



**IN THE CHANCERY COURT OF DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE
AT NASHVILLE**

**AKILAH MOORE, TELISE TURNER,)
and GARY WYGANT,)**

Plaintiffs,)

v.)

No. 22-0287-IV

**BILL LEE, Governor,)
TRE HARGETT, Secretary of State,)
and MARK GOINS, Tennessee)
Coordinator of Elections, all in their)
official capacity only,)**

Defendants.)

AFFIDAVIT OF DOUG HIMES

State of Tennessee)
County of Davidson)

I, Doug Himes, being first duly sworn, depose and say:

1. I am over 18 years of age, legally competent to give this affidavit and have personal knowledge of the facts set forth in this affidavit.

2. I graduated from Lambuth College in 1992 with a bachelor's degree in History. From 1992-1993 I attended the University of St. Andrews where I obtained a graduate diploma while studying legal medieval history. I graduated from the University of Notre Dame Law School in 1997 with my Doctor of Jurisprudence.

3. Immediately upon my graduation from law school, I began working as a legal assistant in the Office of the Tennessee Attorney General until I passed the Tennessee bar and became a licensed attorney in the fall of 1997. In December 1998, I was hired as a legislative attorney in the Office of Legislative Legal Services for the Tennessee General Assembly.

4. I currently serve as House Ethics Counsel for the Tennessee State House of Representatives, as well as Counsel to the House Select Committee on Redistricting.

5. I have been involved with the legislative redistricting process in Tennessee on a nonpartisan basis for approximately 30 years. My first involvement was with the 1992 redistricting that occurred after the 1990 Decennial Census. At that time, I was serving as a Legislative intern during my final semester in college. Then State Senator Steve Cohen directed me to work with the Office of Legislative Legal Services in drafting Senate districts within Shelby County.

6. When I joined the Office of Legislative Legal Services in 1998, I was assigned to assist in defending the redistricting plans that were being challenged in federal court. In *Rural West Tennessee African-American Affairs Council, Inc. v. McWhorter*, 836 F.Supp. 447 (W.D. Tenn. 1993) ("*Rural West Tennessee I*"), the federal court held that the House redistricting plan adopted in 1992—which deviated 14% between districts and divided 30 county lines—violated the "one person, one vote" doctrine of the Equal Protection Clause.

7. In 1994, the General Assembly passed Chapter 536 of the Public Acts, which provided a three-part apportionment plan for the House, consisting of Plan A, and alternative Plans B and C. Plan A split 29 counties and created 12 majority-minority House districts, but none of these districts were located in the six-county area that Plaintiffs described as rural West Tennessee. Plan B split 30 counties but created 13 majority-minority House districts, including one in rural West Tennessee. Plan B only took effect if the federal court found that Plan A violated the Voting

Rights Act. Plan C, which called for the reinstatement of the redistricting plan that was held unconstitutional in *Rural West Tennessee I*, was rendered moot as a result of the Supreme Court's affirmance of *Rural West Tennessee I*. See *Millsaps v. Langsdon*, 510 U.S. 1160 (1994).

8. On January 23, 1995, the federal court issued an order finding that Plan A complied with the Equal Protection Clause's one person, one vote requirement. That court further ordered that it would delay consideration of other challenges to the House Plan until the Supreme Court ruled on appeals regarding the Senate Plan. The challenges to the Senate Plan were resolved in January 1996, and the plaintiffs then filed a second amended complaint challenging Plan A only on the grounds that it violated § 2 of the Voting Rights Act by diluting the voting power of blacks in Tennessee, and in particular rural West Tennessee. See *Rural West Tennessee African-American Affairs Council, Inc. v. Sundquist*, 29 F.Supp.2d 448 (W.D. Tenn. 1998) ("*Rural West Tennessee II*").

9. The federal district court found that Plan A unlawfully diluted minority voting strength in rural West Tennessee in violation of §2 of the Voting Rights Act and enjoined Plan A. *Id.* This decision was affirmed by the Sixth Circuit on appeal, and thus, by operation of state law, Plan B—which split 30 counties and had 13 majority-minority districts—went into effect. *Rural West Tennessee African-American Affairs Council v. Sundquist*, 209 F.3d 835 (6th Cir. 2000). No challenges to the 30-county split in Plan B were brought in state court.

10. After the 2000 Decennial census, I was assigned as the lead staff attorney for the House Redistricting Committee. At that time, Representative Jimmy Naifeh was the Speaker of the House and Representative Randy Rinks was appointed chair of the House Redistricting Committee. The plan that was proposed by that Committee and ultimately enacted by the General

Assembly on January 14, 2002, split 30 counties. *See* Acts of 2002, Pub. Ch. 468. No challenges to this plan, and in particular, to the 30-county split were brought in state or federal court.

11. In 2003, I was appointed as Counsel to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and served in that capacity for Speakers Jimmy Naifah, Kent Williams, and Beth Harwell. In 2012, I was again appointed to serve as counsel to the House Redistricting Committee. At that time, Representative Harwell was the Speaker of the House and Representative Steve McDaniel served as Chair of the House Redistricting Committee. The plan that was proposed by that Committee and ultimately enacted by the General Assembly on January 26, 2012, split 28 counties. *See* Acts of 2012, Pub. Ch. 511. No challenges to this plan, and in particular, to the 28-county split were brought in state court or federal court.

12. Most recently, with the 2020 Decennial census, I was again appointed by Speaker Cameron Sexton to serve as counsel to the House Select Committee on Redistricting (the “Committee”). My job as counsel is to assist the Committee in drawing a House redistricting map that complies with state and federal law and that ultimately will be adopted by the General Assembly. My work in drawing a House redistricting map is directed by the Guidelines adopted by the General Assembly in 1992 and codified at Tenn. Code Ann. § 3-1-103. These Guidelines were adopted by the General Assembly in response to the redistricting cases in the 1980’s: *State ex rel. Lockert v. Crowell*, 631 S.W.2d 702 (Tenn. 1982) (“*Lockert I*”), *State ex rel. Lockert v. Crowell*, 656 S.W.2d 836 (Tenn. 1983) (“*Lockert II*”), *Lincoln County v. Crowell*, 701 S.W.2d 602 (Tenn. 1985), and *State ex rel. Lockert v. Crowell*, 729 S.W.2d 88 (Tenn. 1987) (“*Lockert III*”). These Guidelines reflect the legislative intent that any House redistricting plan will comply with federal constitutional and statutory law and state constitutional law and provide as follows:

- Each district must be represented by a single member.

- Districts shall comply with the Constitutional requirements for “one person, one vote”, as judicially interpreted to apply to state legislative districts.
- Geographic features, boundaries, and population figures shall be based on the 2020 decennial census.
- Districts must be contiguous and contiguity by water is sufficient.
- No more than 30 counties may be split to attach to other counties or parts of counties to form multi-county districts.
- The redistricting plan will comply with the Voting Rights Act and the Constitutions of Tennessee and the United States.

See Tenn. Code Ann. § 3-1-103(b).

13. My goal in drawing a House redistricting map is to have a constitutional plan. I have consistently applied the Guidelines set forth in Tenn. Code Ann. § 3-1-103(b) and have made a good faith attempt to comply with them to the fullest extent possible in drawing the House redistricting maps in 2002, 2012 and 2022. In addition, when I first began drawing the House redistricting maps in 2002 and since then, I have consistently tried to apply past redistricting practices of the House of Representatives, including the preservation of cores of prior districts and minimization of incumbent pairing.

14. As part of my duties as counsel, on January 14, 2021, I established a House redistricting website with a map of the current House districts and a link to each specific district. Then, as information became available, I would post that information on the website.

15. For example, when the State’s census numbers were published, I posted that information on the website on April 26, 2021. After the state level redistricting data was released on August 12, 2021, I posted a table showing the positive and negative growth for each county, as

well as a malapportionment table showing each district's population deviation from the ideal population number of 69,806. Copies of these tables are attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

16. On August 25, 2021, the Speaker appointed the members of the Committee. A list of the Committee members is attached as Exhibit 2. The Speaker appointed Representative Curtis Johnson as Chair of the Committee and also appointed three members to serve as "Area Redistricting Coordinators." Representative Patsy Hazlewood was appointed as the Coordinator for East Tennessee, Representative Kevin Vaughan was appointed as the Coordinator for Middle Tennessee, and Gary Hicks was appointed as the Coordinator for West Tennessee. The Coordinators were responsible for the overall coordination of redistricting in their respective areas, which included setting timetables and prioritizing the work of members in their areas and consulting with the other two Coordinators when areas impacted one another.

