

Elements of the Right To Vote

- Equal Ability to Cast a Vote
- Every Vote Counted Equally
- Every Representative with Equal Powers
- Equal Ability to Hold Representatives Accountable

Vote Suppression Measures

North Carolina House Bill 598

OVERVIEW

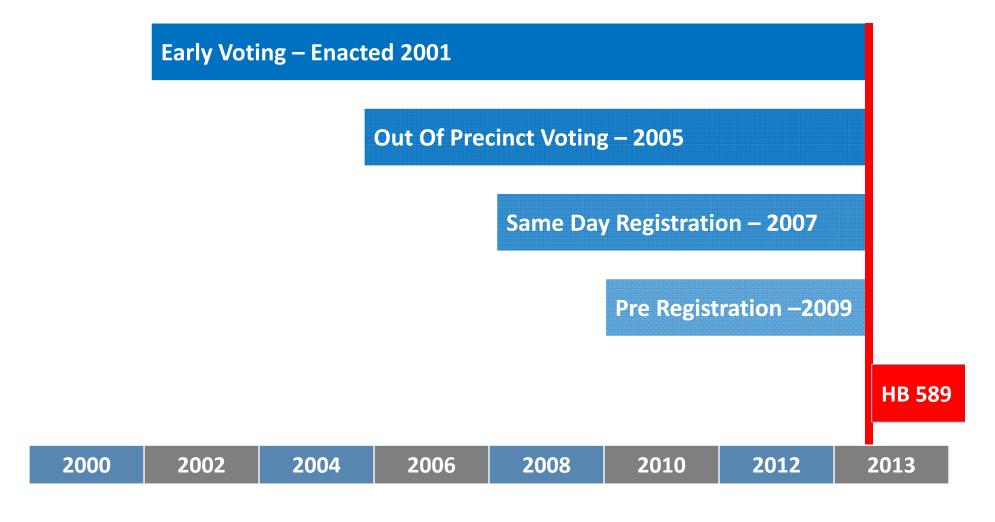
I. HB 589 Violates Section 2

II. HB 589 Was Enacted With Discriminatory Purpose

III. HB 589 Unduly Burdens North Carolina Voters

IV. Current Status

21st Century Expansion of Voting Opportunities

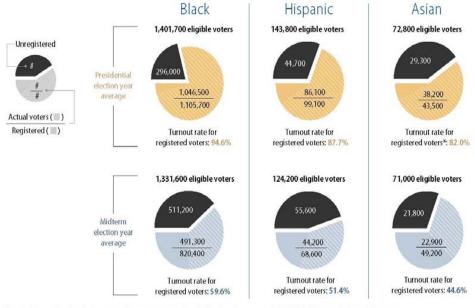


The Voting Reforms Worked

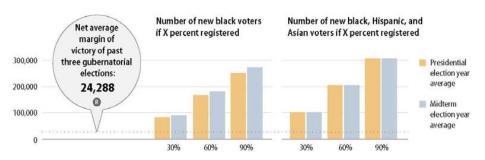
- 97,000 people used Same Day Registration in the 2012 election
 - 33% of same day registrants were African American (vs. 22% of all registrants)
- 3,300 people cast out-of-precinct ballots in 2012
 - 35% of out-of-precinct voters were African American (vs. 23% of other voters)
- 2.5 million people voted in Early Voting in 2012
 - 29% of early voters were African Americans (vs. 16% of other voters)
- 82,000 citizens had registered via preregistration as of March 2013
 - 26% of pre-registered voters were African Americans (vs. 22% of other voters)

North Carolina

Voter profiles



^{*} For populations with small sample sizes, nationwide turnout rates are used as a baseline. Note: Figures are rounded. See Methodology section for more information.



Note: Number of new voters if X percent of unregistered eligible voters are registered, and turnout rates remain at previous levels

= Margin of victory favors Republicans = Margin of victory favors Democrats

 $Source: National \ Bureau\ of\ Economic\ Research,\ "NBER\ CPS\ Supplements,"\ available\ at\ http://www.nber.org/data/current-population-survey-data html\ (last accessed\ May\ 2014).$

I. HB 589 Violates Section 2

II. HB 589 Was Enacted With Discriminatory Purpose

III. HB 589 Unduly Burdens North Carolina Voters

IV. Relief Sought

Voting Rights Act – Section 2



"No voting qualification or prerequisite to voting or standard, practice, or procedure shall be imposed or applied by any State or political subdivision in a manner which results in a denial or abridgement of the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color..."

Section 2 Vote Denial Standard

Section 2 vote-denial claim consists of two elements:



The challenged standard, practice, or procedure must impose a discriminatory burden on members of a protected class, meaning that members of the protected class have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice.



That burden must in part be caused by or linked to social and historical conditions that have or currently produce discrimination against members of the protected class.

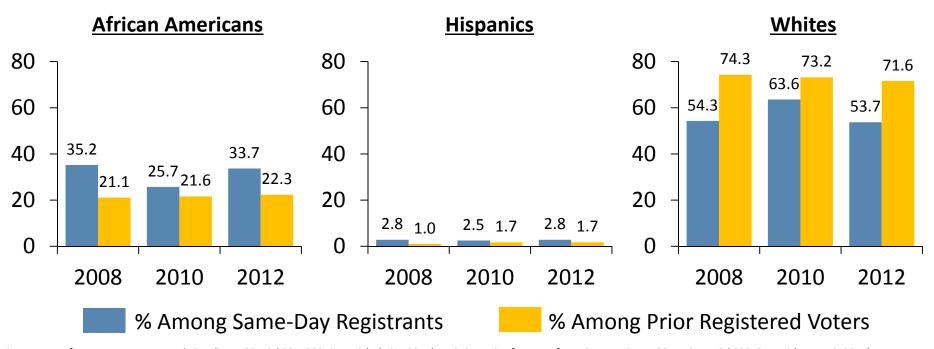
- League of Women Voters v. North Carolina, 769 F.3d 224, 240 (4th Cir. 2014)

Elimination of SDR bears more heavily on potential African
 American and Hispanic voters than potential white voters

<i>Pre</i> -HB 589	<i>Post</i> -HB 589
Could participate in elections by registering during early voting:	Must register 25 days before election, without exception
 Citizens not registered 	
 Citizens who moved into NC or to a different county 	
 Citizens whose registrations were not properly recorded 	

Disproportionate Use

A significantly higher percentage of African American and Hispanic voters relative to white voters used SDR – *especially during presidential elections*



See League of Women Voters v. North Carolina, 769 F.3d 224, 233, 241-42 (4th Cir. 2014); N.C. State Conference of NAACP v. McCrory, 997 F. Supp. 2d 322, 355-56 (M.D.N.C. 2014); PX231, 2/12/15 Lichtman Rep. at Tbls. 33-35 & pp. 100-08; PX245, 3/24/15 Lichtman Rep. at Tbl. R-9); PX716, Lichtman Demo. at AL 10-11; 7/17/15 (ROUGH) AM Trial Tr. 114:20-115:19 (Lichtman); PX42, 5/2/14 Stewart Rep. ¶¶ 106, 108 & Exs. 31-32); 7/8/14 PI Hr'g Tr. 203:10-204:8

