GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

2017 LEGISLATIVE SESSION, SENATE FLOOR

SENATE BILL 691 SECOND READING

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 2017

Reported by:

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Legislative Defendants Trial

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[Reporter's Note: Proceedings in this session began at 10:27 a.m.]

PRESIDENT PT BERGER: The Senate will come to order. Sergeant-at-Arms will close the Members will go to their seats. Members and quests will please silence all electronic devices.

Leading the Senate in prayer is Senator Jerry Tillman of Randolph County. All members and quests will please stand.

SENATOR TILLMAN: Thank you, Mr. President.

Ladies and gentlemen of the Senate, let us enter into a moment of prayer, please. I like to begin prayers, especially in our caucus and in other places, with a good bible verse, and I picked this one out for my good friend Reverend Lowe back there. I'm hoping one day, when he preaches again in Randolph County, he will preach on maybe -- maybe he can use this verse as a sermon title.

It's a verse I like from the Old Testament: Unless the Lord buildeth the house, those who would build it laboreth in vain. we pray that you will be our foundation through

1	the life we build and the homes we build; that we
2	will build it on you and the spiritual lessons
3	that you have taught us through the Good Book.
4	Guide and direct our thinking today, Lord, that
5	you will be here in our midst to help us to do
6	the work of the people and to do it with your
7	blessings and your foundation. Oh, God, we pray
8	in Christ's name. Amen.
9	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Pate is
10	recognized for a motion.
11	SENATOR PATE: Thank you,
12	Mr. President.
13	The journal of August 24, 2017, has
14	been examined and found to be correct. I move
15	that we dispense with the reading of the journal
16	and that it stand approved as written.
17	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Without
18	objection, the journal for August 24, 2017,
19	stands approved as written.
20	Members' leaves of absence are
21	requested and, without objection, are granted for
22	Senators Cook, Jim Davis, Meredith, Tarte and
23	Woodard.
24	Members, courtesies of the Chamber are
25	extended to Denise Myers Byrd of Discovery Court

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1
    Reporters and Legal Videographers.
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               And also, Members, in the Chamber is
3
    former Senator Buck Newton. I saw him a little
4
    bit ago. Senator Newton, if you're still here --
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    in the back of the Chamber. Thank you for being
6
    with us today.
7
               And with that, Members, unless there's
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    something else, we'll go straight to the
    calendar.
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               SENATOR RABIN: Mr. President.
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               PRESIDENT PT BERGER:
                                     Senator Rabin,
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    for what purpose do you rise?
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               SENATOR RABIN: A motion, please.
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               PRESIDENT PT BERGER: State your
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    motion.
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               SENATOR RABIN: Thank you,
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    Mr. President.
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              Mr. President, we move to reconsider
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    House Bill 140, Dental Plans Provider Contracts
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    and Transparency, and House Bill 770, Various
21
    Clarifying Changes to Tuesday's floor calendar.
22
    That's August 29th.
23
               PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Without
24
    objection --
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               SENATOR RABIN: Mr. President, also
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1	move to suspend the rules and staff be allowed to
2	sit with Senator Hise for today.
3	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Without
4	objection, so ordered.
5	Senate Bill 691. The clerk will read.
6	THE CLERK: Senate Bill 691, 2017
7	Senate Redistricting Committee Plan.
8	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: And Senator Hise
9	is recognized, but before he's recognized,
10	Members, we also have a single volunteer page
11	with us today. He was up here. Tanner Minton is
12	a volunteer page today. He is Senator
13	Randleman's grandson.
14	And Senator Hise is recognized to speak
15	on to explain Senate Bill 691.
16	SENATOR HISE: Thank you,
17	Mr. President.
18	Members of the Committee, there are a
19	lot of individuals and staff and others and our
20	committee members on the redistricting put a lot
21	of hours in between in a definitely compressed
22	timeline given to us by the Courts in order to
23	get these maps to you today and be able to get
24	them through the process before the deadline
25	September 1st. I want to start by saying that I

am very grateful to all of them for the work they put into this.

The maps that you have in front of you that were amended in committee yesterday, we began by establishing criteria on which those maps would be drawn, and the maps that you have presented meet those criteria. Just to go through them briefly, what you have, and everyone should have, a printout copy of this, actually. I know there may be some challenges for how this works on the dashboard, but the full map that would be entitled 2017 Senate Redistricting Committee Plan.

First is equal population. You will see in your stat pack that each one of these 50 districts fall within the plus or minus 5 percent of the ideal population that is established by the Courts.

The contiguity, you'll find that each of these maps have contiguous borders with districts around them.

County groupings and traversals, which is probably the most complex of this and may have caused consternation. The rules for county groupings and transversals were established in

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Stephenson one and have been affirmed in many other cases. This is a requirement that we group counties into the smallest number of counties possible that would form a whole number of senators within that district. This map follows the county groupings formula that we've released several weeks ago. We have asked on multiple occasions for anyone who could submit a more optimal county grouping process, and I believe that none exist and we have received none in the committee.

Compactness. The committee adopted as a guide for compactness Reock and Polsby-Popper scores for drawing legislative districts that The reason these two are selected, these appear. methods and scores were adopted as a quide is because they're the only ones that have been cited by the Courts as being relevant to judging the compactness of districts. So when we look at previous court rulings, these are the two measures that determine compactness.

The scores themselves lead to a minimum for Reock of .15 and a minimum for Polsby-Popper of .05, and you will find that all of the districts that are there meet those scores as

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well as the stated goal of this. This plan improves the compactness of the districts as a whole that is coming in, and the 2011 Senate Plan -- compared to the 2011 Senate Plan and also fares against any -- well against any maps that have been produced by the Senate over the last two decades.

The next one, fewer split precincts. In response to public comment and others, the committee adopted criteria to lower the number of split precincts, which is what you will find in The 2011 Senate Plan split 257 precincts. The plan that you have before you now only splits 9 precincts. Two of those were retained from the New Hanover County, the districts that were not redrawn. Two were made to avoid double-bunking of senators. The other splits were made in place that has zero population divide which would improve the compactness score or to follow a new precinct line that has been established since 2011.

Municipal boundaries. The next criteria the committee was asked to consider municipal boundaries when drawing legislative districts. Across this state, this plan splits

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just 25 municipalities in places where there is a population or the city does not naturally cross a county line. Municipal boundaries are by no means compact or limited under annexation to even county borders which makes that a little more complex, but by any measure, this plan splits fewer municipalities than the one adopted in 2011 and fares historically well against senate plans adopted by the General Assembly over the last two decades.

Next is incumbency protection criteria adopted by the committee. The map, in effect, does double-bunk eight members. Three pairs are Republicans and one cross-party pair. No pairs of the minority party were double-bunked in these maps.

Senator Randleman, Senator Ballard were double-bunked by the necessity of their county grouping. Senator Krawiec and newly elect Senator Barrett were double-bunked by necessity within their county grouping. Senator Alexander and Senator Barefoot were double-bunked in Wake County; however, it was made known to the committee that Senator Barefoot announced that he does not intend to run for reelection. And

Senator Smith-Ingram and Senator Cook were also double-bunked by necessity of the county groupings.

Election data. We did consider political considerations in election data results. In drawing these, you have the report of each of the ten races from 2010 senate, 2012 presidential, governor, lieutenant governor, 2014 senate, and 2016 senate, governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general. You will have the results of each of those races as part of your stat pack.

And importantly, the last consideration would be that there would be no consideration of racial data. Data identifying the race of individuals was not used in the drawing of these maps. It was not used to assign voters to a particular district on the basis of their race.

It complies with all of the committees' criteria and, most importantly, now complies with the court order. I would ask for y'all to support it and would be more than happy to answer any questions.

Sorry, Mr. President. I do have a technical amendment, if that would be possible.

1	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Send forward your
2	amendment. The clerk will read.
3	THE CLERK: Senator Hise moves to amend
4	the bill.
5	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Hise is
6	recognized to explain the amendment.
7	SENATOR HISE: Thank you,
8	Mr. President.
9	Members of the Committee, apparently
LO	when transcribing this map for the new PCS, one
L1	of the line numbers was picked up in the copying
L2	and added in, so there's an extra 27 on Page 4.
L3	This would simply remove that.
L 4	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Further
L5	discussion or debate on Amendment 1. Hearing
L6	none, the question before the Senate is the
L7	passage of Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 691. All
L8	in favor of the amendment will vote "aye," all
L9	opposed will vote "no." Five seconds will be
20	allowed for the vote. The clerk will record the
21	vote.
22	Senator Barrett "aye"; Senator Dunn
23	"aye"; Senator Smith-Ingram "aye"; Senator
24	Waddell "aye."
25	45 having voted in the affirmative and

1	none in the negative, Amendment 1 passes and the
2	bill is back before you. Further discussion or
3	debate on Senate Bill 691.
4	Senator Blue, for what purpose do you
5	rise?
6	SENATOR BLUE: To send forth an
7	amendment.
8	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Send forward your
9	amendment. And, Senator Blue, my understanding
10	is you have two amendments on the deck already.
11	If you can identify which one.
12	SENATOR BLUE: I will. Thank you very
13	much, Mr. President. It is ATC-122, Version 1,
14	looks like, the Wake County amendment.
15	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: The clerk will
16	read.
17	THE CLERK: Senator Blue moves to amend
18	the bill.
19	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: And Senator Blue
20	is recognized to explain the amendment.
21	SENATOR BLUE: Thank you very much,
22	Mr. President.
23	The committee yesterday, and I
24	appreciated it, adopted an amendment that we had
25	done involving just two districts in Wake County,

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1	Senator Chaudhuri's district and the district
2	that I represent.
3	And what the amendment failed to do was
4	accurately reflect the precincts that we thought
5	had been transferred. This corrects it. It only
6	involves those two districts. It's been
7	reviewed. I've talked to Senator Hise about it,
8	and basically it's technical in nature, but pulls
9	in the precincts that we thought were being
10	pulled in in the Senate amendment yesterday
11	afternoon. I move adoption of the amendment,
12	Mr. President.
13	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Further
14	discussion or debate on Amendment 2.
15	Senator Bishop, for what purpose do you
16	rise?
17	SENATOR BISHOP: To ask Senator Blue a
18	question, if he'll yield.
19	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Blue, do
20	you yield?
21	SENATOR BLUE: I yield.
22	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields.
23	SENATOR BISHOP: Senator Blue, you and
24	I had some interplay discussion yesterday in
25	the committee meeting about your amendment that

1	was adopted then. I wanted to ask at this point
2	do you remain convinced that the Wake County
3	districts as further amended by your proposed
4	amendment are not racial gerrymanders?
5	SENATOR BLUE: Not who gerrymandering?
6	Racial gerrymandering?
7	SENATOR BISHOP: Yes, not racial
8	gerrymandering.
9	SENATOR BLUE: They are not racially
10	gerrymandering. And as I explained in the
11	committee, I think that the way that Wake County
12	is cures the gerrymander that the Court found in
13	Wake County, and the only other avenue for it to
14	be a racial gerrymander is if you used if you
15	used race in order to get a political
16	gerrymander. That's the way you would analyze
17	it. And I think given the makeup of the
18	districts in Wake County that you cure the racial
19	gerrymander problem, and I don't think you have a
20	political gerrymander in Wake County.
21	SENATOR BISHOP: May I follow up?
22	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Blue, do
23	you yield for a follow-up?
24	SENATOR BLUE: I yield.
25	SENATOR BISHOP: Do you believe that

the districts in Wake County, as you would further amend them by this amendment, are legal under all applicable legal theories?

SENATOR BLUE: Again, I think that with the interchange of precincts, and they're all whole precincts, between the two districts that the committee had drawn that were Democratic districts more adequately cures the racial gerrymander.

Again, I have not done a total analysis of whether or not you've got a political gerrymander, but as I told you in the committee yesterday, I think the creation of District 16 as a competitive district, and it looks like a Democratic-leaning district, cures the foundation on which one would probably bring a political gerrymander claim, but the map still has high numbers of Democrats in a district and Republicans in a district, separate districts, and the way that the map is drawn has two strong Democrat, two strong Republican and it looks like a competitive leaning Democratic district.

And so from the chatter that I've heard about this area, you probably couldn't sustain that there's a political gerrymander specifically

1	in Wake County, but it does it does not
2	address the broader issue of whether the map as a
3	whole is a political gerrymander. You can't do
4	that without analyzing all of the districts
5	statewide.
6	SENATOR BISHOP: Thank you,
7	Mr. President.
8	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Further
9	discussion or debate.
10	Senator Hise, for what purpose do you
11	rise?
12	SENATOR HISE: Speak to the amendment.
13	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: You have the
14	floor.
15	SENATOR HISE: Thank you, Mr.
16	President.
17	Members of the Committee, we discussed
18	this quite a bit in committee yesterday and as
19	well as had several conversations with Senator
20	Blue. It is my determination that these maps
21	were not drawn with the consideration of race,
22	but, however, Senator Blue's knowledge of certain
23	communities and where they fit and his claim that
24	this would not would alleviate or would not
25	create a racial gerrymander in Wake County.

1	Coming in, I would ask that the Members
2	of the Senate would support this clarifying
3	amendment to what was proposed yesterday.
4	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Further
5	discussion or debate on Amendment 2. Hearing
6	none, the question before the Senate is the
7	passage of Amendment 2, Senate Bill 691. All in
8	favor will vote "aye," all opposed will vote
9	"no." Five seconds will be allowed for the
LO	voting. The clerk will record the vote.
L1	45 having voted in the affirmative and
L2	none in the negative, Amendment 2 passes and the
L3	bill is back before you.
L 4	Further discussion or debate on Senate
L5	Bill 691. Further discussion or debate on Senate
L6	Bill 691.
L7	Senator Robinson, for what purpose do
L8	you rise?
L9	SENATOR ROBINSON: To send forth an
20	amendment.
21	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Send forward your
22	amendment. The clerk will read.
23	THE CLERK: Senator Robinson moves to
24	amend the bill.
25	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Robinson

1	is recognized to explain the amendment.
2	SENATOR ROBINSON. Thank you,
3	Mr. President.
4	Ladies and gentlemen, you have before
5	you on the dashboard an amendment for the way
6	Guilford County, specifically Senate
7	Districts 27, 28, and I believe 26 is in there
8	somewhere, are drawn.
9	The approach to this was to develop
10	districts that comply foremost with the state and
11	federal law, particularly remedying the
12	constitutional flaws that were found by the Court
13	in the present districts we have. The Court
14	specifically found that the violations included
15	Senate District 28 which takes in part of
16	Guilford County. And you can see that because
17	every reference that you have heard about shape,
18	different from what Senator Hise said yesterday
19	in committee that there were no comments about
20	shape, but in the comments in Guilford County, it
21	was specifically about shape. And Senate
22	District 28 is the one that was pointed out in
23	terms of why the shape.
24	The proposal here remedies that

violation and includes due consideration of the

factors adopted by the Redistricting Committee.
This mapping proposal is more compact than the
original map in 2011 that was invalidated by the
Court as well as the proposal for the county that
was just released by your Republican majority.

