Protecting the Right to Vote
Alabama vs. North Carolina

**Alabama**
- Drew the same number of majority-black districts
- Kept each district at the same percentage black VAP

**North Carolina**
- Increased the number of majority-black districts
  - Senate: From 0 to 9
  - House: From 8 to 24
- Drew all districts at 50% or greater black VAP
Predominance of Race

Racially Gerrymandered Senate Districts 14 and 20
Senate District 14

- Candidate of choice of black voters won in 2010 with 65.92% of the vote
  - Uncontested in 2012
  - Candidate of choice of black voters also won in 2004, 2006, and 2008

- Black VAP: 51.28%
- Split VTDs: 29
- Split Counties: 0
- Country Traverses: 0
- Not Most Compact: 8 of 8 measures

- Black VAP: 44.93%
- Split VTDs: 11
- Split Counties: 0
- Country Traverses: 0
# Senate District 14 – Election History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>BVAP of District</th>
<th>% of Vote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Vernon Malone</td>
<td>40.44% (2000)</td>
<td>65.93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Vernon Malone</td>
<td>40.44% (2000)</td>
<td>69.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Dan Blue</td>
<td>42.62% (2010)</td>
<td>65.92%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: PI Mot. Ex. P (Churchill Ex. 82, at 13, 21)
Wake County School Board
Proposed Lettered Districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Deviation</th>
<th>% Deviation</th>
<th>% Black VAP</th>
<th>% White VAP</th>
<th>% Democrat</th>
<th>% Republican</th>
<th>% Unaffiliated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>472,585</td>
<td>22,088</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>27.57%</td>
<td>56.35%</td>
<td>48.15%</td>
<td>24.12%</td>
<td>27.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>428,618</td>
<td>22,089</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>12.56%</td>
<td>75.48%</td>
<td>35.05%</td>
<td>16.97%</td>
<td>27.77%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Contact Information

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Redistricting Overview

May 25, 2016
What's The Problem?

- Under-representation, marginalization of minority communities
- Polarization, ideological dysfunction
- Non-competitive districts, Incumbent Protection
- Policy Agendas Stymied
- Partisan Minority Rule
- Barriers to civic engagement & power building
Desired Policy Outcomes

- **Stronger Voting Rights** & Increased Minority Representation:
  - Litigation, statewide reform policies,
  - Local campaigns

- **Commission- versus Incumbent-Drawn Maps, Standards/Defined Criteria**
  - Independent commissions
  - Bi-partisan commissions
  - “Criteria” Bills
Desired Policy Outcomes

- Alternative Voting Methods
  - Ranked-choice
  - Top-two
  - Multi-member

- Community Empowerment and/or Power Building
  State / Community specific, consistent with state power building, important for policy agendas
Influencing 2021 Process

- Elections
- Reform
- Litigation
- Data, Mapping, Technology
- Redistricting
- Impacting 2021 Maps
"And if we want a better politics, it’s not enough to just change a Congressman or a Senator or even a President; we have to change the system to reflect our better selves."

- President Obama, January 12, 2016
Work on the Ground

- Building coalitions and consensus on policy, strategy and timeline.
- Education of chattering class, media, elected officials, and the public.
- Outreach to bring new voices to the table.
- Implementation of litigation strategy, legislative strategy, ballot initiative strategy, engagement strategies.
Illinois

- Independent Commission constitutional amendment, needs 60% on Nov 2016
- Legal challenges, but coalition confident in language and signatures
- Strong Campaign Team w/ bi-partisan credentials
- Opposition powerful and organized
- Divides our coalition not consensus the timing is right, some community of color organizations opposed.
South Dakota

Three measures on ballot November 2016

- Amendment T creates a 9-person appointed commission to draw state legislative maps. Requires new lines in 2017, 2021 & every 10 years after.

- Amendment V creates a non-partisan legislature modeled on Nebraska by removing party labels from the ballot designation, creates an open primary where the top two candidates proceed to general election, eliminates party caucuses and allows for members of either party to become committee chairs.

- Initiated Measure 22 imposes campaign contribution limits from PACs and individuals, establishes low donor public financing system, tightens disclosure requirements.
Maine

- Ranked Choice Voting Measure on Nov 2016 ballot.
- Comprehensive, covers gubernatorial, federal and state legislative races.
- League of Women Voters & FairVote leading the effort, building out a broader coalition.
- Focus on public education, build grassroots capacity
- Simple majority to win.