

EXHIBIT 15

Singleton Plan

Singleton Plan

Plan Characteristics	Singleton Plan
Maximum Population Deviation	1
Contiguous	Yes
Core Retention (% Population in Same District as in 2023 Plan): Statewide	66.5%
County Splits (out of 67 counties)	6
Voting District Splits (out of 1,837 voting districts)	6
Municipality Splits (out of 462 municipalities)	31
Municipality Splits, excluding where at least 95% of population is together	20
Birmingham Split (% Population)	District 6: 100%
Mobile (City) Split (% Population)	District 1: 100%
Core Black Belt (out of 18 counties)	District 2: 2 counties District 7: 16 counties
Compactness: Reock Score: Statewide	0.41
Compactness: Polsby-Popper Score: Statewide	0.23
Compactness: Population Polygon Score: Statewide	0.70
Compactness: Cut Edges: Statewide	3,086

District Characteristics	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
Total Population	717,754	717,755	717,754	717,754	717,754	717,754	717,754
Core Retention (compared to 2023 Plan)	95.1%	51.4%	48.8%	81.0%	95.4%	49.2%	44.3%
Compactness: Reock Score	0.40	0.38	0.34	0.36	0.30	0.58	0.48
Compactness: Polsby-Popper Score	0.20	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.32	0.41	0.16
Compactness: Population Polygon Score	0.96	0.63	0.40	0.38	0.89	0.95	0.67
Black Voting Age Population	25.6%	24.9%	15.5%	7.7%	18.1%	39.6%	49.4%

Singleton 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	-28.4%	-38.4%	-51.4%	-56.4%	-29.5%	6.6%	13.1%
Count (out of 17 contests)	0	0	0	0	0	13	17
<i>Data Supplied by the Legislature (Dr. Trey Hood)</i>							
2017 U.S. Senate	-1.7%	-13.7%	-26.9%	-36.4%	-0.4%	35.5%	35.2%
2018 Attorney General	-19.4%	-30.8%	-44.7%	-48.7%	-22.1%	13.3%	20.3%
2018 Auditor	-22.8%	-34.0%	-47.9%	-53.7%	-24.2%	10.2%	17.1%
2018 Governor	-21.2%	-35.1%	-45.0%	-49.6%	-23.0%	14.7%	16.5%
2018 Lt. Governor	-24.6%	-35.3%	-49.1%	-55.8%	-26.6%	9.1%	15.6%
2018 Secretary of State	-24.2%	-34.5%	-48.9%	-55.3%	-25.3%	9.6%	15.2%
2020 President	-28.6%	-36.7%	-51.8%	-62.4%	-27.5%	10.2%	15.0%
2020 U.S. Senate	-21.8%	-31.2%	-46.9%	-55.9%	-21.0%	14.2%	18.5%
2022 Attorney General	-40.0%	-49.1%	-60.0%	-71.3%	-37.6%	1.5%	4.2%
2022 Governor	-43.0%	-52.3%	-62.7%	-74.3%	-43.5%	-1.7%	1.6%
2022 Secretary of State	-39.4%	-49.6%	-60.6%	-71.7%	-38.0%	2.1%	5.0%
2022 U.S. Senate	-41.5%	-50.4%	-60.2%	-71.6%	-39.0%	1.1%	3.6%
<i>Data Supplied by the Milligan Plaintiffs (Dr. Baodong Liu)</i>							
2014 Auditor	-30.6%	-37.3%	-51.4%	-42.7%	-35.4%	-8.0%	8.3%
2014 Lt. Governor	-31.0%	-40.4%	-53.8%	-38.4%	-38.1%	-5.3%	11.4%
2014 Secretary of State	-30.9%	-40.8%	-57.3%	-46.3%	-39.5%	-7.4%	11.5%
2018 Auditor	-22.8%	-34.0%	-47.6%	-53.7%	-24.2%	10.3%	17.3%
2018 Lt. Governor	-24.6%	-35.3%	-48.8%	-55.8%	-26.6%	9.1%	15.9%
2018 Pub. Serv. Comm’n	-23.4%	-33.7%	-47.8%	-53.9%	-24.3%	10.7%	17.7%
2020 President	-28.8%	-35.7%	-49.7%	-60.6%	-27.9%	10.3%	11.2%
2022 Supreme Court	-38.8%	-48.1%	-59.0%	-69.9%	-36.5%	1.4%	5.7%
2022 Attorney General	-40.0%	-49.2%	-59.9%	-71.3%	-37.6%	1.4%	4.4%
2022 Governor	-43.0%	-52.3%	-62.6%	-74.3%	-43.5%	-1.9%	1.8%
2022 Secretary of State	-39.4%	-49.6%	-60.5%	-71.7%	-38.0%	2.0%	5.2%
2022 U.S. Senate	-41.5%	-50.4%	-60.1%	-71.6%	-39.0%	1.0%	3.8%



