



decennial 2010 census. Plaintiffs filed suit pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment seeking declaratory, injunctive, and remedial relief relating to the reapportionment of the districts for the Augusta-Richmond County Commission ("County Commission") and the County Board of Education of Richmond County ("Board of Education"). (Doc. no. 1.)

### I. BACKGROUND

In this Court's May 16, 2012 Order, the Court declared that the existing districts for the County Commission and Board of Education were unconstitutional because they violated the "one person, one vote" principle. Accordingly, the Court enjoined further use of those unconstitutional districts and enjoined the County Board of Elections from accepting qualifications and conducting elections under the existing malapportioned County Commission and Board of Education district maps. Additionally, the qualifying dates for the County Commission and Board of Education seats subject to this election cycle, scheduled for May 23-25, 2012, were delayed until further order of this Court. Finally, after considering the specialized skill required in map drawing and reapportionment, the Court appointed the Georgia Legislative and Congressional Reapportionment Office (and its

necessary staff, including Regina Harbin Wright), as the Court's technical advisor and consultant in this matter.

As indicated at the injunction hearing held on May 16, 2012, the Court created a preliminary map for the eight County Commission and Board of Education single member districts and a preliminary map for the two super districts based on the 2010 decennial census results. The preliminary maps were presented for review by the parties and attached to the Court's June 5, 2012 Order as the Court's Exhibits 1 and 2. (Doc. no. 44.) The parties were afforded the opportunity to file written comments regarding the preliminary maps. The time for commenting on the maps has passed, and the Court will now adopt final remedial maps and set qualifying dates for the County Commission and Board of Education seats with terms expiring December 31, 2012.

## **II. DISCUSSION**

Because the existing maps are unconstitutional, the Court, due to the failure of the Georgia General Assembly to legislatively implement a new map, is faced with the task of drawing new constitutional districts based on the 2010 decennial census results. Indeed, the Georgia General Assembly has the duty and responsibility to reapportion the County Commission and Board of Education districts during a regular or special session. Miller v. Johnson, 515 U.S. 900, 915 (1995) ("It is

well settled that 'reapportionment is primarily the duty and responsibility of the State.'"); Smith v. Cobb Cnty. Bd. of Elections & Registrations, 314 F. Supp. 2d 1274, 1286 (N.D. Ga. 2002). However, the 2012 session of the Georgia General Assembly ended without the enactment of a map or plan that creates constitutionally proportional districts for the County Commission and Board of Education. Furthermore, it is undisputed that the Georgia General Assembly will not be reconvening prior to the upcoming 2012 elections. "In the wake of a legislature's failure constitutionally to reconcile . . . conflicting state and federal goals . . . a federal court is left with the unwelcome obligation of performing in the legislature's stead . . . ." Connor et al. v. Finch et al., 431 U.S. 407, 415 (1977); see also Swann et al. v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Bd. of Educ. et al., 402 U.S. 1, 16 (1971) (noting that "judicial powers may be exercised only on the basis of a constitutional violation" and "[j]udicial authority enters only when local authority defaults.").

**A. The New Map Was Created by the Court**

Georgia is a covered district under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1964, as amended. Therefore, any legislatively enacted reapportionment plan must be submitted for preclearance to either the Department of Justice or the District Court for the District of Columbia. 42 U.S.C. § 1973c. However, when a

federal court devises its own plan, the new plan does not require federal preclearance. See Lopez et al. v. Monterey Cnty. et al., 525 U.S. 266, 286 (1999). Therefore, with the assistance of the Georgia Legislative and Congressional Reapportionment Office, the Court has fashioned its own map for the eight County Commission and Board of Education single member districts and the two super districts, using the 2002 plan as its benchmark.<sup>1</sup>

**B. The "One Person, One Vote" Requirement Is Met**

While legislative bodies are given some leeway with regard to population deviations if those population deviations are supported by legitimate state interests, a court-ordered plan must be held to higher standards than a State's own plan unless there are persuasive justifications. See Chapman et al. v. Meier, 420 U.S. 1, 26-27 (1975). Moreover, "a court-ordered reapportionment plan of a state legislature must avoid use of multimember districts, and, as well, must ordinarily achieve the goal of population equality with little more than de minimus variation." Id. If a court deviates from substantial equality

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<sup>1</sup> The Ad Hoc Redistricting Committee passed Plan 3R (Final) and submitted it to the County Commission and Board of Education as a recommendation only. Although it was not submitted to the Georgia General Assembly by the Ad Hoc Committee for adoption, Wayne Howard, a member of the local Georgia House of Representative delegation, submitted Plan 3R (Final) to the Georgia House as HB 923 and HB 924. The Georgia House of Representatives approved Plan 3R (Final), but the Georgia Senate approved a wholly separate plan. The Georgia General Assembly adjourned the 2012 legislative session without enacting a final plan. Because the General Assembly did not pass Plan 3R (Final), the Court's benchmark in this case is the 2002 plan.

in drawing its plan, the court must support that deviation with "historically significant state policy or unique features." Id. at 26. In devising the remedial plan, this Court attempted to reduce the population deviations as much as possible, while minimizing the unnecessary splitting of precincts.