Disproportionate Use

- 2008 to 2012: African Americans less likely to register during the registration period than whites
- 2002 to 2014 (except 2006): African Americans more likely than whites to register after the 25-day cutoff
- 2014 (after elimination of SDR): African Americans continued to submit voter registration forms during the EV period at a rate 11% greater than whites

Social & Historical Conditions

- Elimination of SDR interacts with social and historical conditions in NC to burden black voters
- African American and Hispanic citizens in NC continue to lag behind whites in several key socioeconomic indicators, including:
 - Education

Transportation

Employment

Residential stability

Income

Literacy

Social & Historical Conditions

- SDR allowed African Americans and Hispanics to overcome burdens of more restrictive registration rules
 - Racial inequalities in socioeconomic status increase residential mobility and instability among African Americans and Hispanics in NC
 - Thus, African Americans and Hispanics are required to re-register, and are subject to registration deadlines, more frequently

Social & Historical Conditions

Dr. Cynthia Duncan:

- African Americans and Hispanics:
 - more likely to experience residential instability
 - less likely to live in an owned or mortgaged home

Dr. Lynn Vernon-Feagans:

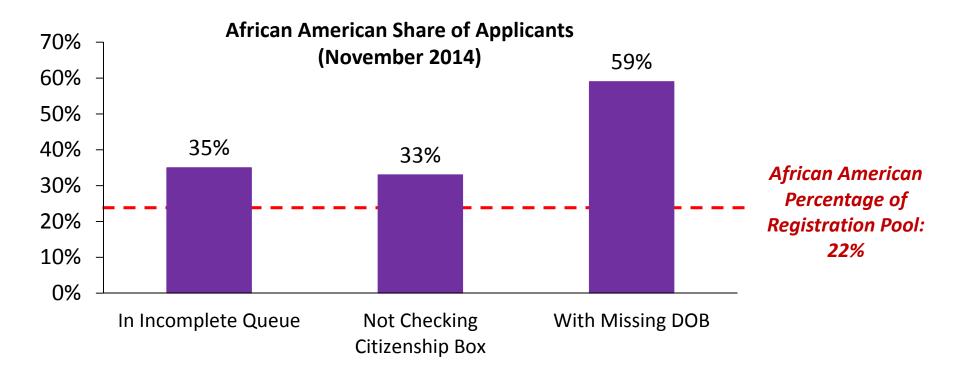
- African American families:
 - moved more often / had less time at one address
 - had more people moving in and out of the household

Incomplete Registrations

- The voter registration process requires applicants to provide a variety of information
 - Voter placed in "incomplete queue" if information is missing or incomplete
 - Potential African American voters more likely than potential white voters to end up in the "incomplete queue" due to differences in educational attainment
- Unless cured, voter is required to cast a provisional ballot that will not count
 - African Americans face greater burdens in curing any defects in their applications

Incomplete Registrations

 African American applicants comprise a disproportionate share of the individuals who have difficulty completing the registration process than whites



Other registration methods do not mitigate elimination

- The remaining methods of registration do not mitigate the burdens caused by the elimination of SDR
 - The alternative registration methods available have shortcomings for which SDR helped to compensate
- Section 2 does not require a showing that voters cannot register or vote under any circumstance, therefore, availability of other methods does not remedy violation

- League of Women Voters v. North Carolina, 769 F.3d 224, 243 (4th Cir. 2014)

Other registration methods do not mitigate elimination

Registering at the DMV does not substitute for SDR

- African Americans and Hispanics are less likely to be DMV customers given their disproportionately lower socioeconomic status makes them less likely to own cars
- DMV offers voter registration only to individuals who are seeking DMV services
- DMV offices in some counties not easily accessible via public transportation

Other registration methods do not mitigate elimination

- Voter registration at public assistance and disability service agencies does not substitute for SDR
 - Only offered to individuals who apply for services through those agencies
 - As a result, the volume of registrations applications accepted by those agencies is relatively small in general
 - Less than 4% of applications during 2012 election cycle
 - Applications and registrations have decreased; the State has admitted there is less foot traffic at assistance offices

Other registration methods do not mitigate elimination

- Self-executing registrations do not substitute for SDR
 - Dr. Kathryn Summers: Process requires successfully navigating hurdles that are disproportionately likely to burden African Americans due to racial disparities in:
 - civic literacy
 - reading level
 - computer literacy
 - access to the internet/computers/printers



Rev. Moses Colbert:

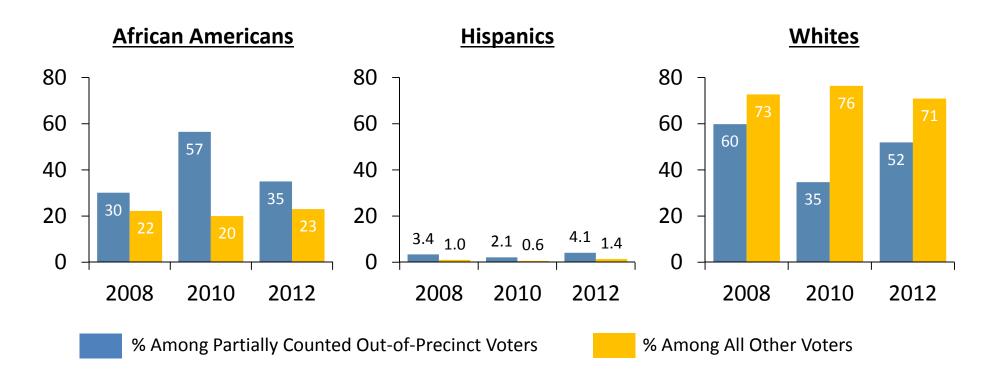
- ■Moved to Cleveland County and registered at DMV May 2014
- ■No record of registration when he showed up to vote in 2014
- Returned to Gaston County (previously lived and registered) but they would not allow him to vote due to recent move
- Eventually cast provisional ballot, which did not count
- -- Had SDR been in place, could have updated his registration in Cleveland County and ballot would have counted

 Elimination of the counting of OOP ballots bears more heavily on registered African American and Hispanic voters than registered white voters

<i>Pre</i> -HB 589	<i>Post</i> -HB 589
OOP voting permitted a registered voter to vote if they appeared in their county even if precinct other than the one assigned by the State	Registered voter must appear at their assigned precinct or their vote will not be counted

Disproportionate Use

 African-American and Hispanic voters are materially more likely to cast an OOP ballot than whites