17. On September 8, 2021, the Committee held a public meeting. At that meeting, I made a presentation to the Committee members about the redistricting process, which was later posted on the Committee's website. A copy of that presentation is attached as Exhibit 3. Among other things, I discussed the 2020 Census numbers which showed that while Tennessee's overall resident population grew by 8.9%--that growth was vastly uneven. For example, I presented a map showing the thirty counties in Tennessee that experienced negative growth during the period of 2010-2020, as well as a map showing the seventeen counties that experienced a positive growth in excess of 10%.¹ *Id.* These maps reflected that 14 of the 21 counties in West Tennessee had experienced negative growth, along with 10 counties along the Cumberland Plateau and 3 counties in Upper East Tennessee.² And of the 17 counties with significant positive growth, all were located

¹ Additionally, six counties, Cocke, Henderson, Hickman, Madison, Shelby and Sullivan Counties, all had stagnant growth, *i.e.*, growth of less than 1%.

² Grundy, Houston and Wayne Counties were the only counties in Middle Tennessee with negative growth.

in Middle Tennessee, except for Bledsoe, Knox and Loudon Counties. In particular, 4 Middle Tennessee counties—Williamson, Rutherford, Wilson and Montgomery—experienced positive growth ranging from 25 – 35%. *Id.*

18. I also provided the Committee members with a table which showed the five counties with the highest percentage of positive growth and the five counties with the highest percentage of negative growth. *Id.* And, after discussing the ideal population size for a House district, I provided the Committee members with a table identifying the five districts with the greatest positive deviation from the ideal population size and the five districts with the greatest negative deviation from the ideal population size. *Id.*

19. I then discussed with the Committee members the House Redistricting Guidelines codified at Tenn. Code Ann. § 3-1-103(b). *See* paragraph 12 *supra*.

20. After the discussion of the Guidelines, I discussed the procedures for submission of Redistricting Plans as set forth below:

- Plans may only be submitted by members of the House of Representatives.
- Outside plans submitted through members shall be delivered to the Committee by noon (CST) on Friday, November 12, 2021, to determine compliance with submission guidelines.
- Outside plans submitted must comply with the following
 - Plans must use the same population figures and geographic division used by the House of Representatives for redistricting;
 - Plans must be submit for the state as a whole with the requisite number of contiguous, single-member districts for the type of plan submitted;

- Plans must comply with the Voting Rights Act and the Constitutions of Tennessee and the United States;
- Plans must be submitted in an electronic format which is prepared using either Maptitude for Redistricting or an electronic format which can be imported using Maptitude for Redistricting; and
- Plans should be accompanied with a report containing (at a minimum) the total population of each district, the relative deviation from the ideal population of each district (expressed as a percentage), and the total overall range of the plan as a whole.

21. Finally, I discussed with the Committee the redistricting timetable, specifically noting the April 7 qualifying deadline for the August 2022 primary election. *See Exhibit 3.*

22. There were ultimately 4 House plans that were submitted to the Committee by the noon deadline on November 12, 2021. To assist the Committee in reviewing these maps, I conducted a standard basic evaluation of these 4 plans which were then provided to the Committee members and posted on the Committee website. This basic evaluation included the following:

- Number of majority-minority districts
- Overall variance (range) and the high and low
- Number of county splits
- Contiguity
- Unassigned areas
- Paired incumbents

23. Of the four plans submitted, none of them fully complied with the state and federal constitutional requirements and the Voting Rights Act. Specifically, the Windrow Plan was non-

contiguous, had an overall variance of 24.23% with 26 county splits, only 5 majority-minority districts (there are currently 13 majority-minority districts) and paired 46 incumbents. The plan submitted by The Equity Alliance and Memphis A. Phillip Randolph Institute, while it had a significantly lower overall variance of 9.75% and split 30 counties, it was non-contiguous, had only 2 majority-minority districts and paired 51 incumbents. Similarly, the Wishart plan had an overall variance of 9.01% and split 30 counties, but it was also non-contiguous, only had 6 majority-minority districts and paired 26 incumbents. Finally, the Orrin, Newton, Lichtenstein and Moore plan had an overall variance of 19.28%, split 58 counties, only had 10 majority-minority districts, paired 20 incumbents and was noncontiguous. Additionally, all of these plans split the four urban counties and had multiple splits of some counties. Copies of the basic evaluations of these 4 plans are attached as Collective Exhibit 4.

24. The Democratic Caucus attempted to submit a plan but failed to meet the noon deadline on November 12. Additionally, the plan that they submitted did not comply with all the submission guidelines. For example, while the plan had an overall variance of 6.71%, it only had 8 majority-minority district (there are currently 13 majority-minority districts) and it split 35 counties, including double splits of Sullivan, Washington, Wilson, and Blount Counties, and it split three of the four urban counties (Davidson, Hamilton and Shelby). The plan was also non-contiguous as it assigned one or more census blocks located in one district to another district approximately 18 times and it paired 24 incumbents. A copy of the basic evaluation of the plan is attached as Exhibit 5.

25. I informed the Democratic Caucus that their initial plan had been rejected as untimely. I also informed them about the problems with their map as discussed in the preceding paragraph. In particular, I informed them that the double splits of Sullivan, Washington, Wilson

and Blount Counties and the splits of Shelby, Davidson and Hamilton County appeared to be in violation of Art. II, § 5 of the Tennessee Constitution as interpreted by the Tennessee Supreme Court in *State ex rel. Lockert v. Crowell*, 656 S.W.2d 836 (Tenn. 1983).

26. The Committee subsequently scheduled a public meeting for December 17 whereby the individuals or organizations that had submitted redistricting plans to the Committee could appear and speak concerning their proposed plan. On December 16, I received an email from the Democratic Caucus with a link to a new redistricting map to be presented as the “House Concept Map” at the Committee the next day. Later that day, I acknowledged receipt of the map and informed the Democratic Caucus that for purposes of the standard basic evaluation, I had labeled the map the “Democratic Caucus House Concept”. And while this new map had significantly reduced the number of county splits, had eliminated the double splits in Sullivan, Washington, Wilson and Blount Counties, as well as the splits of Davidson and Hamilton Counties, it still split Shelby County. Accordingly, I informed the Democratic Caucus that, per our previous discussions, the evaluation would note that the split of Shelby County appeared to violate Art. II, § 5 of the Tennessee Constitution as interpreted by the Tennessee Supreme Court in *State ex rel. Lockert v. Crowell*, 656 S.W.2d 836 (Tenn. 1983).

27. At the Committee’s public hearing on December 17, I provided the Committee members with a standard basic evaluation of the Democratic Caucus House Concept, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 6. This new plan submitted by the Democratic Caucus had an overall variance of 9.72% with 13 majority-minority districts, split 23 counties and paired 15 incumbents. *Id.*

28. Plaintiffs have argued that this plan better complies with state and federal constitutional requirements because it has a slightly lower variance, and because it only splits 23

counties. However, I have serious concerns about this plan and, as discussed below, could not recommend that the Committee adopt this plan.

29. First, as already discussed, the plan splits Shelby County which appears to violate Art. II, § 5 of the Tennessee Constitution as interpreted by the Tennessee Supreme Court in *Lockert II*. In that case, the Supreme Court repeatedly stated that “*none of the four urban counties [Shelby, Davidson, Knox and Hamilton] can be split even once unless justified by either (1) the necessity to reduce a variance in an adjoining district or (2) to prevent the dilution of minority voting strength.*” 656 S.W.2d at 842, 844 (emphasis added).

30. We have followed this directive from the Tennessee Supreme Court in drawing the House maps in 2002, 2012, 2022. So, for example, the House plan that was adopted this year (2022) does not split any of the four urban counties.³ Similarly, the plan adopted in 2012 did not split any of these four counties. The 2002 plan did split Knox and Hamilton Counties, but those splits were because the populations of those counties exceeded the presumptive standard deviation of 10% (+5.0% and -5.0%). In 2000, the ideal population size for a House district was 57,468. The population of Hamilton County was 307,896, which meant that if 5 districts were drawn in the county, the variance would be +7.15%, but if 6 districts were drawn, the variance would be -10.71%. Similarly, in Knox County, the population was 382,032, and with 6 districts in the county the variance would be +10.8%, while with 7 districts the variance would be -5.03%.

31. However, no such justification exists for splitting Shelby County in the Democratic Caucus plan. Shelby County currently has 14 House districts. The population of Shelby County per the 2020 Census is 929,744—a growth rate of only .23% since 2010. Consequently, Shelby County can be split into either 13 districts with an average ideal variance of +2.45%, or 14 districts

³ It also does not split Rutherford County whose population is similar in size to Hamilton County and supports the same number of House districts – 5.

with an average ideal variance of -4.86%. And neither of these variances would significantly increase the overall variance. As such, in my experience and opinion, there is no need to split Shelby County because the population of Shelby County does not exceed the presumptive standard deviation of 10% (+5.0% and -5.0%). Nor is splitting Shelby County necessary to reduce a variance in an adjoining district—under either a 13 or 14 district Shelby County plan—the remaining House districts can be drawn within presumptively constitutional population variance.