A final remedial map of the new single member districts and a map of the new super districts, along with a legal description of each district and a statistics sheet for each map describing certain relevant population percentages, are attached to this Order as the Court's Exhibit 1 and 2 ("the Final Plan"). The Final Plan contemplates the ideal population for each single member district as 25,069 and the ideal population for each super district as 100,275. The Final Plan has eight single member districts and two super districts, like the 2002 plan, and they break down accordingly:

District	Population	Deviation %
1	25,126	0.23%
2	25,049	-0.08%
3	25,081	0.05%
4	25,027	-0.17%
5	25,038	-0.12%
6	25,078	0.04%

7	24,955	-0.45%
8	25,195	0.50%
9	100,240	-0.03%
10	100,309	0.03%

The new single member district map has an overall deviation of 0.96%, and no single member district deviates above the ideal size of 25,069 by more than 0.50% or less than -0.45%. The new single member district map also has a significantly lower overall deviation than both the 2002 plan (35.92%) and the 3R Plan (Final) (4.42%). Additionally, the new super district map has an overall deviation of 0.07%, and the super districts only deviate from the ideal size by 0.03% and -0.03% respectively. The Court acknowledges that the final remedial maps contain a small number of split precincts. However, such a result is unavoidable in light of the Court's population deviation objectives.

Accordingly, the Court finds that the Final Plan achieves the goal of population equality with de minimus variation and comports with the "one person, one vote requirement."

**C. Traditional Redistricting Principles**

Apart from mathematical percentages, the Court was also guided by traditional redistricting principles when drawing the new maps. These redistricting principles are: changing the old

districts as little as possible, protecting incumbency, compactness, contiguity, maintenance of communities of interest, and compliance with §§ 2 and 5 of the Voting Rights Act. Johnson v. Miller, 922 F. Supp. 1556, 1564-66 (S.D. Ga. 1995). The most significant of these factors falls under the gambit of the "minimum change doctrine." See Upham v. Seamon, 456 U.S. 37, 43 (1982); Miller, 922 F. Supp. at 1559. Essentially, the Court is required to change only the faulty portions of the benchmark plan, as subtly as possible, in order to make the new plan constitutional. Id. Keeping the minimum change doctrine in mind, the Court only made the changes it deemed necessary to guarantee substantial equality and to honor traditional redistricting concerns. In fact, in every single member and super district, the Court preserved at least 74.19% of the benchmark district in the new plan. Thus, the Court preserved the core constituency of each district.

Furthermore, of the twenty incumbents on the County Commission and Board of Education, none were drawn out of their current district in the Final Plan. Moreover, none of the incumbents are competing for the same district seat. All ten districts are also both contiguous and compact. Contiguity requires that a person is able to walk to each part of the district without having to go through another district. Crumley, et al. v. Cobb Cnty. Bd. of Elections & Voter



Registration, No. 1:12-CV-1301, doc. no. 45 at 28 (N.D. Ga. May 9, 2012). Compactness is an aesthetic factor requiring that there be no strangely shaped or bizarre looking districts. Id. at 27. The Court finds that the Final Plan respects these two principles.

The Court also considered the preservation of communities of interests. "People who share communities of interest logically belong within the same . . . district." Miller, 922 F. Supp. at 1562-63. The parties' comments on the preliminary maps relate almost exclusively to communities of interest. Plaintiffs as well as the Board of Education, Defendant Howard, and the County Commission all seek to have the neighborhood of Sandridge united into one single member district. The Board of Education and Defendant Howard also seek to have the neighborhood of Wood Lake united into one single member district. Finally, the Board of Education, Defendant Howard, and the County Commission request that Fort Gordon be divided equally into three single member districts, instead of the two single member districts that are included in the preliminary maps.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> The parties failed to provide legal support, and the Court has not found any, for the proposition that a federal district court, when redrawing maps, should give special consideration to the military voting age population based on the military's historical propensity to not vote in the districts where members reside. Moreover, as discussed below, the Court cannot alter the preliminary maps in the manner proposed by the Board of Education and County Commission without violating equal population principles and the doctrine of minimal change.

