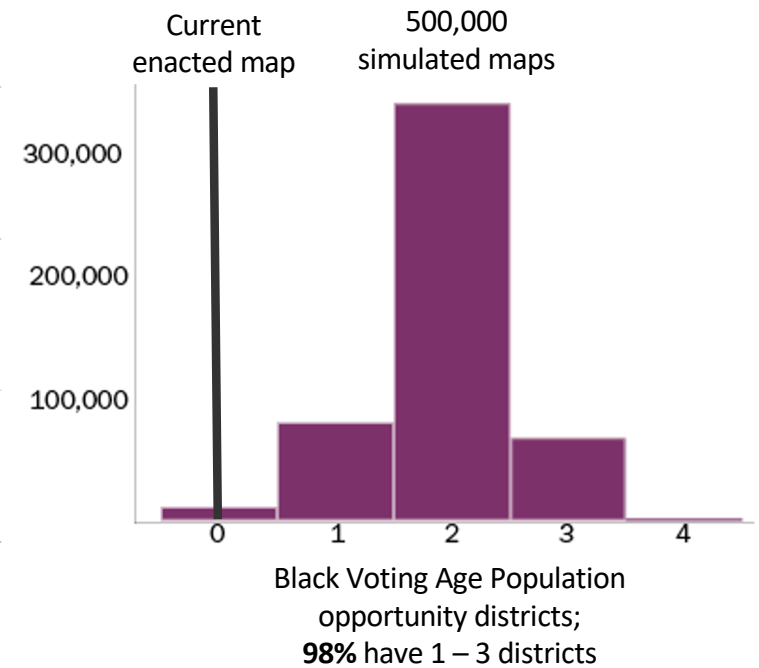
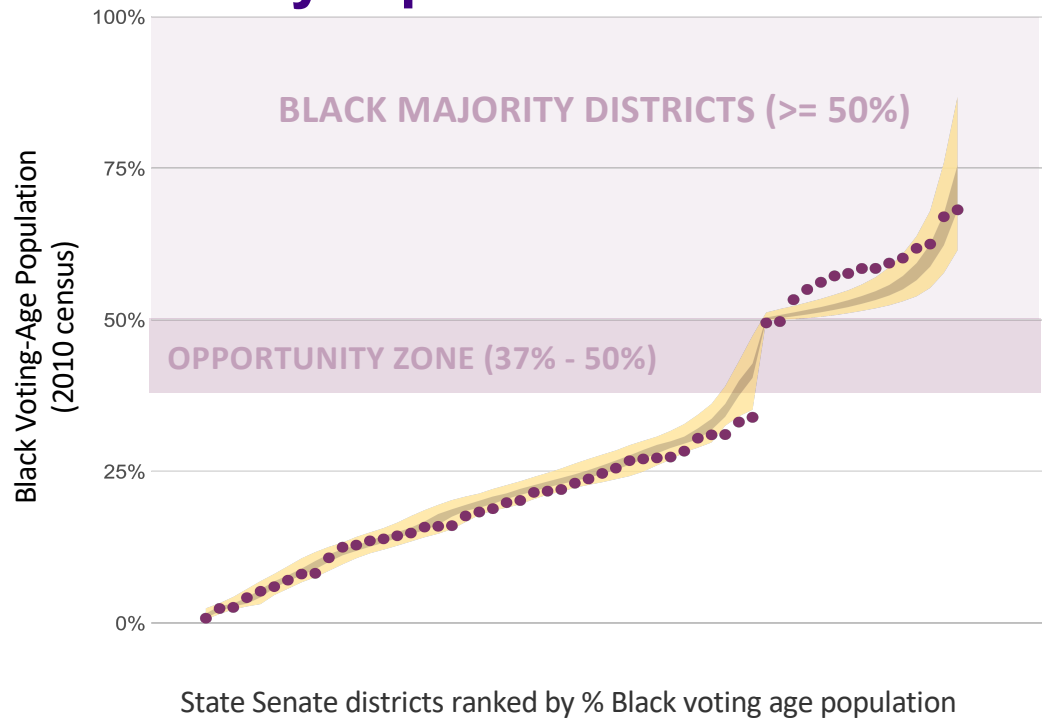


