

EXHIBIT 6

ADC Plan

Alabama Democratic Conference (ADC) Plan

Plan Characteristics	ADC Plan
Maximum Population Deviation	1
Contiguous	Yes
Core Retention (% Population in Same District as in 2023 Plan): Statewide	68.5%
County Splits (out of 67 counties)	11
Voting District Splits (out of 1,837 voting districts)	108
Municipality Splits (out of 462 municipalities)	49
Municipality Splits, excluding where at least 95% of population is together	31
Birmingham Split (% Population)	District 6: 5.8% District 7: 94.2%
Mobile (City) Split (% Population)	District 1: 10.3% District 2: 89.7%
Core Black Belt (out of 18 counties)	District 1: 1½ counties* District 2: 7 counties District 3: ½ county District 7: 8 counties
Compactness: Reock Score: Statewide	0.33
Compactness: Polsby-Popper Score: Statewide	0.19
Compactness: Population Polygon Score: Statewide	0.65
Compactness: Cut Edges: Statewide	4,736

* Pike County is split between Districts 1 and 2; Russell County is split between Districts 2 and 3. These splits are counted as “½” in each case.

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	717,755	717,754	717,754
Core Retention (compared to 2023 Plan)	66.5%	57.2%	72.9%	62.0%	76.4%	64.8%	79.4%
Compactness: Reock Score	0.23	0.24	0.33	0.38	0.49	0.35	0.26
Compactness: Polsby-Popper Score	0.09	0.08	0.17	0.28	0.51	0.09	0.12
Compactness: Population Polygon Score	0.66	0.58	0.71	0.67	0.91	0.48	0.54
Black Voting Age Population	13.5%	53.3%	21.9%	8.9%	16.3%	12.3%	54.5%

ADC 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	-54.6%	16.3%	-39.8%	-54.7%	-32.1%	-47.4%	32.9%
Count (out of 17 contests)	0	17	0	0	0	0	17
<i>Data Supplied by the Legislature (Dr. Trey Hood)</i>							
2017 U.S. Senate	-31.6%	37.9%	-12.7%	-34.9%	-2.5%	-15.9%	52.7%
2018 Attorney General	-46.4%	23.7%	-32.7%	-46.1%	-26.0%	-39.4%	38.4%
2018 Auditor	-50.3%	21.0%	-35.7%	-51.8%	-27.0%	-43.3%	35.6%
2018 Governor	-49.3%	18.5%	-35.3%	-48.7%	-25.9%	-35.9%	37.2%
2018 Lt. Governor	-52.0%	19.1%	-37.1%	-53.9%	-29.5%	-44.8%	35.2%
2018 Secretary of State	-51.5%	19.3%	-36.6%	-53.2%	-28.1%	-44.4%	34.9%
2020 President	-54.1%	19.2%	-39.5%	-60.2%	-30.4%	-44.8%	33.7%
2020 U.S. Senate	-46.8%	23.2%	-34.5%	-53.5%	-24.0%	-39.3%	37.0%
2022 Attorney General	-63.8%	7.4%	-51.3%	-69.3%	-40.1%	-53.4%	27.0%
2022 Governor	-67.0%	4.4%	-54.3%	-72.4%	-46.0%	-57.9%	25.1%
2022 Secretary of State	-64.4%	8.8%	-51.6%	-69.7%	-40.5%	-54.4%	28.1%
2022 U.S. Senate	-65.3%	6.5%	-51.9%	-69.5%	-41.6%	-54.3%	26.7%
<i>Data Supplied by the Milligan Plaintiffs (Dr. Baodong Liu)</i>							
2014 Auditor	-56.3%	10.1%	-37.8%	-42.1%	-37.3%	-58.9%	28.9%
2014 Lt. Governor	-57.7%	13.3%	-39.0%	-38.2%	-40.3%	-59.6%	27.7%
2014 Secretary of State	-58.4%	14.3%	-41.2%	-46.6%	-40.8%	-63.2%	27.3%
2018 Auditor	-50.3%	21.2%	-35.6%	-51.8%	-27.0%	-42.9%	35.3%
2018 Lt. Governor	-52.0%	19.2%	-37.0%	-53.8%	-29.5%	-44.3%	34.8%
2018 Pub. Serv. Comm’n	-50.8%	21.2%	-35.4%	-52.2%	-27.0%	-43.3%	36.3%
2020 President	-51.8%	17.0%	-39.3%	-60.1%	-26.4%	-41.7%	32.3%
2022 Supreme Court	-62.8%	9.0%	-50.2%	-68.1%	-38.9%	-53.0%	27.6%
2022 Attorney General	-63.8%	7.5%	-51.3%	-69.3%	-40.1%	-53.1%	26.9%
2022 Governor	-67.0%	4.5%	-54.3%	-72.4%	-46.0%	-57.6%	25.0%
2022 Secretary of State	-64.4%	8.9%	-51.6%	-69.7%	-40.5%	-54.0%	28.0%
2022 U.S. Senate	-65.3%	6.6%	-51.9%	-69.5%	-41.6%	-54.0%	26.5%