What seems to be the driving consideration, however, of your map in this county cluster is the maintenance of incumbents in their own districts. Your map also split more precincts, one of which was 3 which was a high voting precinct that's African American mostly.

The placement of incumbents in this county makes for a possible conflict of considerations like compactness. This amendment, however, maintains each incumbent in a single district, but it achieves a more normal shape.

Senate District 28, Guilford County, invalidated, in the Court's opinion, has a more compact shape under this amendment both in comparison to the 2011 map where we are currently serving and in the one you proposed. To accommodate the concern of keeping incumbents separated, however, sacrifices were made for compactness. Rather than wrap around almost the entirety of my district, Senate District 28,

which your map does, as this map has a more normal shape. This map addresses racial gerrymandering as required by the Courts.

While this committee -- your

Redistricting Committee takes a surprising view

that race should not be a consideration, we think

it's noteworthy that this version of Senate 28

drawn here has a black voting age population that

is lower than both the original 2011

unconstitutional plan and the Republican

proposal.

According to the State's measures, the BVP is approximately 45 percent of this map as opposed to yours which was 50.52 percent. And in response to the overwhelming views expressed during public hearings, the districts were drawn with the goal of creating competitive districts. The voters have a chance to select their candidates and the outcome is not preordained.

There are many ways to have achieved a more compact plan in Guilford that is both fair to the voters and consistent with constitutional standards. Unfortunately, your map simply attempts to nuck and tuck your way to legality. That is not a good strategy to achieve court

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    compliance.
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              I recommend the amendment for your
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    approval and your support.
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              PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Bishop,
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    for what purpose do you rise?
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              SENATOR BISHOP: To ask Senator
7
    Robinson a question, Mr. President.
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              PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Robinson,
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    do you yield?
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              SENATOR ROBINSON:
                                  T do.
11
              PRESIDENT PT BERGER: She yields.
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              SENATOR BISHOP:
                                Senator Robinson, I
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    have little expertise in drawing maps. I was
14
    intrigued by your first point that the shape -- I
15
    believe you said the shape of 28 is more normal
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    under your map. Could you explain what you mean?
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              Well, let me say -- let me preface the
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    question with saying that if I look at 28 on the
19
    map proposed by the majority and I look at the 28
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    on your map, they look similar to me. If I were
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    to describe what that Rorschach block looks like,
22
    I'd say it looks sort of like a bird, but in
23
    either event, the same structure of it just seems
24
    similar. It's got -- yours has squiggly lines
25
    with outcroppings. It has the two sort of wing
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1 structures. 2 Can you explain to the body what you 3 mean when you say it has a more normal shape. 4 SENATOR ROBINSON: Sure. 5 Mr. President --6 PRESIDENT PT BERGER: You may answer. 7 SENATOR ROBINSON: Senator Bishop, I 8 don't know where you get your context from. However, if you compare this map with the one of 10 the redistricting, you will see that the far left 11 end curves farther up than the map that we 12 propose. 13 Now, what I indicated in my 14 presentation, too, is that -- and if you want to 15 look at the VTDs, you'll see which ones have been 16 dropped off, have been eliminated if you look at 17 the data, and so that makes it more compact. And 18 if we are looking at compactness according to 19 criteria, then it requires both for Senate 20 District 27 and 28 when you don't want to 21 double-bunk incumbents, according to your 22 criteria as well, that this map would still have 23 somewhat of a partial circular shape. 24 PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Bishop, 25 for what purpose do you rise?

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               SENATOR BISHOP: Ask a further
2
    question.
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               PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Robinson,
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    do you yield?
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               SENATOR ROBINSON: Yes.
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               PRESIDENT PT BERGER: She yields.
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               SENATOR BISHOP: So if I understand,
    the nature of the normal shape, though, is that
    it doesn't -- yours doesn't rise as much on the
10
    left; is that correct?
11
               SENATOR ROBINSON: Do you see that?
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               SENATOR BISHOP: I see that it doesn't
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    rise as much on the left. And you're saying that
    that means it's more normal.
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               SENATOR ROBINSON: I'm saying it's more
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    compact.
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               SENATOR BISHOP: Further question,
18
    Mr. President.
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               PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Robinson,
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    do you yield?
21
               SENATOR ROBINSON: Yes.
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               PRESIDENT PT BERGER: She yields.
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               SENATOR BISHOP: And does the map of
24
    Guilford County, as drawn in your amendment,
25
    split more municipalities?
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              SENATOR ROBINSON: The map splits --
2
    your map splits High Point -- splits High Point
3
    and -- yeah, we split one other, Jamestown, in
    addition to High Point. And then you've split
5
    the far right end. As a matter of fact, your map
6
    splits a precinct that our map does not. Your
7
    map splits a major voting precinct.
8
              SENATOR BISHOP: Further follow up.
9
              PRESIDENT PT BERGER:
                                     Senator Bishop
10
    asks if you yield for another question, Senator
11
    Robinson.
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              SENATOR ROBINSON: Yes, Mr. President.
13
              PRESIDENT PT BERGER: She yields.
14
              SENATOR BISHOP: Do you split
15
    Summerfield?
16
              SENATOR ROBINSON: My map does not.
17
    need to look at it, but I'm pretty sure it
18
    doesn't.
19
              SENATOR BISHOP: How
20
    about Kernersville?
21
              SENATOR ROBINSON: Summerfield -- wait
22
    a minute. Wait a minute. Let me look at a VTD.
23
    No, it doesn't.
24
              SENATOR BISHOP: Further question,
25
    Mr. President.
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1	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Robinson,
2	do you yield?
3	SENATOR ROBINSON: Yes.
4	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: She yields.
5	SENATOR BISHOP: I think I just asked
6	about Kernersville. Do you split Summerfield?
7	SENATOR ROBINSON: I said no.
8	SENATOR BISHOP: Further question.
9	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Robinson,
10	do you yield?
11	SENATOR ROBINSON: Yes.
12	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: She yields.
13	SENATOR BISHOP: So you're telling this
14	body that this map only splits one more
15	municipality that the majority map; is that
16	correct?
17	SENATOR ROBINSON: Based on the VTDs
18	that are listed here, most are in Greensboro.
19	And I do know my voting precincts in Guilford
20	County. High Point and then Jamestown is split
21	between 27 and 28.
22	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Bishop.
23	SENATOR BISHOP: A further question for
24	Senator Robinson.
25	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Robinson,

1	do you yield?
2	SENATOR ROBINSON: Yes.
3	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: She yields.
4	SENATOR BISHOP: Were you involved in
5	the preparation of this map, Senator Robinson?
6	SENATOR ROBINSON: Yes.
7	SENATOR BISHOP: Follow up,
8	Mr. President.
9	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Robinson,
10	do you yield?
11	SENATOR ROBINSON: Yes.
12	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: She yields.
13	SENATOR BISHOP: Did you work with
14	Kareem Crayton also in the development of this
15	map?
16	SENATOR ROBINSON: I worked with
17	Senator McKissick. I believe he worked with
18	Kareem Crayton.
19	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Bishop.
20	SENATOR BISHOP: I have a follow-up
21	question, Mr. President.
22	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Robinson,
23	do you yield?
24	SENATOR ROBINSON: Yes.
25	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: She yields.

1	SENATOR BISHOP: You said that the
2	black voting population of the map as amended is
3	45 percent.
4	SENATOR ROBINSON: Yes. A little less
5	maybe.
6	SENATOR BISHOP: A little less?
7	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Further question?
8	SENATOR BISHOP: Yes, Mr. President.
9	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Robinson,
10	do you yield?
11	SENATOR ROBINSON: Yes, I do.
12	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: She yields.
13	SENATOR BISHOP: What evidence did you
14	rely upon to target that particular level of
15	black voting population?
16	SENATOR ROBINSON: Senator Bishop, I
17	relied on my own experience. The Senate
18	District 28, based on the current district and
19	the way you did it, is packed with African
20	Americans. And I know the precincts. So it
21	doesn't take a whole lot of research for me to
22	know. Plus, I can look at the data.
23	Now, the Court said and I was
24	sitting in the court when the issue was about
25	racial gerrymandering, and that's exactly what

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1
    you did. So if you talk about racial
2
    gerrymandering, you are automatically talking
3
    about how many black folk did you pack.
                                               So
4
    you're a lawyer; you ought to know.
5
              SENATOR BISHOP: Follow-up question,
6
    Mr. President.
7
              PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Robinson,
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    do you yield?
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              SENATOR ROBINSON:
                                  Yes.
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              PRESIDENT PT BERGER: She yields.
11
              SENATOR BISHOP: Other than your
12
    personal experience, did you have any other
13
    evidence concerning racially polarized voting
    that you used in deciding to target that district
15
    at 45 percent?
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              SENATOR ROBINSON:
                                  Senator Bishop, I
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    have the racial compositions of every precinct,
18
    every district, et cetera, and you ought to have
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    it too. So it's very easy to look to see what
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    the percentage of voting age populations by race
21
    is in this state.
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              SENATOR BISHOP: Further question,
23
    Mr. President.
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              PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Robinson,
25
    do you yield?
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1	SENATOR ROBINSON: Yes.
2	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: She yields.
3	SENATOR BISHOP: Yes, ma'am. I'm not
4	suggesting that the data is unavailable to
5	determine how many voters of what a particular
6	race might be in a district if someone sought
7	that information.
8	The question I asked is do you have
9	evidence about racially polarized voting beyond
LO	what was available to this body when it last
L1	redistricted which you used in making the
L2	decision to target at 45 percent.
L3	SENATOR ROBINSON: Let me say, I said
L 4	to you earlier that I worked with Senator
L5	McKissick who worked with Dr. Crayton in
L 6	developing the prospectus behind this, so that
L7	should have been sufficient.
L8	SENATOR BISHOP: No more questions.
L9	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Further
20	discussion or debate on Amendment 3.
21	Senator Hise, for what purpose do you
22	rise?
23	SENATOR HISE: Speak to the amendment.
24	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: You have the
25	floor.

SENATOR HISE: Thank you, Mr. President and Members of the Senate. A few things that I felt like I wanted to address.

I think it's clear to any analysis or anyone that says the district drawn in 28 here in the new map is different and then the one in the 2011 map, it is different than the one in this amendment that is coming forward.

The analysis being used to say that it racially gerrymanders is somebody looked at it and says, well, it kind of looks the same, and since it kind of looks the same, we say it must be a racial gerrymander, ignoring the fact that the Greensboro city limits also continued to look the same for all three maps and none of that area has been changed.

It's also being claimed that there is a split precinct. That is absolutely not accurate. There is a voter tabulation district that existed in 2011 that has been changed to reflect new precincts that now exist in Guilford County, and the borderline is now drawn along the new precinct line. As voter tabulation districts no longer exist in that process and new precincts are in place, we follow precinct boundaries.

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Most importantly, it violates the criteria set by the committee that we would not sort voters on the basis of race. Not only does it violate that criteria, we heard in committee yesterday that it goes one step forward by selecting a very specific target on race based on one person's opinion and what they thought would be good and basically made the purpose of we're going to draw the race to that new target, something the Courts have clearly determined is not allowed in racial gerrymanders.

Had someone had done an actual study of racially polarized voting and the result of that had to come out to this number and presented that to the committee, we may be inclined to follow that number and draw the districts in that That did not occur. This is based on a manner. single individual's opinion that is there.

I will also say that the analysis of our staff of this from yesterday is that it splits seven municipalities that was coming up when you look at the municipal borders compared to the previous map that split four municipalities, so it would increase the number of split municipalities by three.

1	For those reasons that it fails to
2	follow the criteria established by the committee,
3	I would ask that you reject the amendment.
4	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Further
5	discussion or debate.
6	Senator Blue, for what purpose do you
7	rise?
8	SENATOR BLUE: For a statement.
9	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: You have the
10	floor.
11	SENATOR BLUE: Thank you,
12	Mr. President.
13	I would just like to refocus our
14	attention on two things relating to this
15	particular district. In the Courts' decision,
16	both at the after the United States Supreme
17	Court ruled on these districts, the three-judge
18	panel, consisting of two District Court judges
19	and a Court of Appeals judge, said that this
20	body, once redistricting was done, would inform
21	the Court as to any district where the BVAP,
22	meaning black voter age population, exceeded
23	50 percent.
24	Now, in order to answer the Court's
25	question, you've got to look and see whether any

of these nine districts exceed 50 percent BVAP.

And that's common sense. The Court says tell me
on any of the districts that you do why it went
beyond 50 percent.

This district goes beyond 50 percent black population, black BVAP, as I understand it. And so the Court is going to require in the submission that you explain why that is. And if you tell the Court, well, lady and gentlemen of the Court, I don't know that it went beyond 50 percent because I didn't look at race in determining how to cure what you told me had to cure. We're going to look sort of strange saying that. Now, maybe the Court will believe it, maybe there's some explanation, but the Court is also going to look at the fact that the fellow who drew this district drew the unconstitutional district in 2011.

And although, as we get older our memories aren't what they are when we were younger, and maybe his has changed tremendously over six years, but I'm sure that if I were redoing the job, I would go back and look at my notes and I'd go back and look at why I did things the way that I did them, especially since

the Court is going to want to know how.

If you look at the map of 2011 and you superimpose on it the map of 2017 that is before you now, this amendment, a third grader, or even a three-year-old, can tell you that they're very similar in outline. And so if the same person drew them, the Court is going to imply that it was the same intent in the way that you drew it, and so now you explain to me why it's like this, why isn't that a reasonable conclusion.

