124,838	10,026	346	530	146
Cherokee County	15,599	14,950	270	320	33	26
Clay County	5,540	5,465	32	34	4	5
Graham County	5,499	5,212	1	278	5	3
Haywood County	37,196	36,508	481	138	50	19
Henderson County	54,708	52,629	1,587	127	183	182
Jackson County	21,434	19,216	374	1,726	86	32
McDowell County	27,153	25,877	1,088	52	118	18
Macon County	18,834	18,414	282	61	38	39
Madison County	13,256	13,079	121	17	22	17
Polk County	11,623	10,828	744	16	15	20
Rutherford County	43,037	38,457	4,392	67	69	52
Swain County	8,413	6,336	138	1,907	20	12
Transylvania County	19,948	18,993	800	53	76	26
Yancey County	11,985	11,837	119	17	8	4
Total District 11	430,111	402,639	20,455	5,159	1,257	601

DB: NORTH CAROLINA

County Population by District

Date: 7/23/96

Plan: 1996 WHOLE COUNTY CONG PLAN 3 Voting Age Populations

Time: 7:00 p.m.

Page: 4

Plan type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

Census <u>Unit</u>	Total <u>Vot. Age</u>	Vot. Age <u>White</u>	Vot. Age <u>Black</u>	Vot. Age <u>Am. Ind.</u>	Vot. Age <u>Asian/PI</u>	Vot. Age <u>Other</u>
District 12						
Alamance County	84,538	68,636	15,190	239	325	148
Caswell County	15,774	9,377	6,326	19	19	34
Durham County	140,425	88,355	48,788	316	2,498	468
Franklin County	27,577	18,279	9,097	50	47	104
Granville County	29,108	17,891	10,946	82	64	125
Person County	22,761	16,034	6,477	149	12	89
Rockingham County	65,632	52,694	12,520	114	121	183
Stokes County	28,146	26,485	1,524	35	47	55
Total District 12	413,961	297,751	110,868	1,004	3,133	1,206

DB: NORTH CAROLINA

County Population by District

Date: 7/23/96

Plan: 1996 WHOLE COUNTY CONG PLAN 3 Voting Age Populations

Time: 6:59 p.m.

Page: 1

Plan type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

Census Unit	Total Vot. Age	Vot. Age White	Vot. Age Black	Vot. Age Am. Ind.	Vot. Age Asian/PI	Vot. Age Other
District 1						
Beaufort County	31,328	22,442	8,786	25	36	39
Bertie County	14,547	6,154	8,351	30	11	1
Camden County	4,469	3,354	1,088	14	9	4
Chowan County	9,970	6,481	3,438	18	23	10
Currituck County	10,242	9,026	1,117	47	39	13
Dare County	17,657	16,956	574	32	53	42
Edgecombe County	40,539	19,245	21,123	56	44	71
Gates County	6,932	3,934	2,981	8	7	2
Greene County	11,391	6,851	4,502	10	5	59
Halifax County	40,191	20,511	18,392	1,151	96	41
Hertford County	16,416	7,389	8,779	158	77	13
Hyde County	4,052	2,768	1,268	0	3	13
Martin County	18,384	10,714	7,583	16	33	38
Northampton County	15,595	6,842	8,695	38	7	13
Pasquotank County	22,829	14,542	8,082	46	119	40
Perquimans County	7,875	5,483	2,358	16	15	3
Pitt County	81,820	56,670	24,144	167	520	319
Tyrrell County	2,792	1,747	1,034	4	3	4
Vance County	28,497	16,496	11,843	73	44	64
Warren County	12,916	5,372	6,959	542	9	34
Washington County	10,116	5,865	4,207	8	23	13
Total District 1	408,558	248,842	155,304	2,459	1,176	836
District 2						
Bladen County	21,057	13,067	7,624	314	21	31
Duplin County	29,441	19,826	9,031	66	35	483
Harnett County	50,536	39,212	10,370	403	215	336
Johnston County	61,203	50,624	9,805	131	122	521
Lee County	30,618	23,908	6,199	109	139	263
Nash County	57,107	40,159	16,446	164	162	176
Sampson County	34,852	23,274	10,695	583	53	247
Wayne County	77,296	53,020	23,099	208	584	385
Wilson County	48,833	31,777	16,696	43	131	185
Total District 2	410,943	294,867	109,965	2,021	1,462	2,627
District 3						
Brunswick County	38,960	32,438	6,210	174	62	76
Carteret County	40,749	37,305	2,916	204	225	99
Craven County	59,570	44,115	14,142	224	578	511
Jones County	6,911	4,300	2,574	7	15	15
Lenoir County	42,389	26,900	15,194	58	105	132
New Hanover County	92,923	75,455	16,532	334	452	150
Onslow County	113,534	85,882	21,625	744	2,082	3,201

DB: NORTH CAROLINA

County Population by District

Date: 7/23/96

Plan: 1996 WHOLE COUNTY CONG PLAN 3 Voting Age Populations

Time: 6:59 p.m.

Page: 2

Plan type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

Census Unit	Total Vot. Age	Vot. Age White	Vot. Age Black	Vot. Age Am. Ind.	Vot. Age Asian/PI	Vot. Age Other
Pamlico County	8,662	6,535	2,083	24	15	5
Pender County	21,742	15,557	6,005	56	35	89
Total District 3	425,440	328,487	87,281	1,825	3,569	4,278
District 4						
Chatham County	30,073	23,306	6,419	87	49	212
Orange County	76,104	62,383	11,330	241	1,837	313
Wake County	325,565	253,422	63,937	919	5,901	1,386
Total District 4	431,742	339,111	81,686	1,247	7,787	1,911
District 5						
Alexander County	20,771	19,462	1,179	34	25	71
Alleghany County	7,535	7,337	140	8	2	48
Ashe County	17,406	17,205	113	15	23	50
Davie County	21,333	19,407	1,821	49	31	25
Forsyth County	205,470	156,596	46,855	409	1,214	396
Surry County	47,583	45,241	1,976	50	65	251
Watauga County	30,630	29,722	687	51	132	38
Wilkes County	45,423	43,143	2,029	55	68	128
Yadkin County	23,648	22,461	969	21	22	175
Total District 5	419,799	360,574	55,769	692	1,582	1,182
District 6						
Guilford County	269,703	199,205	66,194	1,205	2,551	549
Montgomery County	17,325	12,917	4,035	77	79	217
Moore County	45,677	37,891	7,343	204	93	146
Randolph County	80,829	75,449	4,563	325	257	235
Total District 6	413,534	325,462	82,135	1,811	2,980	1,147
District 7						
Anson County	17,130	9,622	7,434	47	20	7
Columbus County	35,986	25,030	9,924	936	42	54
Cumberland County	197,792	127,233	58,773	3,082	4,231	4,473
Hoke County	15,878	7,358	6,494	1,909	60	57
Richmond County	32,745	23,615	8,582	337	108	103
Robeson County	72,903	29,518	16,870	26,162	169	184
Scotland County	23,823	14,353	7,792	1,591	61	26
Total District 7	396,257	236,729	115,869	34,064	4,691	4,904

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County Population by District

Date: 7/23/96

Plan: 1996 WHOLE COUNTY CONG PLAN 3 Voting Age Populations

Time: 6:59 p.m.

