

EXHIBIT F

District	Text from Memorandum Opinion Dkt. 234	# of Issues	# Resolved by HB7002	# Resolved SM Map 1	# Resolved SM Map 2	# Resolved SM Map 3
HD63	In the 2001 map, District 63 included portions of Chesterfield County, and all of Dinwiddie County and the city of Petersburg. In the 2011 plan, District 63 still included part of Chesterfield County, added part of Prince George County and part of the city of Hopewell, and split Dinwiddie County with District 75.	4	3	2	2	3
HD63	In addition to these new split geographies, eight VTDs were split in the 2011 plan, compared with zero split VTDs in the 2001 plan. [...] Hopewell Ward 7 was split between Districts 63 and 62 along racial lines, following the boundaries of black and white neighborhoods.	8	7	4	6	6
HD63	District 63 also experienced a drastic reduction in compactness between the 2001 plan and the 2011 plan.	1	1	1	1	1
HD63	Because “[v]irtually all” the rural majority-black VTDs in the area already were included in District 75, “drastic maneuvering” was required to ensure that the BVAP of District 75 remained above 55%.	1	1	0	1	1
HD63	These maneuvers included the “avowedly racial” decision to split Dinwiddie County between District 75 and District 63.	1	1	0	0	1
HD63	Before these changes benefitting District 75 were made, District 63 also was significantly underpopulated and, as a result of the split of Dinwiddie County, lost considerable additional population and BVAP. Dance testified that, to compensate for this loss of BVAP, District 63 received the heavily black areas of the city of Hopewell and Prince George County, for the express purpose of increasing the district’s BVAP to comply with the 55% BVAP requirement.	1	1	1	1	1
HD69	For example, District 69 received 77% of the population from split VTD 410, but 93% of the VTD’s BVAP.	1	1	0	0	n/a
HD69	[N]on-challenged District 27, which bordered District 69 on the west, was overpopulated by 8,000 people, close to the population deficit existing in District 69. Pl. Ex. 69 at 14, 26. Instead of collecting largely white Chesterfield County precincts from District 27, however, District 69 lost two predominantly white Chesterfield precincts to District 27.	2	2	0	0	n/a
HD69	In particular, District 69 received several predominantly white precincts from District 70, which would have decreased the BVAP of District 69 below 55%. 2nd Trial Tr. at 181-83. Accordingly, District 69 also received two high-BVAP VTDs, 811 and 903, from District 70.	2	2	0	0	n/a

HD69	In both the VTDs split between District 69 and a non-challenged district, the portion of the split VTD allocated to District 69 had a higher BVAP than the portion of the split VTD allocated to the non-challenged district.	2	2	1	1	n/a
HD69	VTD 505 was split between District 69 and District 71 to ensure that neither district would obtain too many white voters from that VTD and drop the BVAP of those districts below 55%.	1	1	0	0	n/a
HD70	District 70 was not underpopulated, as it was within the one percent population requirement. [...] Reflecting its “donor” status and ideal population numbers, nearly 26,000 people were moved out of District 70, and a different 26,000 were moved in.	1	1	0	0	n/a
HD70	[T]he significant race-based maneuvers required to increase the BVAP of District 71 had a substantial impact on the boundaries of District 70.	1	1	0	0	n/a
HD70	In particular, as discussed above, District 70 “donated” to District 71 high BVAP VTDs 701, 702, and part of 703. See supra pp. 39-40. And to the northwest, District 70 “donated” VTD 811 (76% BVAP) and VTD 903 (64% BVAP) to District 69.	5	5	3	3	n/a
HD70	VTDs 701, 702, and part of 703 were removed from neighboring District 70 over the objection of the District 70 incumbent, Delegate Delores McQuinn, who resided nearby and had long represented these areas as a delegate and, earlier, as a member of the school board	3	3	3	3	n/a
HD71	To increase the district’s BVAP by nearly nine percentage points, more than 11,000 people with a 21.3% BVAP were moved out of District 71, and more than 17,000 people with a noticeably higher 72.1% BVAP were moved into District 71.	1	1	0	0	n/a
HD71	District 74 lost a group of nearly 8,000 people who were moved into challenged District 71, which needed a significant influx of black voters to reach the 55% threshold.	1	0	0	0	n/a
HD71	Dr. Palmer’s report showed that District 71 and District 68 swapped populations of about 3,000 people. However, the BVAP of the areas moved into District 71 from 68 was about ten percentage points higher than the areas moved from District 71 into 68. Without this swap, the BVAP of District 71 would have dipped below 55%.	1	0	0	0	n/a
HD71	[P]redominantly white VTD 505 was split between District 71 and District 69, another challenged district located to the south.	1	1	0	0	n/a
HD71	The district added several heavily populated, high BVAP Richmond VTDs to its eastern edge, which VTDs previously were located in Districts 70 and 74: VTD 604 (91% BVAP), VTD 701 (97% BVAP), VTD 702 (94% BVAP), and a portion of VTD 703 (90% BVAP).	4	3	3	3	n/a