And I'm just being honest with you in the way that you would approach somebody who told you. The design of the map in 2011 in this district looks eerily close to the design of the map in 2017.

So what Senator Robinson was trying to do in changing the 1st, taking it below 50 percent, so that unless something called it to the Court's attention in another way, it didn't have to be explained further.

What we've tried to do is give you some indication as to how you cure these gerrymanders. Not trying to gain partisan advantage, not trying to gain racial advantage, but at the end of the day, it is a Court, the third branch of

government, which interprets what we do and what laws do across the country that tells us what they want to see in order to determine that this problem that they've identified has been fixed.

All Senator Robinson has tried to do is fix it, and so the BVAP goes from 50 point whatever it is in the Senate plan down to 45, I think you said, in this plan. And that's simply saying that this is how we propose that you fix the gerrymander.

Alabama case which gave rise to all of this litigation that went to the Supreme Court, in the Court's opinion, when it went back to the three-judge court in Alabama -- one member of whom, by the way, was one of the top three contenders to be appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court by President Trump. When it went back to the Alabama three-judge panel, Federal Court, the reason that they determined that there weren't gerrymanders or that some of them had been fixed is because the members representing some of those districts had agreed that this is a reasonable percentage for this plurality black district.

I keep saying again that the magic of

this place is that when we all work together, you can fix these problems, but you need to listen to the opinions of the folk who got 190,000 people in their districts, just like you've got 190,000 in your districts. That's the whole beauty of this legislature, at least the concept behind it that you bring people together from different backgrounds and different places and they work through the things that vex the state.

And so that's how the 45 percent makes sense, Senator Bishop. Because in the Alabama case, some senators had districts that went in excess of 60 percent African American, but because they agreed with the redistricting folk, they were able to design those districts and have an impact in the districts around them.

And those who are really interested in the political angle so much, I really do believe that we ought not play politics so deeply in this, but those who really believe in a political angle -- in Alabama they still ended up with huge majorities of Republicans, but they worked through it, again, because the members decided that this is not a gerrymander based on my experience with this district, and that is what

1	Senator Robinson was trying to share with you.
2	That's it in a nutshell.
3	And in Guilford County, a county with
4	half a million people, in Guilford County with
5	two complete senate districts and then part of
6	two other counties pulled in, there are plenty of
7	other ways that you can shape the remaining three
8	districts to try to accomplish whatever your ends
9	are other than having districts that are
10	competitive. But at least you fix the
11	gerrymander in Guilford County that the Court at
12	the Supreme Court level has said exists, and you
13	save millions and millions of
14	taxpayer dollars from defending the
15	undefensible the indefensible. That's the
16	only point that she's trying to make.
17	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Hise.
18	SENATOR HISE: See if Senator Blue will
19	yield for a question.
20	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Blue, do
21	you yield?
22	SENATOR BLUE: Yes, sir, I yield.
23	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields.
24	SENATOR HISE: Thank you, Senator Blue.
25	On multiple occasions now you or other members

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have stated what the percentage of the black voting age population is in a particular district. And as you're aware, the committee as a whole has not seen that information and others, and I would ask simply what is your source for that information and are you planning to submit that at some point?

SENATOR BLUE: Thank you for that question, Senator Hise. I thought that it was part of the stat pack that had been submitted with these plans. It should have been. Because in order for them to analyze the districts the way they analyzed them, you had to know what the racial data was. And it's an attempt on the part of these members to address the particular racial gerrymander.

So, yes, race was looked at in these -the only way I could determine that there was -that the racial gerrymander in Wake County has
been fixed is in looking at what the Court said
was a racial gerrymander. In Wake County, the
Court said that it was a racial gerrymander when
the African American percentage in the district
that I represent exceeded 41 percent because that
had never been necessary. When the 2003

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redistricting occurred, the BVAP was somewhere in the 40, 41 percent area. And I did not draw the senate district that I represent.

And so one of the ways that you do the Gingles analysis, which is the case that's controlling in a Section 2 case, which Wake County would have been, it was not a Section 5 county, that is, anything in happening in Wake County didn't have to get pre-cleared under Section 4 of the Voting Rights Act which was declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme We are a Section 2 county, as every county in the United States is.

And so the standard by which racial gerrymanders are determined under Section 2 is a case called Gingles, a North Carolina case, that was decided in 1984 that basically made us divide North Carolina into single-member districts across the state, at least started the process. And Gingles says there are three factors that have to be satisfied before you can use race in the drawing of a legislative, congressional, municipality, any kind of district, water district or anything.

You have to show, number one, that

there's enough compactness to draw a district.

Number two, you have to show that there's polarization among the non-minority voters so that they won't vote for an African American or a member of the minority.

And number three, you have to show a cohesiveness within those groups so that the minority can elect their candidate of choice. It doesn't have to be a minority candidate, but it has to be a candidate who's a choice of the minorities who live in that district so they have some influence on who's being elected.

And so in 2003, the Court looked at it, the State Supreme Court, by the way, looked at it and said that these Gingles factors exist in these districts that you just looked at. So they decided to set Wake County at the 40, 41 percent level. It was not a majority district. Said in some of the counties they went over 50 percent because of voting history and voting records. That's how these percentages were set.

In looking at it, the 2011

Redistricting Plan took Wake County from 41 to 50

plus percent African American in that district.

There was no justification for it. First, there

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was no disparity voting study done, but secondly, there was no justification anyhow because the district had been electing a minority in it before you used race for ten years. And so the Court would have determined that that is a sufficient level. And if you exceed that, then you got to have some compelling reason for having done it because the remedy, once you find it, under Gingles is, yes, you can use race, you can use race to determine how this district ought to look, but it's got to be narrowly tailored, that is, you've got to use the least intrusive method considering race that is possible to solve this issue that you got because there is a compelling state interest involved.

And so in an analysis of using Gingles on these districts, which is what the Court did, they said that you haven't shown this overriding need, but the Court also said -- the trial court also said we're not saying that you can't look at some of these districts to determine whether you ought to do it.

Now, you can do it with studies or you can do it with the members who represent those districts. You didn't have to spend tens of

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millions of dollars to do these disparity studies. It's all about consulting with the people who represent them who can tell you what they're about.

In the trial, I think the Court asked a congressman in at least the congressional -- no, in the state case, asked a congressman who represented one of the congressional districts what do you think at least in your area part of the reasonable minority participation ought to be. It was not in urban North Carolina. He said maybe, you know, what you can achieve with 46, 47 percent. And they wanted to know because they wanted the feeling of somebody who represented the district.

Remember that the goal ultimately is to get away from the use of race and to make this place race neutral sometime down the road. And so the Court is not going to freeze in place using race to develop these issues. These districts are not paying attention to race to let them exist in perpetuity because that wouldn't be the goal of trying to create a race neutral, colorblind society.

And I think that that's what most of us

1	want to aspire to, and so that's why they are so
2	sensitive with the way you determine that you've
3	got to use race in developing these districts,
4	and that's what the case is, would at least teach
5	me, and if you read the cases especially through
6	the South that have developed over the last five
7	or six years, I think that that's a fair
8	statement of it.
9	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Hise, for
10	what purpose do you rise?
11	SENATOR HISE: Follow up.
12	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Blue, do
13	you yield for a follow-up question?
14	SENATOR BLUE: Yes, sir. And I
15	apologize. I didn't mean to go as long as I did.
16	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields.
17	SENATOR HISE: And that's why I was
18	going to try to bring you back to the original
19	question.
20	So you have requested the racial data
21	from our staff and are planning to submit that?
22	SENATOR BLUE: Yes, sir. They have
23	they have prepared it. I know that it was
24	available yesterday. They have it and can make
25	it available. They can submit it to the to

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    our clerk and she can put it on the dashboard so
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    it's part of the discussion.
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              PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Further
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    discussion or debate on Amendment 3.
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              Senator Bryant, for what purpose do you
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    rise?
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              SENATOR BRYANT: To ask Senator Hise a
8
    question.
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              PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Hise, do
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    you yield for a question?
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              SENATOR HISE: I yield.
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              PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields.
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              SENATOR BRYANT: Senator Hise, you
    referenced having some data that correlated the
15
    precincts, updated precincts to VTDs, and I was
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    wondering is that available on the website or to
17
    members. I've been requesting precinct data for
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    the longest, and all I've been given is VTDs
19
    which I've had to try to correlate to precincts
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    as best I can. So is there some data that is
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    available to all of us in that regard?
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              SENATOR HISE:
                              There is. We can get
23
    that put together, the staff can, provide you a
24
    precinct listing --
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              SENATOR BRYANT: That would help me --
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1	SENATOR HISE: for a layer, and I
2	think it's a layer for Maptitude as well.
3	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Follow up.
4	SENATOR BRYANT: I just want to make a
5	comment to say thank you, and that will help the
6	community members who have had trouble making
7	that county correlation. Thank you.
8	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Further
9	discussion or debate on Amendment 3.
10	SENATOR McKISSICK: Mr. President.
11	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator
12	McKissick, for what purpose do you rise?
13	SENATOR McKISSICK: Speak on the
14	amendment.
15	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: You have the
16	floor.
17	SENATOR McKISSICK: First I would like
18	to thank Senator Robinson for sending forth this
19	amendment. I think it represents a fair, legal
20	and competitive plan for Guilford County, and
21	that's what it's all about, something where
22	voters are provided options when it comes to
23	choices.
24	And I think the committee, when it
25	first established criteria, failed to include
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race as a consideration. By failing to include
race as a consideration, it made it impossible
without doing detailed independent analysis,
which we have certainly done, to determine the
black voting age population in these various
districts.

When you are looking at a case that was based upon an unconstitutional racial gerrymandering, it is impossible to come up with a cure without considering race or by doing it in a vacuum.

In this particular case you've got a district that was and still remains a majority-minority district. That is something that the Court will scrutinize very, very closely. That could have been avoided had race been one of the variables that was being considered.

The other thing that you failed to do was to write the various priorities in criteria that you established. You know, it's hard for me to know whether splitting municipalities is more important than incumbency. It's hard for me to know whether compactness is more important than the other variables. If you would establish and

write the criteria, it would have been far easier to evaluate plans.

Now the plan that is before you is a very compact plan. Could it have been done differently? Well, yes, it could have been done in a number of ways, but certainly incumbency protection being one of the things that was in the criteria dictated the way this map was drawn, and we respected that criteria in drawing this particular map.

Now, in terms of looking at whether these districts are competitive districts today, I would go and say looking at the political data that was part of the stat pack that they're clearly competitive districts. Of the four districts we're looking at, if you go back and look at the Walter Dalton race when he was running for governor, he would have won only one of those four. If you look at Kay Hagan and Tom Tillis, two of them would have gone for Tillis, two of them would have gone for Hagan.

Those are competitive districts.

That's what people want in our state. They want a choice. They want an opportunity they know that when they go in and cast their vote there's

not already a predetermined outcome based upon the way the district lines have been drawn, that they've been gerrymandered perhaps in a partisan way.

In this case there's no admission of considering partisan advantage as part of the criteria, but when you go out and establish incumbency protection and those very incumbents are serving as a result of racially gerrymandered districts as found by the courts, then you have an inevitable outcome where you're protecting the illegal, improper games that occurred as a result of the unconstitutionally racially gerrymandered districts. That's a problem. Incumbency pretty much did that.

If it had not been for incumbency, this district could have been drawn differently and many others. And the thing that of I don't know when it counts and when it doesn't count in the rankings is that we can go down and look at Senator Smith-Ingram and Senator Horner, they are double-bunked. Well, I guess in that situation it was different. I don't know why we don't have over in Guilford County perhaps a double-bunking that could have created some

different districts there.

If the criteria were established in a way that made sense, are there perhaps a few district boundaries and municipalities that are split a little different, I'd be the first to admit a few of them are split a little different, but if we get more competitive districts that the voters want so that they can have a choice to choose their elected representatives rather than we choosing them, then it's the right direction for us to move in.

PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Bishop, for what purpose do you rise?

SENATOR BISHOP: To speak to the amendment.

PRESIDENT PT BERGER: You have the floor.

SENATOR BISHOP: What I think we hear is that traditional redistricting criteria are being subordinated to a racial target. The target being 45 percent as opposed to 50 percent, I don't believe makes the difference.

Senator McKissick has said several times, well, we could have subordinated incumbency, but we didn't. Okay, that's one.

But another one is keeping municipal boundaries
together. And you've decided to subordinate
that, splitting more, giving leeway to the
criteria that must predominate.

And with all due respect, the Court's opinion is crystal clear that there is a prerequisite for that. And you're right, Senator Blue, it's one of the Gingles criteria. You must have a strong basis in evidence that there is racially polarized voting on a district-by-district basis. And again, with all respect, I don't believe that is provided by the gut of a member who happens to be elected from that district. So this doesn't solve a problem. It does exactly what the three-judge panel and the United States Supreme Court said can't be done.

PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Further discussion or debate.

Senator Hise, for what purpose do you rise?

SENATOR HISE: Mr. President, if I could request if we could take a recess for about ten minutes to make sure that we can get the data into the system and up and that we can provide the precinct data that they have asked for before

1	we continue in the debate.
2	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Without
3	objection, the Senate will stand in recess ten
4	minutes.
5	Will that be enough, Senator Hise?
6	SENATOR HISE: That will be enough.
7	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Ten minutes.
8	(Recess.)
9	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: The Senate will
10	come to order. Members will return to their
11	seats.
12	Members, I am advised that the
13	information that was to be loaded onto the
14	computer is also going to be made available in
15	print copy and that will take a little while
16	longer. So without objection, the Senate will
17	stand in recess until 12:00 noon. The Senate
18	stands in recess.
19	(Recess.)
20	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: The Senate will
21	come to order.
22	Members, I believe when we went into
23	recess we were on Amendment 3 and no one at that
24	time had the floor. So with that, is there
25	further discussion or debate on Amendment 3?