Page: 3

Plan type: Congressional w/ 5/96 homeseats

Census Unit	Total Vot. Age	Vot. Age White	Vot. Age Black	Vot. Age Am. Ind.	Vot. Age Asian/PI	Vot. Age Other
District 8						
Cabarrus County	75,038	65,610	8,863	213	267	85
Davidson County	96,357	87,041	8,611	287	292	126
Iredell County	70,496	59,915	10,006	146	234	195
Rowan County	84,409	71,303	12,431	188	314	173
Stanly County	39,064	34,784	3,976	93	147	64
Union County	61,201	52,041	8,628	212	166	154
Total District 8	426,565	370,694	52,515	1,139	1,420	797
District 9						
Lincoln County	37,809	34,795	2,697	77	108	134
Mecklenburg County	387,980	286,959	92,487	1,408	5,784	1,343
Total District 9	425,789	321,754	95,184	1,485	5,892	1,477
District 10						
Avery County	11,529	11,300	137	16	17	59
Burke County	57,937	53,688	3,693	95	382	79
Dwight County	54,022	51,087	2,695	80	82	78
Catawba County	90,127	82,057	7,177	173	521	199
Cleveland County	63,939	51,479	12,041	91	256	72
Gaston County	130,910	114,780	15,082	290	604	154
Mitchell County	11,324	11,262	20	17	13	12
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Durham County	140,425	88,355	48,788	316	2,498	468
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Total District 12	413,961	297,751	110,868	1,004	3,133	1,206

May 13, 1998

Three Minute Presentation to REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE

Co-Chairs Sen. Cooper and Rep. Ed McMahan

Background material from Diane Henderson, Southern Shores, NC

Diane's congressional district maps drawn since 1991-1997 along with rationale for redistricting plan.

Chairman Senator Cooper and Rep. McMahan and members of the Redistricting Committee.



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF NC

Marian Dodd
President

LWVNC
3900 Barrett Dr., S-311
Raleigh, NC 27609-6614
Phone/Fax 919/783-5995
800-851-VOTE

215 Pinecroft Drive
Raleigh, NC 27609
919/787-5180

I APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY IN PRESENTING A PLAN SUBMITTED BY THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF NORTH CAROLINA. DIANE HENDERSON OF SOUTHERN SHORES, NC COMPLETED AN IN-DEPTH STUDY ON ESTABLISHING REDISTRICTING LINES FOR NC. SHE HAS SUBMITTED A MAP ALONG WITH THE RATIONALE IN 1991, '92, AND '97. THESE MAPS ARE IN YOUR HANDOUTS.

IN REGARD TO THE PAST HISTORY FOR REDISTRICTING PLAN, IT INDICATES THE NEED TO REEXAMINE A NEW APPROACH IN DESIGNING DISTRICTS.

THROUGH LEAGUE RESEARCH IN 1993 ON HOW REDISTRICTING SHOULD BE DONE--AROUND ONE-DOZEN OTHER STATES WERE CONTACTED

WHERE INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS WERE CREATED FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEVELOPING REDISTRICTING PLANS AFTER THE 10 YEAR CENSUS WAS TAKEN.

THE LEAGUE REACHED A CONSENSUS IN '94 THAT REDISTRICTING AND REAPPORTIONING SHOULD REST WITH AN INDEPENDENT COMMISSION FOR ADOPTION OR REJECTION, WITHOUT AMENDMENT, BY THE LEGISLATORS.

DIANE SUGGESTS THAT THE 1996-97 PLAN DID HAVE A MAJORITY MINORITY DISTRICT (BARELY) BUT IS VERY HARD TO CREATE COMPACT DISTRICTS WITH DISPERSION OF THE MINORITY POPULATION THROUGHOUT THE STATE. AND ALSO, THAT IT WILL BE EVEN HARDER AFTER THE CENSUS IN THE YEAR 2000 IS TAKEN BECAUSE THERE HAS BEEN A LARGE AMOUNT OF IN-MIGRATION FROM OTHER COUNTRIES AND STATES, FURTHER DILUTING THE RESIDENTIAL BLACK MINORITY POPULATION.

DIANE STATES THAT THE '91 PLANS IS LESS CONVOLUTED THAN LATER ONES WHICH CONSIDERED RACIAL MINORITY VOTERS MORE, AND EARLIER MAPS ARE BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS BECAUSE THEY DIVIDE FEWER COUNTIES.

NC DID NOT CHOOSE TO COLLECT MOST OF ITS CENSUS DATA BY PRECINCT IN 1990, CONSEQUENTLY ONE HASN'T A CLUE, USING CENSUS DATA, OF WHAT MAKES A LOGICAL WAY TO DIVIDE A COUNTY OR A CITY.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS: ENSURE ADEQUATE REPRESENTATION FOR SPECIAL INTEREST--COASTAL INTEREST-MARINE FISHERS, TOURISM, BEACH PROTECTION, STATE'S MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS, MULTIPLE DISTRICTS REPRESENTING MOUNTAINOUS PART OF THE STATE AND SEVERAL FAIRLY COMPACT MORE-OR-LESS URBAN DISTRICTS.

IN DESIGNING THE MAPS, NO PARTISAN POLITICAL INFORMATION--VOTING REGISTRATION, INCUMBENT CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION WAS USED. SINCE THERE IS NOT A REQUIREMENT IN THE FEDERAL OR STATE CONSTITUTION FOR RESIDENCY IN THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT ONE REPRESENTS, THERE IS NOTHING IN THIS PLAN TO PRECLUDE THE PRESENT INCUMBERNT'S RUNNING IN A DIFFERERENT DISTRICT.