Although the Court thoroughly considered the parties' comments to the preliminary maps and recognizes the merit of a single commissioner and Board member representing the interests of the Sandridge and Wood Lake neighborhoods, the Court finds that it cannot change the preliminary map to accommodate these comments in light of its application of constitutional considerations and traditional redistricting principles. For example, Plaintiffs' request to move Census Block 2000 from District 8 to District 4 in an effort to unite a portion of the Sandridge neighborhood would cause a deviation of 3.09% in District 4 and a deviation of -2.76% in District 8. This would result in a total overall deviation of 5.58% for the single member district map. (See Doc. no. 51.) As previously stated, the Court's remedial maps are held to a more stringent standard than legislatively created maps, and the Court cannot have more than de minimus population deviations. See Chapman, 420 U.S. at 26-27. Adopting the proposed changes suggested by the parties would force the Court to ignore the minimal change doctrine and equal population principles, something this Court is unwilling to do.

**D. Requirements of the Voting Rights Act of 1964**

Although in redistricting, "the overriding objective must be substantial equality of population among the various districts," Reynolds v. Sims, 377 U.S. 533, 579 (1964), all redistricting

plans must comply with the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended. 42 U.S.C. § 1973 et seq. All jurisdictions must follow § 2 of the Voting Rights Act prohibiting minority vote dilution. In some jurisdictions, including Georgia and its political subdivisions, redistricting plans must also comply with § 5; that is, the plans must not have the "purpose or effect of denying or abridging the right to vote based on race, color or membership in a language minority." 42 U.S.C. § 1973c.

#### 1. Section Two Analysis

Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act prohibits States from imposing or applying any voting practice or procedure that dilutes, denies, or abridges the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of that citizen's race or color. See 42 U.S.C. § 1973. In analyzing whether a particular apportionment plan complies with § 2, a court must consider whether, under the totality of circumstances, minorities have been granted an equal opportunity to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice. Georgia v. Ashcroft, 539 U.S. 461, 478 (2003); see also Thornburg v. Gingles, 478 U.S. 30, 47 (1986) (noting the "essence" of a § 2 vote dilution claims is that "a certain electoral law, practice, or structure . . . cause[s] an inequality in the opportunities enjoyed by black and white voters to elect their preferred representatives").

After considering the totality of circumstances, the Court finds that under its Final Plan, there has been no dilution of the minority voting strength, and minorities have been granted an equal opportunity to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice.

2. Section Five Analysis

In contrast to § 2, which focuses upon ensuring that minority voters everywhere are afforded an equal opportunity to elect candidates of their choice, § 5 is directed toward preventing retrogression in the established opportunities of minority citizens to elect candidates of their choice in particular areas of the country with histories of discrimination in voting laws. Reno v. Bossier Parrish Sch. Bd., 528 U.S. 320, 335 (2000) ("Bossier Parrish II"). These "covered jurisdictions," including Georgia and its political subdivisions, must prove that redistricting plans have neither the purpose nor effect of worsening minority citizens' right to vote. 42 U.S.C. § 1973c. "[A] retrogression inquiry under § 5, 'by definition, requires a comparison of a jurisdiction's new voting plan with its existing plan.'" Georgia, 539 U.S. at 478 (quoting Reno v. Bossier Parish Sch. Bd., 520 U.S. 471, 477 (1997) ("Bossier Parish I")). Here, the benchmark plan is the map drawn in 2002. The population and minority breakdown for

the Court's Final Plan in comparison to the 2002 benchmark plan is as follows:

DISTRICTS	2002 EXISTING BENCHMARK PLAN	2012 FINAL REMEDIAL PLAN	DEVIATION
<b>DISTRICT 1</b>			
% Total Black	63.54%	67.90%	+ 4.36%
% Total Black VAP <sup>3</sup>	60.27%	64.57%	+ 4.30%
<b>DISTRICT 2</b>			
% Total Black	75.77%	70.25%	- 5.52%
% Total Black VAP	72.75%	67.17%	- 5.58%
<b>DISTRICT 3</b>			
% Total Black	40.56%	40.51%	-0.05%
% Total Black VAP	37.81%	38.07%	+ 0.26%
<b>DISTRICT 4</b>			
% Total Black	76.33%	68.17%	-8.16%
% Total Black VAP	75.49%	65.16%	-10.33%

<sup>3</sup> "VAP" means voting age population.

<b>DISTRICT 5</b>			
% Total Black	74.12%	72.63%	-1.49%
% Total Black VAP	71.45%	69.37%	-2.08%
<b>DISTRICT 6</b>			
% Total Black	51.17%	52.43%	+1.26%
% Total Black VAP	47.65%	49.35%	+1.70%
<b>DISTRICT 7</b>			
% Total Black	27.66%	27.48%	-0.18%
% Total Black VAP	25.29%	25.12%	-0.17%
<b>DISTRICT 8</b>			
% Total Black	31.39%	33.99%	+2.60%
% Total Black VAP	29.65%	32.28%	+2.63%
<b>DISTRICT 9</b>			
% Total Black	72.84%	69.73%	-3.11%
% Total Black VAP	70.21%	66.54%	-3.67%