1	Senator Robinson, for what purpose do
2	you rise?
3	SENATOR ROBINSON: Thank you,
4	Mr. President. To make a comment. I'd like
5	to after some consultation with Senator Hise
6	and Blue, I would like to withdraw the amendment.
7	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: The sponsor of
8	the amendment requests withdrawal of the
9	amendment, and the amendment is withdrawn.
10	So we are back on the bill, Senate
11	Bill 691. Further discussion or debate.
12	Senator Hise, for what purpose do you
13	rise?
14	SENATOR HISE: See if Senator McKissick
15	will yield for a question.
16	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator
17	McKissick, do you yield?
18	SENATOR McKISSICK: Yes.
19	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields.
20	SENATOR HISE: Senator McKissick, I
21	believe that you had in the interim there have
22	been some data submitted regarding the districts
23	at your request. I was wondering if you would
24	explain what that data is.
25	SENATOR McKISSICK: Sure. Data that's
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1	been presented is certainly what I call a
2	complete stat pack dealing with the Mecklenburg
3	County amendment that was introduced yesterday in
4	committee as well as the Guilford County
5	amendment that was entered in committee
6	yesterday. It's identical to the Guilford County
7	amendment that was considered and entered into
8	the record today and is withdrawn by Senator
9	Robinson.
10	It should provide good comparative data
11	and analysis, including black voting age
12	population as well as the more traditional data
13	that would be included in this type of stat pack,
14	including performance with certain select races
15	that were used as benchmarks, some of which I
16	referred to earlier in my comments related to the
17	discussion in Guilford County.
18	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Further
19	discussion or debate on Senate Bill 691.
20	Senator Bishop, for what purpose do you
21	rise?
22	SENATOR BISHOP: To ask a question of
23	Senator McKissick.
24	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator
25	McKissick, do vou vield?

1	SENATOR McKISSICK: Sure.
2	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields.
3	SENATOR BISHOP: Thank you, Senator
4	McKissick, for yielding. The data that you
5	furnished, is the source of this data central
6	staff?
7	SENATOR McKISSICK: Central staff
8	was we provided central staff with some of the
9	data. It looks as if when central staff put it
10	on their system everything correlates with what
11	was initially projected.
12	SENATOR BISHOP: Further question to
13	Senator McKissick.
14	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator
14 15	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator McKissick, do you yield?
15	McKissick, do you yield?
15 16	McKissick, do you yield? SENATOR McKISSICK: Yes.
15 16 17	McKissick, do you yield? SENATOR McKISSICK: Yes. PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields.
15 16 17 18	McKissick, do you yield? SENATOR McKISSICK: Yes. PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields. SENATOR BISHOP: In my interchange with
15 16 17 18	McKissick, do you yield? SENATOR McKISSICK: Yes. PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields. SENATOR BISHOP: In my interchange with Senator Robinson, she made reference to a
15 16 17 18 19	McKissick, do you yield? SENATOR McKISSICK: Yes. PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields. SENATOR BISHOP: In my interchange with Senator Robinson, she made reference to a prospectus, I believe, that you developed
115 116 117 118 119 220	McKissick, do you yield? SENATOR McKISSICK: Yes. PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields. SENATOR BISHOP: In my interchange with Senator Robinson, she made reference to a prospectus, I believe, that you developed together with Dr. Crayton. Is there such a
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	McKissick, do you yield? SENATOR McKISSICK: Yes. PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields. SENATOR BISHOP: In my interchange with Senator Robinson, she made reference to a prospectus, I believe, that you developed together with Dr. Crayton. Is there such a prospectus? Does that documentation exist and

1	discussion and conversation which occurred.
2	There wasn't a written prospectus in terms of a
3	document, just ongoing dialogue and
4	communication, looking at the shape and
5	configuration of the districts, looking at the
6	municipal boundaries, looking at incumbency
7	issues, looking at compactness criteria, looking
8	at what could be done to perhaps make the
9	district somewhat more competitive in Guilford
LO	County, to take down the black voting age
L1	population below that 50 percent which the Court
L2	identified previously as being problematic.
L3	SENATOR BISHOP: One further question
L 4	for Senator McKissick.
L5	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator
L 6	McKissick, do you yield?
L7	SENATOR McKISSICK: Yes.
L8	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields.
L9	SENATOR BISHOP: Would you be willing
20	to submit that data that was furnished to central
21	staff so that anyone who is interested in it
22	could the comparisons that you've indicated you
23	made.
24	SENATOR McKISSICK: I believe they
25	already have it.

1	SENATOR BISHOP: I beg your pardon.
2	SENATOR McKISSICK: I believe central
3	staff already has all that data.
4	SENATOR BISHOP: One follow-up, then,
5	Mr. President.
6	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator
7	McKissick, do you yield?
8	SENATOR McKISSICK: Sure.
9	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields.
10	SENATOR BISHOP: Would you be willing
11	for it to be shared with the membership.
12	SENATOR McKISSICK: Yes, absolutely.
13	That has been previously authorized, so it should
14	be among the documents that either have been
15	distributed to you or will be distributed to you
16	shortly. And they were available at the time of
17	the committee meeting yesterday.
18	SENATOR BISHOP: Thank you, Senator.
19	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Further
20	discussion or debate on Senate Bill 691.
21	Senator Horner, for what purpose do you
22	rise?
23	SENATOR HORNER: Mr. President, I rise
24	to speak to the bill.
25	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: You have the

LDNC001424 1919-424-8242 1 floor.

SENATOR HORNER: I will address the county groupings using solely a mathematical formula. I think that clearly ignores a community of interest that exists throughout our state, and I submit it does a disservice to the people we serve.

Let me share specifically how this formula-driven groupings affect two counties and their communities of interest. My home county of Wilson, it's grouped with Edgecombe and Halifax, and it's split from Nash County.

Senate maps from 1868, a century and a half, 150 years, with the exception of two years. In 2000, the interim Senate plans had put these two counties together. That to me appears to be -- I don't want to be self-serving, but a pretty darn good historical precedent, but the same thing occurs in Beaufort County, Senator Cook's county.

Since 1868, Beaufort County has been connected to Hyde, Tyrell, Dare, or Pamlico, all coastal counties as Beaufort County is, of the inner coast, if you accept that definition of coastal.

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The farthest north Beaufort County has ever been was in '84 when it joined Martin. What Beaufort County has in common with Vance, Warren or North Hampton as a current optimal mathematical groupings do is beyond my comprehension. I don't see how anyone can logically say this makes any sense.

As Senator Blue pointed out yesterday in committee, the Season case allows for flexibility in using optimal groupings of counties, but because of the acrimony, I quess, and the fear of rebuke, we can't come together to do our jobs and do these things and overlook these discrepancies that the computer won't take That might be why I don't buy my care of. insurance or my stocks online. I like to look at a man that I can work with and work things out.

But if we let these computers drive these groupings, we're going to have these communities disjointed, and I simply think that it just does a disservice. And it's no one's fault that these groupings are the same, whether it's the current groupings, I think the exact same groupings that Common Cause and Southern Coalition came up with, but they're just computer

1	groupings. They're blind to the realities of
2	local communities, and that's not that just
3	doesn't fit with historical context and the
4	public's interest.
5	And I believe the people lose. These
6	groupings, they hurt Wilson County and it hurts
7	Beaufort County as well and where they are
8	paired. And for that reason, I can't support
9	this bill. Thank you.
10	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Further
11	discussion or debate.
12	Senator Bryant, for what purpose do you
13	rise?
14	SENATOR BRYANT: I rise to debate the
15	bill.
16	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: You have the
17	floor.
18	SENATOR BRYANT: I want to discuss the
19	continuing mantra that we've been engaging in
20	about the consideration of race in the
21	redistricting process and the rightness or
22	wrongness of it. And there are three points I
23	think are important to make or that I would like
24	you to hear about that.
25	I'm assuming that there is some belief

underlying the choice of the criteria that by choosing a criteria to not look at race, that principle itself would somehow eliminate any finding of discrimination or illegal consideration of race or impact of race in these maps. And I would, of course, challenge that belief, that underlying belief.

I don't think just the adoption of a posture of not looking at race or principle to not use race eliminates the negative impact or the potential impact for racism to infect the process when there's so many other proxies for race, as we have been discussing in here are political results, geography, personal knowledge of the area, drawing illegal districts in the same places they existed before.

Many of you have mentioned proxies

for -- on considering race, even having a

principle that we will not consider race which

means we won't consider race data, I guess, by

precincts or otherwise in the drawing of the

districts and assign people according to that.

So I don't believe that principle itself means

you're not discriminating, that's number one, and

would challenge you to think about that.

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Number two is there's a social science dynamic called modern racism or symbolic racism, and it's using a non-race-related posture to continue your advantage from previously using race for a discriminatory result. So having been found to have used race in ways that are unlawful and because they are harmful to the black community in this instance pretty much, you are symbolically turning the tables on us to suggest that we are now being unlawful to use race to correct the problem that harmed us. As you can see, that's a double bind that we could never get out of in order to get relief from the racism we have found to have been experiencing.

And then thirdly, there is a legal principle at stake. In a Texas appellate case involving a voting rights, in that instance there were Latino communities involved in that, the Court was clear that a Section 2 analysis is infected when the offending entity is using traditional redistricting principles that they have prioritized as a way to preclude a meaningful review of the dilutive effect, if any, of those same principles that they have enacted, which is the same circular logic that I was

1	complaining of in the social science dynamic in
2	number two, in other words, using a non-race-
3	related posture to preclude us from reviewing
4	whether or not there is still a discriminatory
5	effect to the criteria you have enacted.
6	And I believe those factors I would
7	want you to take those factors into consideration
8	as you continue to recite this mantra of we have
9	enacted this criteria to not consider race and
10	therefore any concerns you have about race are
11	irrelevant, unlawfully inappropriate because we
12	have this criteria. I hope at least hearing
13	these three principles can help you back off of
14	that mantra, if you will. Thank you.
15	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Horner,
16	your light is still on.
17	Senator Jeff Jackson, for what purpose
18	do you rise?
19	SENATOR JACKSON: To send forth an
20	amendment.
21	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Send forward your
22	amendment. The clerk will read.
23	THE CLERK: Senator Jackson moves to
24	amend the bill.
25	PRESIDENT PT BERGER. Senator Jackson

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1	is recognized to explain the amendment.
2	SENATOR JACKSON: Thank you,
3	Mr. President. This is the same amendment that
4	Senator Blue offered in committee yesterday
5	pertaining only to Mecklenburg. I think we can
6	more fully satisfy the criteria that had been
7	established. In particular, compactness. I
8	think this amendment does that. It significantly
9	increases the compactness particularly of
10	Districts 41 and 39.
11	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Further
12	discussion or debate on Amendment 4.
13	Senator Bishop, for what purpose do you
14	rise?
15	SENATOR BISHOP: To ask a question of
16	Senator Jackson.
17	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Jackson,
18	do you yield?
19	SENATOR JACKSON: I do.
20	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He Yields.
21	SENATOR BISHOP: Senator Jackson, did
22	you also work through Senator McKissick on this
23	map?
24	SENATOR JACKSON: I did.
25	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Bishop,

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    do you have a further question?
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               SENATOR BISHOP: I do.
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               PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Jackson,
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    do you yield?
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               SENATOR JACKSON: I do.
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               PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields.
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               SENATOR BISHOP: Senator McKissick,
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    that is, worked with Dr. Kareem Crayton to
    develop this, but you did not work directly with
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    Dr. Crayton?
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               SENATOR JACKSON: That's correct.
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               SENATOR BISHOP: Follow up.
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               PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Bishop,
    you have a follow-up?
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               SENATOR BISHOP: Yes, Mr. President.
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               PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Jackson,
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    do you yield?
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               SENATOR JACKSON: I will yield for all
19
    subsequent questions, Mr. President.
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               PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields to a
21
    series of questions.
22
               SENATOR BISHOP: Thank you,
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    Mr. President.
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               Senator Jackson, does this amended map
25
    split Matthews?
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1	SENATOR JACKSON: I believe it splits
2	some precincts in Matthews, yes. I believe it
3	may also split some precincts in Mint Hill.
4	My understanding, in anticipation of
5	any further question along this line, is that
6	those are the only two municipalities that are
7	split.
8	And if I said it splits the precincts,
9	what I meant to say is it takes a precinct that
10	traverses the boundary of Charlotte and Matthews
11	and Charlotte and Mint Hill, so we would have had
12	to have split a precinct in order not to have
13	split that municipality is my understanding. I
14	was not involved in the preparation of the map.
15	SENATOR BISHOP: Mr. President, to
16	debate the amendment.
17	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Bishop,
18	you have the floor.
19	SENATOR BISHOP: Thank you, sir.
20	If you first consider the leadership of
21	the proposed map of Mecklenburg County and you
22	compare it to this proposed amendment, the
23	proposed amendment, I submit, draws five Democrat
24	Senate districts non-competitive.
25	The leadership map has three Charlotte

will, in the heart of Charlotte, and it has a district that unites the outer beltway suburban communities mainly along the Catawba River and the Lakes Norman and Wylie on the western border of Mecklenburg County. It has one district, District 39, that includes the remaining rural part of northeastern Mecklenburg County, the eastern Mecklenburg suburbs and some of Charlotte, most importantly Matthews and Mint Hill. The map does not double-bunk any sitting Mecklenburg County senator. Every member is placed into a district they have a chance to win.

And the politics indicate that if
Republicans campaign really hard, they might have
an opportunity to win two districts in
Mecklenburg, while the Democrats, with the right
candidates and the right message and the right
campaigns, have an opportunity to win all five.
So those districts in the map -- unamended map
give all Mecklenburg County residents, whether
they're Democrats or Republicans, residents of
the suburbs or of the heart of Charlotte a chance
to have their voice heard.

But this proposed amendment, I said
yesterday, it's shattered Charlotte like a
mirror. I think that's apt. You could also say
it slices up Charlotte or Mecklenburg County
like a pizza. So, for instance, Senator Jackson,
who's from 37, would represent the very uptown
area and now a fractured a more fractured
Matthews. Senator Waddell would represent the
university area as well as Mint Hill. There are
different interests there, and they deserve to be
taken into consideration.
In the discussion in committee

yesterday that Senator Jackson has essentially adopted, the admission was that race was used as the predominant factor in drawing those districts. So the idea of having Matthews and Mint Hill be represented in accordance with their interests is subordinated again to a racial target. That is not what we should do.

So I would urge that you defeat this amendment.

PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Jackson, for what purpose do you rise?

SENATOR JACKSON: To speak to the amendment.