## Current Senate map shows a clear disadvantage for minority representation



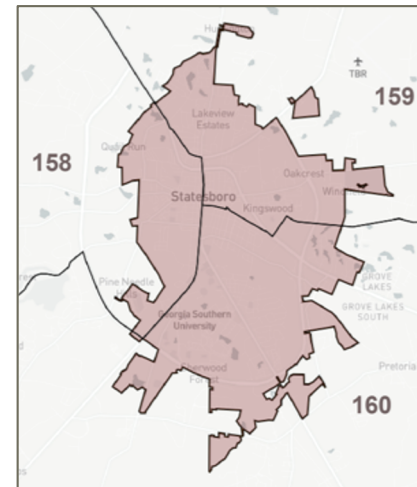
## Splitting cities into multiple districts dilutes their voice

The Legislature **requires** that city **boundaries be considered** when they draw district lines - they have distinct needs and should have a distinct voice.

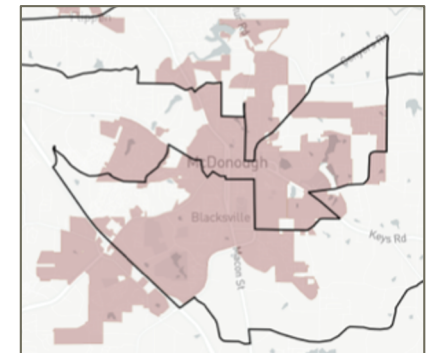
But the Legislature hasn't been following their own requirements.

More than **two-thirds of small cities are split** into multiple districts in the State House of Representatives.