<b>DISTRICT 10</b>			
% Total Black	37.40%	38.61%	+1.21%
% Total Black VAP	34.69%	35.96%	+1.27%

The Court finds that the Final Plan has not worsened the Augusta-Richmond County minority populations' equal opportunity to elect candidates of choice in a manner that constitutes retrogression under § 5. Like the benchmark plan, the new maps have four majority-minority single member districts and one majority-minority super district. The benchmark plan had four clear majority-minority single member districts: District 1 with a 60.27% black VAP, District 2 with a 72.75% black VAP, District 4 with a 75.49% black VAP, and District 5 with a 71.45% black VAP. District 6, though not a majority-minority district, had a "strong black influence" with a black VAP of 47.65%. See Markham v. Fulton Cnty. Bd. of Registrations & Elections, No. 1:02-CV-1111, 2002 WL 32587313, at \*9 (N.D. Ga. May 29, 2002). The benchmark plan also had one majority-minority super district: District 9 with a 70.21% black VAP.

The Final Plan, like the benchmark plan, has four majority-minority single member districts: District 1 with a 64.57% black VAP, District 2 with a 67.17% black VAP, District 4 with a 65.16% black VAP, and District 5 with a 69.37% black VAP.

District 6 remains a single member district with a "strong black influence." Indeed, its black VAP has increased from 47.65% to 49.35%. Finally, the new maps also have one majority-minority super district: District 9 with a 66.54% black VAP.

Based on the above analysis, the Court finds that retrogression, as it is prohibited under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act, has not occurred with the implementation of the Final Plan.

#### **E. Qualification and Election Dates**

Because the Final Plan has now been created, the Court finds it prudent to set the qualifying dates for the County Commission and Board of Education seats that were previously scheduled for May 23-25, 2012. As requested by Defendants, the Court will now schedule the **qualification period to begin at 9:00 a.m. on August 6, 2012 and to end at 12:00 noon on August 8, 2012.** Furthermore, elections for the County Commission and Board of Education seats with terms expiring December 31, 2012, will be conducted on **November 6, 2012**, in conjunction with the general elections in order to avoid the unnecessary cost to the citizens of Richmond County that a special election would require. Accordingly, Defendants' Motion for Injunctive Relief (doc. no. 30) is **GRANTED.**



### III. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, the Court adopts the Final Plan attached to this Order as Court's Exhibits 1 and 2. Additionally, Defendants' motion for injunctive relief (doc. no. 30) is **GRANTED** and the qualification period for the County Commission and Board of Education seats shall begin at 9:00 a.m. on August 6, 2012 and end at 12:00 noon on August 8, 2012. Finally, Plaintiffs are **ORDERED** to submit a brief concerning the issue of costs and attorney's fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988 within **ten (10) days** from the date of this Order. Defendants may respond within **five (5) days** from the date Plaintiffs submit their brief.