1	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: You have the
2	floor.
3	SENATOR JACKSON: Just to correct the
4	record on a few points of Senator Bishop's
5	remarks by saying this draws five Democratic
6	districts, that is inaccurate. It draws a
7	district that is going to lean strongly
8	Republican, that being 39, it's got two that are
9	going to lean strongly Democrat, and it has two
10	that are going to be highly competitive,
11	including mine, by the way. It takes me from a
12	75 percent district to about a 55 percent
13	district.
14	So this is a more competitive map,
15	certainly more competitive than the one that is
16	being proposed in which there would only be one
17	competitive district of the five senate districts
18	in Mecklenburg.
19	Now, it's also will Senator Bishop
20	yield for a question, Mr. President?
21	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Bishop,
22	do you yield?
23	SENATOR BISHOP: I yield.
24	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields.
25	SENATOR JACKSON: Senator Bishop, my

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original remarks pertained exclusively to compactness. And you made some visual metaphors regarding how these districts look now, the shattered mirror. What metaphor would you use for how District 41 looks under the proposed map? Not this amendment, but the proposed map. How does that district strike you as far as adhering to the criteria of compactness?

SENATOR BISHOP: Thank you for the question, Senator Jackson. I'd say District 41 looks like it combines communities of interest around the western boundary of the community just like I described it.

I think that -- you know, compactness -- I guess when you say they're more compact, if you look at 37 and it splinters all the way down from the core of the city -- or the core of the city of Charlotte all the way down to the eastern border of -- with Union County, that -- you know, I understand there's all these technical measures of compactness. I've also seen when courts are reviewing that say the eyeball can tell you as much as you need to know or it's very hard to make heads or tails of some of that statistical data, but common sense is

what ought to drive it.

And is 41 the most compact district?

No, at least according to my -- looking at it with my eye, but I think the other districts appear to me to be more compact in the senate -- in the leadership map than in these five here. And when you consider in conjunction with another traditional criteria, I think you see a perfect example of why it is so easy to exploit -- if someone seeks to demagogue an issue, exploit the redistricting process to cast aspersions that are unjustified.

Because it's a balancing process, and it involves common sense and it involves some politics amid the other criterion, but that -- in addition to looking like five Democrat districts to me, it is -- the thing that pops out about the map that you're proposing by amendment is that you're seeking to subordinate, and that cannot be seen in any other way than seeking to subordinate the voice, to diminish the voice of the ring count in Mecklenburg County, and I don't think that's what we're called to do.

SENATOR JACKSON: Follow up.

PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Bishop,

1	do you yield for a follow-up?
2	SENATOR BISHOP: I yield.
3	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields.
4	SENATOR JACKSON: So you admit 41 fails
5	the eyeball test when it comes to compactness.
6	SENATOR BISHOP: I wouldn't say that.
7	I think it looks it looks less compact to me,
8	but others look more compact.
9	SENATOR JACKSON: Follow up.
10	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Bishop,
11	do you yield?
12	SENATOR BISHOP: I yield.
13	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields.
14	SENATOR JACKSON: Senator Bishop, you
15	alluded to some technical measures for
16	compactness in addition to the eyeball test. So
17	it's your understanding that there are several
18	technical measures for compactness as well as
19	just the eyeball test?
20	SENATOR BISHOP: I've heard them
21	referred to in committee, a couple of them have
22	been referred to and were adopted, and I
23	understand the majority's map complies with them.
24	I understand that there are others. I don't know
25	anything in detail about the two that are part of

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1
    the committee criteria. I certainly don't know
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    anything in detail about the other numerous
3
    statistical measures.
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              SENATOR JACKSON: Follow up.
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              PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Bishop,
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    do you yield?
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              SENATOR BISHOP: I yield.
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              SENATOR JACKSON: Related to those
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    technical measures, would you be surprised to
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    learn that of the two adopted technical measures
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    for compactness, your district -- the proposed
    district for 39 is less compact than the
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    current -- the enacted map? In both of those two
    different technicals, the Reock and the
15
    Polsby-Popper, your district -- your proposed
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    district is less compact than it is currently.
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    Are you aware of that?
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              SENATOR BISHOP: I'm not surprised nor
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    unsurprised or aware of it, no, I'm not. I have
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    not compared nor studied the statistical numbers
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    to see what those numbers would be. If I did
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    create -- compare them to see which one was
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    higher or lower, it wouldn't mean anything to me
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    if I did.
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              The only thing I can do is look at the
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    face of the map, as I said, the eyeball test, and
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    as a group, they're superior to the ones that
3
    you're proposing.
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              SENATOR JACKSON: Follow up.
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              PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Bishop,
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    do you yield?
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              SENATOR BISHOP:
                                I vield.
8
              PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields.
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              SENATOR JACKSON: So it doesn't concern
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    you, then, that -- by your language it sounds
11
    like 41 likely fails the eyeball test, and by the
    technical measures adopted by your party, your
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    district fails the technical test. So we have
    two districts in our county that are failing the
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    compactness test. That doesn't concern you?
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              SENATOR BISHOP:
                                It concerns me less
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    than the idea that you would make voiceless
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    Matthews and Mint Hill.
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              SENATOR JACKSON: Follow up.
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              PRESIDENT PT BERGER:
                                    Do you yield,
21
    Senator Bishop?
22
              SENATOR BISHOP:
                                I yield.
23
              PRESIDENT PT BERGER:
                                     He vields.
24
              SENATOR JACKSON: How do we do that?
2.5
              SENATOR BISHOP: I think I've explained
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1	that fully.
2	SENATOR JACKSON: Follow up.
3	SENATOR BISHOP: I yield.
4	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields.
5	SENATOR JACKSON: Do you agree that we
6	could do a better job with compactness for
7	Mecklenburg County than this proposed map?
8	SENATOR BISHOP: I haven't seen all
9	possibilities, but based on what I've seen, no.
LO	SENATOR JACKSON: Thank you.
L1	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Further
L2	discussion or debate on Amendment 4.
L3	Senator Hise, for what purpose do you
L 4	rise?
L5	SENATOR HISE: Speak to the amendment.
L 6	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: You have the
L7	floor.
L8	SENATOR HISE: Thank you,
L9	Mr. President.
20	Members of the Senate, to address a few
21	areas on this amendment to consider, there are
22	only two measures that we have found that have
23	been utilized and recognized by the Courts to
24	measure compactness. As I said before, those are
25	the Reock and the Polsby-Popper measures.

This is -- as interpreted by the committee and research, these are pass/fails, do they meet compactness, do they not meet compactness. And what you will find is in a Reock score, any score over .15 or in the Polsby-Popper, any score over .05 would meet that requirement. All the districts being discussed here meet the requirements of being compact districts.

So now we may get into all kinds of consideration about what's more compact or what could be a higher score than this one or even, quite frankly, we can get into a discussion about what's the significance of the difference between the two, but what I actually think you'll find is that both meet the standard of compactness that are set out in literature and was set forth in the results by this committee.

When you look at this district as a whole, what you're going to see is there are two purposes. Number one: Is this used as pinwheel technique to continue to divide the city of Charlotte in such a way that looks like a pizza pie or a pinwheel, or whatever you call it, to make sure that the surrounding communities

outside of Charlotte -- you've heard some of them mentioned: Mint Hill and Matthews -- have no voice in the legislature, we're going to divide Charlotte in such a way that no one else gets a voice. This is also designed to make sure that Republicans have no voice in Mecklenburg County. I picked those races. Look at the last governor's race. Look at the race between two state senators, Josh Stein and Buck Newton, who was here earlier. All five carried by the Democrats. They want it all. They have become uncompetitive in the rest of the state is actually what it comes down to.

Democrats are really only competitive in about 15 percent of the state, a small number of the counties. And so what they have to do to try to even their numbers up, they need to take them all in Mecklenburg or they want to try to take all of the seats in Wake. Because, quite frankly, if you look at the progressions in the state, they're becoming less competitive than the entire rest of the state. So they want you to reward them with the urban areas so that they can take full representation in the urban areas to show the areas that -- quite frankly, their

1	message just isn't competitive in this state, and
2	so they want to take the small areas where it is
3	and create a partisan advantage for them. That's
4	exactly what this map does in Mecklenburg County.
5	I would also note that this is drawn
6	using race as a consideration, divides more
7	municipalities than needed to be drawn. So I
8	would ask that you reject the amendment.
9	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Waddell,
10	for what purpose do you rise?
11	SENATOR WADDELL: To speak to this
12	amendment.
13	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: You have the
14	floor.
15	SENATOR WADDELL: You know, on Tuesday
16	we asked the counties to come and to give their
17	comments, and I sat there about seven hours in
18	Mecklenburg County, and speaker after speaker
19	came up and talked about the unfairness of what
20	they saw in these maps, the maps that were
21	presented by this committee.
22	So what are we going to do as a result
23	of what we heard? I heard maybe two positive
24	things and all the other 48 speakers had
25	concerns. If we ask people to come together, and

1	I think it's important that we consider the
2	things that they have presented to us.
3	Secondly, I've heard a lot here about
4	the eyeball test. And here I'm looking at two
5	maps and thinking about what you just said about
6	the eyeball test and what it tells us. It tells
7	us that this county's maps are more significant
8	of the problems found unconstitutional by the
9	Court and that you would think that this General
10	Assembly would work hard to ensure that this part
11	of the map would strictly comply with the Court's
12	order. So I urge you to support this amendment.
13	Thank you.
14	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Further
15	discussion or debate on the amendment.
16	Senator Clark, for what purpose do you
17	rise?
18	SENATOR CLARK: Thank you,
19	Mr. President. To ask Senator Bishop to yield
20	for a question.
21	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Bishop,
22	do you yield?
23	SENATOR BISHOP: I yield.
24	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields.
25	SENATOR CLARK: Senator Bishop, I

1	believe in part you said that the current or
2	that the District 41 was represented in the
3	Senate Plan here should be preserved as a result
4	of protecting communities of interest.
5	SENATOR BISHOP: That's correct.
6	SENATOR CLARK: Are you aware that
7	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Follow-up
8	question.
9	SENATOR CLARK: Will you yield for a
10	follow-up?
11	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields.
12	SENATOR CLARK: Are you aware that
13	Redistricting Committee rejected our
14	recommendation that communities of interest be
15	preserved as one of the criteria for the
16	Redistricting Committee?
17	SENATOR BISHOP: Well, you know, I
18	think the problem with the communities of
19	interest, as I recall the discussion and
20	perhaps my terminology was the wrong one to use
21	because I specified the common interest I was
22	talking about.
23	Communities of interest, unfortunately,
24	can be a very vague term, and so if the committee
25	were to adopt that as a criterion, it would be

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1	opening Pandora's box in terms of what that could
2	mean. It could mean in some member's view, it
3	could end up contradicting the criterion of not
4	considering race. And in fact, what's been done
5	here, if you look at this as a whole, is that's
6	what the committee questioning yesterday revealed
7	is that race was the predominant consideration
8	and subordinated traditional considerations.
9	The consideration, as I've articulated
10	it with respect to 41 and those communities that
11	are represented that have common interest, that's
12	a narrowing of the communities of interest idea
13	and it explains why it would be appropriate to
14	consider it in my view in describing 41, albeit
15	not as a vague, general term appropriate for the
16	committee to have adopted.
17	SENATOR CLARK: Follow up.

PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Bishop, do you yield for a follow-up?

SENATOR BISHOP: I yield.

PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields.

SENATOR CLARK: Senator Bishop, I'm having a little bit of difficulty here distinguishing between a community of interest and common interest. I figure a community of

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interest have interests in common. So could you explain a little bit more about how those differ.

SENATOR BISHOP: Well, I'm not suggesting that there's a distinction between common interest and community of interest.

What I was saying was that the notion of a community of interest in itself is not very descriptive. It can mean a wide variety of things. When I was describing the interest in connection with 41, it is -- I was rather specific about the things that it does reflect, that it unites the outer beltway, suburban communities mainly along the Catawba River, Lakes Norman and Wylie on the western border of Mecklenburg County. There are similarities that have to do with the geography of that area in interest that I can specifically point to.

That's -- I see nothing wrong with that consideration. In fact, I don't even know, there may have been some reference to this in the criteria. I don't have them before me, but it would also account for the fact that I can't -- I don't believe anyone -- we had a long discussion about it in the committee meeting about what communities of interest mean and don't mean, and

1	I think people were disinclined to be pinned down
2	about what they meant, but some still wanted to
3	make it a criteria and that's what the committee
4	rejected. That's a different ball game than what
5	I'm talking about.
6	SENATOR CLARK: Follow up.
7	SENATOR BISHOP: I yield.
8	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields.
9	SENATOR CLARK: Senator Bishop, did the
10	committee adopt criteria saying that we would
11	respect a common interest?
12	SENATOR BISHOP: Senator Clark, you may
13	have them before you. I don't have the list of
14	criteria in front of me.
15	SENATOR CLARK: We do not.
16	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Clark,
17	for what purpose do you rise?
18	SENATOR CLARK: Ask Senator Hise to
19	yield for a question.
20	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Hise, do
21	you yield?
22	SENATOR HISE: I yield.
23	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields.
24	SENATOR CLARK: Senator Hise, you've
25	referred to a specific standard numerical values
	1

1	for the criteria of compactness. The first time
2	we heard of those values were in the committee
3	meeting yesterday, so I take I do not agree
4	with your assertion that those values were
5	approved by the committee. As a matter of fact,
6	even after yesterday's committee meeting I asked
7	that those values be provided to me since I had
8	not seen them before, and I'm still waiting to
9	receive them. Hopefully we could obtain those
10	values.
11	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Clark, is
12	there a question there?
13	SENATOR CLARK: Okay. I'll state it in
14	the form of a question. At what point did the
15	criteria approve those values?
16	SENATOR HISE: The criteria of the
17	particular test are innate in the performance of
18	the test themselves. So coming in we have the
19	research documentation on those, and that's been
20	available to the committee and we can resubmit
21	that to you if necessary.
22	SENATOR CLARK: At what point were
23	those innate values provided to the committee?

specifically referred to as the Voting Rights

SENATOR HISE: In the criteria it is

24

1	evaluating election district appearances after
2	Shaw versus Reno '93. The reference to it is
3	specifically listed at the bottom of Number 4 in
4	the criteria of the committee.
5	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Follow up.
6	SENATOR CLARK: Follow up.
7	Where do those values exist for the
8	committee to make themselves for the committee
9	members to find them?
10	SENATOR HISE: The literature reference
11	to those values are specifically listed on the
12	committee the new procedure adopted by the
13	committee and presented to the
14	SENATOR CLARK: Follow up.
15	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Hise, do
16	you yield?
17	He yields.
18	SENATOR CLARK: So you're saying you
19	expect us to go out externally to find the
20	literature to determine what the values are
21	instead of the committee being having the
22	values provided to us and place them to our
23	folders on the website?
24	SENATOR HISE: I would marginalize this
25	to say it would be significant to say if you were

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1	performing any other statistical test and you
2	were using a .05 value for statistical
3	significance or others, those are innate within
4	the measures themselves.
5	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Clark,
6	for what purpose do you rise?
7	SENATOR CLARK: Follow up.
8	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Hise, do
9	you yield for a follow-up?
10	SENATOR HISE: I yield.
11	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields.
12	SENATOR CLARK: Well, you talked about
13	innateness of values, but I haven't seen any
14	values, period.
15	SENATOR HISE: The reference to what
16	are utilized for those values I can repeat
17	again were in the references given to the
18	committee, and that is the appropriate use of the
19	test in a pass/fail manner of compactness or
20	non-compactness.
21	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Clark,
22	for what purpose do you rise?
23	SENATOR CLARK: No more questions, sir.
24	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Further
25	discussion or debate.