HD71	[T]his eastward move into District 70 was required to ensure that District 71 had sufficient BVAP to meet the 55% number and, thus, that the 55% BVAP threshold impacted the drawing of the district's lines.	1	1	0	0	n/a
HD71	[D]espite Jones' contention that he sought to make District 71 more "Richmond centric" by removing three predominantly white Henrico County VTDs at the northwest edge of the district, he proceeded to add the Ratcliffe VTD from Henrico County to the eastern end of District 71. 1st Trial Tr. at 305; 2nd Trial Tr. at 177-78, 531. Ratcliffe, unlike the three predominantly white Henrico County VTDs removed from District 71, had an 83% BVAP.	4	2	1	1	n/a
HD71	VTD 207, part of the Fan neighborhood of Richmond, was removed from District 71 and transferred into District 68, represented by then-incumbent Republican Delegate Manoli Loupassi. As a result, the Fan neighborhood, which previously was contained primarily within District 71, was split between District 71 and more-suburban District 68.	1	0	0	0	n/a
HD71	[T]he significant race-based maneuvers required to increase the BVAP of District 71 had a substantial impact on the boundaries of District 70.	1	1	0	0	n/a
HD74	plan, but was still within the one percent population deviation allowance. [...] [L]ike District 70, District 74 served as a "donor" district to surrounding challenged districts that needed an influx of BVAP to reach the 55% BVAP threshold. [...] In furtherance of this goal, as discussed above, 16,414 people were moved out of District 74, and 15,855 were moved into that district.	1	0	0	0	n/a
HD74	The district maintained the same bizarre shape and low compactness score under both the 2001 and 2011 plans....The irregular shape of the district is circumstantial evidence that the legislature subordinated traditional districting criteria to race.	1	1	1	1	n/a
HD74	[T]he high BVAP Ratcliffe VTD in Henrico County was "donated" to District 71 as part of that District's eastward shift to gain additional BVAP.	1	1	1	1	n/a
HD74	District 74 also "donated" the high BVAP areas of Hopewell to District 63 to replace some of the BVAP that District 63 had lost to District 75 in Dinwiddie County.	2	1	1	1	n/a
HD74	[I]n all three VTDs split between District 74 and a non-challenged district, the portion of the VTD allocated to District 74 had a higher BVAP than the portion allocated to a non-challenged district.	3	3	3	3	n/a