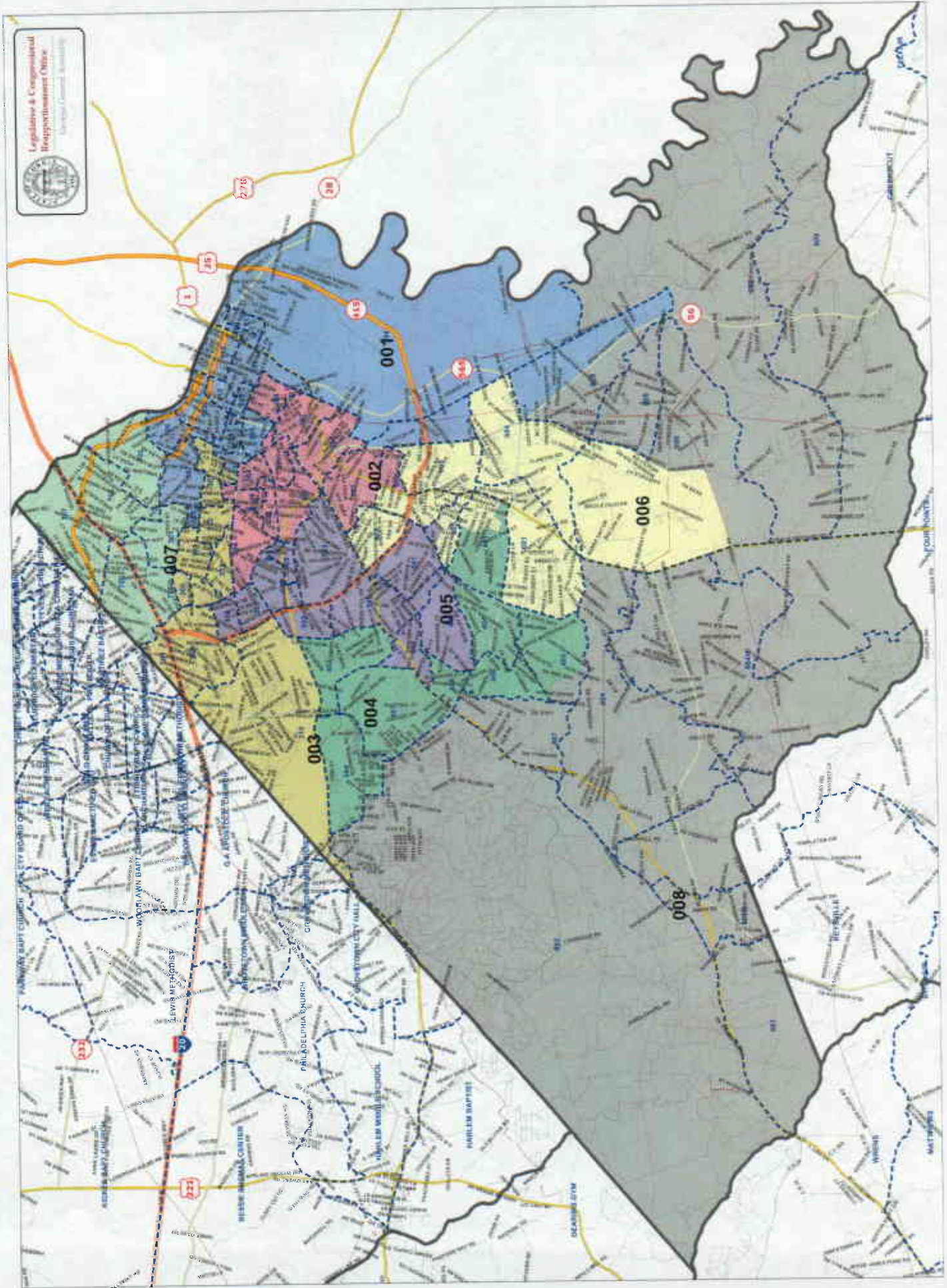
**ORDER ENTERED** at Augusta, Georgia, this 19<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2012.

  
HONORABLE J. RANDAL HALL  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

# Court's Exhibit 1

Final Remedial Map for Eight County  
Commission and Board of Education  
Single Member Districts

# Richmond County Commission and School Board Districts- as drawn by Federal Court



DISTRICT	POPULATION	DEVIATION	% DEVIATION	BLACK	% BLACK	BLACK COMBO	TOTAL BLACK	%TOTAL BLACK	HISP. OR LATINO	%HISP
001	25,126	57	0.23%	17,061	67.90%	342	17,403	69.26%	518	2.06%
VAP	19,530			12,611	64.57%	148	12,759	65.33%	358	1.83%
002	25,049	-20	-0.08%	17,596	70.25%	342	17,938	71.61%	773	3.09%
VAP	18,710			12,568	67.17%	159	12,727	68.02%	503	2.69%
003	25,081	12	0.05%	10,161	40.51%	391	10,552	42.07%	1,118	4.46%
VAP	19,923			7,584	38.07%	203	7,787	39.09%	814	4.09%
004	25,027	-42	-0.17%	17,060	68.17%	610	17,670	70.60%	1,731	6.92%
VAP	17,981			11,717	65.16%	293	12,010	66.79%	1,250	6.95%
005	25,038	-31	-0.12%	18,185	72.63%	463	18,648	74.48%	1,115	4.45%
VAP	18,147			12,589	69.37%	215	12,804	70.56%	732	4.03%
006	25,078	9	0.04%	13,149	52.43%	459	13,608	54.26%	869	3.47%
VAP	18,298			9,030	49.35%	160	9,190	50.22%	548	2.99%
007	24,955	-114	-0.45%	6,858	27.48%	354	7,212	28.90%	1,063	4.26%
VAP	20,188			5,071	25.12%	151	5,222	25.87%	778	3.85%
008	25,195	126	0.50%	8,563	33.99%	397	8,960	35.56%	1,020	4.05%
VAP	18,467			5,961	32.28%	141	6,102	33.04%	647	3.50%

Total Population: 200,549  
 Ideal Value: 25,069

Summary Statistics

Population Range: 24,955 to 25,195  
 Absolute Overall Range: 240  
 Relative Range: -0.45% to 0.50%  
 Relative Overall Range: 0.96%

SINGLE MEMBER DISTRICTS LEGAL DESCRIPTION

**DISTRICT 001**

**RICHMOND COUNTY**

VTD: 245101 - 101

001000:

2015 2017 3001 3002 3003 3004 3005 3006 3009 3010

3011 3012

3013 3014 3015 3016 3017 3020 3021

001100:

1018 1028 1029 1030 1031 1042

001200:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1013 1020 1021 1022 1023

1024

001300:

1010 2005 2006 2010 2011

VTD: 245102 - 102

VTD: 245103 - 103

VTD: 245104 - 104

VTD: 245105 - 105

VTD: 245106 - 106

VTD: 245107 - 107

VTD: 245108 - 108

VTD: 245109 - 109

VTD: 245110 - 110

VTD: 245111 - 111

VTD: 245112 - 112

VTD: 245113 - 113

VTD: 245202 - 202

010510:

1014 1015

010511:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1015 1016 1017

1018 1019

1020 1021 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035

1038 2000

2001 2002 2003 2009 2022

VTD: 245205 - 205

VTD: 245805 - 805

010600:

4146 4158 4161 4162

010706:

1004 1005 1009 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018

1019 1020

1021 1033 1034 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042

1043 1044

1045 1046

**DISTRICT 002**  
**RICHMOND COUNTY**

VTD: 245201 - 201

VTD: 245202 - 202

010506:

1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1008 1009 1010 1011  
1012 1013  
1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1024 1025  
1026 1027  
1028 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039  
1040 1041  
1042 1043 1044

010508:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1008 1009 1010  
1011 1012  
1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022  
1023 1024  
1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 2000  
2001 2002  
2003 2005 2006 2007 2008

010510:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009  
1010 1011  
1012 1013 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020

010511:

2005  
VTD: 245203 - 203  
VTD: 245204 - 204  
VTD: 245206 - 206  
VTD: 245207 - 207  
VTD: 245208 - 208  
VTD: 245209 - 209  
VTD: 245504 - 504  
VTD: 245507 - 507  
VTD: 245602 - 602

010510:

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009  
2010 2011  
2012 2013 4000 4001 4002 4003 4004 4005 4006 4007  
4008 4009  
4010 4011 4012 4013 4014 4015 4018 4019 4020 4021  
4022

010511:  
2004

**DISTRICT 003**  
**RICHMOND COUNTY**

VTD: 245101 - 101

001100:

1024 1025 1026 1027 1032 1033 1034 1035 1038 1039  
1040 1041

001200:

1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1014 1015  
1019 5000  
5004 5005

VTD: 245301 - 301

VTD: 245302 - 302

VTD: 245303 - 303

VTD: 245305 - 305

VTD: 245306 - 306

VTD: 245307 - 307

VTD: 245310 - 310

VTD: 245704 - 704

**DISTRICT 004**  
**RICHMOND COUNTY**

VTD: 245304 - 304

VTD: 245401 - 401

010709:

1000 1001 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010  
1011 2021  
2029 2030 2031 2032

VTD: 245402 - 402

VTD: 245404 - 404

VTD: 245405 - 405

010712:

1024 3000 3001 3002 3003 3004 3005 3006 3007 3008  
3009 3010  
3011 3012 3013 3014 3015 3016 3017 3018

VTD: 245406 - 406

VTD: 245407 - 407

VTD: 245408 - 408

**DISTRICT 005**  
**RICHMOND COUNTY**

VTD: 245308 - 308

VTD: 245309 - 309  
VTD: 245403 - 403  
VTD: 245501 - 501  
VTD: 245502 - 502  
VTD: 245503 - 503  
VTD: 245505 - 505  
VTD: 245506 - 506  
VTD: 245508 - 508  
VTD: 245509 - 509  
VTD: 245605 - 605

010509:

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2011 2013 2015

**DISTRICT 006  
RICHMOND COUNTY**

VTD: 245401 - 401

010709:

1002 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008  
2009 2010  
2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020  
2022 2023  
2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2033

VTD: 245601 - 601

VTD: 245602 - 602

010508:

2004 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017  
2018 2019  
2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028

010509:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009  
1010 1011  
1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021  
1022 1023  
1025 1027 1030 1031

010510:

4016 4017 4023 4024

VTD: 245603 - 603

VTD: 245604 - 604

VTD: 245605 - 605

010509:

1024 1026 1028 1029 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2012  
2014 2016  
2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026  
2027 2028  
2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036

VTD: 245606 - 606



VTD: 245806 - 806

010906:

2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
2011	2012								
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
2023	2024								
2026	2027	2032							

**DISTRICT 007**

**RICHMOND COUNTY**

VTD: 245701 - 701

VTD: 245702 - 702

VTD: 245703 - 703

VTD: 245705 - 705

VTD: 245706 - 706

VTD: 245707 - 707

**DISTRICT 008**

**RICHMOND COUNTY**

VTD: 245405 - 405

010711:

1015	1016	1017	1018	1019
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VTD: 245801 - 801

VTD: 245801B - 801B

VTD: 245802 - 802

VTD: 245803 - 803

VTD: 245804 - 804

VTD: 245804H - 804H

VTD: 245805 - 805

010706:

1010	1011	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029
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1030 1031

1032 1035

VTD: 245806 - 806

010906:

1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009
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1010 1011