32. There also is no need to split Shelby County to prevent the dilution of minority strength. Indeed, based on my analysis of the majority-minority districts in the Democratic Caucus plan, the plan appears to encourage dilution of minority strength rather than preventing it. Over half of the plan's 13 majority-minority districts are bare majorities with voting age black populations ("BVAP") ranging from 50.02% to 50.34%. These percentages represent a significant decrease in the BVAP in those districts from the 2002 and 2010 plans—and even the 2022 plan adopted by the General Assembly. Attached as Exhibit 7 is a chart showing the BVAP for the majority-minority districts based on the 2000-2020 census numbers compared to the BVAP for the majority-minority districts in the Democratic Caucus plan.

33. The minority population needed to create an effective majority-minority district varies according to a number of different factors, including the level of minority voter registration and voter turnout, as well as the history of discrimination and disenfranchisement in the district and other actual impediments and disadvantages. In *Rural West Tennessee I*, the court noted that 65% was a "guideline devised by the Department of Justice to compensate for minority communities' usually lower voting-age population, lower voter registration, and lower voter turnout. The figure represents a baseline of 50% to which 5% is added for each factor listed above." *Rural West Tenn. I*, 836 F.Supp. at 467. While courts no longer rely on this general 65%

guideline, but instead engage in an intensely local appraisal of a challenged district, most have rejected the idea that minority voters lose protection under § 2 of the Voting Rights Act simply because they represent a bare numerical majority within a district. *See League of United Latin Am. Citizens v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 399, 428 (2006).

34. District 58 in Davidson County under the Democratic Caucus' plan is just such an example where the minority population may have a bare numerical majority in the district—50.04%—but it is questionable as to whether it is an effective majority-minority district. Following the 2012 redistricting cycle, District 58 had a population of 61,592 (a -3.92% deviation from the ideal of 64,102) and a BVAP of 63.21%. Following the release of the 2020 Census, a malapportioned District 58 had a population of 73,834 (+5.77% deviation from the ideal of 69,806) but a VBAP of 41.08%. Thus, in the course of the last decade, District 58's BVAP declined an astounding 22.13%. The rapidly changing demographics of the population in that district would suggest that it needs more than a bare numerical majority to be an effective majority-minority district.

35. Based on my knowledge and experience with the past three redistricting cycles in Tennessee, the Democratic Caucus plan has diluted the strength of the majority-minority districts to the point that if the House had adopted such a plan, it would have been subject to a significant threat of litigation for vote dilution under § 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Accordingly, as counsel to the Committee, I could not recommend that the Committee approve such a plan.

36. Based on my knowledge and experience with the past three redistricting cycles in Tennessee and based on my familiarity with the 2020 Census state level redistricting data, there is no justification to split Shelby County or any of the other urban counties. And without splitting an urban county, it is not possible to draw a map with 23 county splits while still complying with

other state and Federal constitutional and statutory provisions, as well as past practices of the House of Representatives.

37. The plan that the Committee did approve and that was ultimately enacted by the General Assembly was—in my opinion—the only plan before the Committee that complied with the guidelines set forth in Tenn. Code Ann. § 3-1-103(b) and that specifically complied with the federal constitutional requirements and the Voting Rights Act, as well as the state constitutional requirements as interpreted by the Tennessee Supreme Court in *State ex rel. Lockert v. Crowell*, 656 S.W.2d 836 (Tenn. 1983).⁴ That plan, HB 1035, Public Chapter 598, contains 99 single member districts, is wholly based on 2020 Census geography and population data, and establishes 99 contiguous districts in accordance with Tenn. Code Ann. § 3-1-103(b)(1), (3) and (4).

38. Additionally, PC 598 has an overall variance of 9.90% which is within the parameters of constitutional requirements for “one person, one vote” as interpreted to apply to state legislative districts and in accordance with Tenn. Code Ann. § 3-1-103(b)(2). This variance is the direct result of compliance with Art. II, § 5 of the Tennessee Constitution.⁵

39. PC 598 splits a total of 30 counties, however, this number is consistent with previous plans enacted by the General Assembly. This number is also consistent with the requirements of Art. II, § 5 of the Tennessee Constitution, as interpreted by the Tennessee Supreme Court in *Lockert II* and *III* to apply to House districts, and in accordance with Tenn. Code Ann. § 3-1-103(b)(5). PC 568 preserves the interests of counties by creating whole districts in each county

⁴ At the December 17, 2002 meeting of the Committee, no motion to adopt the Democratic Caucus plan was made by its presenter, Representative Bob Freeman, or by any other member of the Committee.

⁵ The overall range of the plan is +5.09% (+3,552) to -4.81 (-3,361). Montgomery County is kept whole resulting in 3 House Districts with variances of +5.09% (+3,552), +5.09% (+3,552), and +5.08% (+3,547). And a four-county area consisting of Lewis, Hickman, Dickson, and Cheatham counties is divided one time (Dickson County) resulting in 2 House Districts with variances of 4.81% (-3,357) and 4.81% (-3,361).

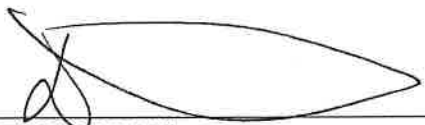
with a population sufficient to support at least one whole district within the county, single county districts in those counties which constitute a single district, and multi-district counties in those counties which divide evenly into multiple districts within judicially recognized deviation limitations.

40. PC 598 also complies with the Voting Rights Act and Tenn. Code Ann. § 3-1-103(b)(6). It maintains 13 majority-minority districts with the lowest VBAP of 52.11%.

41. Finally, HB 1035, Public Chapter 598, complies with past practices of the House of Representatives by pairing only 12 incumbents (4 of which are not seeking re-election to the House of Representatives) and preserving the cores of past districts to the extent allowable, including 6 districts that remain wholly unchanged from their 2012 district boundaries.

42. Accordingly, based on my knowledge and experience, the General Assembly enacted a constitutional plan for the Tennessee House of Representatives.

FURTHER AFFIANT SAITH NOT.


DOUG HIMES

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of March, 2022.




NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires: 10/2/2023

COUNTY GROWTH TABLE
2010 - 2020



| County | 2010 Population | 2020 Population | % Change 10-20 |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Anderson | 75129 | 77123 | 2.65% |
| Bedford | 45058 | 50237 | 11.49% |
| Benton | 16489 | 15864 | -3.79% |
| Bledsoe | 12876 | 14913 | 15.82% |
| Blount | 123010 | 135280 | 9.97% |
| Bradley | 98963 | 108620 | 9.76% |
| Campbell | 40716 | 39272 | -3.55% |
| Cannon | 13801 | 14506 | 5.11% |
| Carroll | 28522 | 28440 | -0.29% |
| Carter | 57424 | 56356 | -1.86% |
| Cheatham | 39105 | 41072 | 5.03% |
| Chester | 17131 | 17341 | 1.23% |
| Claiborne | 32213 | 32043 | -0.53% |
| Clay | 7861 | 7581 | -3.56% |
| Cocke | 35662 | 35999 | 0.94% |
| Coffee | 52796 | 57889 | 9.65% |
| Crockett | 14586 | 13911 | -4.63% |
| Cumberland | 56053 | 61145 | 9.08% |
| Davidson | 626681 | 715884 | 14.23% |
| Decatur | 11757 | 11435 | -2.74% |
| DeKalb | 18723 | 20080 | 7.25% |
| Dickson | 49666 | 54315 | 9.36% |
| Dyer | 38335 | 36801 | -4.00% |
| Fayette | 38413 | 41990 | 9.31% |
| Fentress | 17959 | 18489 | 2.95% |
| Franklin | 41052 | 42774 | 4.19% |
| Gibson | 49683 | 50429 | 1.50% |
| Giles | 29485 | 30346 | 2.92% |
| Grainger | 22657 | 23527 | 3.84% |
| Greene | 68831 | 70152 | 1.92% |
| Grundy | 13703 | 13529 | -1.27% |
| Hamblen | 62544 | 64499 | 3.13% |
| Hamilton | 336463 | 366207 | 8.84% |
| Hancock | 6819 | 6662 | -2.30% |
| Hardeman | 27253 | 25462 | -6.57% |
| Hardin | 26026 | 26831 | 3.09% |
| Hawkins | 56833 | 56721 | -0.20% |
| Haywood | 18787 | 17864 | -4.91% |
| Henderson | 27769 | 27842 | 0.26% |
| Henry | 32330 | 32199 | -0.41% |
| Hickman | 24690 | 24925 | 0.95% |
| Houston | 8426 | 8283 | -1.70% |
| Humphreys | 18538 | 18990 | 2.44% |
| Jackson | 11638 | 11617 | -0.18% |
| Jefferson | 51407 | 54683 | 6.37% |
| Johnson | 18244 | 17948 | -1.62% |