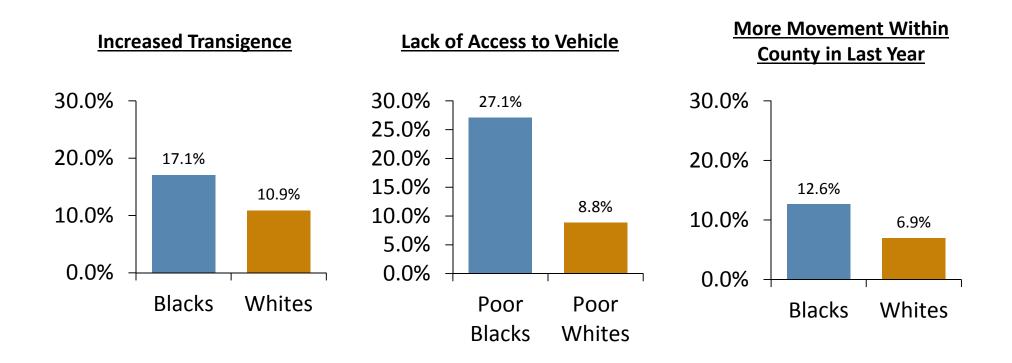


Disproportionate Use – 2014

- SBOE trained poll workers to tell voters that, although they could cast OOP ballot, ballot would not count
- Reduction in OOP ballots:
 - 2010: 6,052
 - 2014: 1,643
- OOP ballots continued to be cast disproportionately by African Americans as compared to whites
 - 3.5 to 1

Social & Historical Conditions

 African Americans disproportionately cast OOP ballots due to residential mobility and lack of vehicle ownership



Social & Historical Conditions

Gwendolyn Farrington

- Worked six days a week for 72 hours; no flexibility
- ■Went to polling place closest to work; assigned precinct was 30-45 minutes away
- -- "Everybody does not have a lenient job that can take off time from work to get to their precinct . . . if their job is somewhere else. This is unfair."

Mark Owens

- •Had to borrow car from supervisor to vote during lunch break
- Asked to go to polling place of registration, but insufficient time
- ■Went to closer polling place that he previously voted but he was not on the rolls and was not offered provisional ballot

29

Even One Is Too Many

The fact that there are a relatively small number of OOP ballots is irrelevant to the question of whether the non-counting of such ballots imposes a discriminatory burden

"Setting aside the basic truth that even one disenfranchised voter—let alone several thousand—is too many, what matters for purposes of Section 2 is not how many minority voters are being denied equal electoral opportunities but simply that 'any' minority voter is being denied equal electoral opportunities."

- League of Women Voters v. North Carolina, 769 F.3d 224, 244 (4th Cir. 2014)

"No amount of voter disenfranchisement can be regarded as 'de minimis."

 Reduction in days for early "one-stop absentee" voting bears more heavily on African Americans than white

<i>Pre</i> -HB 589	<i>Post</i> -HB 589
 17 days of Early Voting Two full weekends Full day on the last Saturday of the Early Voting period 	 10 days of Early Voting (eliminating 7 days, including one weekend of Early Voting) Limits last Saturday of period to a half day

Disproportionate Use

 African Americans disproportionately rely on early voting to enable them to participate in the political process

Percent of Registered Voters Who Voted Early

Presidential Elections

	African Americans	Whites
2008	71%	51%
2012	71%	52%

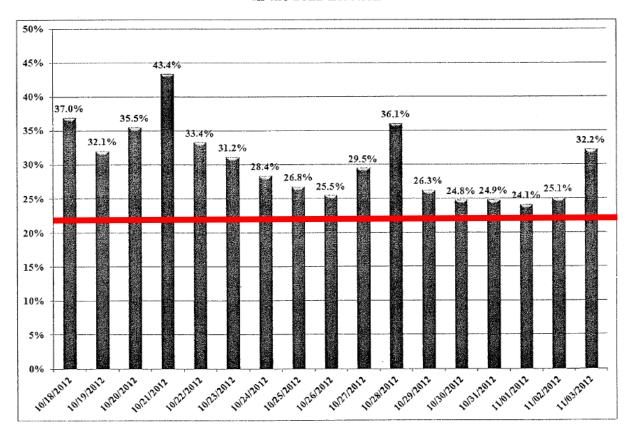
Midterm Elections

	African Americans	Whites
2010	36%	33%
2014	45%	36%

Disproportionate Use

Defendant's Expert: African Americans used EV disproportionately

Figure 4—Percent African-American among One-Stop Voters in North Carolina by Date in the 2012 Election



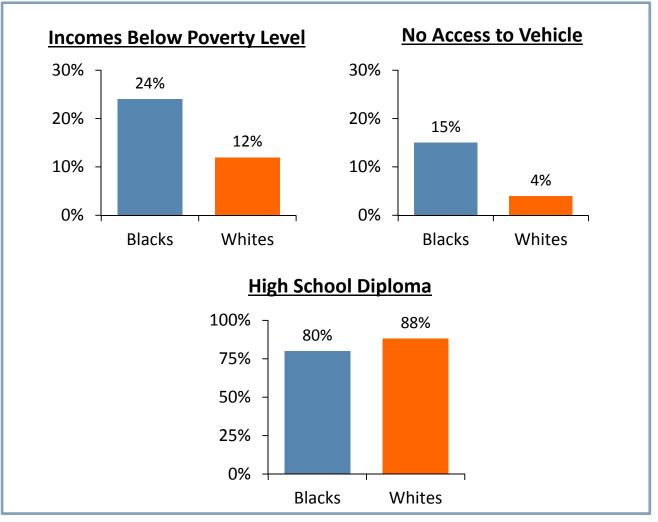
African American
Citizen Voting
Age Population =
~22%

- African American voters rely heavily on in-person EV for several reasons:
 - Legacy of racial discrimination in voting in NC
 - Less history and experience voting because the State intentionally barred African Americans from voting for decades
 - Mindset is to be fearful of voting; lingering concerns that something could go wrong in their attempts to participate
 - Voting early gives African Americans confidence that they will have time to overcome obstacles