1	Constan Tackson wour light is still
2	Senator Jackson, your light is still
	on.
3	Senator McKissick, yes or no?
4	SENATOR McKISSICK: Yes.
5	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: For what purpose
6	do you rise?
7	SENATOR McKISSICK: Speak on the
8	amendment.
9	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: You have the
LO	floor.
L1	SENATOR McKISSICK: I want to thank
L2	Senator Jackson for bringing this amendment
L3	forward. It's a very good amendment in terms of
L4	the configuration for Beaufort counties.
L5	Like all measures of compactness, all
L6	traditional measures, these districts which are
L7	crafted and shown on this particular plan would
L8	be considered far more compact, far more compact
L9	than 2011.
20	Furthermore, in terms of
21	competitiveness, it gives voters options. These
22	are not drawn to be Democratic districts.
23	Senator Bishop, I'd have to take issue with you.
24	And in fact, if you were to look back when
25	McCrory was running for governor and Dalton was

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    his opponent, out of these five districts, Dalton
2
    was defeated in three of them.
3
              Okay. So if we have a Democrat running
4
    for governor and is defeated in three, I would
5
    not consider these to be the types of districts
6
    that necessarily are going to end up being some
7
    type of performance district for Democrats.
8
              So I think what you have to do is
9
    look --
10
              SENATOR BISHOP: Mr. President.
11
              PRESIDENT PT BERGER:
                                     Senator Bishop,
12
    for what purpose do you rise?
13
              SENATOR BISHOP: To ask Senator
    McKissick a question.
15
              PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator
16
    McKissick, will you yield?
17
              SENATOR McKISSICK: I yield.
18
              PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields.
19
              SENATOR BISHOP: Do you know where Pat
20
    McCrory is from, Senator McKissick?
21
              SENATOR McKISSICK: There are several
22
    answers that I could reply to that, but I'll be
23
    politically correct. He originated from
24
    Mecklenburg County.
25
              SENATOR BISHOP: One follow up,
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1	Mr. President.
2	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator
3	McKissick, do you yield for a follow-up?
4	SENATOR McKISSICK: Yes.
5	SENATOR BISHOP: Are you aware that the
6	presidential candidate in the most recent time,
7	Donald Trump, would have lost every one of these
8	districts, In fact, come no higher than
9	43 percent?
10	SENATOR McKISSICK: I think what it
11	would show is that you have an enlightened
12	populous in Mecklenburg County, and I respect
13	their intelligence.
14	I mean, what I would like to see is
15	districts which are competitive districts.
16	That's what voters want to see, districts that
17	are competitive districts, and that's what this
18	particular map provides, districts are
19	competitive districts.
20	We tried to respect voter tabulation
21	districts in drawing these maps. We tried to
22	minimize any breaks of municipal boundaries.
23	There are only two little breaks of municipal
24	boundaries reflected in the map.

And when it comes to race, the only

thing we did was to look at what you had in your
proposed plan in terms of black voting age
population. Now, we did not find on this
particular map that you had any district drawn
with black voting age populations that exceeded
50 percent that were majority-minority districts
which the Court ruled against. So if you look at
that and I think you satisfy that criteria by
making that examination, then you don't have to
go back and start making any kind of changes with
race in mind, so that was not done when you look
at this map.
What you do see is a map that reflects

What you do see is a map that reflects compact districts, you see competitive districts, you see districts where people in the city of Charlotte will be able to elect candidates of choice. And that's what it's all about. That's what they want. These are not partisan drawn.

Now, what you presented to us were partisan drawn and they produce a majority of Republican districts, and you took advantage of partisan advantage, but you called it incumbency.

There wasn't a single person double-bunked here. Everybody has a district to run from. They just have to get out there and

1	compete. They have to get out there and prove
2	they're the better candidate. If it happens to
3	be a Republican is the better candidate, a
4	Republican will win that district. If a Democrat
5	is a more competitive candidate, perhaps that
6	Democrat is going to win that district.
7	But we haven't drawn these in a way
8	that are going to necessarily provide anybody a
9	safe district. I think there's one there that's
10	probably more Democratic than the others. I
11	don't even know if that member is coming back.
12	He is an incumbent. I don't think those
13	questions were ever asked. Perhaps that should
14	have been asked of all the people serving in this
15	chamber if we were going to use incumbency as a
16	criteria.
17	None other criteria were ranked, so you
18	could randomly pick and choose what you wanted to
19	do when you got to a cluster. That's
20	problematic.
21	I would encourage you to support this
22	map, support fair, legal and competitive
23	districts.
24	SENATOR BISHOP: Mr. President.
25	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Bishop,

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1
    for what purpose do you rise?
2
              SENATOR BISHOP: Would Senator
3
    McKissick yield for a question?
4
              PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator
5
    McKissick, do you yield?
6
              SENATOR McKISSICK: Yes, I will.
7
              PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields.
8
              SENATOR BISHOP: So, Senator, are you
    saying that political considerations were the
10
    basis of the way this map looks?
11
              SENATOR McKISSICK: I'm saying that
12
    what we wanted to do when we came and drew
13
    districts, we were trying to make certain that
    districts are drawn so that they would be
15
    competitive districts.
16
              SENATOR BISHOP: Politically.
17
              SENATOR McKISSICK: Competitive
18
    districts.
19
              SENATOR BISHOP: Follow-up question.
20
              PRESIDENT PT BERGER:
                                    Senator
21
    McKissick, do you yield for a question?
22
              SENATOR McKISSICK: Yes.
23
              PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields.
24
              SENATOR BISHOP: Politically
25
    competitive.
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1	SENATOR McKISSICK: Politically
2	competitive and offer voters choices and options,
3	but that's ultimately up to the candidates who
4	run any particular year to know exactly who will
5	run. I don't know if you're running for
6	reelection. If Senator Rucho had run, he might
7	have different characteristics and attributes to
8	voters in terms of appeal than you might and
9	whoever might run in that district in the future
10	might have different attributes than you.
11	In Senator Clark's district, he's
12	certainly been in a district over the years
13	that's been somewhat a competitive district, more
14	so than your own.
15	SENATOR BISHOP: Follow up,
16	Mr. President.
17	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator
18	McKissick, do you yield for a follow-up question?
19	SENATOR McKISSICK: Yes.
20	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields.
21	SENATOR BISHOP: I think you said a
22	moment ago, you conceded that political
23	considerations were taken into account, but I
24	think you said that it was unnecessary to take
25	racial considerations into account, you believed,

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1
    in these districts, but it appears to me, if I
2
    look at the data, the racial data that you have
3
    just submitted, that Districts 38 and 40 appear
4
    to have been targeted 45 percent. Is that not
5
    true?
6
              SENATOR McKISSICK: They were not
7
    targets.
8
              SENATOR BISHOP: Follow up.
9
              PRESIDENT PT BERGER:
                                     Senator
10
    McKissick, do you yield for a follow-up?
11
              SENATOR McKISSICK: Yes.
12
              PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields.
13
              SENATOR BISHOP: Is it coincidence,
    then, that 38 has a black voting age population,
15
    according to your data, of 45.18 percent and
16
    District 40 has a black voting age population,
17
    according to your data, of 45.48 percent?
18
              SENATOR McKISSICK: The numbers which I
19
    see here which were a part of the original
20
    submission. And one thing you have to
21
    understand, Senator Bishop, when you draw those
22
    maps and you import them into a different
23
    database, the results might be slightly
24
    different.
2.5
              Originally, what I'm seeing for Senate
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1	District 38 was 46.17 percent. I think yours
2	originally had 48.46 percent for that very same
3	district according to the database that was used.
4	SENATOR BISHOP: No further questions.
5	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Brown,
6	for what purpose do you rise?
7	SENATOR BROWN: To ask Senator
8	McKissick a question.
9	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator
10	McKissick, do you yield?
11	SENATOR McKISSICK: Yes.
12	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields.
13	SENATOR BROWN: Senator McKissick, I
14	know you had some help in drawing these maps, and
15	listening to the debate with Senator Bishop, are
16	you trying to tell, I guess, the Senate that you
17	and the individual that helped you draw these
18	maps didn't draw these maps to favor the
19	Democrats? Are you saying that?
20	SENATOR McKISSICK: The maps were drawn
21	in a way to provide competitive districts,
22	competitive districts meaning districts where a
23	Democrat might win or a Republican might win.
24	There are certain concentrations of voters in
25	certain areas. So, I mean, and that's just by

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the lay of the land. But having said that, they were not drawn to be districts that would perform one way or another except provide a more competitive opportunity to voters to select a candidate of preference.

When we saw districts that were drawn disproportionately to provide partisan advantage in the maps that were proposed, so since they were drawn to provide partisan advantage in terms of what we saw based upon the comparative data that we received, we wanted to go back and see what alternative configurations there were. I might say we received that data very late. think the map came out on Sunday afternoon or evening. We didn't get the data until sometime on Monday. I think public hearings were Tuesday, and, you know, we had to get somebody involved quickly to analyze the details, analyze the facts and come up with some potential viable considerations that would be available to this body for consideration.

SENATOR BROWN: Follow up,

23 Mr. President.

PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator

25 McKissick, do you yield?

1	SENATOR McKISSICK: Sure.
2	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields.
3	SENATOR BROWN: Senator McKissick, I
4	think Senator Bishop said President Trump got
5	43 percent I think is the most he said that he
6	got in any of these districts.
7	So you're saying that you and the
8	individual who helped you draw these maps felt
9	like that 43 percent for Republican made these
10	districts competitive, and if that's the case,
11	then any district across the state where the
12	loser of that particular district, if they could
13	get 43 percent, then that's a competitive
14	district and I guess that it's just up to a good
15	candidate to make a difference in that particular
16	district.
17	Is that what you're saying?
18	SENATOR McKISSICK: No, I've never made
19	that statement. That would be a
20	mischaracterization of any words which I spoken.
21	I never suggested that at all.
22	There's a benchmark of races here. You
23	go back and you look at the Tillis race. You go
24	back and look at the Dalton race. You go back
25	and look at the Obama race. You can look at a

variety of races. I mean benchmark races. You go back and look at Elaine Marshall's race.

Elaine Marshall's race would give you a good indication the way performance is sometimes. And then you kind of look at a composite and you kind of base it upon all of that data that might be available to you to say, you know, hey, how might these districts be drawn.

We certainly felt that the districts that we saw, particularly with the Tarte district, District 41, going all the way around the outer borders of Mecklenburg County, it appeared to be certainly an effort to maintain that district as a Republican district. It seemed as if the goal based upon the maps we saw were to give all Republican incumbents a chance of returning, notwithstanding the fact that many of them perhaps are in those seats today because of the racial gerrymandering that occurred. If it had not been for that racial gerrymandering when the maps were adopted back in 2011 then District 41 probably wouldn't look like it looked and Tarte might not have been there.

SENATOR BROWN: One more, if I could, Mr. President.

1	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator
2	McKissick, do you yield?
3	SENATOR McKISSICK: Sure.
4	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields.
5	SENATOR BROWN: Senator McKissick, I
6	think the way that the maps that are proposed are
7	drawn, those districts create three what I would
8	say are Democratic districts and two other
9	districts that are very competitive. Your map
10	draws five districts that are pretty much going
11	to be Democratic districts.
12	So are you saying that a map that has
13	five Democratic districts is a better map than
14	three Democratic districts and two competitive
15	districts?
16	SENATOR McKISSICK: What I'm saying is
17	based that upon the parameters that this body
18	adopted in terms of looking at compactness, in
19	terms of looking at incumbency, in terms of
20	looking at respecting municipal borders, in terms
21	of trying to come up, not splitting the voter
22	tabulation districts, that this is a better plan
23	and a more viable plan and the type of plan that
24	voters would prefer to see to elect candidates of

choice.

1	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Brown,
2	for what purpose
3	SENATOR BROWN: I've got one more after
4	that response.
5	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator
6	McKissick, can you do one more?
7	SENATOR McKISSICK: This will be the
8	last one.
9	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields.
LO	SENATOR BROWN: Are those voters the
L1	Democratic voters?
L2	SENATOR McKISSICK: No. No. They
L3	allow Republicans to vote in Mecklenburg County.
L 4	SENATOR BROWN: Just checking.
L5	SENATOR McKISSICK: We want them to
L6	vote. They just need to be enlightened.
L7	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Further
L8	discussion or debate on Amendment 4.
L9	Senator Clark, your light is on.
20	Okay. Further discussion or debate on
21	Amendment 4. Hearing none, the question before
22	the body before we get to that, the clerk
23	reminds me Senator Curtis is allowed an excused
24	absence for the remainder of the session.
25	With that, further discussion or

1	debate. Hearing none, the question before the
2	Senate is the passage of Amendment 4 to Senate
3	Bill 691. All in favor of the amendment will
4	vote "aye"; all opposed will vote "no." The
5	clerk will record the vote. Five seconds will be
6	allowed for the vote.
7	14 having voted in the affirmative and
8	30 in the negative, Amendment 4 fails and the
9	bill is back before you.
10	Further discussion or debate on Senate
11	Bill 691?
12	Senator Blue, for what purpose do you
13	rise?
14	SENATOR BLUE: To send forth an
15	amendment.
16	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Send forward your
17	amendment. The clerk will read.
18	THE CLERK: Senator Blue moves to amend
19	the bill.
20	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Blue has
21	the floor.
22	SENATOR BLUE: Thank you,
23	Mr. President.
24	In case I get the question, the
25	sergeant-at-arms staff will be handing out these

stat packs. I asked them to delay it because you've got a lot of them building up on your desk, and I wanted you to see the one relating to this, but I begin my comments.