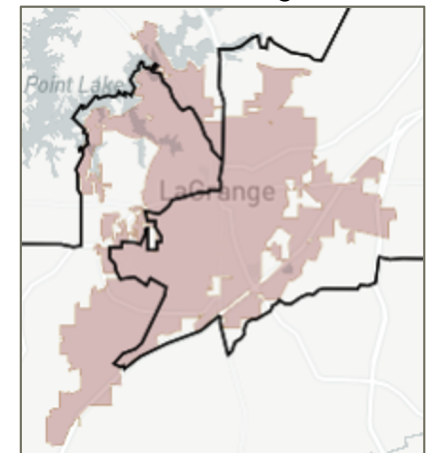
Statesboro



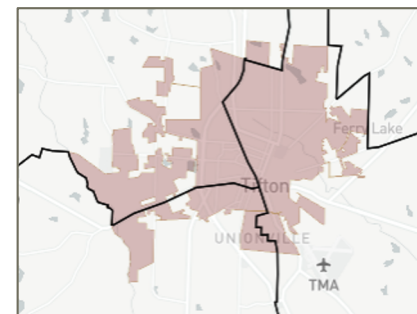
McDonough



LaGrange



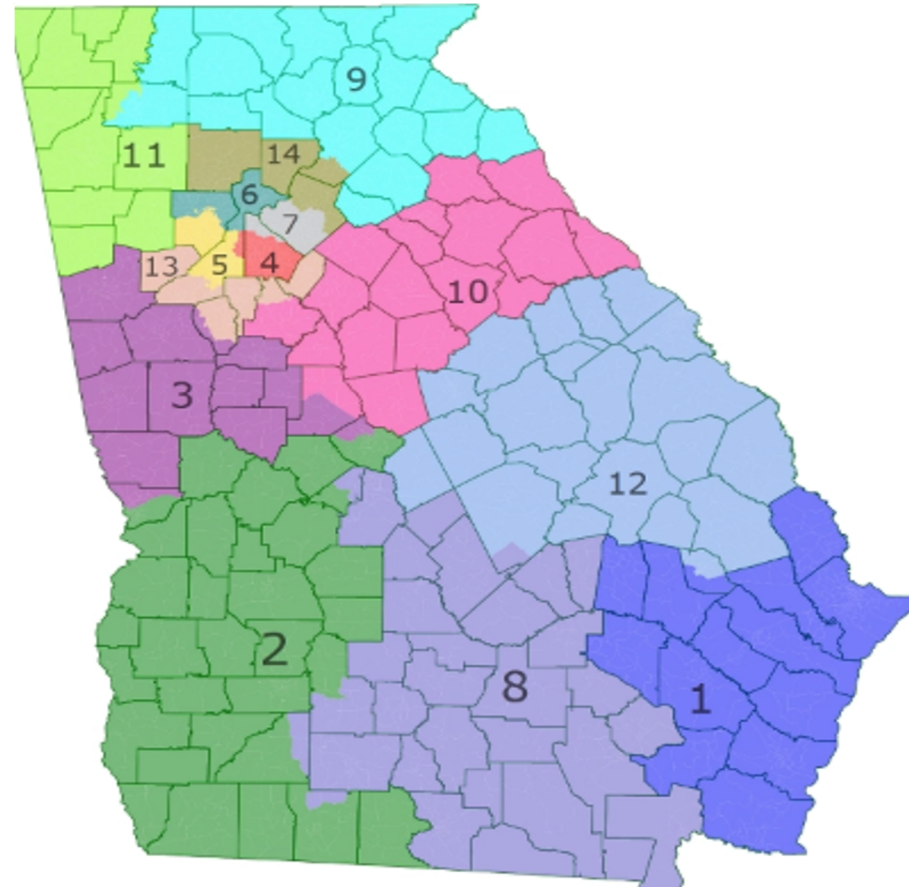
Tifton



# Appendix

## Ideal Districts are:

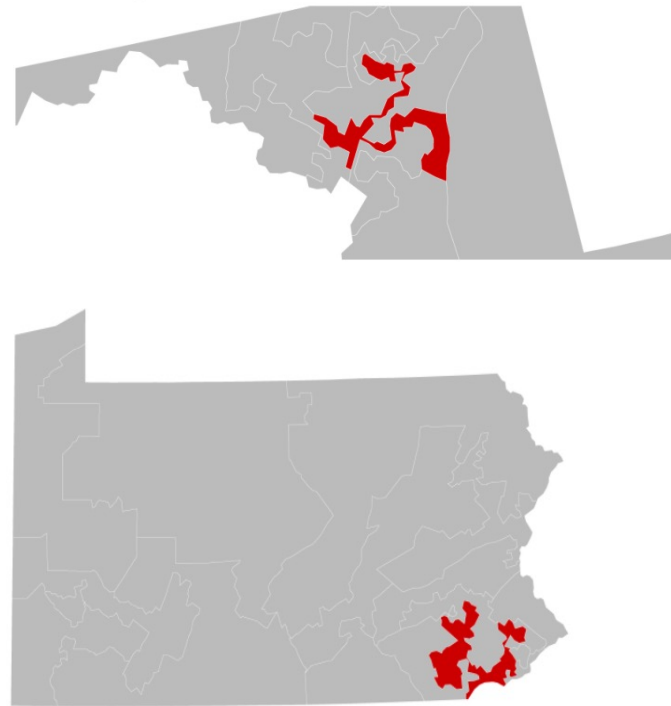
- Contiguous (required by Georgia Constitution)
- Compact
- Competitive
- Representative of community