POSITION FOR REDISTRICTING:

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF NC BELIEVES:

1) CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, BOTH HOUSE AND SENATE OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE AND COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

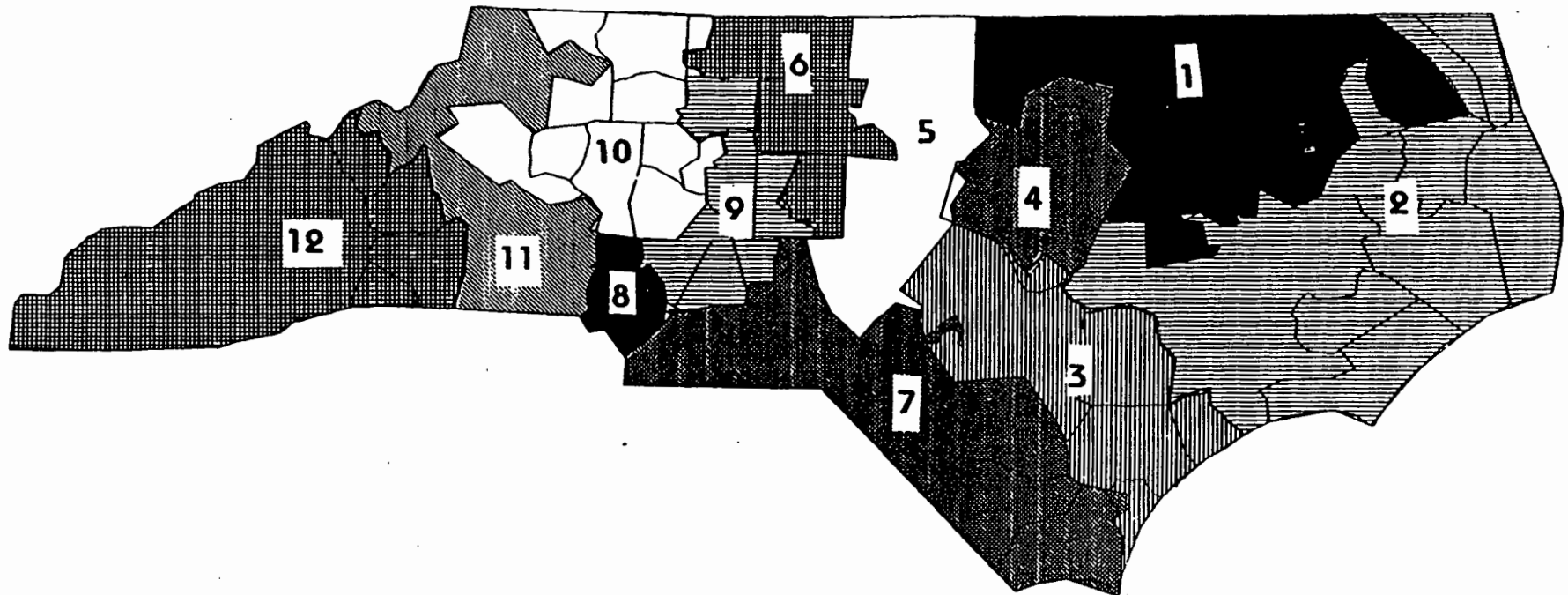
DISTRICT INCLUDING BOARDS OF EDUCATION SHOULD BE APPORTIONED PRIMARILY ON POPULATION.

2) DISTRICTS SHOULD BE SINGLE MEMBER, COMPACT, CONVENIENT, CONTIGUOUS AND REFLECT A COMMUNITY OF INTEREST. SPECIFIC STANDARDS FOR FAIR REPRESENTATION AS REQUIRED BY THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT SHOULD BE ASSURED.

3)THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR REDISTRCTING AND REAPPORTIONING SHOULD REST WITH AN INDEPENDENT AGENCY COMMISSIONED BY THE LEGISLATURE ONCE EVERY 10 YEARS. THE INDEPENDENT AGENCY SHOULD NOT BE A COURT. THE AGENCY SHOULD REFLECT GEOGRAPHIC RACIAL AND GENDER MAKE UP OF THE STATE'S POPULATION, BUT NO ELECTED OFFICIAL SHOULD BE A MEMBER.

4) A PROCESS SHOULD BE PROVIDED TO EFFECT AUTOMATIC, COM-PULSORY, PERIODIC REDISTRICTING AND RESPPORTIONING. MEASURE TO ENACT THIS PROCESS SHOULD INCLUDE AUTHORITY, ENFORCEMENT POWERS, TIME SCHEDULE AND FUNDING.

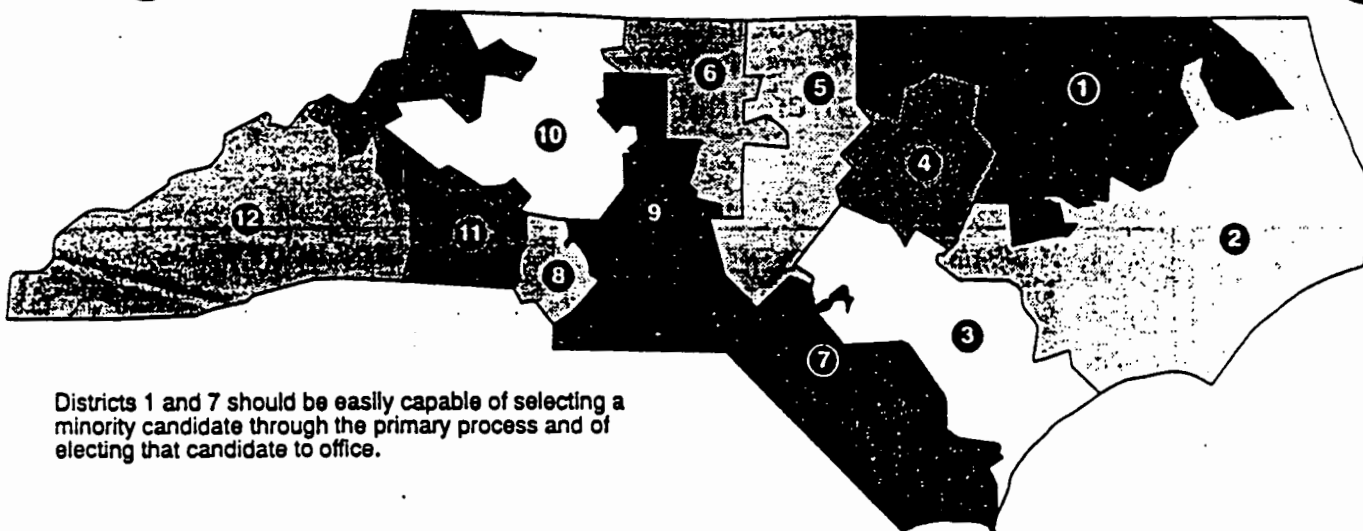
THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME. AND HOPE THAT YOU WILL CONSIDER DIANE' HENDERSON'S MAP FOR CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING.



PROPOSED CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
LWVNC PLAN October 1991, January 1992
with alternative districts 3 and 7

News and Observer
Op. ed page 1/23/92

Congressional districts proposed by the League of Women Voters



Districts 1 and 7 should be easily capable of selecting a minority candidate through the primary process and of electing that candidate to office.

Let sound principles shape new districts

This article is a position paper adopted last weekend by the 14-member state board of the League of Women Voters of North Carolina. The League's president is Claudia Kadis of Goldsboro.

The League of Women Voters of North Carolina has been monitoring the state's redistricting process since the initial public hearings last year, and has offered an alternative congressional district plan.