Early Voting

Socioeconomic Disparities

EV aids in overcoming difficulties related to depressed socioeconomic status

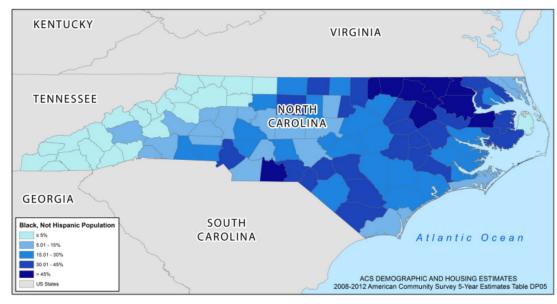


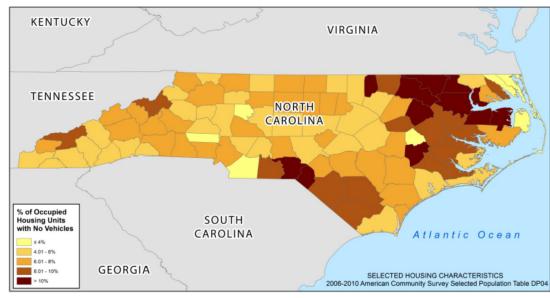
Early Voting

Socioeconomic Disparities

African American
Population at
County Level

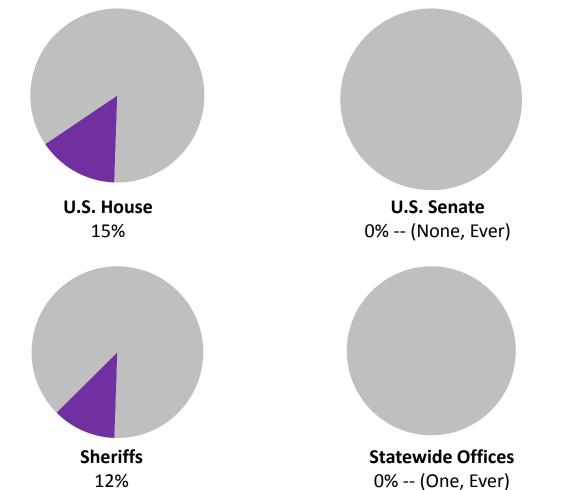
Vehicle Access Rates at County Level

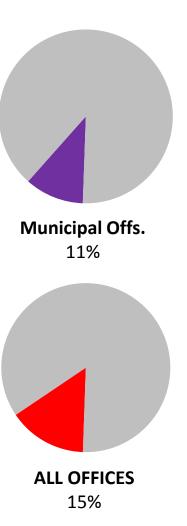




Minorities are not at parity in elected office

African Americans hold:





I. HB 589 Violates Section 2

II. HB 589 Was Enacted With Discriminatory Purpose

III. HB 589 Unduly Burdens North Carolina Voters

IV. Relief Sought

Post-Shelby Changes to Photo ID Requirement

Eliminated	Forms of ID	Retained Forms of ID		
Disproportionately Held by African Americans	Disproportionately Held by whites	Disproportionately Held by African Americans	Disproportionately Held by whites	
Student IDs			• DMV IDs	
 Government Employee IDs 	NONE	NONE	 Expired IDs for those over 70 	
Public Assistance IDs			U.S. Passports	
• Expired IDs			 Veteran and Military IDs 	

From: Andrew G. Moretz [agmoretz@northcarolina.edu]
Sent: Weulussday, Apaï 24, 2013 f.31 PM
To: Rep. David Lewis

Subject: FW: FW: Request from Representative - Quick Turnaround

Attachments: TAB 4 - Fall 2012 Enrollment Report (1).pdf

From: Jonathan C. Pruitt

Sent: Wednesday, April 24, 2013 12:43 PM

To: Willis, Jennifer Herrera; Schuettpelz, Erin C; Andrew G. Moretz

Cc: Crisp, Winston B

Subject: RE: Request from Representative - Quick Turnaround

For Fall 2012, African Amer

From: Willis, Jennifer Herr Sent: Wednesday, April 24 To: Schuettpelz, Erin C; Ar Cc: Crisp, Winston B Subject: Re: Request fron

Thanks much!

Sent from my iPhone

On Apr 24, 2013, at 12:13

African American 2,556 or 8,9% of t

From: Willis, Jenn Sent: Wednesday, To: Schuettpelz, E Cc: Crisp, Winston Subject: Re: Requ

That's what the p

Sent from my iPho

On Apr 24, 2013,

Doesn't ev food, etc. From: "Andrew G. Moretz" <agmoretz@northcarolina.edu>

Date: April 24, 2013, 11:44:20 AM EDT

To: "Jonathan C. Pruitt" < jpruitt@northcarolina.edu>

Cc: "Willis, Jennifer Herrera" < jenwillis@unc.edu>

Subject: Request from Representative - Quick Turnaround

I was asked by a State Representative about the number of Student ID cards that are created and the % of those who are African American. He needs it in 2 hours or less.

Sent: Wednesday, April 24, 2013 11:55 AM

SBOE Matching Analyses

January 2013 SBOE Matching 612,955 Unmatched Voters

April 2013 SBOE Matching 318,643 Unmatched Voters

	% Among Unmatched Registered Voters	% Among Matched Registered Voters	Unmatched vs. Matched
White	56.8%	72.4%	22% Lower
African American	31.2%	21.1%	44% higher

	% Among Unmatched Registered Voters	% Among Matched Registered Voters	Unmatched vs. Matched	
White	54.2%	71.9%	25% Lower	
African American	33.8%	21.9%	54% higher	

Based on the April 2013 analysis:

- 7.4% of registered African Americans were unmatched
- 3.8% of registered whites were unmatched

From: Degraffenreid, Veronica Sent: Tuesday, March 12, 201 To: Degraffenreid, Veronica Subject: FW: Request

County_demographics.pdf; County_ethnicity.pdf; County_gender.pdf; County_race.pdf; County_voner_status.pdf

From: Degrafferneld, Veronica Sent: Tuesday, March 12, 2013 12:35 PM To: Rep. Harry Warren'; Rep. Tom Murry'; 'Rep. Ruth Samuels Ce: Bartlett, Gary Subject: RE: Request

Here's the data in pdf's.

From: Degrafferneid, Veronica Sent: Tuesday, March 12, 2013 12:14 PM To: Rep. Herry Warrerf; Rep. Tom Murry; Rep. Ruth Samuelst Ce: Bartiett, Gary Subject: PM: Request.

Here's the additional data.

/eronica

From: Degraffenreid, Veroni Sent: Wednesday, March C6, To: 'Rep. Harry Warren' Cc: Rep. Tom Murry; Rep. R: Subject: RE: Request

Rep. Warren

The attached spreadsheet

- Race, Party, Gender
 Voter Status (Blue T.
 Gender (Rod Tab)
- Race (Green Tab)
 Ethnicity (Purple Tab)

Due to the wide range of volume based on age. Please let us I

Veronica

From: Rep. Harry Warren (g Sent: Wednesday, March 06, From: Shara Graham (Rep. Harry Warren) [mailto:Warrenhla@ncleg.net] On Behalf Of Rep. Harry Warren

Sent: Tuesday, March 05, 2013 9:56 AM

To: Bartlett, Gary

Cc: Rep. Tom Murry; Rep. David Lewis; Rep. Ruth Samuelson

Subject: Request

My colleagues and I are currently drafting legislation addressing the North Carolina voting process and would like to request some statistical information from your office.