Hypothetical Fair Georgia Districts, Daily Kos, 2012

# Gerrymandering

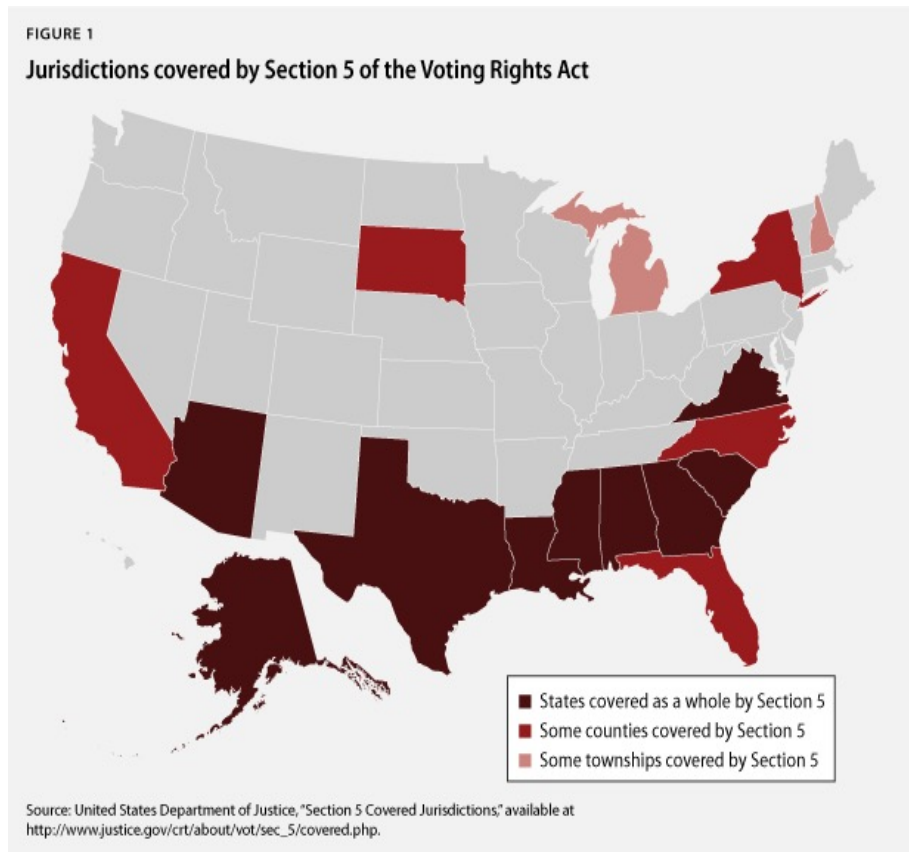
- **Gerrymandering:** manipulating electoral boundaries to create an advantage for a party or class of citizens (like race)
  - **Packing:** consolidating a group into small number of districts.
  - **Cracking:** dividing a group across several districts.
- **Legality?**
  - Partisan gerrymandering = ✓
  - Racial gerrymandering = ✗



Source: CNN

<https://www.cnn.com/2017/10/03/politics/redistricting-supreme-court-gerrymandered>

# Section 5: Preclearance



From 1965-2013, some parts of the country were required to submit proposed changes in voting laws to the Department of Justice for “preclearance.”

DOJ would determine whether the change was “retrogressive,” reducing minority voting power.

Covered jurisdictions were in parts of the country with a particularly acute record of discriminating on the basis of race in voting.

# Shelby County v. Holder (2013)

**5-4**

**A central portion of the Voting Rights Act is unconstitutional**



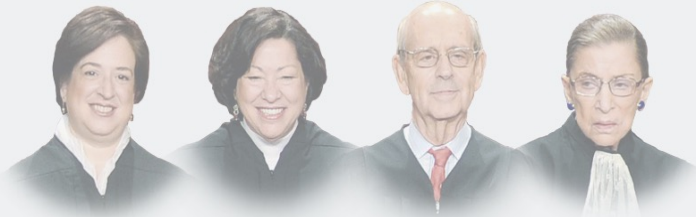
Kennedy

Roberts

Alito

Scalia

Thomas



Kagan

Sotomayor

Breyer

Ginsburg

The Supreme Court expressed doubts about the use of preclearance in a 2009 case, observing, “Things have changed in the South.”

In 2013, the Court went further, invalidating the use of preclearance in covered jurisdictions. Disparate treatment of states on matters of sovereignty, the Court reasoned, must be justified by current needs.

This will be Georgia’s first major round of redistricting without DOJ preclearance in fifty years.

## Section 2 of Voting Rights Act



- “(a) 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**, or in contravention of the guarantees set forth in section 10303(f)(2) of this title, as provided in subsection (b).”

52 U.S.C. §10301(a)

United States Supreme Court Court currently considering the reach of this language in *Brnovich v. DNC*.