The League believes that apportionment and redistricting for representation should be based on population data and good government principles, and done in an orderly, equitable, non-partisan manner. We were disappointed with the congressional plan adopted in July by the legislature because that plan did not appear to be based on the good-government principles which we consider important.

We believe that the state has shown progress since allowing 40% to be considered a winning vote in multi-candidate primaries. A number of minority legislators have been able to win elections. We do not believe the Department of Justice necessari-

ly requires over 50% minority populations in these districts; nothing in the Department's December 18 letter to the legislature mandates a quota of over 50%.

Any district with over 50% minority population will have to have a peculiar shape that makes no sense in terms of community. Our state has a 22% minority population. We believe that the legislature should resist external demands to create districts that so badly distort normal governmental relations.

In October, the League sent the Department of Justice a plan that provided a fairly compact district in northeastern North Carolina in which a minority candidate would have a good chance of getting about 45% of the vote in a party primary, thus becoming the party's candidate. We subsequently offered the redistricting committee and several interested legislators our proposed plan.

In response to the Department of Justice letter explaining its rejection of the North Carolina legislature's plan, we provided the redistricting committee and others with a modification of our proposed districts 3 and 7. The

modification would divide, one more county than our original plan, and would have a district 7 with a 43.68% minority (i.e., non-white) population: a second district that should be easily capable of selecting a minority candidate through the primary process, and of electing that candidate to office.

We also looked at the possibility of creating a greater than 40% minority district in the Piedmont, but rejected such a district on the grounds that the convoluted district that would result would interfere with, not promote, effective local government.

The logistics and cost of campaigning in the two minority districts now being considered by the General Assembly will be very difficult. The recently proposed "I-85" district appears to include at least seven different media markets. A campaign that had to invest in advertising for so many radio and TV stations would be extremely expensive.

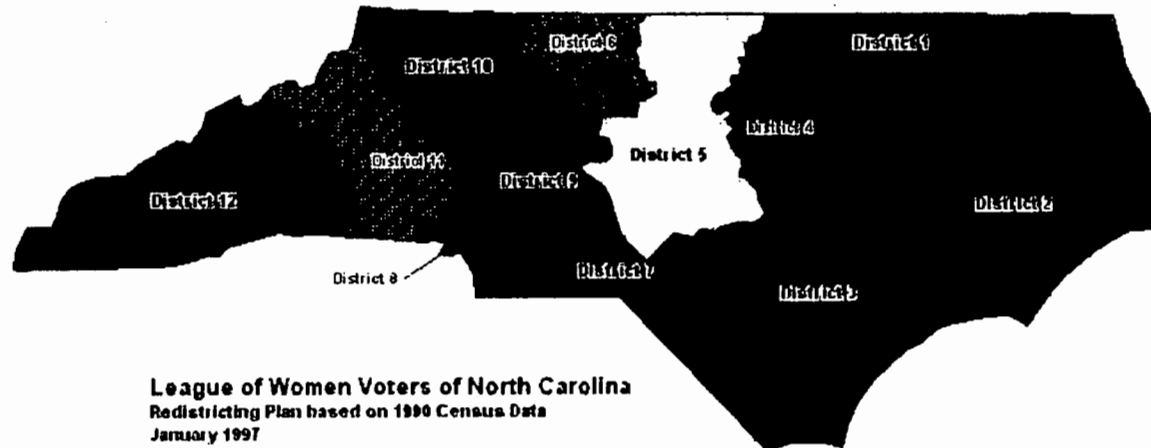
The legislature's northeastern district (an early version of which the Wall Street Journal last September called "computer-generated pornography") consists

mainly of rural areas with little common but minority population and poverty.

In previous testimony at public hearings, we had urged that plans be based on the following criteria: An open process; respect for existing governmental relationships (e.g. counties and cities); respect for communities of interest (e.g., television markets, newspaper delivery areas, highway and rail networks, chambers of commerce); compact, contiguous territories; and encouragement of dialogue and competition.

While redistricting can never be apolitical, it can balance the needs of good government relationships and voter education and participation against the natural desires of legislators to be re-elected or to seek advantage for a specific political party.

The League of Women Voters has offered a fair and balanced plan with two minority districts. The plan divides only 19 counties, very few cities, and encourages a sense of community, not divisiveness. The League asks that its plan be carefully and thoughtfully considered by North Carolina legislators and the citizens they represent.



League of Women Voters of North Carolina
Redistricting Plan based on 1990 Census Data
January 1997

LWVNC-1997

January 1997

RATIONALE FOR REDISTRICTING PLAN

The League of Women Voters of North Carolina 1997 Redistricting Plan is based on the plan submitted by the League to the General Assembly and the Department of Justice in 1991 and 1992, but with modifications to provide a "majority-minority" district of over 50% black population. In 1992 we had argued that since a person could win a primary election with 40% of the vote, a minority candidate would have an excellent chance of election in a district having a black population greater than 40%, and had proposed two such districts.

The African American population of North Carolina is not concentrated in any particular district, and it is very difficult to create a majority minority district that also follows good demographic principles like maintaining minor civil divisions (counties, cities and towns) and respecting geographic realities, as well as being compact and contiguous.

In developing this plan, we have tried not to divide counties unless necessary to balance populations. Most divided counties are split between two districts, but in three cases it was necessary to divide counties into three districts in order to have a relatively compact district with enough minority voters to achieve slightly more than 50%. District 3, in addition, has a 42% African American population, although not a majority minority district.

32.127%
correction
31.2142

Other considerations were to ensure adequate representation for various special interests, e.g., coastal interests — marine fisheries, tourism, beach protection — and the state's military establishments, making sure that Ft. Bragg, Seymour Johnson AFB, Camp Lejeune, and the Army Corps of Engineers sites were not all included in a single district. Similarly, there are multiple districts representing mountainous parts of the state, and several fairly compact more-or-less urban districts. No partisan political information — voting registration, incumbent Congressional representation — was used. Since there is no requirement in the federal or state Constitution for residency in the Congressional district one represents, there is nothing in this plan to preclude the present incumbents' running in a different district.

The plan submitted in 1992 was prepared using an intermediate level of data aggregation which the General Assembly's data processing personnel were not able to relate to their data bases. This time, we have used the Census Block-level data (SUMLEV=750, in a database of about 28 MB containing over 150,000 records). For the divided counties, we are providing DBF format data files compressed onto two floppy disks rather than printing the detailed lists, which would run to hundreds of pages. Mapinfo Professional 4.1 Desktop Mapping software has been used for the work. (In 1992 we used version 2.0 of Mapinfo). See the paper accompanying the disks for a list of the data elements included.

All data used by LWVNC come from the *Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 Data on CD-ROM (North Carolina)* [machine readable data files] / prepared by the Bureau of the Census. — Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], 1991. There is generally no information on voting precincts in the North Carolina data, so it is difficult to try to avoid dividing these.

