

EXHIBIT 12

Moriarty Plan 1

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Plan Characteristics	Moriarty Plan 1
Maximum Population Deviation	1,187
Contiguous	Yes
Core Retention (% Population in Same District as in 2023 Plan): Statewide	53.8% ^
County Splits (out of 67 counties)	23
Voting District Splits (out of 1,837 voting districts)	0
Municipality Splits (out of 462 municipalities)	35
Municipality Splits, excluding where at least 95% of population is together	16
Birmingham Split (% Population)	District 4: 0.9% District 7: 99.1%
Mobile (City) Split (% Population)	District 1: 100%
Core Black Belt (out of 18 counties)	District 1: 4 counties* District 2: 2½ counties District 3: 11½ counties
Compactness: Reock Score: Statewide	0.34
Compactness: Polsby-Popper Score: Statewide	0.19
Compactness: Population Polygon Score: Statewide	0.73
Compactness: Cut Edges: Statewide	3,393

* *Butler, Crenshaw, Pike, Barbour, and Russell Counties are split between Districts 2 and 3. These splits are counted as “½” in each case.*

^ *For the core retention analysis, the proposed labels for Districts 4 and 6 were swapped. Otherwise the statewide core retention would have been 37.7%.*

District Characteristics	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
Total Population	717,974	717,995	717,366	718,346	717,487	717,952	717,159
Core Retention (compared to 2023 Plan) ^	57.9%	48.9%	22.8%	83.3%	70.0%	42.6%	50.8%
Compactness: Reock Score	0.16	0.20	0.40	0.44	0.27	0.37	0.56
Compactness: Polsby-Popper Score	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.16	0.29	0.24	0.33
Compactness: Population Polygon Score	0.86	0.77	0.72	0.48	0.96	0.47	0.87
Black Voting Age Population	34.0%	18.8%	47.3%	15.8%	20.3%	4.9%	40.0%

Moriarty Plan 1 Election Performance Analysis

The percentage below is the margin of victory or defeat of the Black-preferred candidate (equal to the vote count for the Black-preferred candidate minus the vote count for the other top-vote getting candidate, divided by the total number of votes of those two candidates, excluding third-party or “other” votes). The average is a simple average (equally weighted) of all unique election contests without duplicates; in the event of a duplicate, the Legislature’s data was used.

Election Contest	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
Average	-11.4%	-48.9%	9.5%	-51.2%	-24.4%	-64.2%	7.4%
Count (out of 17 contests)	1	0	14	0	1	0	13
<i>Data Supplied by the Legislature (Dr. Trey Hood)</i>							
2017 U.S. Senate	15.2%	-25.6%	33.2%	-26.5%	5.3%	-47.0%	36.5%
2018 Attorney General	-2.6%	-40.8%	16.1%	-44.3%	-16.4%	-57.5%	14.3%
2018 Auditor	-6.2%	-44.4%	13.5%	-47.7%	-18.6%	-62.3%	11.3%
2018 Governor	-2.3%	-44.5%	10.6%	-44.6%	-17.8%	-58.5%	15.6%
2018 Lt. Governor	-7.3%	-45.9%	11.6%	-49.1%	-21.1%	-64.3%	10.2%
2018 Secretary of State	-7.7%	-45.4%	12.0%	-48.9%	-19.7%	-63.6%	10.8%
2020 President	-12.2%	-48.3%	11.8%	-51.5%	-22.0%	-70.0%	10.7%
2020 U.S. Senate	-6.4%	-41.6%	15.2%	-46.6%	-15.5%	-63.6%	14.7%
2022 Attorney General	-22.0%	-59.3%	-0.5%	-59.6%	-33.2%	-78.0%	1.5%
2022 Governor	-24.4%	-62.6%	-3.5%	-62.4%	-39.2%	-80.7%	-1.6%
2022 Secretary of State	-21.0%	-60.0%	0.5%	-60.3%	-33.4%	-78.5%	2.1%
2022 U.S. Senate	-23.1%	-60.8%	-1.0%	-59.9%	-34.5%	-78.4%	1.2%
<i>Data Supplied by the Milligan Plaintiffs (Dr. Baodong Liu)</i>							
2014 Auditor	-13.2%	-48.7%	5.2%	-51.1%	-29.8%	-50.0%	-6.6%
2014 Lt. Governor	-17.2%	-50.0%	10.6%	-53.7%	-33.2%	-45.5%	-3.3%
2014 Secretary of State	-17.6%	-50.2%	11.3%	-57.2%	-34.6%	-53.8%	-5.2%
2018 Auditor	-6.2%	-44.4%	13.8%	-47.5%	-18.6%	-62.3%	11.3%
2018 Lt. Governor	-7.3%	-45.9%	11.8%	-48.8%	-21.0%	-64.3%	10.2%
2018 Pub. Serv. Comm’n	-6.1%	-44.7%	13.9%	-47.6%	-18.6%	-62.7%	11.8%
2020 President	-9.9%	-47.5%	8.4%	-50.3%	-21.9%	-69.4%	10.0%
2022 Supreme Court	-20.7%	-58.4%	1.2%	-58.8%	-32.0%	-76.7%	1.5%
2022 Attorney General	-21.9%	-59.3%	-0.2%	-59.7%	-33.2%	-78.0%	1.4%
2022 Governor	-24.3%	-62.7%	-3.2%	-62.5%	-39.2%	-80.7%	-1.8%
2022 Secretary of State	-21.0%	-60.1%	0.7%	-60.4%	-33.4%	-78.5%	2.0%
2022 U.S. Senate	-23.1%	-60.8%	-0.8%	-60.1%	-34.5%	-78.3%	1.1%



