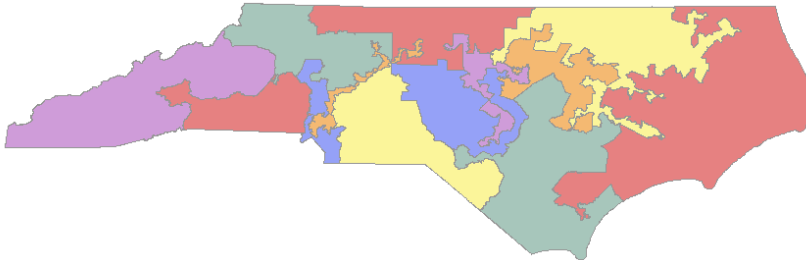


## Final Congressional Redistricting Plan



Approved by the state legislature on July 27, 2011.

## 2012 Projections (10R, 3D)\*

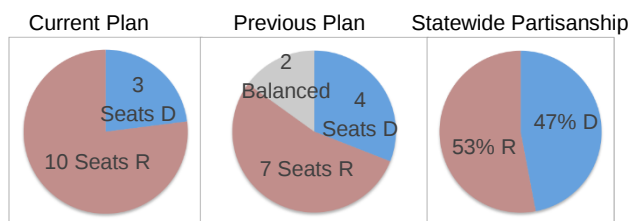
Democrats had controlled both chambers of the state legislature since Reconstruction except for a short period in the 1990s when the GOP had an assembly majority.

But in 2010, Republicans swept both chambers and had the power to draw what is likely one of the most effective partisan gerrymanders in American history – drawing 10 of 13 districts with a GOP partisanship of at least 58%. Republicans are poised to win all 10 of those districts. Two Democratic incumbents retired, and two (Larry Kissell and Mike McIntyre) face uphill battles to win.

\* See details and the fair voting alternative on the following pages.

## North Carolina's Redistricting Map Compared to the Previous Lines

### New Redistricting Plan Distorts Political Landscape



Partisan percentages and projections are based on an interpretation of the 2008 presidential election.

### Competition and Voting Rights in North Carolina

|                                          | Current Plan | Previous Plan |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| <b>District Competition</b>              | 0% (0/13)    | 15% (2/13)    |
| <b>African American Voting Strength*</b> | 19%          | 0%            |

\* Measures the percentage of African American eligible voters living in districts where they are a majority of eligible voters. Voters might not choose to vote for a candidate of their same race.

## Redistricting Process in North Carolina

For the first time since the 1800s, Republicans controlled the state legislature in 2011 – and thus power over the state's redistricting process. Although the governor is Democrat Bev Perdue, redistricting is not subject to a veto.

The legislature passed the plan in July 2011, and the DOJ precleared it in November 2011. It is one of the most successful partisan gerrymanders in the country.

The Southern Coalition for Social Justice and Democratic Party officials filed lawsuits alleging that the redistricting plans draw overly racially gerrymandered districts, divide too many counties and split an excessive number of precincts. The lawsuits are pending, but will not affect the 2012 elections.

## U.S. House Elections in North Carolina

North Carolina held its congressional primary on May 8, 2012. With Republicans in position to pick up seats in the state's delegation, several GOP primary races were competitive this year and must be decided by a runoff.

Over the past decade, incumbents have won 95% of their general election bids. In 2010, one incumbent lost, and almost half of other incumbents won by landslide margins of at least 20 points.

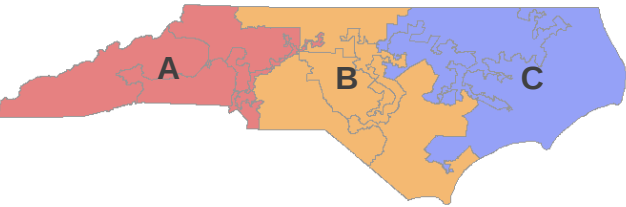
In 2010, Republicans won 54% of votes, but only 46% of seats. After redistricting, they are poised for major gains.

Three women (23%) represent the state in the U.S. House. Two African Americans are in the delegation, Mel Watt and G. K. Butterfield.

Listed below are the partisanship changes and projections for North Carolina's new congressional districts. Incumbents are listed according to the districts in which they are running in 2012, with the 2010 district partisanship connected to that incumbent.