If there are questions about these materials, please contact Diane Henderson, Redistricting consultant to the LWVNC Board. Phone 919-261-2689; fax 919-261-7437; e-mail, nhendrsn@interpath.com.

Andrew Koepfel
P.O. Box 4443
Wilmington, NC 28406

910-790-9444

MAY 8, 1998

SHARON CRAN
OFFICE OF REP. W.E. McMAHAN

PLEASE EXCUSE THIS HAND WRITTEN NOTE, BUT IT IS THE QUICKEST WAY FOR ME TO ADVISE YOU OF THE MATTERS I WISH TO DISCUSS AT THE PUBLIC HEARING NEXT WEDNESDAY.

1. THE NECESSITY TO MAKE MORE THAN "COSMETIC" CHANGES TO THE 12TH DISTRICT. IF ONLY THIS IS DONE THE COURTS ARE LIKELY TO FIND THE CHANGES UNACCEPTABLE
2. THE NECESSITY TO RESPECT COUNTY LINES AND GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF THE STATE AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE. THE 10TH & 11TH DISTRICTS ARE GOOD EXAMPLES OF THIS.
3. THE NEED FOR A SOUTHEAST COASTAL DISTRICT STRETCHING FROM BRUNSWICK TO CARTERET COUNTY.

PLEASE CALL TO ADVISE IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS PRIOR TO THE HEARING.

VERY TRULY YOURS,

Andy Koepfel

STATEMENT OF ROBINSON O. EVERETT

ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFFS IN CROMARTIE V. HUNT

AT JOINT HEARING OF REDISTRICTING COMMITTEES MAY 13, 1998

Having been involved in many of the events which led to the hearing today, I decided that I should be present and provide a statement. Martin B. McGee, who also played a major role in the legal proceedings is here and will make a statement as well. Hopefully those statements will help the two committees and the General Assembly to enact a redistricting plan that will finally eliminate the racial gerrymandering sins of the past.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN THE PAST?

At the outset it is important to review some history, which apparently has been forgotten by many. As some of you will recall, in late January, 1992, the General Assembly - acting under pressure from the Department of Justice - adopted a racially gerrymandered plan containing two "bizarre" majority- black congressional districts and some almost equally "bizarre" predominantly white districts. Thereafter the Republican party commenced a suit which challenged the plan on the ground that it was a political gerrymander; but a three-judge district court dismissed the case shortly thereafter. At that time the State's position was that the plan could not be challenged as a political gerrymander because it was really a racial gerrymander authorized by the Voting Rights Act.

On March 12, 1992, five registered voters from Durham County - of whom I was one and for whom I was the attorney - filed a lawsuit against the Attorney General of the United States, the Assistant Attorney General for the Civil Rights Division, and the Governor of North Carolina

and various other state defendants. Because Ruth Shaw was the first of the plaintiffs named in the title of the case, it is often referred to as the Shaw case. In that case we challenged the congressional redistricting plan as a racial gerrymander which violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and other constitutional provisions. Our action was dismissed in April, 1992, as to both the federal and state defendants; but upon direct appeal to the United States Supreme Court, the judgment was reversed with respect to the state defendants. In a strong opinion for the majority on the Supreme Court, Justice O'Connor held that the case should go back for trial and if we proved that the plan was a racial gerrymander, then the State had to show a strong justification for the plan.

Up to that point the State had acknowledged that the plan was a racial gerrymander but claimed that it was required by the Voting Rights Act. However, when the case came back for trial, the State sought to establish by high-powered experts that the plan was not predominantly motivated by race. None of the three judges accepted this claim but after trial in March, 1994, two of the three judges agreed with the State's contention that the State had justified the plan and that it was "narrowly tailored" to achieve a "compelling governmental interest" of compliance with Sections 2 and 5 of the Voting Rights Act.

Another appeal and another reversal of the lower court! On June 13, 1996, the Supreme Court rejected the attempted justification of the racial gerrymander and sent the case back to the district court. Although our lawsuit had challenged both the First and Twelfth Districts, the court ruled that because none of us lived in the First District, we had no "standing" to challenge that district. It deserves emphasis that although the Supreme Court ruled that the Twelfth District was unconstitutional, it did not rule that the First District was constitutional - only that it would not decide one way or the other as to the constitutionality of that district.

When the Supreme Court rendered its opinion, the General Assembly was in session and a Petition for Prompt Redistricting was submitted to the General Assembly. The Petition was ignored. The Governor was requested to call a special session to draw a constitutional redistricting plan; but that request was also ignored. When the General Assembly reconvened for a special session in July, 1996, further requests were made for action that would provide new districts for the 1996 election. The House made some efforts to prepare a new plan and the Senate contented itself with saying that it was not feasible to prepare a new plan before the November election. By a 2-1 vote, with Judge Voorhees dissenting, the district court decided to allow the General Assembly until April 1, 1997, to prepare a new plan. The plaintiffs in that case sought an order from the Supreme Court to compel the three judges to take action; but the Supreme Court denied relief.

When the General Assembly reconvened in February, 1997, a joint hearing was conducted by the two redistricting committees. Martin McGee and I appeared at those hearings and urged that the General Assembly make major changes in the unconstitutional redistricting plan rather than attempt some minor facelifting. We also urged that a new redistricting commission be created to accomplish the redistricting as Representative John Weatherly had proposed in a resolution. Instead of making the districts with changes that we recommended, the General Assembly decided to preserve the core of the existing districts; and the Senate and the House worked out a deal which contemplated reelection of all the incumbents. On April 1, 1997, the General Assembly submitted its newly enacted redistricting plan to the three-judge District Court in which the Shaw case was pending

Meanwhile, on July 3, 1996, - three weeks after the Supreme Court had rendered its opinion- three registered voters in Tarboro had instituted a lawsuit to have the First

Congressional District declared unconstitutional. Since they were registered voters in that district, they had the "standing" which the plaintiffs in the earlier action did not have. However, instead of proceeding to trial in that action, the parties decided - with the approval of Judge Howard to whom the case had been assigned - that they would agree to a "stay order" until it was determined what changes the General Assembly would be making in the First Congressional District. This case, however, was never dismissed and was ready to be activated if this became necessary - as later occurred.

On April 1, 1997, the General Assembly submitted a new redistricting plan to the three-judge district court in which the Shaw case was pending. After the Department of Justice had precleared this plan, the district court ordered the plaintiffs to advise the court by June 19, 1997, "whether they intend to claim that the plan should not be approved by the court because it does not cure the constitutional defects in the former plan and to identify the basis for that claim." We responded that we believed that the new plan was unconstitutional but we pointed out that we had no "standing" to challenge the new plan. The reason for this lack of standing was that Durham County had been taken out of the Twelfth District and as registered voters in Durham County we no longer were in the Twelfth District.