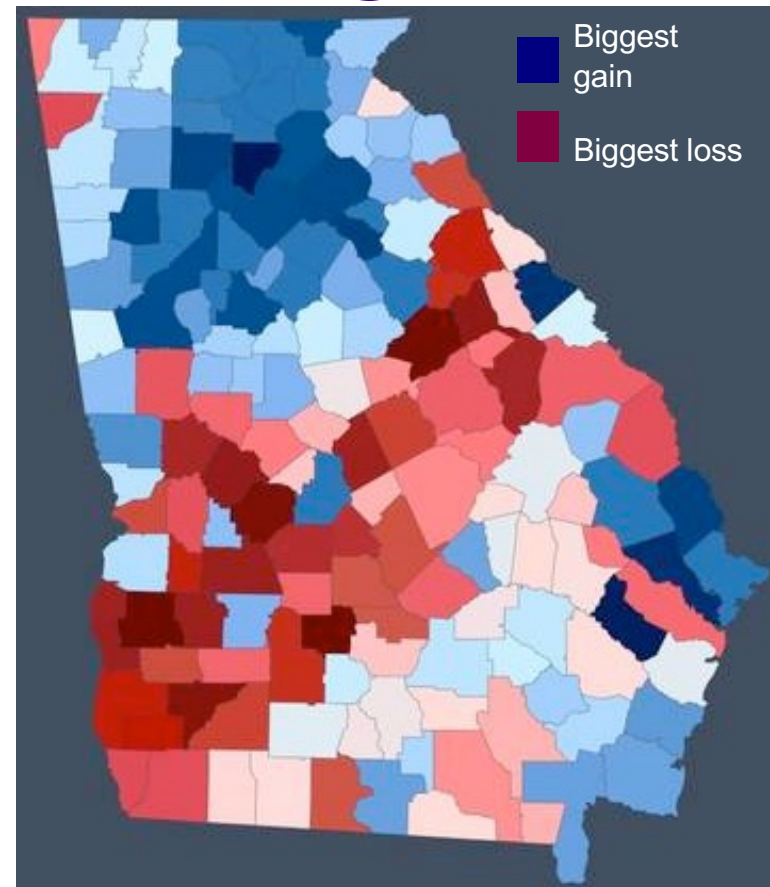


# Redistricting Timeline for 2021

<b>January 11 – March 31</b>	Regular legislative session
<b>April 30</b>	Census release: state population totals Congressional reapportionment
<b>Spring - Summer</b>	Local hearings throughout state by legislative committees (assumed – awaiting plan from committees)
 <b>September 30</b>	Census release: full PL 94-171 data
<b>October ?</b>	Legislature drawing official plans
 <b>Late 2021 or early 2022</b>	Special legislative session to vote on redistricting plans

# Big population changes impact 2021 redistricting

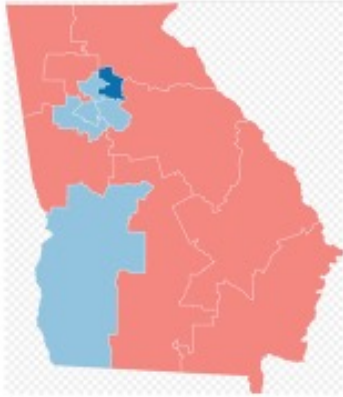
- Georgia population growth ~ 10%
- Population shifts from rural areas to metro areas
- Growing minority populations (expect to be a majority minority state in the next decade)
- Significant district changes will be required to account for these population changes