COUNTY GROWTH TABLE
2010 - 2020

| | | | |
|------------|--------|--------|---------|
| Knox | 432226 | 478971 | 10.81% |
| Lake | 7832 | 7005 | -10.56% |
| Lauderdale | 27815 | 25143 | -9.61% |
| Lawrence | 41869 | 44159 | 5.47% |
| Lewis | 12161 | 12582 | 3.46% |
| Lincoln | 33361 | 35319 | 5.87% |
| Loudon | 48556 | 54886 | 13.04% |
| McMinn | 52266 | 53276 | 1.93% |
| McNairy | 26075 | 25866 | -0.80% |
| Macon | 22248 | 25216 | 13.34% |
| Madison | 98294 | 98823 | 0.54% |
| Marion | 28237 | 28837 | 2.12% |
| Marshall | 30617 | 34318 | 12.09% |
| Mauzy | 80956 | 100974 | 24.73% |
| Meigs | 11753 | 12758 | 8.55% |
| Monroe | 44519 | 46250 | 3.89% |
| Montgomery | 172331 | 220069 | 27.70% |
| Moore | 6362 | 6461 | 1.56% |
| Morgan | 21987 | 21035 | -4.33% |
| Obion | 31807 | 30787 | -3.21% |
| Overton | 22083 | 22511 | 1.94% |
| Perry | 7915 | 8366 | 5.70% |
| Pickett | 5077 | 5001 | -1.50% |
| Polk | 16825 | 17544 | 4.27% |
| Putnam | 72321 | 79854 | 10.42% |
| Rhea | 31809 | 32870 | 3.34% |
| Roane | 54181 | 53404 | -1.43% |
| Robertson | 66283 | 72803 | 9.84% |
| Rutherford | 262604 | 341486 | 30.04% |
| Scott | 22228 | 21850 | -1.70% |
| Sequatchie | 14112 | 15826 | 12.15% |
| Sevier | 89889 | 98380 | 9.45% |
| Shelby | 927644 | 929744 | 0.23% |
| Smith | 19166 | 19904 | 3.85% |
| Stewart | 13324 | 13657 | 2.50% |
| Sullivan | 156823 | 158163 | 0.85% |
| Sumner | 160645 | 196281 | 22.18% |
| Tipton | 61081 | 60970 | -0.18% |
| Trousdale | 7870 | 11615 | 47.59% |
| Unicoi | 18313 | 17928 | -2.10% |
| Union | 19109 | 19802 | 3.63% |
| Van Buren | 5548 | 6168 | 11.18% |
| Warren | 39839 | 40953 | 2.80% |
| Washington | 122979 | 133001 | 8.15% |
| Wayne | 17021 | 16232 | -4.64% |
| Weakley | 35021 | 32902 | -6.05% |
| White | 25841 | 27351 | 5.84% |

COUNTY GROWTH TABLE

2010 - 2020

| | | | |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Williamson | 183182 | 247726 | 35.23% |
| Wilson | 113993 | 147737 | 29.60% |

10/20 Malapportionment Table

| District | 2020 Population | +/- % from Ideal (69,806) |
|----------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 60,390 | - 13.49 |
| 2 | 62,823 | - 10.00 |
| 3 | 63,427 | - 9.14 |
| 4 | 63,755 | - 8.67 |
| 5 | 62,634 | - 10.27 |
| 6 | 66,829 | - 4.26 |
| 7 | 66,172 | - 5.21 |
| 8 | 66,021 | - 5.42 |
| 9 | 63,383 | - 9.20 |
| 10 | 64,499 | - 7.60 |
| 11 | 62,416 | - 10.59 |
| 12 | 66,527 | - 4.70 |
| 13 | 66,228 | - 5.13 |
| 14 | 71,588 | + 2.55 |
| 15 | 64,649 | - 7.39 |
| 16 | 66,419 | - 4.85 |
| 17 | 67,637 | - 3.11 |
| 18 | 68,062 | - 2.50 |
| 19 | 66,578 | - 4.62 |
| 20 | 69,259 | - 0.78 |
| 21 | 70,890 | + 1.55 |
| 22 | 68,862 | - 1.35 |
| 23 | 68,322 | - 2.13 |
| 24 | 70,060 | + 0.36 |
| 25 | 73,116 | + 4.74 |
| 26 | 72,000 | + 3.14 |
| 27 | 70,931 | + 1.61 |
| 28 | 68,319 | - 2.13 |
| 29 | 80,355 | + 15.11 |
| 30 | 74,602 | + 6.87 |
| 31 | 69,677 | - 0.18 |
| 32 | 62,536 | - 10.41 |
| 33 | 67,969 | - 2.63 |

| | | |
|----|--------|---------|
| 34 | 99,685 | + 42.80 |
| 35 | 62,209 | - 10.88 |
| 36 | 61,589 | - 11.77 |
| 37 | 80,333 | + 15.08 |
| 38 | 68,170 | - 2.34 |
| 39 | 63,229 | - 9.42 |
| 40 | 78,705 | + 12.75 |
| 41 | 65,130 | - 6.70 |
| 42 | 74,051 | + 6.08 |
| 43 | 68,369 | - 2.06 |
| 44 | 85,602 | + 22.63 |
| 45 | 77,088 | + 10.43 |
| 46 | 80,056 | + 14.68 |
| 47 | 71,353 | + 2.22 |
| 48 | 80,813 | + 15.77 |
| 49 | 80,655 | + 15.54 |
| 50 | 70,272 | + 0.67 |
| 51 | 75,325 | + 7.91 |
| 52 | 72,718 | + 4.17 |
| 53 | 73,900 | + 5.86 |
| 54 | 66,222 | - 5.13 |
| 55 | 69,925 | + 0.17 |
| 56 | 68,782 | - 1.47 |
| 57 | 88,672 | + 27.03 |
| 58 | 73,834 | + 5.77 |
| 59 | 75,420 | + 8.04 |
| 60 | 69,486 | - 0.46 |
| 61 | 71,644 | + 2.63 |
| 62 | 68,365 | - 2.06 |
| 63 | 99,761 | + 42.91 |
| 64 | 79,896 | + 14.45 |
| 65 | 76,321 | + 9.33 |
| 66 | 72,803 | + 4.29 |
| 67 | 80,396 | + 15.17 |
| 68 | 91,097 | + 30.50 |
| 69 | 71,050 | + 1.78 |

| | | |
|----|--------|---------|
| 70 | 67,564 | - 3.21 |
| 71 | 62,586 | - 10.34 |
| 72 | 64,984 | - 6.91 |
| 73 | 64,783 | - 7.20 |
| 74 | 75,849 | + 8.66 |
| 75 | 61,720 | - 11.58 |
| 76 | 58,705 | - 15.90 |
| 77 | 62,564 | - 10.37 |
| 78 | 70,340 | + 0.76 |
| 79 | 65,095 | - 6.75 |
| 80 | 56,823 | - 18.60 |
| 81 | 60,970 | - 12.66 |
| 82 | 56,918 | - 18.46 |
| 83 | 68,813 | - 1.42 |
| 84 | 67,768 | - 2.92 |
| 85 | 67,514 | - 3.28 |
| 86 | 63,660 | - 8.80 |
| 87 | 68,049 | - 2.52 |
| 88 | 63,410 | - 9.16 |
| 89 | 75,447 | + 8.08 |
| 90 | 59,140 | - 15.28 |
| 91 | 58,173 | - 16.66 |
| 92 | 66,352 | - 4.95 |
| 93 | 63,687 | - 8.77 |
| 94 | 70,535 | + 1.04 |
| 95 | 72,763 | + 4.24 |
| 96 | 71,926 | + 3.04 |
| 97 | 70,165 | + 0.51 |
| 98 | 63,810 | - 8.59 |
| 99 | 70,866 | + 1.52 |

House Select Committee
Redistricting

 Current Committee
Calendar

 Current Weekly
Schedule

 **Video**

Contact Information

For questions or comments, please contact:

Doug Himes, Counsel
638 Cordell Hull Bldg.
Phone (615) 741-1195

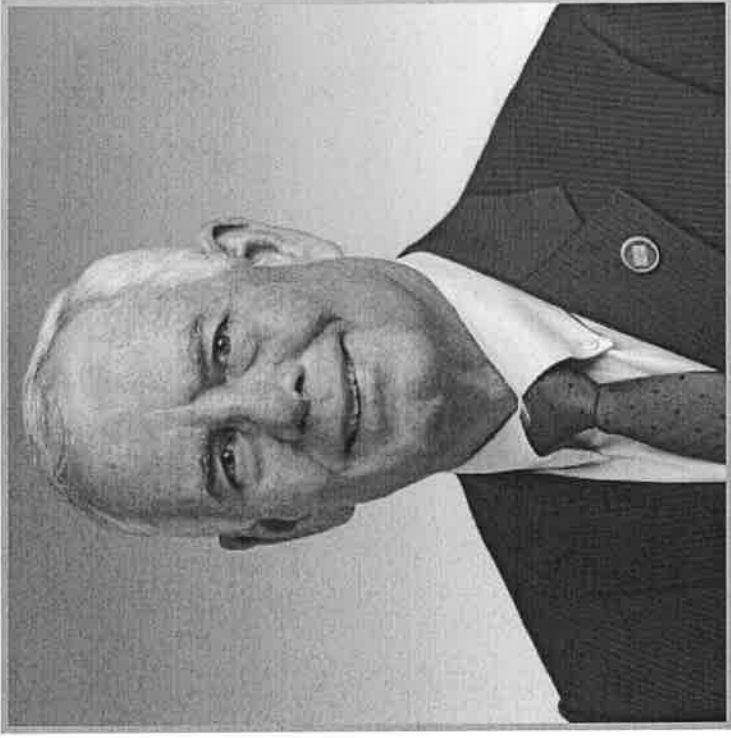
 **Committee Membership**

Committee Officers





Curtis Johnson
Chair

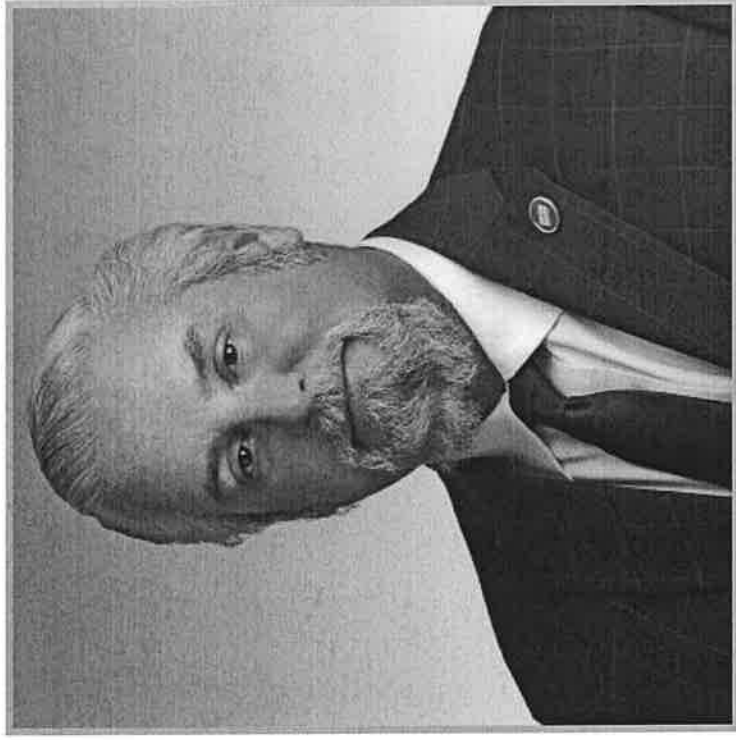


Pat Marsh
Vice-Chair

Committee Members



Karen Camper



John Crawford



Bob Freeman



Jeremy Faison



Gary Hicks



Patsy Hazlewood



William Lamberth



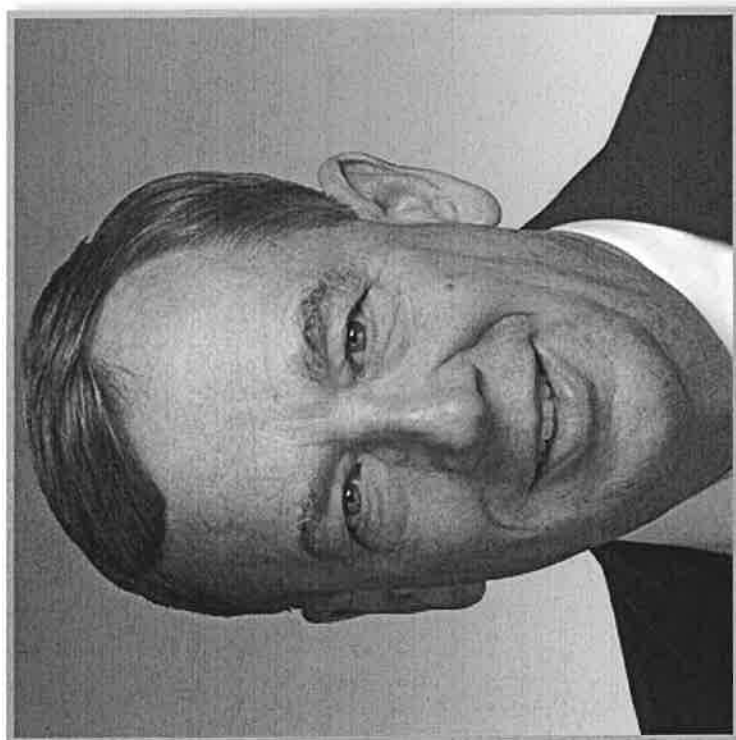
John Holsclaw



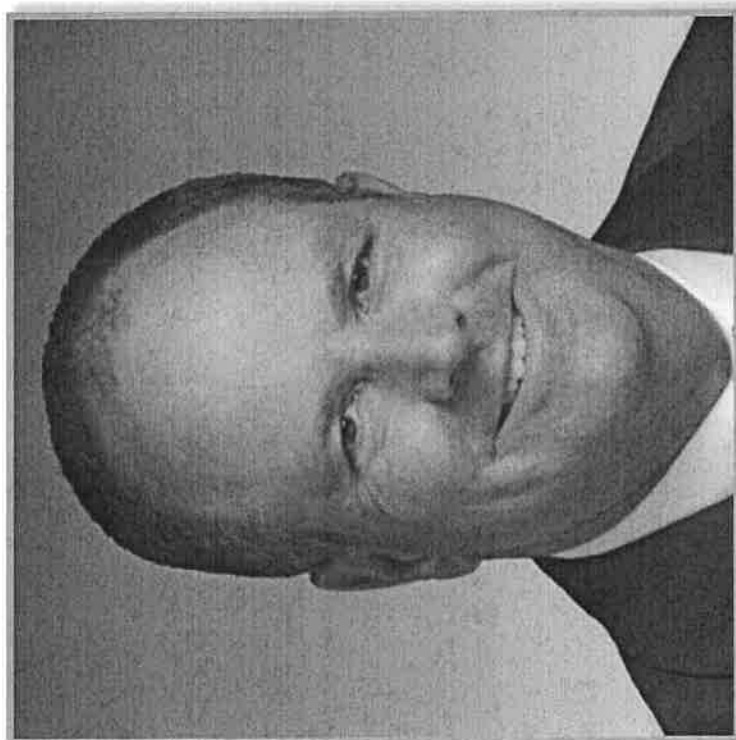
Lowell Russell



Antonio Parkinson



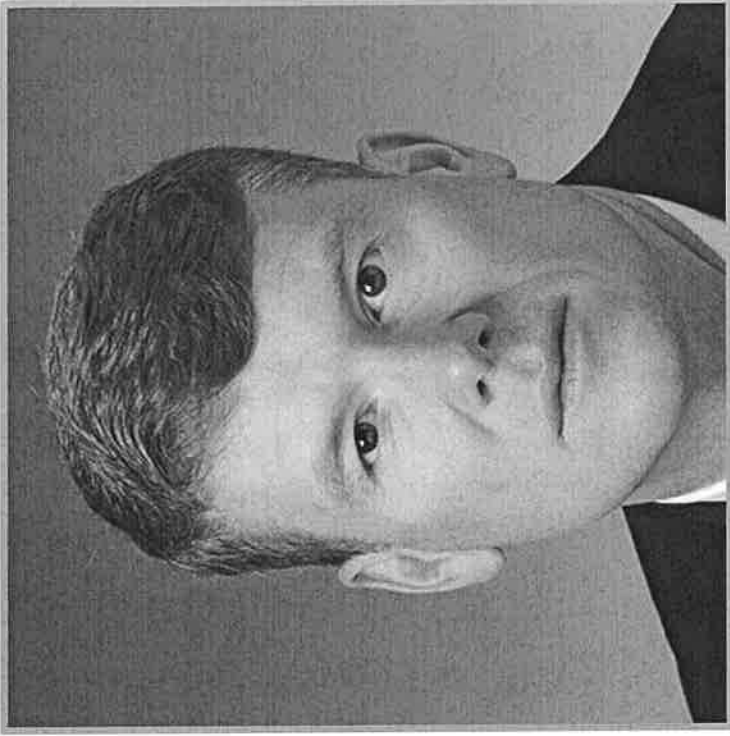
Sam Whitson



Kevin Vaughn



Ryan Williams



John Mark Windle

House Links

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[House Members](#)