- -We would like to have a cross matching of the registered voters in NC with the Department of Motor Vehicles to determine a list of voters who have neither a NC Driver's License nor a NC Identification Card. We would prefer to have this listed by counties, if possible.
- -In addition, we would need to have that subset broken down into different categories within each county by all possible demographics that your department typically captures (party affiliation, ethnicity, age, gender, etc.).
- -It would be necessary to know the number of one-stop voters and provisional voters within those groupings as well

PX0072

Decision Bears More Heavily on Minorities



Sen. Josh Stein:

- Legislators presented with evidence showing the African Americans disproportionately used
 Same Day Registration and Early Voting
- Proponents of HB 589 moved forward anyway (in addition to tightening the Photo ID provisions)

Rise in African American Voting Strength

Percentage of Registered Voters

	January 2004	January 2013	
African American	19.4%	22.5%	1
White	77.9%	71.0%	1

3.1 pts

↓ 6.9 pts

10-point swing

Shelby County v. Holder (June 25, 2013)

- Invalidates Voting Rights Act Pre-Clearance Requirement
- HB 589 Sponsors can move forward with "omnibus bill"



Sen. Tom Apodaca, Chairman Senate Rules Committee:

"So, now we can go with the full bill."

-- on the day *Shelby County* decision is announced

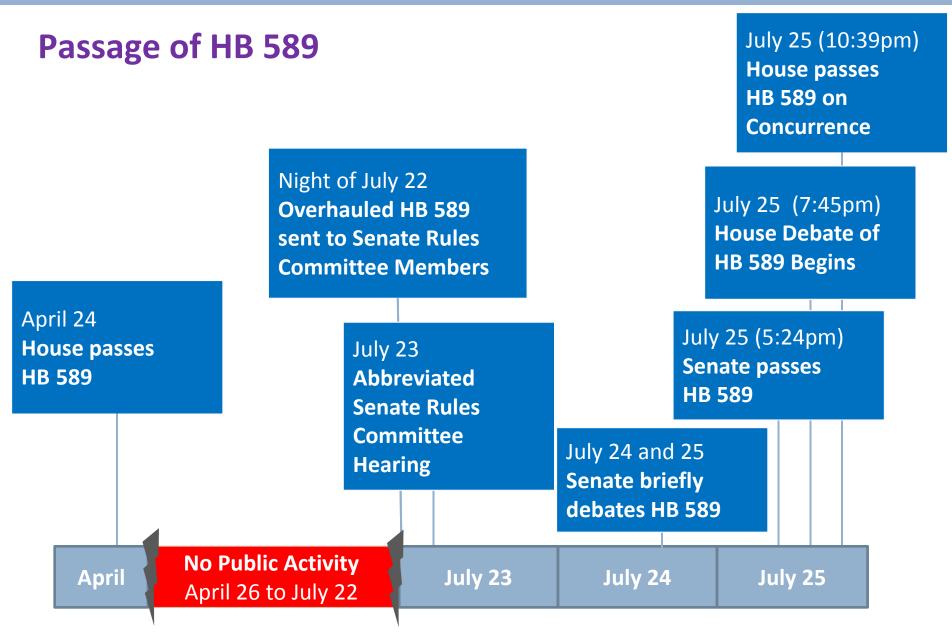
HB 589 Legislative Process

Pre-Shelby

- Photo ID Only
- 14-page Bill
- Extensive Process
- Extensive Debate
- Public Hearings

Post-Shelby

- More Restrictive Photo ID + 6 Other Significant Provisions
- 57-page Bill
- Expedited Process
- Minimal Debate
- Brief Public Hearing



Legislative Process

Post-Shelby

- Intent (Sen. Blue)
 - Intent to suppress African American voters
 - No other logical conclusion
 - No valid rationales set forth



- Blind to Relevant Data (Sen. Stein)
 - Presented data that the expanded bill would disproportionately burden African Americans
 - SBOE Data on Early Voting, Same Day Registration, and Matching of DMV IDs
 - "Most dramatic rewrite of North Carolina elections laws
 ... in a generation"



Legislative Process

Post-Shelby

Sen. Blue



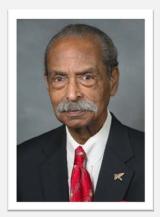
Q Do you know of any justification for enacting House Bill 589?

A No, because there is no evidence that we were having problems with these other forms of participation — these enhanced forms of participation. I have not seen any evidence of any fraud in elections. In fact, North Carolina's elections historically have been so much cleaner than elections around the country, and that's a historic faith, not just since we enacted these other pieces of legislation.

Legislative Process

Post-Shelby

- Ignore Concerns of Minorities (Rep. Michaux)
 - African American members spoke out against the bill
 - Every African American legislator voted against the bill
 - Rejection of amendments to alleviate burdens
 - Limited House debate



- Irregular Process (Rep. Glazier)
 - "Pure ambush"
 - No committee evaluation
 - Limited time to debate



TABLE 47 COMPARISON OF S. L. 2013-381 WITH OTHER STATE LAWS ENACTED								
THROUGH JULY 2013								
STATE	GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE ID	PUBLIC STUDENT ID	EXPIRED ID OR ID WITH NO EXPIRATION DATE	"STRICT" OR "NON- STRICT" PHOTO ID STATE ***				
ALABAMA	YES	YES	YES	NON-STRICT				
ARKANSAS*	YES	YES	YES	STRICT				
FLORIDA	NO	YES	YES	NON-STRICT				
GEORGIA	YES	YES	YES	STRICT				
HAWAII	YES	YES	YES	NON-STRICT				
IDAHO	YES	YES	YES	NON-STRICT				
INDIANA	YES	YES	YES	STRICT				
KANSAS	YES	YES	YES	STRICT				
LOUISIANA	YES	YES	YES	NON-STRICT				
MICHIGAN	YES	YES	YES	NON-STRICT				
MISSISSIPPI	YES	YES	YES	STRICT				
NEW HAMPSHIRE	NO	YES	YES	NON-STRICT				
NORTH CAROLINA	NO	NO	NO **	STRICT				
PENNSYLVANIA*	YES	YES	YES	STRICT				
RHODE ISLAND	YES	YES	NO	NON-STRICT				
SOUTH CAROLINA	NO	NO	NO	NON-STRICT				
SOUTH DAKOTA	YES	YES	YES	NON-STRICT				
TENNESSEE	YES	NO	YES	STRICT				
TEXAS	NO	NO	YES	STRICT				
VIRGINIA	YES	YES	YES	STRICT				
WISCONSIN	NO	YES	YES	STRICT				

PX231, 2/12/15 Lichtman Rep. at Tbl. 4

Legislator Testimony

<u>Testimony Regarding Tenuousness of Rationales & Irregularity of Process:</u>



Rep. Larry Hall



Sen. Dan Blue



Rep. Kenneth Goodman



Sen. Floyd McKissick



Sen. Angela Bryant



Sen. Eleanor Kinnaird



Rep. Alma Adams



Rep. Rick Glazier



Rep. Henry Michaux





Rep. Pricey Harrison



Rep. Grier Martin



Sen. Earline Parmon

Legislator Testimony

Testimony Offering Rationales or Justifications for HB 589:

I. HB 589 Violates Section 2

II. HB 589 Was Enacted With Discriminatory Purpose

III. HB 589 Unduly Burdens North Carolina Voters

IV. Relief Sought

From: Gary.Sims@wakegov.com

Sent: Friday, October 17, 2014 2:30 AM
To: cpoucher@wakegov.com; Strach, Kim

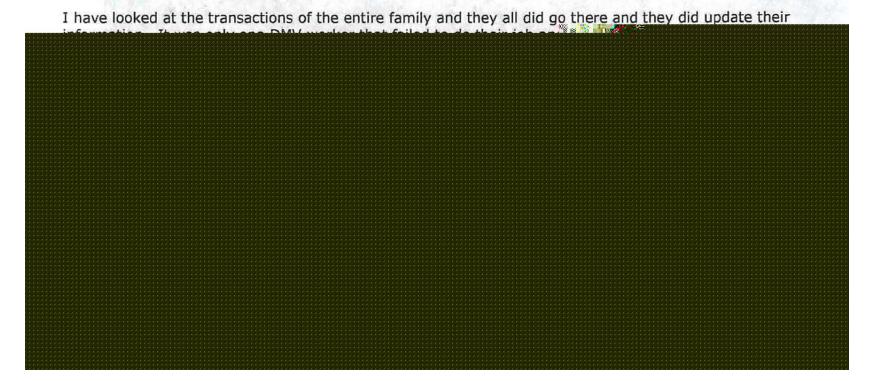
Subject: Fw: RE: Wake - DMV

Attachments: Image.image001.jpg@01CFE967.492C0A40.jpg

We always yield on the side of the voter. Cherie is doing data entry and ignoring my phone calls tonight.

I have viewed the entire family on this and they all went to DMV and did their part.

I DO believe the voter and the father and the sister. I think what we have here is an agency (that I will not comment on) that has failed to do their job. We have seen this over and over and over again. DMV needs to address their issues. They simply do not get their roll in registration and this results in a lot of provisionals.



Relief Plaintiffs Seek

- Make permanent the current injunction against:
 - Repeal of Same Day Registration
 - Non-Counting of Out-of-Precinct Provisional Ballots
- Declaratory Relief
- Permanently enjoin:
 - Repeal of 7 days of Early Voting
 - Elimination of Pre-Registration
 - Increase in Poll Observers
- Retention of Jurisdiction under Section 3(c) of Voting Rights Act

WHY REDISTRICTING MATTERS

90% of Lawmakers voting for HB2 are either:

Running unopposed in November,
 OR

 Won their last election by double-digit margins (i.e., won by more than 10% of the vote).

Gerrymandering results in safe seats & unbalanced legislatures.

Current Redistricting Litigation in North Carolina

Statewide

- Dickson v. Rucho
- Harris v. McCrory
- Covington v. State of North Carolina

Local

- Raleigh Wake Citizens Assn. v. Wake Co. Bd. of Elections
- City of Greensboro v. Guilford Co. Bd. of Elections

Alabama vs. North Carolina

Alabama

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

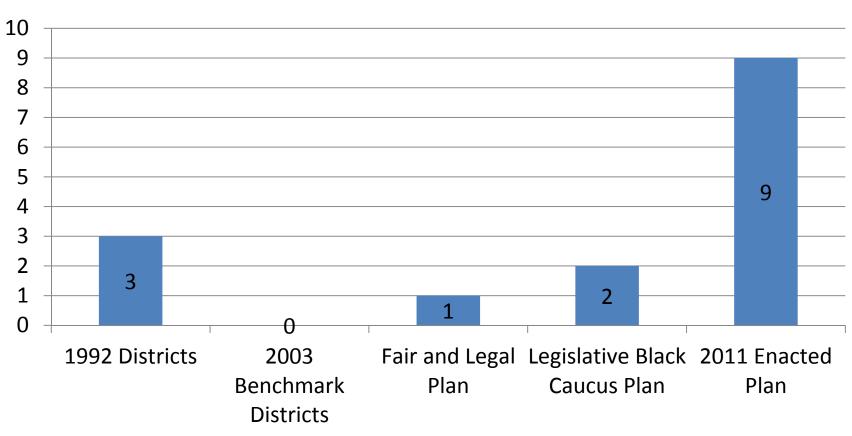
North Carolina

- 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

Challenged Senate Districts Alleghany Gates Northampton Surry Stokes Rockingham Warren Caswell Person Hertford Wilkes Yadkin Franklin Orange Nash Davie Edgecombe Tyrrell Washington Iredell Davidson Randolph Chatham Rowan Johnston Beaufort Hyde Cabarrus Harnett Stanly Moore 38 40 Mecklenburg Lenoir Pamlico Craven Jones Union Anson Sampson Duplin Carteret Onslow Robeson Bladen Pender Columbus Brunswick

Majority BVAP Senate Districts

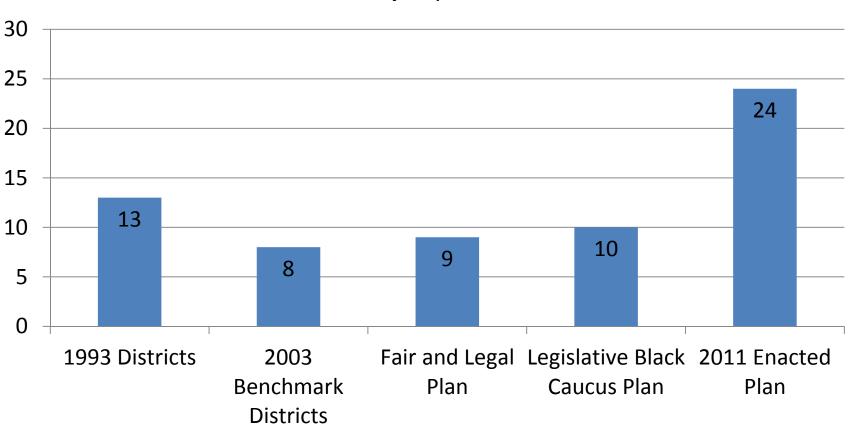




Challenged House Districts Alleghany Northampton Surry Stokes Rockingham Warren Caswell Person Hertford Halifax Wilkes Yadkin Forsyth Orange Davie Edgecombe Tyrrell Washington Iredell Davidson Randolph Chatham Rowan Johnston Beaufort Hyde Cabarrus Harnett Stanly Moore Pamlico Sampson Jones Union Anson Carteret Onslow Robeson Bladen Pender Columbus Brunswick