| District | Incumbent              | Party | Year First Elected | Last Election Winning % | 2010 District Partisanship (D% / R%) | 2012 District Partisanship (D% / R%) | 2012 District Projection | 2012 Election Projection |
|----------|------------------------|-------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1        | G.K. Butterfield       | D     | 2004               | 59%                     | 59 / 41                              | 67 / 33                              | Strong D                 | Safe D                   |
| 2        | Renee Ellmers          | R     | 2010               | 49%                     | 49 / 51                              | 40 / 60                              | Strong R                 | Likely R                 |
| 3        | Walter Jones           | R     | 1994               | 72%                     | 35 / 65                              | 40 / 60                              | Strong R                 | Safe R                   |
| 4        | David Price            | D     | 1996               | 57%                     | 60 / 40                              | 69 / 31                              | Strong D                 | Safe D                   |
| 5        | Virginia Foxx          | R     | 2004               | 66%                     | 35 / 65                              | 39 / 61                              | Strong R                 | Safe R                   |
| 6        | Howard Coble           | R     | 1984               | 75%                     | 33 / 67                              | 40 / 60                              | Strong R                 | Safe R                   |
| 7        | Mike McIntyre          | D     | 1996               | 54%                     | 44 / 56                              | 38 / 62                              | Strong R                 | None                     |
| 8        | Larry Kissell          | D     | 2008               | 53%                     | 49 / 51                              | 39 / 61                              | Strong R                 | None                     |
| 9        | Sue Myrick             | R     | 1994               | 69%                     | 41 / 59                              | 42 / 58                              | Strong R                 | Safe R                   |
| 10       | Patrick McHenry        | R     | 2004               | 71%                     | 33 / 67                              | 39 / 61                              | Strong R                 | Safe R                   |
| 11       | OPEN<br>(Heath Shuler) | D     |                    |                         | 44 / 56                              | 38 / 62                              | Strong R                 | Likely R                 |
| 12       | Mel Watt               | D     | 1992               | 64%                     | 67 / 33                              | 75 / 25                              | Strong D                 | Safe D                   |
| 13       | OPEN<br>(Brad Miller)  | D     |                    |                         | 56 / 44                              | 42 / 58                              | Strong R                 | Likely R                 |

## North Carolina's Fair Voting Plan



| Super-District<br>(w/current Cong.<br>Dist. #s) | # of<br>Seats | Pop. Per<br>Seat | % to Win* | Partisanship<br>(D% / R%) | Partisan<br>Projection:<br>7R, 5D, 1? |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b><br>(CDs - 5,9,10,11,12)                | 5             | 733,499          | 16.7%     | 46 / 54                   | 3R, 2D                                |
| <b>B</b><br>(CDs - 2,4,6,7,8)                   | 5             | 733,499          | 16.7%     | 46 / 54                   | 3R, 2D                                |
| <b>C</b><br>(CDs - 1,3,13)                      | 3             | 733,499          | 25%       | 50 / 50                   | 1R, 1D, 1?                            |

\* plus 1 vote

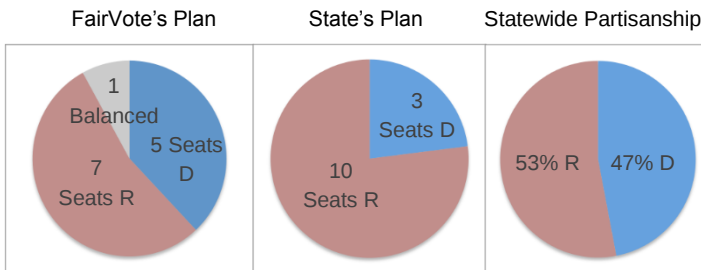
## How Does Fair Voting Work?

Fair voting describes American forms of proportional representation that uphold electoral traditions and are based on voting for candidates. They ensure meaningfully contested elections and provide voters with more accurate representation.

Instead of 13 individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these districts into three larger "super-districts" with three or five representatives. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a quarter of voters in a three-seat district will win a seat. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a sixth of voters will win in a five-seat district.

## Comparing a Fair Voting Plan to North Carolina's Redistricting Plan

### More Accurate Political Representation\*



\* Partisan percentages and projections are based on an interpretation of the 2008 presidential election similar to the Partisan Voting Index. They do not account for other candidate-based factors like incumbency.

### Meaningful Elections and Representation

|                               | FairVote's Plan | State's Plan |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| <b>District Competition</b>   | 100% (3/3)      | 0% (0/13)    |
| <b>Shared Representation*</b> | 100% (3/3)      | 0% (0/13)    |

\* Shared representation indicates districts represented by both Democrats and Republicans – which enables more accurate congressional representation for most voters.

## Benefits of a Fair Voting Plan

**Shared representation of different views:** Supporters of both major parties elect candidates everywhere, with accurate balance of that district's left, right, and center.

**More voter choice:** Better chance for third parties, independents and major party innovators, as there is a lower threshold for candidates to win a seat.

**More competition:** With voters having a range of choices, candidates must compete to win voter support.

**Better representation of racial minorities:** Lower threshold for racial minority candidates to earn seats, even when not geographically concentrated. More voters of all races are in a position to elect candidates.

**More women:** More women likely to run and win. Single-member districts often stifle potential candidacies.

View more fair voting plans at [FairVotingUS.com](http://FairVotingUS.com)

FairVote.org // Tweet @fairvote // (301) 270-4616 // [info@fairvote.org](mailto:info@fairvote.org)