HD77	At the time of the 2010 census, District 77 had a BVAP of 57.6%, and was the least underpopulated of the challenged districts in Hampton Roads, with a population deficit of about 3,000 people. Despite this relatively minor underpopulation, the legislature moved more than 18,000 people out of District 77, and replaced them with about 21,000 others.	1	0	0	0	0
HD77	In both the 2001 plan and the 2011 plan, District 77 included portions of the cities of Suffolk and Chesapeake, connected by a narrow east-west corridor in the middle of the district.	2	2	2	1	1
HD77	District 77 already had an odd shape and an extremely low compactness score under the 2001 plan. [] District 77 retained this general shape and low compactness score in the 2011 plan.	1	1	1	1	1
HD77	The boundaries of the 2001 version of District 77 extracted black residents from Chesapeake, “divide[d] [black residents] in suburban Portsmouth into two segments so as to share them between Districts 77 and 80,” and extended into Suffolk so that black residents “on one side of town were separated from whites on the other.”	1	1	1	1	1
HD77	Initially, four largely white Chesapeake VTDs in District 90 were transferred to District 77, namely, Oaklette, Tanglewood, Indian River, and Norfolk Highlands. This removal of white residents from District 90 was necessary for that district to attain a 55% BVAP.	4	0	0	0	0
HD77	To compensate for this influx of white residents from District 90, District 77 lost four other majority-white VTDs, namely, Westover, Geneva Park, River Walk, and E.W. Chittum School.	4	4	2	3	3
HD77	By removing the Geneva Park VTD, the already-narrow corridor linking the Chesapeake and Suffolk portions of the district narrowed further, to a half-mile in width. As a result of this narrowing, no east-west roads within District 77 connected the eastern and western parts of the district.	1	1	0	1	1
HD77	This east-west corridor “generate[d] the starkest possible segregation of blacks and whites.” District 77 needed to retain the high BVAP Suffolk VTDs of Southside, Hollywood, and White Marsh to achieve a 55% BVAP. Accordingly, District 77 had to maintain some minimal connection between the Chesapeake and Suffolk precincts to remain a contiguous district.	3	3	3	3	3

HD77	...in both the VTDs split between District 77 and a non-challenged district, the portion allocated to District 77 had a much higher BVAP than the portion assigned to the neighboring non-challenged district. For example, in the Suffolk VTD of Lakeside, the BVAP of the portion of the VTD allocated to District 77 was 79.4%, while the BVAP of the area assigned to non-challenged District 76 was 36.1%. In the case of another split VTD, District 77 received 75% of the population of the John F. Kennedy VTD, but received 96% of the BVAP.	2	2	2	2	2
HD80	Portsmouth VTDs 33 and 34, which were predominantly white. Pl. Ex. 63 at 124-25; DI Ex. 94 at 10. VTDs 33 and 34 acted as a westward “bridge” into the VTDs of 38, Taylor Road, Yeates, and Harbour View, located in Portsmouth, Chesapeake, and Suffolk respectively, all of which had large BVAP concentrations.	1	1	0	0	0
HD80	In the 2001 plan, District 80 included portions of the cities of Chesapeake, Norfolk, and Portsmouth. As a result of the 2011 redistricting, District 80 also gained a portion of the city of Suffolk, thereby spanning four split municipalities.	3	2	3	3	3
HD80	The westward extension also added an additional water crossing to the district. We find that this oddly shaped westward extension of District 80 was constructed primarily on the basis of race[.]	1	1	0	0	0
HD80	Although District 80 had only one populated VTD that was split in the 2011 plan, the nature of that split exhibited a stark racial division. The BVAP of the portion of VTD Nine assigned to District 80 was over 98%, whereas the BVAP of the portion of that VTD assigned to District 79 was more than 30 percentage points lower.	1	1	1	1	1
HD80	In sum, after the 2011 redistricting, District 80 exhibited a shape that was bizarre on its face, experienced a significant reduction in compactness, and underwent massive population shifts showing distinct racial patterns.	1	1	1	1	
HD89	In addition to Brambleton, District 89 received the predominantly black Berkley VTD from District 80.	1	1	0	0	
HD89	District 89 [...] experienced a significant reduction in compactness after the 2011 redistricting.	1	0	0	0	