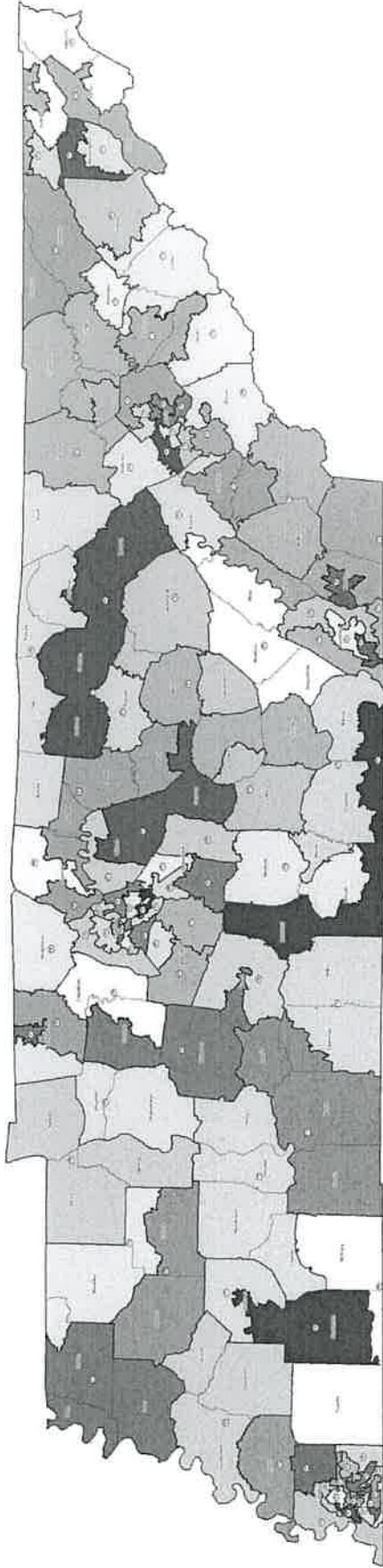
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Tennessee House of Representatives



Select Committee on Redistricting

September 8, 2021

1:00 PM

House Hearing Room 1

Select Committee on Redistricting

- The Select Committee on Redistricting for the House of Representatives has been appointed.
- The Chair is responsible for the overall redistricting plan for the House of Representatives including the coordination of necessary legislation to enact redistricting plans for the House of Representatives, Senate, and Congress.
- The Committee will establish guidelines for redistricting plans and guidelines on the submission of redistricting plans.

Select Committee on Redistricting

| Curtis Johnson, Chair | Pat Marsh, Vice-Chair |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Karen Camper | John Crawford |
| Jeremy Faison | Bob Freeman |
| Patsy Hazlewood | Gary Hicks |
| John Holsclaw | William Lamberth |
| Antonio Parkinson | Lowell Russell |
| Kevin Vaughan | Sam Whitson |
| Ryan Williams | John Mark Windle |

Area Redistricting Coordinators

- East Tennessee – Patsy Hazlewood
- Middle Tennessee – Kevin Vaughan
- West Tennessee – Gary Hicks
- Area Redistricting Coordinators are responsible for the overall coordination of redistricting in their respective areas. They should, in consultation with the Chair, set timetables and prioritize the work of members in their areas and consult with other Coordinators when areas impact one another.

What Is Redistricting?

- The National Conference of State Legislators defines redistricting as “THE PERIODIC – USUALLY DECENNIAL – REDRAWING BOUNDARIES OF DISTRICTS THAT ELECT REPRESENTATIVES WHO SERVE GEOGRAPHIC AREAS”.
- Article II, Section 4 of the Tennessee Constitution tells us that:
 - We redraw boundaries “substantially according to population”; and
 - We do so “[a]fter each decennial census made by the Bureau of Census of the United States is available to the General Assembly”.

2020 Census

- January 21, 2020 – Census begins in Toksook Bay, Alaska
- March 2020 – COVID-19
- April 1, 2020 – Census Day
- January 14, 2021 – House Redistricting Webpage Goes “Live”
- April 26, 2021 – Apportionment Data (US & State totals) Released
- August 12, 2021 – State Level Redistricting Data Released
- August 25, 2021 – Select Committee on Redistricting Appointed

2020 Census

- 2020 US Resident Population = 331,449,281
- US Grows 7.4% (2010-2020)
- 2020 TN Resident Population = 6,910,840
- TN Grows 8.9% (2010-2020)

Vastly Uneven Growth – Negative Growth Counties (30)



Vastly Uneven Growth – Counties Growing > 10% (17)



County Growth 2010 – 2020 Table – Highlights

| County (Grand Division) | Population 2010 | Population 2020 | % Change 10/20 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Trousdale (Middle) | 7,870 | 11,615 | 47.59 |
| Williamson (Middle) | 183,182 | 247,726 | 35.23 |
| Rutherford (Middle) | 262,604 | 341,486 | 30.04 |
| Wilson (Middle) | 113,993 | 147,737 | 29.60 |
| Montgomery (Middle) | 172,331 | 220,069 | 27.70 |
| Haywood (West) | 18,787 | 17,864 | -4.91 |
| Weakley (West) | 35,021 | 32,902 | -6.05 |
| Hardeman (West) | 27,253 | 25,462 | -6.57 |
| Lauderdale (West) | 27,815 | 25,143 | -9.61 |
| Lake (West) | 7,832 | 7,005 | -10.56 |

General Redistricting Population Information

TN Growth Through The Decades

| | | |
|--|---|------------------------|
| • 1990 TN Population (House Ideal Pop.) | = | 4,877,185 (49,264) |
| • 2000 TN Population (House Ideal Pop.) | = | 5,689,283 (57,468) |
| • 2010 TN Population (House Ideal Pop.) | = | 6,346,105 (64,102) |
| • 2020 TN Population (House Ideal Pop.) | = | 6,910,840 (69,806) |

General Redistricting Population Information

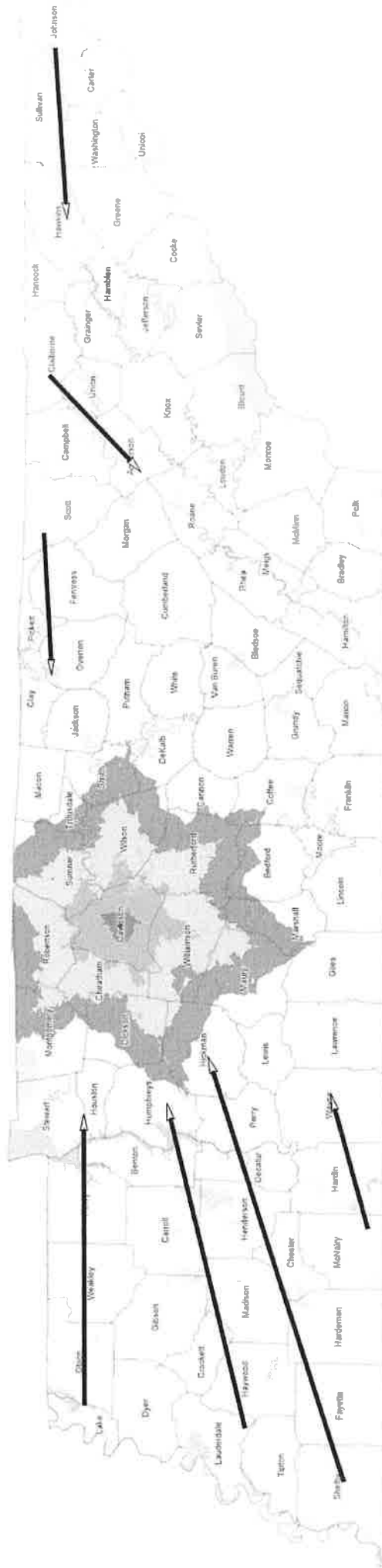
Ideal Population

TN 2020 Population = 6,910,840

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| • Congressional Ideal Population | = | 767,871 |
| • TN Senate Ideal Population | = | 209,419 |
| 10% Overall Range | = | 219,890 – 198,948 |
| • TN House Ideal Population | = | 69,806 |
| 10% Overall Range | = | 73,296 – 66,316 |

10/20 Malapportionment Table – Highlights

| District (Counties Represented) | 2020 Population | +/- % from Ideal (69,806) |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 63 (Williamson) | 99,761 | +42.91 |
| 34 (Rutherford) | 99,685 | +42.80 |
| 68 (Montgomery) | 91,097 | +30.50 |
| 57 (Wilson) | 88,672 | +27.03 |
| 44 (Sumner) | 85,602 | +22.63 |
| 90 (Shelby) | 59,140 | -15.28 |
| 76 (Obion, Weakley, Carroll) | 58,705 | -15.90 |
| 91 (Shelby) | 58,173 | -16.66 |
| 82 (Lauderdale, Haywood, Crockett) | 56,918 | -18.46 |
| 80 (Hardeman, Madison) | 56,823 | -18.60 |



House Redistricting Guidelines

- Each district must be represented by a single member.
- Districts shall comply with the Constitutional requirements for “one person, one vote”, as judicially interpreted to apply to state legislative districts.
- Geographic features, boundaries, and population figures shall be based on the 2020 decennial census.
- Districts must be contiguous and contiguity by water is sufficient.
- No more than 30 counties may be split to attach to other counties or parts of counties to form multi-county districts.
- The redistricting plan will comply with the Voting Rights Act and the Constitutions of the Tennessee and the United States.