Subsequently on September 12, 1997, the district court before which the Shaw case was pending filed an Opinion which,

close[d] by noting the limited basis of the approval of the plan that we are empowered to give in the context of this litigation. It is limited by the dimensions of this civil action as that is defined by the parties and the claims properly before us. Here, that means that we only approve the plan as an adequate remedy for the specific violation of the individual equal protection rights of those plaintiffs who successfully challenged the legislature's creation of former District 12. Our approval thus does not - cannot - run beyond the plan's remedial adequacy with respect to those parties and the equal protection

violation found as to former District 12.

The important thing to note about this paragraph is that the court was making clear that it was not ruling as to anything but the action pending before it and that other people who had the “standing” which the plaintiffs there did not have would be perfectly free to undertake challenges on the new plan. This language of the court should make clear how misguided are claims by Attorney General Easley and others that it was inconsistent for a different district court to hold the new plan unconstitutional in an action brought by registered voters in the redrawn First or Twelfth Districts.

On October 10, 1997, the Tarboro registered voters who a year earlier had sued to attack the First Congressional District moved for an end of the stay which had been entered in that case by consent. At that same time, they lodged with the court an Amended Complaint, which was filed on behalf of registered voters from the “new” First Congressional District and the “new” Twelfth District. The State asked for additional time to respond to this Amended Complaint; and on November 25, 1997, filed its answer to the Amended Complaint. That Amended Complaint requested a preliminary injunction against the use of the new plan; and so before the end of 1997, the General Assembly had been provided ample notice that its “new” plan was under attack because it was still a racial gerrymander and also was “the fruit of the poisonous tree” .

Ultimately, the case was assigned to a three-judge panel, which included Judge Voorhees, who had sat on the Shaw case and was fully aware of the tactics used by the State to defend the earlier gerrymander. As has already been pointed out, there was nothing in the opinion rendered on September 12, 1997, which was in any way inconsistent with a different court determining later that the 1997 plan was unconstitutional.

Of course, that is exactly what happened! After a hearing on March 31, 1998, the district

court entered an order that the new plan was unconstitutional and enjoined the use of that plan.

The State sought emergency relief from the Supreme Court, which by a six to three vote denied such relief. Subsequently the State asked the three-judge court to allow the 1998 primaries to be conducted in five congressional districts and that application was immediately turned down. The district court now in its opinion has made perfectly clear that it will not tolerate the racial gerrymandering which obviously undergirded the drawing of the "new" Twelfth District. That opinion also strongly indicates that the "new" First District is on very shaky ground.

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

Since 1992, North Carolina voters have been subjected to a racial gerrymander at the congressional level - and probably at several other levels as well. Meanwhile in Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, Virginia, and even New York similar gerrymanders have been successfully challenged on the basis of the rulings by the Supreme Court in the North Carolina Shaw litigation. I can assure these committees that we will continue the efforts to eliminate the racially gerrymandered North Carolina plan until success has been achieved. This task seems especially important because the plan in effect at the beginning of the next millennium will probably have great influence on the drawing of the plan that is used in the congressional elections in the year 2002 and thereafter.

Drawing a constitutionally permissible plan is actually easier than creating a racial gerrymander. This is illustrated by a plan that was drawn in a few hours by Jim Morrill, a reporter for the Charlotte Observer. That plan, of which we attach a copy to this statement, follows traditional redistricting principles of compactness, contiguousness, and respect for political boundaries. It recognizes real communities of interest but disregards purported

"communities of interest" based on racial stereotypes. It embodies certain premises that we believe should be part of any new plan in order to assure its constitutionality:

1. First and foremost, Mecklenburg County must be unified and not divided into separate districts. Mecklenburg has 93 percent of the population needed for a congressional district. There is no history of Voting Rights violations to justify dividing Mecklenburg County. As evidence, Harvey Gantt won 55 percent of the Mecklenburg vote against Jesse Helms in 1996. State law allows representatives to live outside the district they represent. Representative Sue Myrick, who lives a few doors from Representative Mel Watt in the 12th district, could run in a unified Mecklenburg district or in the adjoining district that includes Gaston and Cleveland counties, parts of which she already represents.
2. The northeastern district could be modified slightly by combining 17 counties so that no county need be divided. Although protecting incumbents of any race should not be a consideration, the percentage of blacks (44%) and minorities (45%) makes it quite likely that Representative Eva Clayton would be re-nominated and re-elected in this district. Harvey Gantt won 51 percent of the vote against Jesse Helms in 1996. Durham County should not be included in this district, as it is not a good fit with rural northeastern North Carolina.
3. One possibility for the southeastern district is shown on the accompanying map. Another acceptable possibility might be to draw a southeastern district encompassing the seven counties of Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Hoke, Robeson, and Scotland. This group of counties has a minority population of 44 percent and voted 53.7 percent for Harvey Gantt against Jesse Helms in 1996. This grouping would preclude any claim that

the 1997 plan violated the Voting Rights Act because in that plan the minority populations of south central and southeastern North Carolina were "diluted" by drawing two districts with 32 percent minority populations.