Majority BVAP House Districts



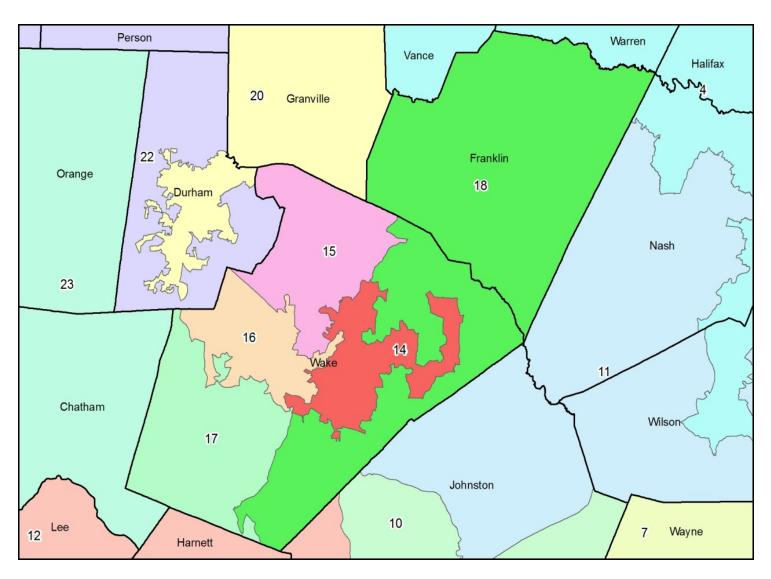


Hofeller's Proportionality Chart

Chamber	18+ Any Part Black				18+ Black Only (Single Race)				
	Pct.	# Seats	Exact Proportio nality	Truncated	Rounded Up	Pct.	Exact Proportio nality	Truncated	Rounded Up
Senate Proportio nality	0.21	50	10.6	10	11	0.206	10.3	10	11
House Proportio nality	0.21	120	25.44	25	26	0.206	24.72	24	25

Dep. Ex. 436; Hofeller Dep. Tr. Vol. I, pp. 80-81.