Submission of Redistricting Plans

- Plans may only be submitted by members of the House of Representatives.
- Outside plans submitted through members of the House of Representatives shall be delivered to the Select Committee on Redistricting by twelve o'clock (12:00) noon (CST) on Friday, November 12, 2021, to determine compliance with submission guidelines.
- Outside plans submitted must comply with the following:

1. Plans must use the same population figures and geographic division used by the House of Representatives for redistricting;
2. Plans must be submitted for the state as a whole with the requisite number of contiguous, single-member districts for the type of plan submitted;
3. Plans must comply with the Voting Rights Act and the Constitutions of Tennessee and the United States;
4. Plans must be submitted in an electronic format which is prepared using either Maptitude for Redistricting or an electronic format which can be imported using Maptitude for Redistricting; and
5. Plans should be accompanied with a report containing (at a minimum) the total population of each district, the relative deviation from the ideal population of each district (expressed as a percentage), and the total overall range of the plan as a whole.

Redistricting Legislation

- State House = House Bill 1035 / Senate Bill 779
- State Senate = House Bill 1037 / Senate Bill 780
- Congress = House Bill 1034 / Senate Bill 781

Tenn. Code Ann. Section 3-1-103



(c) Until the next enumeration of qualified voters and apportionment of representatives, the state house of representatives shall be composed as follows:

(1) District 01:

Sullivan County

VTD: 02HV Holston View School

VTD: 02VP Valley Pike School

VTD: 03 Hickory Tree Firehall

Blocks (043202): 4029 4031 4032 4033 4034 4035 4036 4037 4038 4039 4040 4041 4050 4053 4059 4060 4061 4062 4079 4088

VTD: 04 Avoca School

Blocks (042600): 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044 1045 1046 1047 1048 1049 1050 1051 1052 1053 1054 1055 1056 1057 1058 1059 1060 1061 1062 1063 1064 1065 2000

General Redistricting Timetable

| | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| 2 nd Annual Session Convenes | = | Tuesday, January 11, 2022 |
| Qualifying Deadline | = | Thursday, April 7, 2022 |
| 90 days out (from qualifying) | = | Friday, January 7, 2022 |
| 60 days out (from qualifying) | = | Sunday, February 6, 2022 |
| 30 days out (from qualifying) | = | Tuesday, March 8, 2022 |
| Primary Election | = | Thursday, August 4, 2022 |
| General Election | = | Tuesday, November 8, 2022 |

General Redistricting Timetable

2010 Plans Enacted:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------|
| • Congress (Acts 2012, Ch. 512) | = | January 26, 2012 |
| • Senate (Acts 2012, Ch. 514) | = | February 9, 2012 |
| • House (Acts 2012, Ch. 511) | = | January 26, 2012 |

2000 Plans Enacted:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------|
| • Congress (Acts 2002, Ch. 467) | = | January 14, 2002 |
| • Senate (Acts 2002, Ch. 466) | = | January 10, 2002 |
| • House (Acts 2002, Ch. 468) | = | January 14, 2002 |

House Select Committee on

Redistricting

Contact Information

Deputy Speaker Curtis Johnson, Chair
612 Cordell Hull Building
Nashville, TN 37243
rep.curtis.johnson@capitol.tn.gov
(615) 741-4341

Doug Himes, Counsel
638 Cordell Hull Building
Nashville, TN 37243
doug.himes@capitol.tn.gov
(615) 741-1195

Select Committee Webpage:

<https://www.capitol.tn.gov/House/committees/Redistricting.aspx>

Brett Windrow House Concept – Representative Freeman

Statewide plan; 99 districts; 5 majority-minority districts

Overall Range = 24.23%

High = +11.48% (+8,013)

Low = -12.75% (-8,902)

County Splits: 26¹

Contiguity: No²

Unassigned Areas: Yes³

Paired Incumbents: 46⁴

¹ The splits of Davidson, Hamilton, Knox, Rutherford, and Shelby counties appear to violate Article II, Section 5 of the Constitution of Tennessee as interpreted by *State ex rel. Lockert v. Crowell*, 656 S.W.2d 836 (Tenn. 1983). Of these counties, Knox and Rutherford counties are double split.

² Six unpopulated census blocks assigned to District 35 within District 34; one populated and one unpopulated census blocks assigned to District 63 within District 64; two unpopulated census blocks assigned to District 69 between Districts 55 and 67; two unpopulated census blocks assigned to District 69 within District 67; two populated census blocks assigned to District 92 within District 93.

³ Multiple unassigned populated and unpopulated census blocks totaling 320 people.

⁴ District 1 – Holsclaw and Campbell; District 8 – J Sexton and Hawk; District 10 – Faison and Farmer; District 15 – Johnson and Carringer; District 26 – Keisling and Windle; District 30 – Travis and Howell; District 33 – Vital and Smith; District 38 – Hakeem and Helton; District 46 – Garrett and Lamberth; District 51 – Terry and Rudd; District 56 – Casada and Whitson; District 59 – Warner and Doggett; District 65 – Beck and Stewart; District 66 – Love and Clemmons; District 67 – Freeman and Powell; District 76 – Curcio, Littleton and Reedy; District 83 – Hurt and Grills; District 89 – Thompson and White; District 96 – Harris and Miller; District 99 – Chism, Cooper and Lamar.

The Equity Alliance & Memphis A. Phillip Randolph Institute

House Concept – Representative Harris

Statewide plan; 99 districts; 2 majority-minority districts

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Overall Range = | 9.75% |
| High = | +4.86% (+3,395) |
| Low = | -4.89% (-3,411) |
| County Splits: | 30 ¹ |
| Contiguity: | No ² |
| Unassigned Areas: | None |
| Paired Incumbents: | 51 ³ |

¹ The splits of Sullivan, Grainger, Lincoln, Wilson, Williamson, Sumner, Madison, Hardeman, Fayette, Lauderdale, Tipton, Davidson, Hamilton, Rutherford, and Shelby counties appear to violate Article II, Section 5 of the Constitution of Tennessee as interpreted by *State ex rel. Lockert v. Crowell*, 656 S.W.2d 836 (Tenn. 1983). Of these counties, Sullivan, Grainger, Lincoln, Wilson, Sumner, Williamson, Fayette, and Lauderdale counties are double split. Rutherford, Hardeman, Tipton, and Madison counties are triple split. And, Shelby County is quintuple split.

² One unpopulated census block assigned to District 44 within District 50; one unpopulated census block assigned to District 96 within District 90.

³ District 9 – Harris, Chism, Cooper, and Lamar; District 12 – Towns, Camper, and White; District 16 – Vaughan and Gant; District 17 – Beck and Dixie; District 21 – Shaw, Moody, and Hurt; District 30 – Smith and Hazelwood; District 34 – Grills and Halford; District 36 – Reedy and Griffey; District 42 – Warner and Cepicky; District 44 – McKenzie, G Johnson, and Carringer; District 58 – Jernigan and Stewart; District 63 – Hall and Howell; District 66 – Curcio and Littleton; District 69 – Casada, Whitson, and Ogles; District 76 – Faison, Carr, and Farmer; District 78 – Keisling and Windle; District 84 – J Sexton and Eldridge; District 86 – T Hicks and Alexander; District 89 – Powers and Ragan; District 90 – Garrett and Lamberth; District 93 – Terry and Baum.

Zachary Wishart House Concept – Representative Carringer

Statewide plan; 99 districts; 6 majority-minority districts

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Overall Range = | 9.02% |
| High = | +5.05% (+3,525) |
| Low = | -3.97% (-2,771) |
| County Splits: | 30 ¹ |
| Contiguity: | No ² |
| Unassigned Areas: | None |
| Paired Incumbents: | 26 ³ |

¹ The splits of Sullivan, Hawkins, Sevier, Blount, Knox, Loudon, Campbell, McMinn, Bradley, Hamilton, Warren, Putnam, Rutherford, Williamson, Davidson, Maury, Sumner, Montgomery, Gibson, Madison, and Shelby counties appear to violate Article II, Section 5 of the Constitution of Tennessee as interpreted by *State ex rel. Lockert v. Crowell*, 656 S.W.2d 836 (Tenn. 1983). Of these counties, Bradley, McMinn, Gibson, Madison, Maury, Warren, Campbell, Sevier and Putnam are double split. Sumner, Hawkins, Loudon, Hamilton, Blount, Sullivan, and Montgomery counties are triple split. Rutherford County is quadruple split. Williamson County is quintuple split. And, Davidson County is sextuple split.