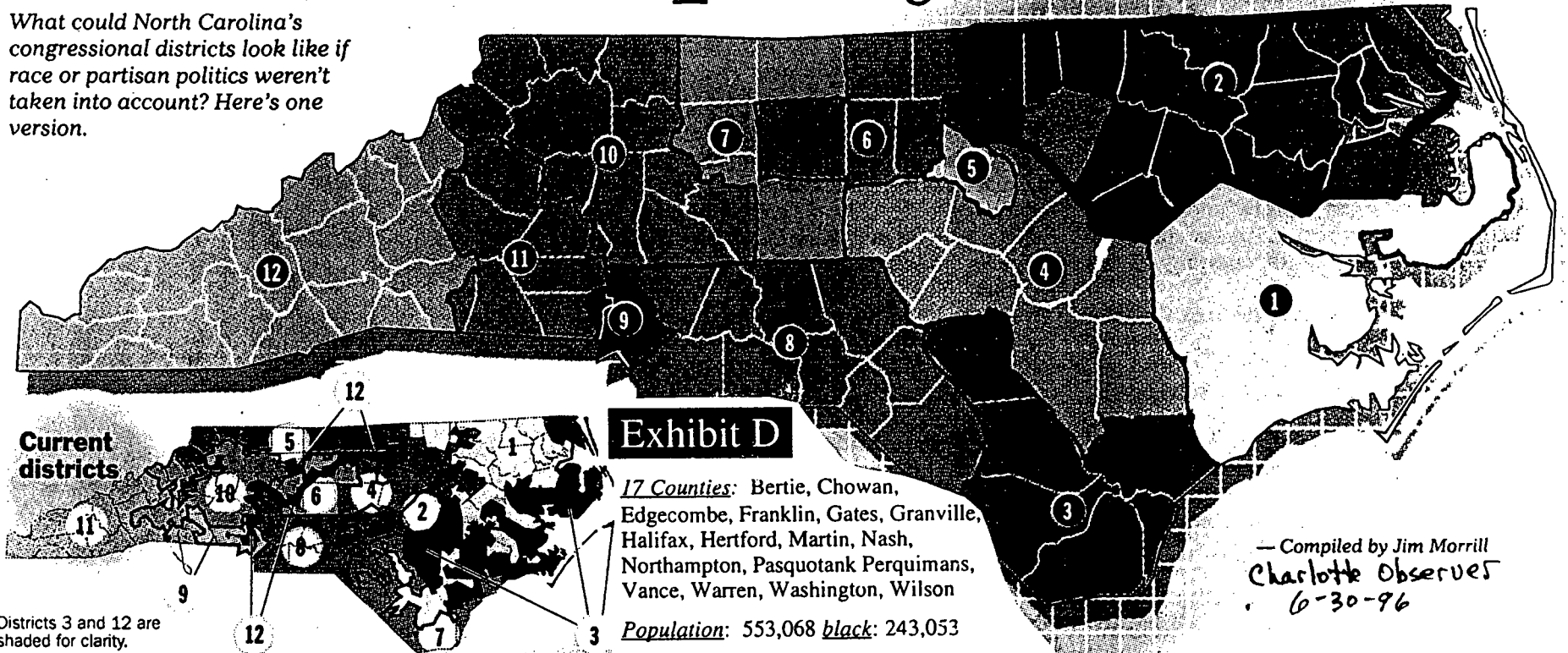
4. An argument can be made for having Forsyth and Guilford counties together or in separate districts. They do after all compose the Triad metropolitan area. However, the aggregate populations of these two counties exceeds that which would be permissible under the one-person, one-vote requirement. Under these circumstances, I will content myself with simply reiterating that under no circumstances should Forsyth and Guilford or any part of either county be connected with any part of Mecklenburg county.
5. With respect to the Triangle area, I would favor grouping Durham and Orange counties in one district and Wake County in another district. However, I certainly would not object to a Triangle district. The important thing is that boundaries not be drawn along racial lines.

CONCLUSION

The time is short and the task significant. If that task is to be performed successfully, the General Assembly must put completely aside the 1992 and 1997 plans and make a new beginning. The indispensable requirement is a new attitude.

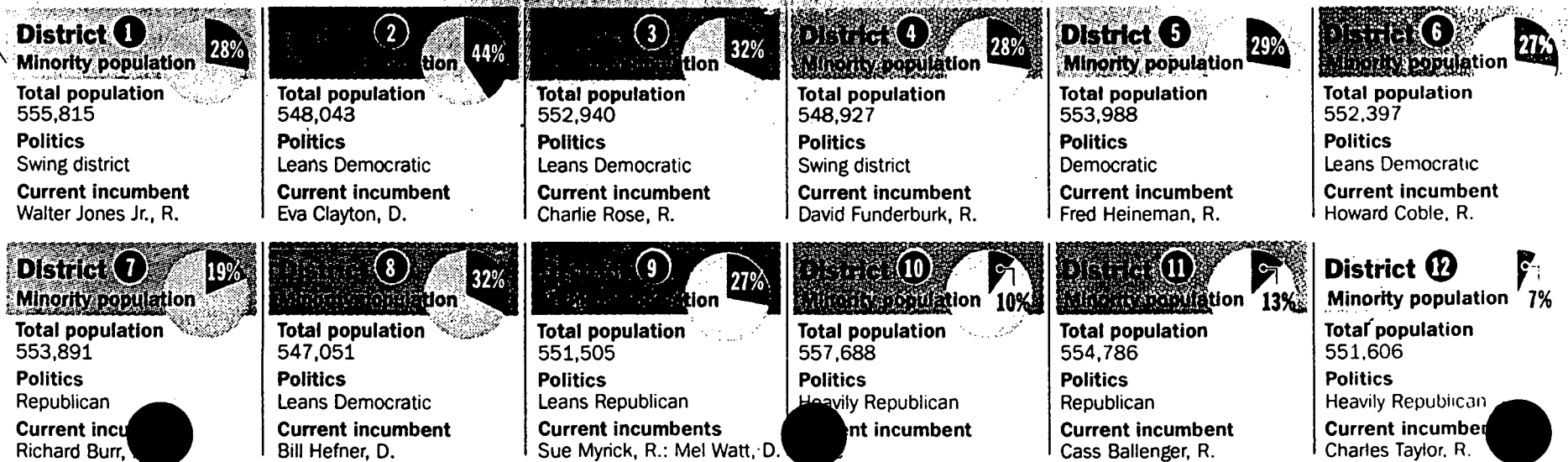
Color-blind, party-blind

What could North Carolina's congressional districts look like if race or partisan politics weren't taken into account? Here's one version.



Districts 3 and 12 are shaded for clarity.

Theoretical district statistics



Technical assistance by Dan Frey, information system analyst, N.C. General Assembly

My name is Lee Mortimer. I live in Durham. I come before you having given considerable study to your last redistricting plan and submitting an analysis on behalf of the plaintiffs in the Cromartie lawsuit.

My request today is that you fold up this entire effort, and turn it over to an independent redistricting commission. Let them redraw the districts and then submit a plan to the Legislature for an up-or-down vote without amendment, as is done for military base-closings.

As elected officials, you have no business drawing districts for yourselves or anyone else. It's a clear conflict of interest. The sole purpose of last year's redistricting plan was to give both parties' incumbents even safer seats than they already had. Rigging districts for party, race, incumbency, or whatever corrupts the democratic process just as much as trying to buy elections with campaign contributions.

True, there are only nine days left, but there's always time to use integrity. You have had some bad breaks in court in recent weeks. But these judges aren't unreasonable, and they might be receptive to you.

For example, they aren't making you redraw the legislative districts this year--as almost everyone predicted they would. And when you went to Judge Boyle with a reasonable request for staying his ruling on the campaign finance laws, he at least granted you a hearing.

You only get in trouble with these judges when you file specious motions that claim their ruling says that only “tweaking” is needed, when you know the ruling says no such thing. It’s when you engage in spin-doctoring, designed to manipulate public and legislative opinion, that the judges rebuke you and turn you down flat.

On the other hand, if you asked the judges for more time to restore integrity to the redistricting process, they might be receptive. You could assure them that you want no repeat of what happened last year--when the incumbents were invited to critique the districts, and reporters were kicked out of the meeting, so the incumbents could tell you which voters they wanted and didn’t want.

If a commission isn’t feasible, then letting the judges redraw the districts would be far preferable to your doing it. When judges redrew the Georgia districts, none of the incumbents lost in 1996. In fact, the African-American incumbents were re-elected by sizable margins, even after their districts were redrawn with large white majorities.

