

EXHIBIT 14

Pringle Plan

Pringle Plan

Plan Characteristics	Pringle Plan
Maximum Population Deviation	1
Contiguous	Yes
Core Retention (% Population in Same District as in 2023 Plan): Statewide	89.6%
County Splits (out of 67 counties)	6
Voting District Splits (out of 1,837 voting districts)	8
Municipality Splits (out of 462 municipalities)	36
Municipality Splits, excluding where at least 95% of population is together	19
Birmingham Split (% Population)	District 6: 15.2% District 7: 84.8%
Mobile (City) Split (% Population)	District 1: 100%
Core Black Belt (out of 18 counties)	District 2: 10 counties District 7: 8 counties
Compactness: Reock Score: Statewide	0.35
Compactness: Polsby-Popper Score: Statewide	0.23
Compactness: Population Polygon Score: Statewide	0.71
Compactness: Cut Edges: Statewide	3,256

District Characteristics	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
Total Population	717,754	717,754	717,754	717,754	717,754	717,755	717,754
Core Retention (compared to 2023 Plan)	99.6%	93.7%	85.6%	81.0%	95.4%	84.8%	87.2%
Compactness: Reock Score	0.28	0.45	0.41	0.36	0.30	0.27	0.37
Compactness: Polsby-Popper Score	0.22	0.22	0.28	0.19	0.32	0.13	0.22
Compactness: Population Polygon Score	0.98	0.76	0.79	0.38	0.89	0.60	0.59
Black Voting Age Population	24.6%	42.4%	21.6%	7.7%	18.1%	14.9%	51.6%

Pringle Plan 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	-30.4%	-6.1%	-40.9%	-56.4%	-29.5%	-42.1%	24.8%
Count (out of 17 contests)	0	3	0	0	0	0	17
<i>Data Supplied by the Legislature (Dr. Trey Hood)</i>							
2017 U.S. Senate	-3.2%	16.9%	-14.0%	-36.4%	-0.4%	-10.2%	45.9%
2018 Attorney General	-21.6%	1.9%	-34.0%	-48.7%	-22.1%	-33.8%	31.0%
2018 Auditor	-24.7%	-1.4%	-37.0%	-53.7%	-24.2%	-37.5%	27.9%
2018 Governor	-23.1%	-4.5%	-36.0%	-49.6%	-23.0%	-31.7%	29.9%
2018 Lt. Governor	-26.6%	-2.9%	-38.2%	-55.8%	-26.6%	-39.2%	27.4%
2018 Secretary of State	-26.3%	-2.8%	-37.7%	-55.3%	-25.3%	-38.6%	27.2%
2020 President	-30.4%	-4.1%	-41.1%	-62.4%	-27.5%	-38.5%	25.0%
2020 U.S. Senate	-23.7%	0.5%	-36.2%	-55.9%	-21.0%	-33.1%	28.6%
2022 Attorney General	-42.0%	-16.2%	-52.3%	-71.3%	-37.6%	-47.1%	17.5%
2022 Governor	-45.1%	-19.2%	-55.1%	-74.3%	-43.5%	-51.9%	15.9%
2022 Secretary of State	-41.5%	-15.8%	-52.6%	-71.7%	-38.0%	-47.8%	18.5%
2022 U.S. Senate	-43.5%	-17.0%	-52.9%	-71.6%	-39.0%	-47.9%	17.1%
<i>Data Supplied by the Milligan Plaintiffs (Dr. Baodong Liu)</i>							
2014 Auditor	-32.8%	-10.5%	-38.0%	-42.7%	-35.4%	-56.9%	22.4%
2014 Lt. Governor	-33.0%	-7.2%	-40.6%	-38.4%	-38.1%	-56.6%	20.5%
2014 Secretary of State	-33.6%	-6.4%	-43.0%	-46.3%	-39.5%	-60.4%	20.4%
2018 Auditor	-24.7%	-1.4%	-36.7%	-53.7%	-24.2%	-37.3%	27.8%
2018 Lt. Governor	-26.6%	-2.9%	-37.8%	-55.8%	-26.6%	-39.0%	27.3%
2018 Pub. Serv. Comm’n	-25.5%	-1.1%	-36.4%	-53.9%	-24.3%	-37.9%	28.8%
2020 President	-30.7%	-7.5%	-37.4%	-60.6%	-27.9%	-38.0%	23.8%
2022 Supreme Court	-40.8%	-14.8%	-50.9%	-69.9%	-36.5%	-47.1%	18.3%
2022 Attorney General	-42.0%	-16.2%	-52.0%	-71.3%	-37.6%	-47.1%	17.5%
2022 Governor	-45.1%	-19.2%	-54.8%	-74.3%	-43.5%	-51.9%	15.9%
2022 Secretary of State	-41.5%	-15.8%	-52.3%	-71.7%	-38.0%	-47.9%	18.5%
2022 U.S. Senate	-43.5%	-17.0%	-52.6%	-71.6%	-39.0%	-47.9%	17.1%