This amendment is a statewide plan for North Carolina, and the reason that I submit it to you is that I've read a letter that was sent to Senator Hise and Representative Lewis by the lawyers for the plaintiffs in this case. And that letter had — it must have been dated on Wednesday, I guess — had looked at the plans that the statistics were made available for on Monday, that is, the proposed Senate Plan, and had listened to the public comments, and the lawyers had analyzed those things and, more than likely, talked with their clients.

And the letter suggested to Senator
Hise and Senator Lewis that they still found
flaws in the proposed Senate Plan and they made
certain suggestions, at least broad observations
about the Senate Plan and ways that it could be
addressed. And so I then called staff and asked
them to allow the lawyer to send -- oh, and in
the letter she also said they had drawn some
proposed districts. So I called staff and asked

them to receive this packet from the lawyers so that we could analyze it under the system that we have devised in the General Assembly that analyze these plans as well as to analyze it for the criteria in the stat packs, stat packs that you are being handed now.

And upon receipt of it, I looked at it, and I think that it made me realize that the reason we're here on this Friday afternoon is because the Supreme Court unanimously determined that the plan that we operating under had 28 racially gerrymandered districts, and so it made sense to me that the people who had convinced the Court that the districts were racially gerrymandered could have some useful information on how you address the gerrymander since that's what we are here to do. We can talk about all of the other things, but we're here to address the gerrymanders because the Court told us to address it.

So these are the districts that they proposed that would address the racial gerrymander in the nine areas where senate districts were determined to be racially gerrymandered. It observed the same cluster

arrangement. It did not challenge any of the clusters or does not challenge any of the clusters. And it addresses these gerrymanders primarily in the four urban counties -- major urban counties, biggest urban counties in the state: Wake, Mecklenburg, Cumberland and Guilford.

This is what it does. And you'll notice that in many ways that it doesn't really overlap the districts that we've talked about, even some of those that we've offered. The ones that have been offered on Guilford, that was withdrawn, as well as Mecklenburg show that there are different alternatives for looking at these districts based on the criteria that the committee adopted as its criteria.

These maps also look at that criteria, but they also look at it from the prism of what they consider to be required to bring these districts into compliance.

So let me share two quick things because I know that this is where the questions will be.

If you've had a chance to review briefly the stat pack, you will find that these

districts aren't drawn for partisan advantage. I analyzed it. I think when you count the districts based on the performance in past elections, in these proposed districts, the Democratic presidential candidate won 18 and the U.S. Senate race, the Democratic senatorial candidate won 17, and then the governor's race, the gubernatorial candidate won 21.

So you can't argue that they have been designed for partisan purposes. You can't argue realistically that it's a partisan gerrymander. The only Democrat who won a majority of districts in this iteration was the secretary of state who's been running for that office for 20 plus years, and she managed to eke out a victory in 26 of the 50 sitting candidates under this proposal.

And so I learned a long time ago -- I grew up on a farm, but I learned a valuable lesson, and that is that pigs get fat and hogs get slaughtered, and the amazing thing is that sometimes you reach too far. And these folk have offered a plan that solves the racial gerrymandered, which is why we're here, and at least it's a plan that should be considered as a way to get through this judicial crisis.

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It does not stack the deck unfairly against the majority party in here, but it addresses this issue of a racial gerrymander. It only double-bunked sitting senators, I think, in two or three districts other than the ones that were required to be double-bunked because of the way the clusters were drawn. It even has in it districts that have high percentages of Democratic votes, some of them as high as 70 or 80 percent vote in the district.

So partisan politics was the last thing that would enter into this map. I think it is something that ought to be reviewed. I mean, I know that redistricting is a very private thing for those who serve, but it seems to me that they're trying to achieve some kind of broader goal in it, and I think it's the kind of plan that would lead to legal districts, the kind of plans that show that race was not unnecessarily relied on. I think that you'll find throughout this map that it addressed the racial gerrymander in each district, and in all but one I believe it took the racial percentage down, which is what created the problem of the racial gerrymander in the first place.

1	And so if you haven't addressed the
2	issue specifically set forth in the way that the
3	plaintiffs have addressed it, I think in the way
4	they deal with some of these districts, I think
5	we're setting ourselves up. And maybe in order
6	to grab 35 or 34 or whatever the advantage might
7	be, partisan advantage in the map that you
8	submitted, that you're setting yourself up to
9	maybe having a federal judge or a federal panel
10	or a special master draw these districts in the
11	affected area with implications and ramifications
12	far beyond what you've considered in trying to
13	perhaps get a bigger piece of the cake that is
14	justified under the circumstances.
15	I recommend this to you and hope that
16	you'll consider it.
17	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Bishop,
18	for what purpose do you rise?
19	SENATOR BISHOP: To ask a question of
20	Senator Blue.
21	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Blue, do
22	you yield?
23	SENATOR BLUE: Yes, sir.
24	SENATOR BISHOP: Is this map devised
25	for the purpose of double-bunking incumbent

1	Republican senators in order to in
2	circumstances that would be unfavorable to them
3	in order to defeat them?
4	SENATOR BLUE: I don't see how it is.
5	It's double-bunked I'm trying to see the
6	places. There may be a double-bunk down in your
7	territory, Senator Bishop. There's a double-bunk
8	in your territory. I see a double-bunk there
9	was one in Wake and one in Guilford. I think
10	those are the three double-bunks.
11	SENATOR BISHOP: Further question.
12	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Blue, do
13	you yield for a follow-up?
14	SENATOR BLUE: I yield.
15	SENATOR BISHOP: So if you look,
16	Senator Blue, at 37, there in the heart of
17	Mecklenburg, 37 is currently occupied by Senator
18	Jeff Jackson over there, and the little red dot
19	that's now in 37 happens to be me.
20	And so Senator Jackson and I are
21	double-bunked, but we're not double-bunked down
22	in southern Mecklenburg County or over towards
23	Matthews. We're double-bunked in Plaza-Midwood,
24	east Charlotte. Is that not devised to take out
25	a Republican incumbent?

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SENATOR BLUE: No, I wouldn't say that that's what it's devised to do. Because if you look at the plaintiffs' senate map, again, they have three of the same pairings of double-bunking that the committee map does, and that was not devised to take out incumbents. It was devised to meet the criteria that you had set forth, and that was unavoidable.

And again, in Wake, Mecklenburg and Guilford counties, there were racial gerrymanders, and the plaintiffs are suggesting that the way that you go about fixing it first is to devise or at least develop these basic districts. You can then move people out of -out of -- I think in most of them, I seem to remember that the members were close to the line. And so just as with the plaintiffs' map, and I think that -- the map that's before you, just like with that map people got creative and moved Senator Alexander into another district to prevent his being double-bunked, and you notice that in my revise in Wake County, I allowed for If you look at the basis of the map, then there are places that you can adjust it to address those specific problems.

1 SENATOR BISHOP: Follow-up question. 2 PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Blue, do 3 you yield? 4 SENATOR BLUE: I yield. 5 PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields. 6 SENATOR BISHOP: Just to sort of extend 7 the picture here beyond what I described about Senator Jackson and me, if you look in Guilford 8 County, I think I described it as the bird 10 district, it looks a little similar to me. It's 11 Greensboro, as I understand it. Senator Robinson's District 28, there's a red dot there. 13 That happens to be Senator Wade, as I understand. 14 So Senator Wade is double-bunked with Senator 15 Robinson not out in an area that Senator Wade is 16 represented but in -- on territory that would be 17 unfavorable to her. 18 And if you look over at Wake County, 19 the double-bunking up in 15, 15 being Senator 20 Chaudhuri's district, is, as I understand it, 21 Senator Barringer, it might be Senator Alexander, 22 but in either event, in all three cases it's 23 true, isn't it, that the Republican incumbent is 24 at a disadvantage in that double-bunking. 25 SENATOR BLUE: In this map I think

Senator Alexander is in the district with Senator Chaudhuri, but in the map that we amended, they're not in the same. So I'm saying that once you take the basic form that you want to fix the gerrymandering, you can deal with those issues because if you want incumbency to be one of the criteria, it is a criteria after you've dealt with the gerrymander.

Senator Bishop, I can't tell who's in this district in Guilford County. I see a blue dot and a red dot. I don't know whether -- I guess Senator Robinson is on the edge of her district. And we can deal with Guilford County in such a way that you can try to deal with the incumbency question, but you got to deal with the gerrymandering aspect of it first.

And you in Mecklenburg, I don't know where you live and where Senator Jackson lives, but since you're moving whole precincts, you can deal with those things and still observe the other criteria, the compactness -- you admit that the plan that's before us by the committee had deviated from the compactness standards because it goes all the way around the county.

So if you are then trying to

1 accommodate the question of incumbency, then that 2 justifies you moving this incumbent out into 3 another area that might be friendlier. 4 The map in and of itself is our first 5 go at it without being concerned about incumbency 6 and those things. Our first concern was to 7 address the gerrymanders, and it's those four 8 counties that you talked about that you find the double-bunking. It's been solved in Wake County, 10 we're working on it in Guilford County, and 11 that's the only way I know how to answer you. 12 SENATOR BISHOP: Further question, 13 Mr. President. 14 PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Blue, do 15 you yield? 16 I yield. SENATOR BLUE: 17 PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields. 18 SENATOR BISHOP: So the committee 19 accepted your amendment yesterday to Wake County 20 and then today you came in with a further 21 perfecting amendment to that to fix it. This, as 22 I understand it, this statewide map hasn't been 23 changed from the -- among other things the 24 double-bunkings that I pointed out yesterday in

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committee as you're proposing it today, and if

1	the amendment were to be accepted, it would
2	supersede the amendment that you've worked on
3	twice for Wake County, correct?
4	SENATOR BLUE: That's correct. And if
5	I had had time, if I had had time, I would have
6	incorporated the Wake County amendment into this
7	map.
8	SENATOR BISHOP: A further question.
9	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Blue, do
10	you yield?
11	SENATOR BLUE: I yield.
12	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: He yields.
13	SENATOR BISHOP: Would it be fair to
14	say that you don't really expect this amendment
15	to be adopted. It's offered as a function of the
16	litigation.
17	SENATOR BLUE: I do expect it to be
18	adopted because it fixes the gerrymander, and if
19	it's adopted, then I will then amend it to fix
20	Wake County the way that we fixed it because
21	there has to be more than one configuration that
22	can address these issues.
23	This is one possibility, and I would
24	reconcile it with what we've done in Wake County
25	and attempt to reconcile it with fixing the

1	issues that you address of double-bunking in
2	Mecklenburg County, in Guilford County, and I
3	forget where the other one was. Maybe that's it.
4	Those are the three outside of the ones that were
5	mandated by the clustering.
6	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Further
7	discussion or debate on Amendment 5.
8	Senator Hise, for what purpose do you
9	rise?
10	SENATOR HISE: Speak to the amendment.
11	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: You have the
12	floor.
13	SENATOR HISE: Thank you, Mr. President
14	and Members of the Senate.
15	I think you have before you an
16	amendment litigation strategy for the court
17	cases. I think that Senator Blue even inasmuch
18	admitted yesterday that his choice would not have
19	been to do the double-bunks and told us if we
20	were working together to develop these that we
21	could have come up with different solutions. And
22	it's been clear that this is not a map developed
23	by a member of the General Assembly but a map
24	developed by a litigation group, a group that
25	sued us.

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into what this is all about. And I don't believe it's a racial gerrymander or other. It's about a group who represents the Democrats who have become uncompetitive in most of the State of North Carolina. I think they're down to winning 20 or so counties in a presidential race on some other ballot initiatives we've had. I think they were down to about seven counties that their policies could carry, and they want to draw the map so they don't have to change those policies or what they're promoting, but we'll take the areas where they are and they should have total domination.

But I think it offers a lot of insight

Look at Guilford on this map. Look at Wake County on this map. Look at Mecklenburg County on this map. Any district drawn completely in that county the Democrats carry. Look at the presidential race and others. They might find some 60/40 race where they didn't win them all but -- that occurred several years ago, but if you want to look at the presidential races, the governor's races, this is the clean sweep of the urban counties for the Democrats so that they can continue their far left message and

try to be competitive statewide. That's literally what this entire map is about.

There's an actual report that's in your stat pack that tells us what members are double-bunked together. So when Barringer and Chaudhuri are bunked together for, as we've shown, no good reason, when Senator Wade and Robinson are bunked together, no good reason, for Bishop and Jeff Jackson all in ways to benefit the Democrat incumbents, as well as you'll see the blank areas in which they're creating open Democrat seats in this state. It's what it's all about for this group.

Now, they found an argument about how race is used, and we've addressed that argument by not using race. They said we used it excessively; we've addressed if by not using it at all. But they're still upset because they didn't get everything they wanted in the urban areas which requires total domination in those results.

So they also ignored what municipalities. They clearly would divide municipalities as they saw fit in addition to those challenges.

It's the responsibility of the General
Assembly to draw districts. Now, I don't deny
that it's not the right of a member to pick
someone else's map and bring it forward, but this
obviously in no way, even in these areas,
represents the values of the Senate or the
General Assembly as a whole. Pick each one of
those urban counties. When the members offered a
solution, it was very different from what this
solution was that you had here, particularly even
for the same issues.
So I ask that you reject this

amendment. The outside groups are not the ones drawing their districts in the State of

North Carolina. The General Assembly is. That is our obligation under the state constitution.

That is our obligation under the federal constitution, and we don't hand that to outside groups for that purpose.