² One unpopulated census block assigned to District 14 between Districts 13 and 18; multiple populated and unpopulated census blocks assigned to district 24 between Districts 23 and 26; multiple populated and unpopulated census blocks assigned to District 24 within District 23; multiple populated and unpopulated census blocks assigned to District 26 within District 29; multiple populated and unpopulated census blocks assigned to District 27 within District 29; one unpopulated census block assigned to District 27 between Districts 26 and 29; one unpopulated census block assigned to District 29 within District 23; multiple populated census blocks assigned to District 45 within District 54; one populated census block assigned to District 6 within District 7; one unpopulated census block assigned to District 78 assigned to District 69; one unpopulated census block assigned to District 86 assigned to District 98; multiple populated and one unpopulated census blocks assigned to District 87 between Districts 85 and 91; one unpopulated census block assigned to District 88 between Districts 86 and 90; four unpopulated census blocks assigned to District 88 between Districts 97 and 98; one unpopulated census block assigned to District 88 between Districts 98 and 99; multiple populated and unpopulated census blocks assigned to District 89 between Districts 20 and 32; two unpopulated census blocks assigned to District 92 between Districts 29 and 39; multiple populated census blocks assigned to District 93 between Districts 84 and 87.

³ District 3 – Holsclaw and Campbell; District 11 – Faison and Farmer; District 15 – McKenzie and Johnson; District 41 – Keisling, Weaver, and Windle; District 51 – Beck and Jernigan; District 53 – Stewart and Clemmons; District 61 – Casada and Ogles; District 76 – Darby and Griffey; District 78 – Littleton and Mitchell; District 80 – Shaw and Gant; District 83 – Vaughn and White; District 90 – Harris, Hardaway, and Miller.

Cardell Orrin, Aerris Newton, Jeffrey Lichtenstein, Kermit Moore
House Concept – Representative Hardaway

Statewide plan; 99 districts; 10 majority-minority districts

Overall Range = 19.28%

High = +9.58% (+6,688)

Low = -9.70% (-6,772)

County Splits: 58¹

Contiguity: No²

Unassigned Areas: Yes³

Paired Incumbents: 20⁴

¹ The splits of Sullivan, Hawkins, Greene, Anderson, Knox, Hamilton, Lincoln, Bedford, White, Putnam, Sumner, Rutherford, Williamson, Davidson, Maury, Dickson, Montgomery, Humphreys, Madison, and Lauderdale counties appear to violate Article II, Section 5 of the Constitution of Tennessee as interpreted by *State ex rel. Lockert v. Crowell*, 656 S.W.2d 836 (Tenn. 1983). Of these counties, Lauderdale, Humphreys, Dickson, Sumner, Wilson, Hamilton, Washington, Sullivan, Bedford, Lincoln, Putnam, White, Anderson, Greene, and Hawkins counties are double split. Davidson, Williamson, Montgomery, Madison, Maury counties are triple split. And, Rutherford County is quadruple split.

² One unpopulated census block assigned to District 11 within District 17; one unpopulated census block assigned to District 14 within District 13; two populated and three unpopulated census blocks assigned to District 30 between Districts 22 and 29; one populated census block assigned to District 37 within District 46; one unpopulated census block assigned to District 48 within District 62; one unpopulated census block assigned to District 65 between Districts 61 and 69; one populated census block assigned to District 68 within District 69; one unpopulated census block assigned to District 82 within District 73; one unpopulated census block assigned to District 85 between Districts 84 and 87.

³ One unpopulated census block in District 81; one unpopulated census block in District 3; one unpopulated census block in District 22; one unpopulated census block in District 70.

⁴ District 3 – Holsclaw and Campbell; District 6 – T Hicks and Alexander; District 9 – G Hicks and J Sexton; District 18 – Mannis and Lafferty; District 41 – C Sexton and Windle; District 50 – Kumar and Mitchell; District 71 – Cepicky and Byrd; District 77 – Hurt and Grills; District 80 – Shaw and Gant.



Democratic Caucus House Concept
(Received at 12:09 PM 11/12/21)

Statewide plan; 99 districts; 8 majority-minority districts

Overall Range = 6.71%

High = +4.31% (+3,008)

Low = -2.40% (-1,674)

County Splits: 35¹

Contiguity: No²

Unassigned Areas: None

Paired Incumbents: 24³

¹ The splits of Blount, Sullivan, Washington, and Shelby counties appear to violate Article II, Section 5 of the Constitution of Tennessee as interpreted by *State ex rel. Lockert v. Crowell*, 656 S.W.2d 836 (Tenn. 1983). Of these counties, Blount, Sullivan, and Washington counties are double split.

² One unpopulated census block assigned to District 23 within District 24; one populated census block assigned to District 35 within District 33; two unpopulated census blocks assigned to District 44 within District 67; one unpopulated census block assigned to District 48 within District 37; one unpopulated census block assigned to District 50 within District 56; one populated and one unpopulated census blocks assigned to District 53 between Districts 57 and 63; one populated census block assigned to District 53 within District 57; one populated census block assigned to District 61 within District 63; one populated census block assigned to District 63 with District 65; one populated census block assigned to District 63 with District 77; one unpopulated census block assigned to District 67 within District 89; one unpopulated census block assigned to District 7 within District 19; one unpopulated census block assigned to District 7 between Districts 19 and 22; one unpopulated census block assigned to District 83 within District 85; one unpopulated census block assigned to District 85 with District 84; one unpopulated census block assigned to District 87 between Districts 83 and 91; one unpopulated census block assigned to District 91 within District 86; one unpopulated census block assigned to District 99 between Districts 88 and 94.

³ District 3 – Campbell and Holsclaw; District 9 – Sexton, J. and Hicks, G.; District 10 – Carr and Farmer; District 17 – Marsh and Bricken; District 21 – Moon and Russell; District 34 – Terry and Rudd; District 38 – Powers and Keisling; District 40 Curcio and Reedy; District 65 – Whitson and Casada; District 82 – Hurt and Grills; District 86 – Chism and Cooper; District 90 – Hardaway and Gillespie.



Democratic Caucus House Concept –
Representative Freeman

Statewide plan; 99 districts; 13 majority-minority districts

Overall Range = 9.72%

High = +4.98% (+3,552)

Low = -4.74% (-3,311)

County Splits: 23¹

Contiguity: Yes

Unassigned Areas: None

Paired Incumbents: 15²

¹ The split of Shelby County appears to violate Article II, Section 5 of the Constitution of Tennessee as interpreted by *State ex rel. Lockert v. Crowell*, 656 S.W.2d 836 (Tenn. 1983).

² District 3 – Campbell and Holsclaw; District 11 – Faison and Farmer; District 62 – Marsh and Warner; District 65 – Whitson and Casada; District 74 – Reedy and Griffey; District 82 – Hurt and Grills; District 90 – Harris, Hardaway and Gillespie.

Majority Minority Districts from 2000 to 2020 (%18+_B) [with population deviation]:

| Dist. | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 – PC 598 | 2020 – DCHC |
|-------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 28 | 56.18% [-4.73%] | 60.84% [+4.98%] | 53.18% [+4.94%] | 50.1% [+4.83%] |
| 54 | 58.48% [-2.11%] | 60.74% [-3.11%] | 54.17% [+2.27%] | 50.02% [-0.26%] |
| 58 | 62.03% [-4.98%] | 63.21% [-3.92%] | 52.11% [-2.94%] | 50.04% [-3.01%] |
| 80 | 55.10% [-4.66%] | 54.68% [-4.70%] | 56.19% [-4.51%] | 50.34% [+3.24%] |
| 84 | 69.99% [-1.49%] | 74.94% [+4.83%] | 80.04% [-0.01%] | 72.89% [-0.77%] |
| 85 | 69.69% [-0.34%] | 74.98% [+4.83%] | 80.47% [+0.72%] | 82.3% [-0.39%] |
| 86 | 63.22% [-4.63%] | 62.45% [+4.55%] | 60.81% [+0.29%] | 72.21% [-4.25%] |
| 87 | 69.83% [-4.41%] | 74.88% [+2.46%] | 71.42% [+3.22%] | 68.01% [-1.18%] |
| 88 | 67.57% [-2.85%] | 64.24% [+1.77%] | 61.09% [+3.67%] | 64.83% [-0.06%] |
| 90 | 63.49% [-2.11%] | 60.56% [+2.97%] | X | 50.13% [+0.82%] |
| 91 | 69.93% [-1.85%] | 73.78% [+2.87%] | 66.61% [+2.84%] | 50.01% [+0.59%] |
| 92 | 69.77% [-3.29%] | X | X | X |
| 93 | X | 60.02% [+4.91%] | 60.61% [+4.29%] | 50.08% [-0.34%] |
| 96 | X | X | 53.32% [+2.76%] | X |
| 98 | 68.70% [+0.13%] | 60.03% [+2.15%] | 59.81% [+4.86%] | 58.96% [-1.59%] |