1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021
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1022 1023

1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	2025	2028	2029
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2030 2031

VTD: 245807 - 807

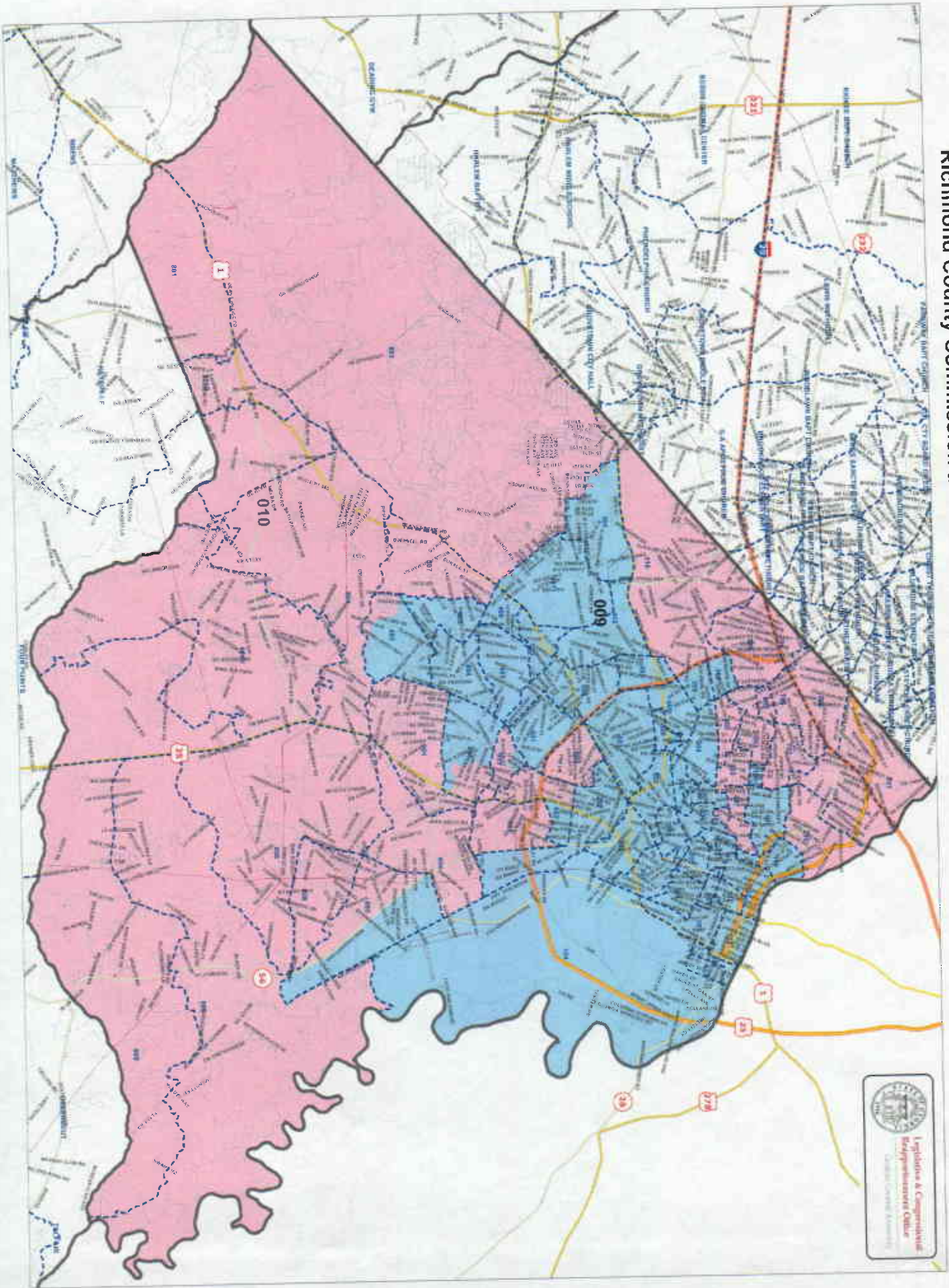
VTD: 245808 - 808

VTD: 245809 - 809

## **Court's Exhibit 2**

Final Remedial Map for Two Super  
Districts

Richmond County Commission and School Board Super Districts - as drawn by Federal Court



Client: FER01  
Plan: Fedct-RchCCSA-Sup-2012  
Type: Local



DISTRICT	POPULATION	DEVIATION	% DEVIATION	BLACK	% BLACK	BLACK COMBO	TOTAL BLACK	%TOTAL BLACK	HISP. OR LATINO	%HISP
009	100,240	-35	-0.03%	69,902	69.73%	1,757	71,659	71.49%	4,137	4.13%
VAP	74,368			49,485	66.54%	815	50,300	67.64%	2,843	3.82%
010	100,309	34	0.03%	38,731	38.61%	1,601	40,332	40.21%	4,070	4.06%
VAP	76,876			27,646	35.96%	655	28,301	36.81%	2,787	3.63%