And for that, among many other reasons, including the use of race, once again, I would ask that you reject this amendment.

PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Bryant, for what purpose do you rise?

SENATOR BRYANT: To speak on the

1 amendment.

PRESIDENT PT BERGER: You have the floor.

SENATOR BRYANT: I was wanting to respond to one comment that Senator Hise mentioned about the purpose of this proposal and this proposed amendment being to have domination in urban areas for the Democratic Party or for far-left ideas.

And I wanted to emphasize that what I care about in this proposal and in the case against racial gerrymandering is racial discrimination against my racial group in order to maintain political power for far-right ideas.

And I'm from a rural area. I don't benefit under any of these plans, personally speaking, in terms of my political options.

However, I have a great concern about racial discrimination and unconstitutional legislative and political actions being taken that harm my racial group and our communities across the state. And this is not just an urban issue.

It's also a rural issue.

And for that reason I would want to ask us to strongly consider this amendment. I agree

with Senator Blue there are some changes that have been raised, some issues that have been raised can be addressed. And I took this same position when Democrats were in power. I similarly fought. I was a part of helping with the Gingles cases and the other discriminate -- redistricting discrimination cases that have been brought in the state, because I also didn't like being discriminated against for the purposes of the domination of Democrats as well.

And so I just want to be clear on the record that my purpose is not that for -- as described by Senator Hise, and I sort of don't like a broad attribution to all our purposes in the manner that he did. And I know that the plaintiffs in this case who are from my area, their goal is not -- surely not power in urban areas and is not perpetuation of a left-wing agenda. It is fighting against the racial discrimination that we feel in our communities.

So I don't like him casting aspersions -- negative aspersions against the plaintiffs in the case who are 30 or 40 some citizens around the state, as well as the lawyers and professionals involved in helping to move

1	this litigation forward that has been affirmed
2	unanimously by the Court of Appeals and the
3	Supreme Court. So I guess they want a left-wing
4	agenda in North Carolina as well. Thank you.
5	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Further
6	discussion or debate.
7	Senator Van Duyn, for what purpose do
8	you rise?
9	SENATOR VAN DUYN: To speak on the
10	amendment.
11	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: You have the
12	floor.
13	SENATOR VAN DUYN: I would have to
14	agree with Senator Hise that it is our
15	responsibility to draw these maps, and I think we
16	made a very responsible step when we decided to
17	take public comment before we drew the maps. And
18	what we heard almost unanimously from that public
19	comment was that what the people of
20	North Carolina want is exactly what these maps
21	represent and that is fair, legal, competitive
22	Senate districts.
23	These maps did double-bunk people
24	because that was not a criteria. That was one of
25	our criterias, never one that we heard through

1	public comment. I think we have done a
2	tremendous disservice to the people of
3	North Carolina by consistently and over and over
4	and over again refusing to listen to the people
5	of North Carolina who made their voices heard
6	very clearly, very clearly that what they wanted
7	was fair, competitive districts, and that's what
8	the plaintiffs are asking for and that's why I
9	urge you to support this amendment.
10	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Further
11	discussion or debate on Amendment 5. Hearing
12	none, the question before the Senate is the
13	passage of Amendment 5 to Senate Bill 691. All
14	in favor of the amendment will vote "aye"; all
15	opposed will vote "no." Five seconds will be
16	allowed for the voting. The clerk will record
17	the vote.
18	14 having voted in the affirmative and
19	30 in the negative, Amendment 5 fails and the
20	bill is back before us.
21	Further discussion or debate on Senate
22	Bill 691.
23	Senator Hise, for what purpose do you
24	rise?
25	SENATOR HISE: Send forth an amendment.

1	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Send forward your
2	amendment.
3	SENATOR HISE: Sorry. Maybe I need to
4	physically send it forward. Senator Tillman's
5	got the page duties today.
6	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: The clerk will
7	read.
8	THE CLERK: Senator Hise moves to amend
9	the bill.
10	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Senator Hise has
11	the floor to explain Amendment 6.
12	SENATOR HISE: Senators, what this
13	amendment simply does is that as we're getting a
14	lot of submissions in and others so that we
15	can this will all go to the courts and so we
16	can clarify when something was submitted and
17	others. This was an amendment, because we
18	accepted other amendments today, to change the
19	title of the bill that will denote that this was
20	the second reading. We will need a similar
21	amendment if we amend it on Monday so it shows
22	that the change occurred in the third reading of
23	the bill, but this will show that those changes
24	occurred. It merely changes the short title of
25	the bill.

1	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Further
2	discussion or debate on Amendment 6. Hearing
3	none, the question before the Senate is the
4	passage of Amendment 6 to Senate Bill 691. All
5	in favor of the amendment will vote "aye"; all
6	opposed will vote "no." Five seconds will be
7	allowed for the voting. The clerk will record
8	the vote.
9	Tillman "aye"; Bryant "aye"; McKissick
10	"aye"; Ford "aye."
11	44 having voted in the affirmative and
12	none in the negative, Amendment 6 passes and the
13	bill is back before you.
14	Further discussion or debate on Senate
15	Bill 691.
16	Senator Blue, for what purpose do you
17	rise?
18	SENATOR BLUE: To debate the bill.
19	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: You have the
20	floor.
21	SENATOR BLUE: Thank you,
22	Mr. President.
23	And I just want to make a very few
24	observations because I think that we ought to
25	seize upon teaching moments. We've been through

this process. The Court says that we have discriminatory districts, nine of them in the Senate, and they're discriminatory because of the racial makeup and what was done to create the racial makeup in those districts.

I'm hoping that having passed out these stat packs that show what the racial makeup is of the districts that you've now created will enable you to tell the Court how you've addressed the discrimination that they found in the original maps that you passed here.

I don't see how it can when you haven't considered race in solving the racial problems in the map. I mean, it just is anti-intuitive that you can fix a problem without addressing the problem. And that's what we've done here.

And it might be that you're sending a message to this three-judge panel that you don't take judicial orders very seriously, and that -- that is not a message that I want to be a part of it, not because I'm a member of the legislature but because I highly respect this third and co-equal branch of government because it's what's made this country, the whole concept of judicial review what it is, and so I hope that that's not

the message that you're trying to send.

But more importantly, I hope that we don't do a disservice to the citizens of this state by telling them that we've remedied this problem when we really haven't. There are some places in this map where that issue has been resolved. And, you know, the amazing thing is it was resolved not by what we did but to some degree because the clusters dictated that it be done that way.

And that sort of machine like, as was said earlier, we got free will, we're sentient, we can do things and think about them and change them, and again, that's the magic about this place. And I say that not because it's going to change anybody's mind but simply because it needs to be said.

And I say that I hope that it's been a teaching moment and this provides a teaching opportunity because half of you will be here the next time redistricting comes around, if you don't have -- well, you won't have to come back and solve these because if you haven't solved it, the three-judge panel will solve it for you, but, you know, the next regularly scheduled

redistricting round is two elections away, four years, and if history is any lesson, half of you will be here, the other half won't because of retirement, some voluntary, some involuntary.

There are various other reasons.

We've already started preparing for the 2020 census all over the country, the way the Census Bureau is trying to get people to prepare VTDs in place of precincts and all of those things, the way the computers are beginning to be configured. I mean, it's a national discussion going on, and it's a discussion going on that pays no attention to party divide. There are just things that we need to do to make this redistricting work.

So it's right around the corner, and a good number of you will be here to do it in four years. And so I hope that the takeaway and the real lesson that we get from this teachable moment is it needs to be a cooperative process, it needs to be an inclusive process, and it needs not be focused solely on political advantage and using anything that might give us that political advantage.

In this case, unfortunately, the Courts

determined that race is what gave you the political advantage. Who knows what the issue will be next year, the year after next, but certainly in 2020. Who knows whether there will be some decision from the Supreme Court trying to add clarity into what goes into redistricting. Who knows whether it will be some decision, some modification on the Stephenson standards by the State Supreme Court. I don't know.

I said we're sentient. I'm not prescient and omniscient. I can't see into the future that far, but there will be things that we're not factoring in that will affect the 2021 redistricting, and I'm just asking you to take what you've learned from those who are here to inform us as to how we ought to go about the 2021 redistricting.

It can be far less painful, it can be much more cooperative, and it can satisfy the citizens of this state who are telling us in every way that they can that they're tired of all the partisan way in which we go about doing this, that they want to participate in the process and they just assume that the legislature not have anything else to do with it, whether it's an

independent commission or some other kind of way, that they would prefer something else. So I hope that we can register that.

Again, I don't believe that these maps directly address the specific issues in several places that the Court told us to address, and for that reason I think that this whole exercise has to be looked at, but what we learn from it as opposed to what it does to address that broader problem.

I invite you to share with certainly the members on the back row as you go in to preparing this process. You never can tell, the members on the back row might be the members on the front row regardless of what you say is happening across the state. This state is still a very fluid state, it's a rapidly changing state.

And the lesson that I again take away from most of the things that I do is one that I learned in the sandboxes, but it was underscored to me my first year in law school by my real property professor. He said, you know, the only way that you can guarantee that something will be fair, if it's to be split between people, you let

1	the one who draws out different people's
2	portions he was talking about basically
3	dividing up black acre or white acre, however you
4	described the farm at the time is you let the
5	one who's going to choose first not draw them,
6	but you let the one who chooses last draw the
7	maps, draw the division.
8	That's been wise advice over the years
9	for me, and I suggest to you that sometimes you
10	might want those that you think that you're
11	punishing to participate in how you mete out that
12	punishment because at the end of the day you
13	might be the one receiving it.
14	We need to think about that with
15	respect to these maps, and I hope that somewhere
16	or other those lessons won't be lost on us.
17	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Further
18	discussion or debate.
19	Senator Hise, for what purpose do you
20	rise?
21	SENATOR HISE: To speak a second time.
22	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: You have the
23	floor.
24	SENATOR HISE: Thank you,
25	Mr. President.

Members of the Senate, I want to start by rebuffing what I think is an argument that somehow we don't care about what the Courts have said or what they did. We're all here today at a time that's not necessarily of our choosing, on a timeline not of our choosing to address a court order on a set of maps that Eric Holder and the Obama Justice Department pre-cleared before we ever passed them. Now they've run across the country and complain about these things, but they cleared them. We met all those standards. Some of the rules changed, parts of the Voting Rights Act are gone, and we're back here today once again.

But I will tell you in the drawing of these maps we have placed a lot of respect into what the Court says, beginning with the most recent ruling that we overutilized race in creating districts. So we have a solution for that. We will not use race in the creation of districts. Now, somebody's going to try to make some claim that by not using race we still used it and by the some standard we still overused race.

But we followed also the State Court

ruling and Stephenson and how they're written. I don't know that anyone believes that it was my intent to move Senator Cook's district or to put Senator Randleman or Ballard in the same district or to move Senator Horner in a district. Those were required under the Court rulings and we've accepted those and that's part of this map.

We've done those to respect the rulings of the Courts and how they've interpreted our constitutions. We put that process together.

We've taken areas like Wake County where, in general, Republicans receive 40 percent of the votes in those counties, and you'll see that the proportions now fall out to, all likely,

40 percent of the seats in those counties. You'd see the same in Mecklenburg. We now have one competitive district with probably three

Democratic districts and one Republican district, and how that compares — that was what you would see in historic vote totals. We've taken those in the state. No, that's not enough for our opposition.

But we've taken in respect to what the Court says and what the law says and our responsibility to draw these maps given to us by

the people of this nation by our constitution to this body to draw these maps. We have answered the Court's questions with these maps, and we are prepared to move forward now with elections under these maps.

It's been a long process. I don't think anybody thinks the legal fight is over, but we have answered the legal questions that have been presented on those with these maps, and we continue to stand by that decision and we'll continue to fight anyone who tries to claim that it is not our authority under the constitution to draw the maps of the State of North Carolina.

I thank you all and I ask for your support for this and for the -- thanks for this long process that we continue to go through.

PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Further discussion or debate.

Senator Tillman has an excused absence for the remainder of the session.

Further discussion or debate on Senate Bill 691. Hearing none, the question before the Senate is the passage on the second reading of Senate Bill 691. All in favor will vote "aye"; all opposed will vote "no." Five seconds will be

1	allowed for the voting. The clerk will record
2	the vote.
3	27 having voted in the affirmative and
4	16 in the negative, Senate Bill 691 has passed
5	its second reading.
6	And, Senator Hise, for what purpose do
7	you rise?
8	SENATOR HISE: To object to third
9	reading
10	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Third reading
11	having been objected to, the bill will remain on
12	the calendar.
13	Senator Hise, do you have a further
14	motion?
15	SENATOR HISE: And to also ask that the
16	amendments be engrossed before the presentation
17	of the third reading.
18	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Without
19	objection, so ordered, the amendments will be
20	engrossed between second and third reading.
21	Members, that's all we have on our
22	calendar. And are there any notices or
23	announcements? Is there further business to come
24	before the Senate? If not, Senator Pate is
25	recognized for a motion.

1	SENATOR PATE: Thank you,
2	Mr. President.
3	I move that the Senate do now adjourn
4	subject to Senate Rule 24.1 and the receipt of
5	House messages, to reconvene on Monday,
6	August 28, 2017, at 5:00 p.m.
7	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: Motion is that
8	the Senate do now adjourn subject to the
9	stipulations stated by Senator Pate to reconvene
10	on Monday, August 28, 2017, at 5:00 p.m.
11	Seconded by Senator Hise. All in favor say
12	"aye."
13	"Aye."
14	PRESIDENT PT BERGER: All opposed "no."
15	The "ayes" have it and the Senate
16	stands adjourned.
17	[Reporter's Note: Proceedings in this
18	session ended at 1:51 p.m.]
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    STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
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                                     CERTIFICATE
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    COUNTY OF WAKE
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                   I, DENISE MYERS BYRD, Court Reporter
5
          and Notary Public, do hereby certify that the
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         transcription of the foregoing proceeding was
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         taken down by me stenographically to the best of
         my ability and thereafter transcribed under my
9
          supervision; and that the foregoing pages,
10
          inclusive, constitute a true and accurate
11
          transcription of said proceeding.
12
                   Signed this the 1st day of September
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        2017.
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                                /s/ Denise Myers Byrd /s/
                                Denise Myers Byrd
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