Predominance of Race



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

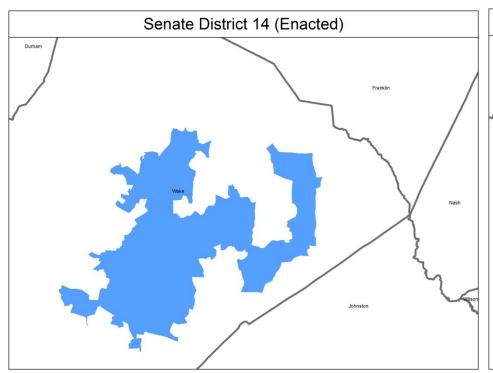
• Not Most Compact: 8 of 8 measures

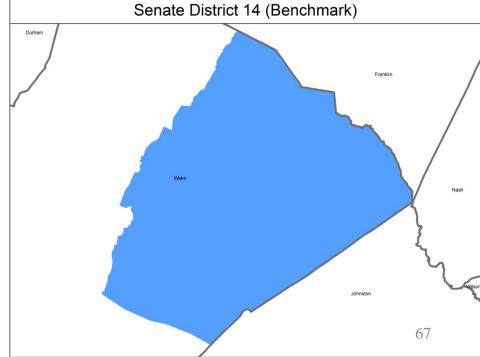
Black VAP: 44.93%

Split VTDs: 11

Split Counties: 0

Country Traverses: 0

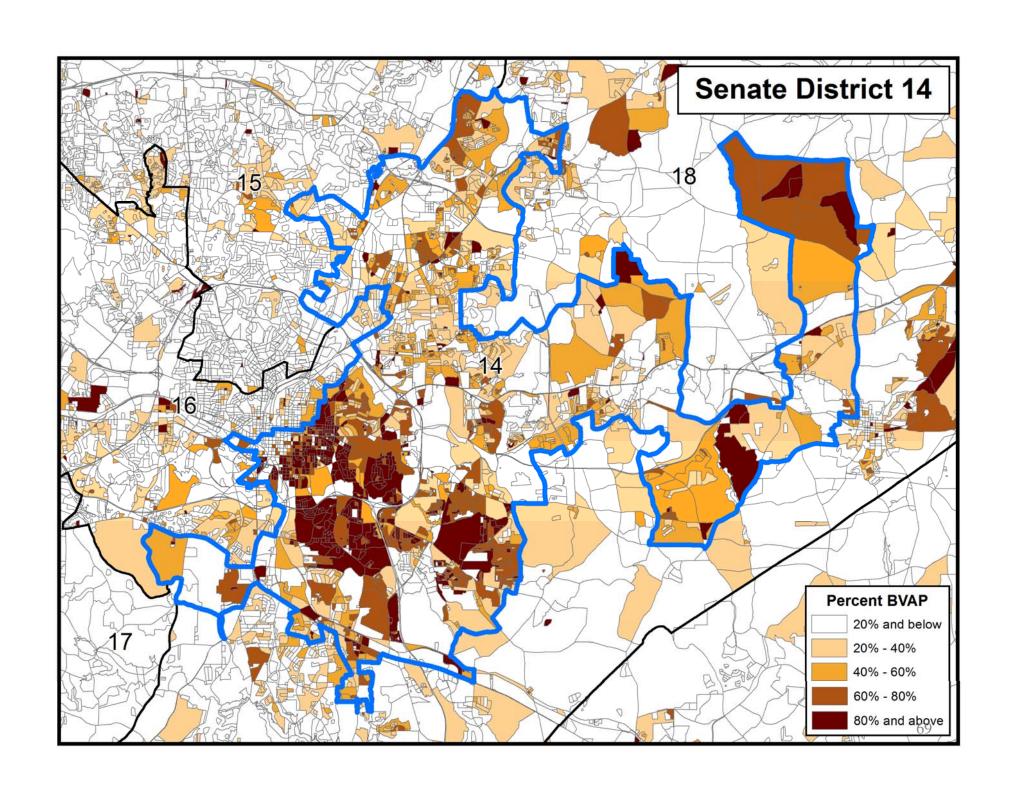


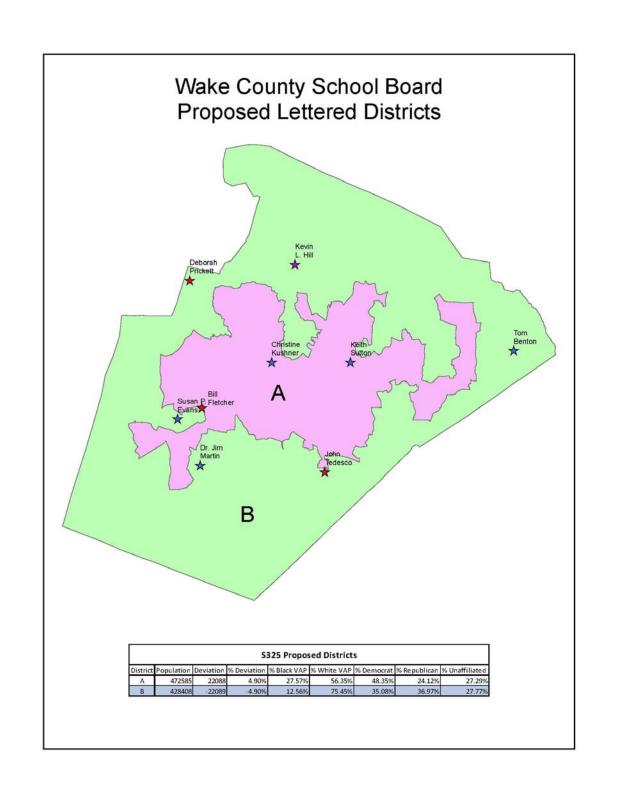


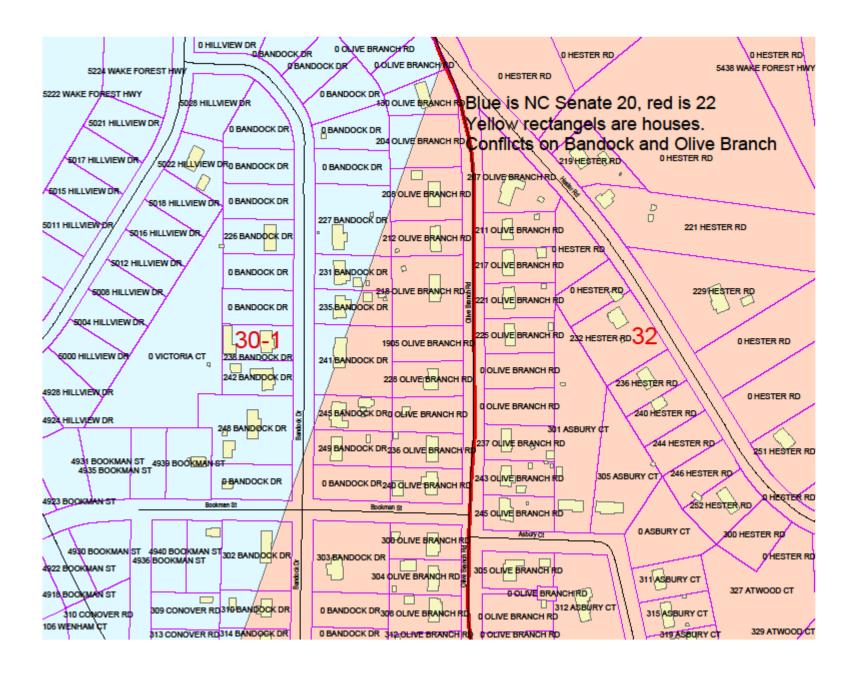
Senate District 14 – Election History

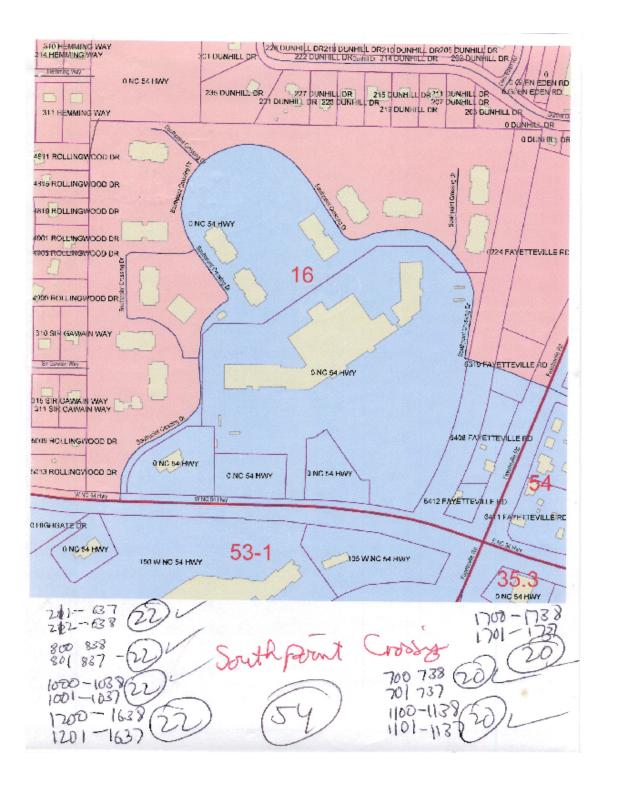
Year	Candidate	BVAP of District	% of Vote
2006	Vernon Malone	40.44% (2000)	65.93%
2008	Vernon Malone	40.44% (2000)	69.45%
2010	Dan Blue	42.62% (2010)	65.92%

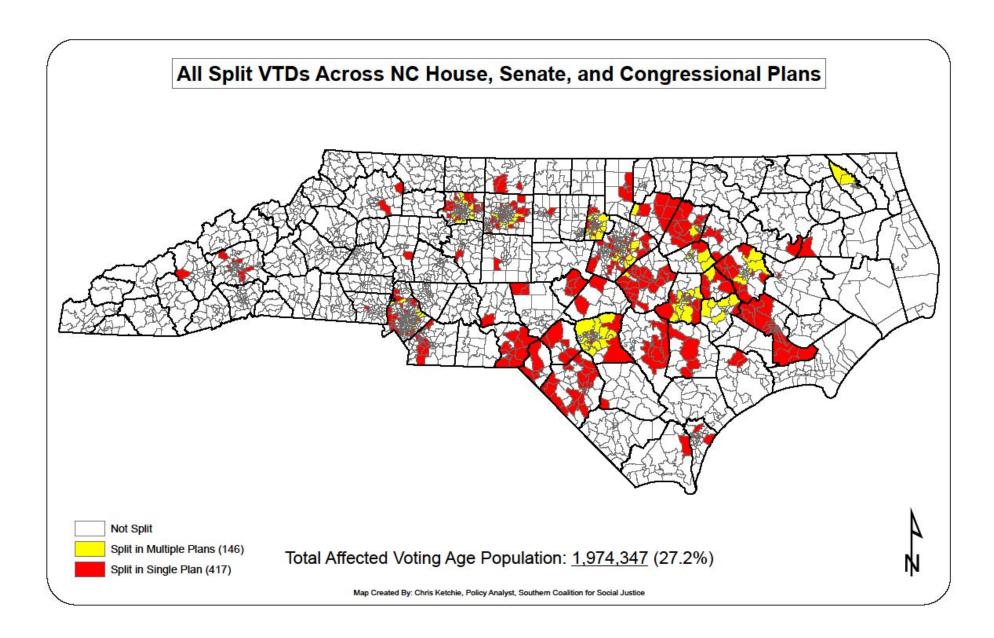
UO











Contact Information

Anita Earls

Southern Coalition for Social Justice

anita@scsj.org

919-794-4198

www.southerncoalition.org



Facebook.com/southerncoalition



Scsj @scsj