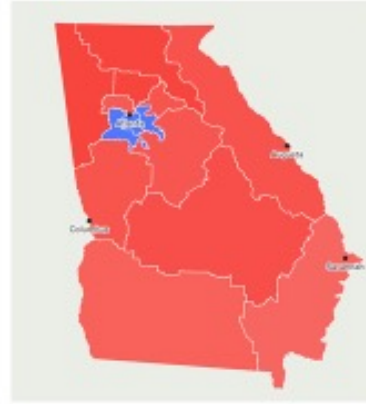
Population  
change 2010-  
2018

Source: Nick  
Wooten,  
Macon.com,  
US Census  
data

## Which is the most fair map?



Current Congressional districts 6D/8R



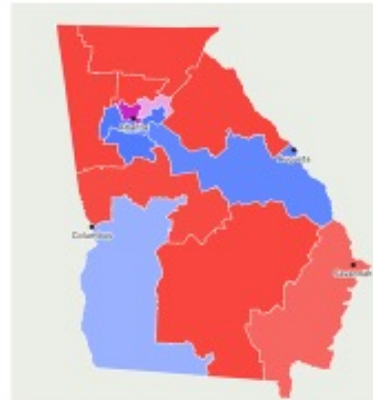
Gerrymander to favor Republicans 3D/11R



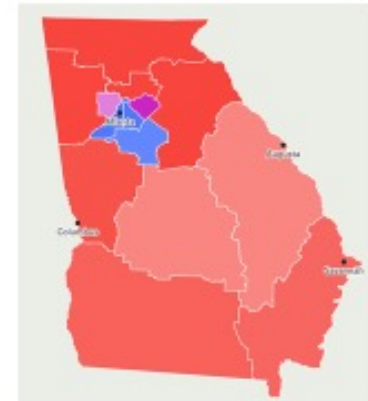
Gerrymander to favor Democrats 8D/6R



Promote competitive elections 3D/7C/4R