While I don’t want you to redraw the districts, I call your attention to the plan drawn by the Charlotte Observer in 1996. The plaintiffs believe this plan--with a few modifications--offers a sound basis for redistricting.

The cornerstone of this plan--and the principal test for curing the 12th District's unconstitutionality--is restoring Mecklenburg County as a single, unified district.

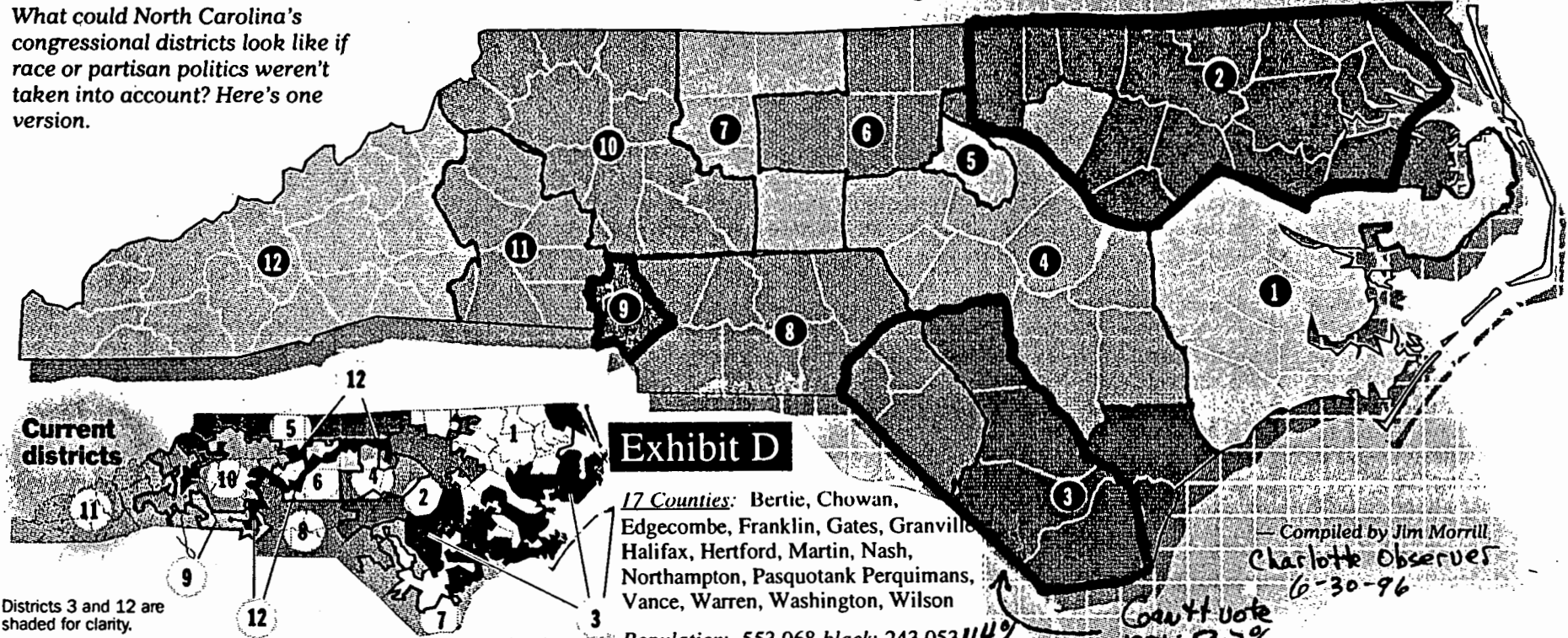
Mecklenburg is the state's largest county. It has 93 percent of the population needed for a congressional district. Harvey Gantt won 55 percent of the Mecklenburg vote against Jesse Helms in 1996. There is no history of voting-rights violations that justifies dividing Mecklenburg County into separate districts.

And it wouldn't necessarily pit Mel Watt against Sue Myrick. Watt could run in the Mecklenburg district, and Myrick could run in the adjoining district, parts of which she already represents. State law does not require representatives to live in the districts they represent.

Lee Mortimer
4116 Livingstone Place
Durham, NC 27707
(919) 992-0048 or 489-7028
May 13, 1998

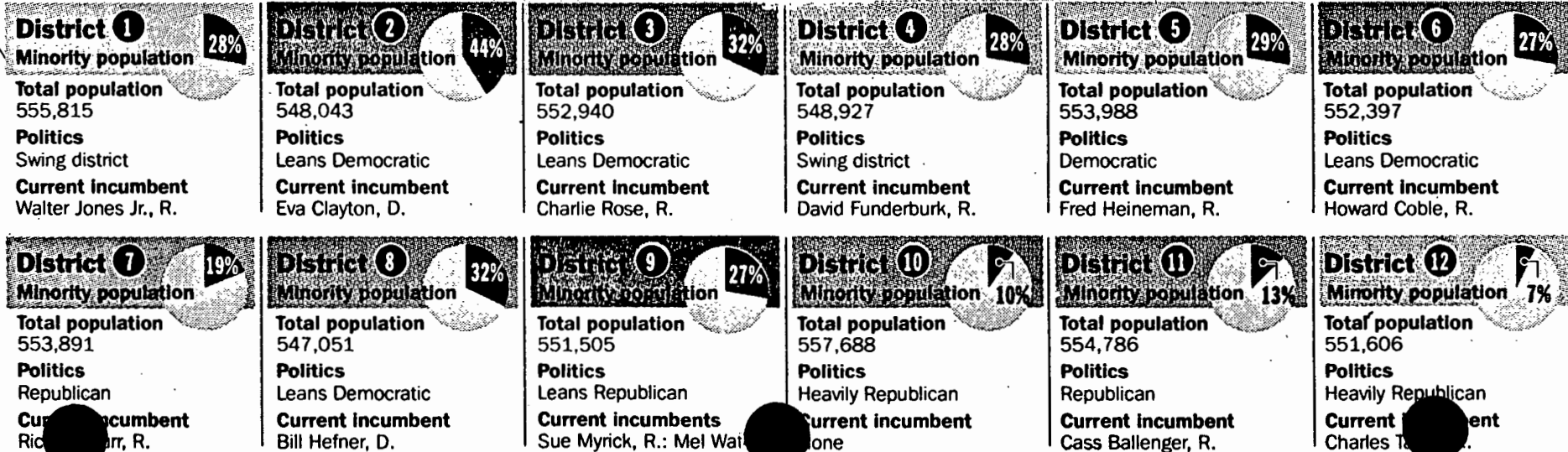
Color-blind, party-blind Exhibit D

What could North Carolina's congressional districts look like if race or partisan politics weren't taken into account? Here's one version.



Districts 3 and 12 are shaded for clarity.

Theoretical district statistics



Technical assistance by Dan Frey, information system analyst, N.C. General Assembly

CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE
PUBLIC HEARING
MAY 13, 1998

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