Total Population: 200,549

Ideal Value: 100,275

**Summary Statistics**

Population Range: 100,240 to 100,309

Absolute Overall Range: 69

Relative Range: -0.03% to 0.03%

Relative Overall Range: 0.07%

SUPER DISTRICTS LEGAL DESCRIPTION

**DISTRICT 009  
RICHMOND COUNTY**

VTD: 245101 - 101

001000:

2015 2017 3001 3002 3003 3004 3005 3006 3009 3010  
3011 3012  
3013 3014 3015 3016 3017 3020 3021

001100:

1018 1028 1029 1030 1031 1042

001200:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1013 1020 1021 1022 1023  
1024

001300:

1010 2005 2006 2010 2011

VTD: 245102 - 102

VTD: 245103 - 103

VTD: 245104 - 104

VTD: 245105 - 105

VTD: 245106 - 106

VTD: 245107 - 107

VTD: 245108 - 108

VTD: 245109 - 109

VTD: 245110 - 110

VTD: 245111 - 111

VTD: 245112 - 112

VTD: 245113 - 113

VTD: 245201 - 201

VTD: 245202 - 202

VTD: 245203 - 203

VTD: 245204 - 204

VTD: 245205 - 205

VTD: 245206 - 206

VTD: 245207 - 207

VTD: 245208 - 208

VTD: 245209 - 209

VTD: 245304 - 304

VTD: 245308 - 308

VTD: 245309 - 309

VTD: 245401 - 401

010709:

1000 1001 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010  
1011 2021

2029 2030 2031 2032

VTD: 245402 - 402

VTD: 245403 - 403

VTD: 245404 - 404

VTD: 245405 - 405

010712:

1024 3000 3001 3002 3003 3004 3005 3006 3007 3008

3009 3010

3011 3012 3013 3014 3015 3016 3017 3018

VTD: 245406 - 406

VTD: 245407 - 407

VTD: 245408 - 408

VTD: 245501 - 501

VTD: 245502 - 502

VTD: 245503 - 503

VTD: 245504 - 504

VTD: 245505 - 505

VTD: 245506 - 506

VTD: 245507 - 507

VTD: 245508 - 508

VTD: 245509 - 509

VTD: 245602 - 602

010510:

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009

2010 2011

2012 2013 4000 4001 4002 4003 4004 4005 4006 4007

4008 4009

4010 4011 4012 4013 4014 4015 4018 4019 4020 4021

4022

010511:

2004

VTD: 245605 - 605

010509:

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2011 2013 2015

VTD: 245805 - 805

010600:

4146 4158 4161 4162

010706:

1004 1005 1009 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018

1019 1020

1021 1033 1034 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042

1043 1044

1045 1046

**DISTRICT 010**

**RICHMOND COUNTY**

VTD: 245101 - 101

001100:

1024 1025 1026 1027 1032 1033 1034 1035 1038 1039  
 1040 1041  
 001200:  
 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1014 1015  
 1019 5000  
 5004 5005  
 VTD: 245301 - 301  
 VTD: 245302 - 302  
 VTD: 245303 - 303  
 VTD: 245305 - 305  
 VTD: 245306 - 306  
 VTD: 245307 - 307  
 VTD: 245310 - 310  
 VTD: 245401 - 401  
 010709:  
 1002 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008  
 2009 2010  
 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020  
 2022 2023  
 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2033  
 VTD: 245405 - 405  
 010711:  
 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019  
 VTD: 245601 - 601  
 VTD: 245602 - 602  
 010508:  
 2004 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017  
 2018 2019  
 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028  
 010509:  
 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009  
 1010 1011  
 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021  
 1022 1023  
 1025 1027 1030 1031  
 010510:  
 4016 4017 4023 4024  
 VTD: 245603 - 603  
 VTD: 245604 - 604  
 VTD: 245605 - 605  
 010509:  
 1024 1026 1028 1029 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2012  
 2014 2016  
 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026  
 2027 2028  
 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036  
 VTD: 245606 - 606

VTD: 245701 - 701  
VTD: 245702 - 702  
VTD: 245703 - 703  
VTD: 245704 - 704  
VTD: 245705 - 705  
VTD: 245706 - 706  
VTD: 245707 - 707  
VTD: 245801 - 801  
VTD: 245801B - 801B  
VTD: 245802 - 802  
VTD: 245803 - 803  
VTD: 245804 - 804  
VTD: 245804H - 804H  
VTD: 245805 - 805

010706:

1010 1011 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029

1030 1031

1032 1035

VTD: 245806 - 806  
VTD: 245807 - 807  
VTD: 245808 - 808  
VTD: 245809 - 809