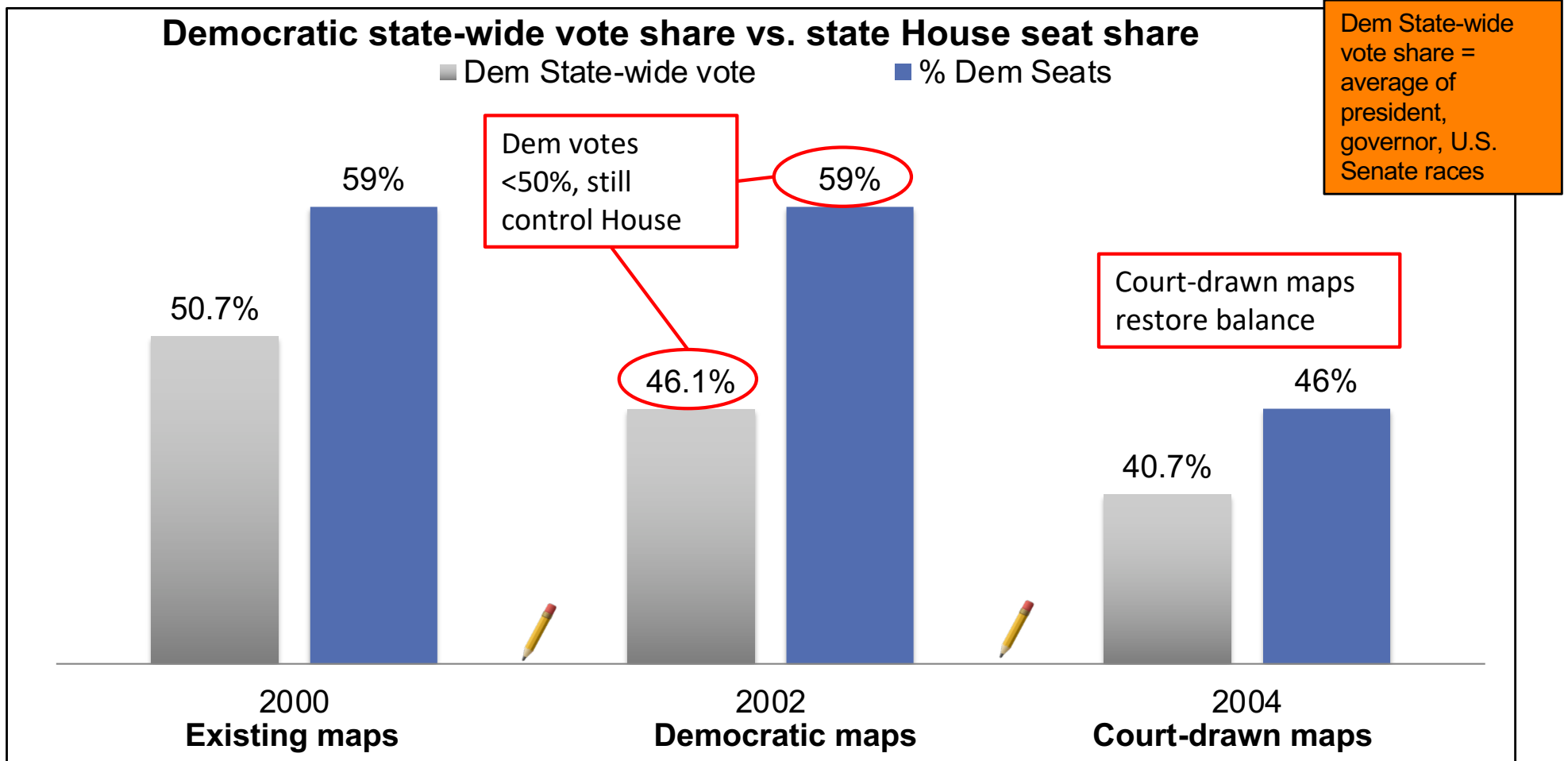


Maximize maj-minority districts 5D/2C/7R



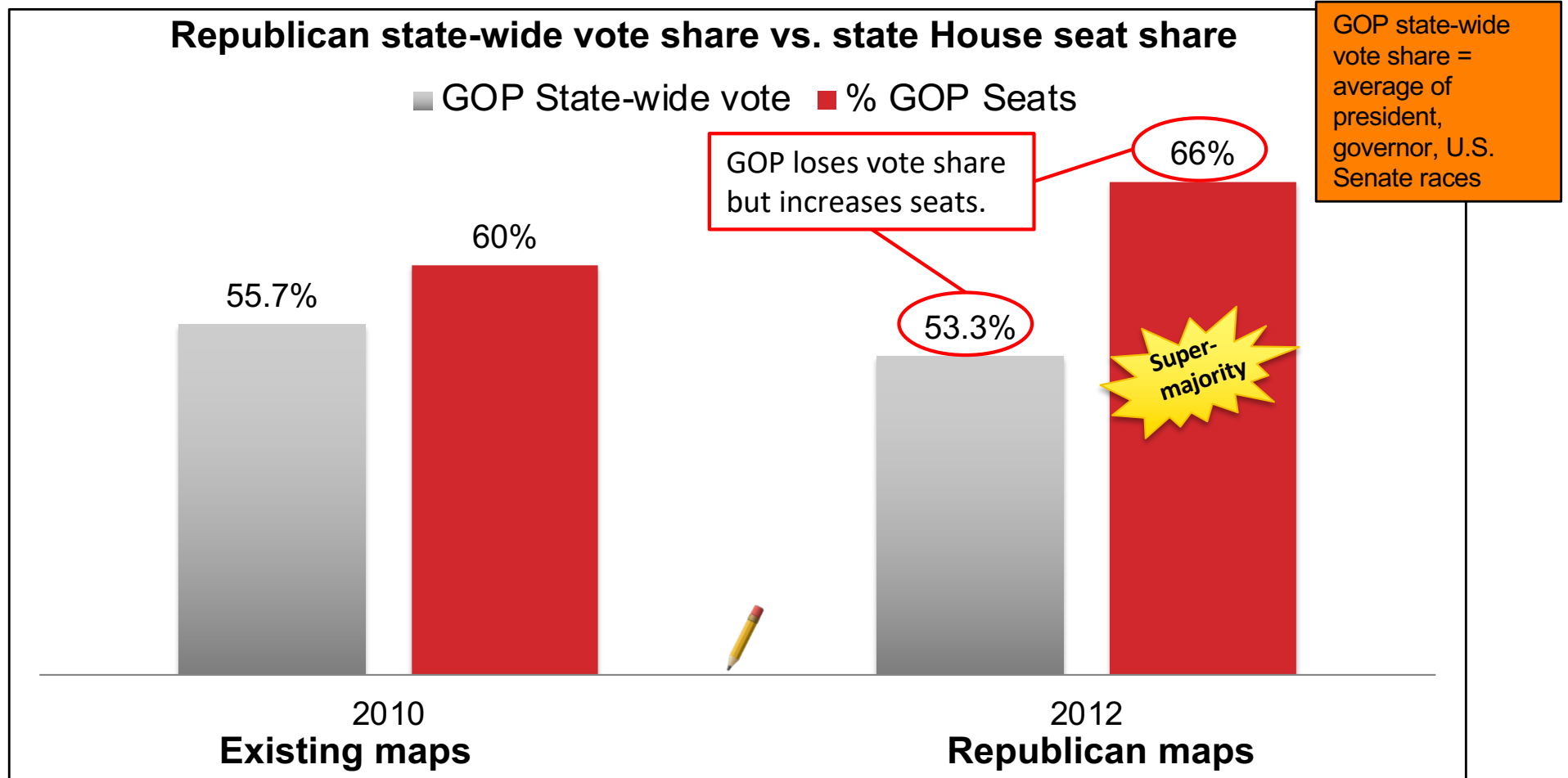
Compact via county borders 3D/2C/9R

## Democrats gerrymandered the GA House in 2001.



Source: Fair Districts GA analysis of GA Secy. of State voting data

## Republicans gerrymandered the GA House in 2011.



Source: Fair Districts GA analysis of GA Secy. of State voting data