HD89	[T]he legislature demonstrated its racial motive in the way certain VTDs were split. In two of the three VTDs split between District 89 and a neighboring non-challenged district, the portion of the VTD allocated to District 89 had a higher BVAP than the portion allocated to the non-challenged district. The 2011 plan also split the Brambleton VTD between challenged Districts 89 and 90. [...] Although the Brambleton VTD previously was contained entirely within challenged District 90, this split was required for District 89 to achieve the 55% BVAP threshold. As Dr. Palmer explained, if District 89 had not received its portion of Brambleton, the BVAP of the district would have fallen to 54.7%.	1	1	1	1	
HD89	The single exception to this pattern is the Zion Grace VTD, in which the portion of the VTD assigned to District 89 had a lower BVAP than the portion assigned to non-challenged District 79. Notably, however, the Zion Grace VTD assigned a very small portion of its population to District 89.	1	0	0	0	
HD89	District 89 had been located entirely north of the Elizabeth River in the 2001 plan. The addition of Berkley to District 89, however, added a water crossing to District 89 in order to reach that single VTD.	1	1	0	0	
HD89	In contrast to gaining the heavily black Berkley VTD on the south side of the district, District 89 lost the largely white Suburban Park VTD on the north side.	1	0	0	0	
HD89	Additionally, the legislature split the Granby VTD, which bordered Suburban Park, with minute precision to include black residents in District 89 while excluding white Granby residents.	1	1	1	1	
HD90	District 90 lost the heavily white VTDs of Oaklette, Tanglewood, Indian River, and Norfolk Highlands to District 77, forcing the shedding from District 77 of other areas with significant white population. The BVAP of District 90 would have dropped below 55% had District 90 retained the white population contained in these VTDs.	4	0	0	0	0
HD90	...although the Brambleton VTD previously had been located wholly within District 90, the VTD was split in the 2011 plan between Districts 90 and 89. The Brambleton VTD had a large overall population and a 96% BVAP, without which District 89 could not have reached the 55% BVAP threshold.	1	1	1	1	0

HD90	the legislature also split VTDs between District 90 and non-challenged districts precisely along racial lines. [...] Notably, for example, the BVAP of the portion of the Aragona VTD in District 90 was 61.6%, compared with the 19% BVAP in the portion of Aragona assigned to non-challenged District 85. Dr. Rodden's dot density maps illustrate the specificity with which the Aragona, Shell, and Reon VTDs were split to separate black and white populations.	3	3	3	3	1
HD92	Despite the severe underpopulation of both districts, District 92 received population exclusively from District 95. After District 95 gained additional population and BVAP from its racially designed northward appendage, three VTDs with high BVAPs were moved from District 95 into District 92, totaling nearly 16,000 people.	3	3	0	0	
HD95	The narrow appendage added significant black population to District 95, which allowed the district to "donate" BVAP to neighboring challenged District 92. Accordingly, despite the 12,000-person population deficit in District 95, that district still transferred over 18,000 people into District 92. As discussed further below, the legislature moved three heavily black VTDs from District 95 into District 92, which shift included over 6,000 black residents of voting age, allowing District 92 both to achieve population equality and to satisfy the 55% BVAP threshold.	3	3	0	0	
HD95	To add the thousands of residents required to equalize population, while still maintaining a minimum 55% BVAP, the legislature added a lengthy, narrow appendage to the northwest edge of the district. This appendage caused a significant reduction in the compactness of District 95, leading to the worst compactness score in the entire 2011 plan.	2	2	2	2	
HD95	[T]he addition of the narrow appendage increased the number of split VTDs in District 95 from one in the 2001 plan to five in the 2011 plan. In all five instances, the BVAP of the portion of those VTDs allocated to District 95 was higher than the BVAP of the area allocated to a neighboring non-challenged district. [...] To achieve these racial disparities, this appendage followed a "narrow corridor through white neighborhoods in order to reach a corridor" of black residents along a major highway and an additional thoroughfare. The legislature split nearly every VTD at the northern end of this corridor, separating white and black voters "with remarkable precision." As Dr. Rodden explained, the legislature split the four northernmost VTDs in the new appendage, namely, Jenkins, Denbigh, Epes, and Reservoir, "precisely at the point where black neighborhoods transitioned to white neighborhoods."	5	5	5	5	

	TOTAL	111	88	54	58	