

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE DIVISION**

JACKSONVILLE BRANCH OF THE
NAACP; NORTHSIDE COALITION
OF JACKSONVILLE, INC.; ACLU OF
FLORIDA NORTHEAST CHAPTER;
FLORIDA RISING TOGETHER, INC.;
MARCELLA WASHINGTON;
INGRID MONTGOMERY; AYESHA
FRANKLIN; TIFFANIE ROBERTS;
ROSEMARY McCOY; SHELIA
SINGLETON; EUNICE BARNUM;
JANINE WILLIAMS; HARAKA
CARSWELL; and DENNIS BARNUM

Plaintiffs,

Case No.: 3:22-cv-493-MMH-LLL

v.

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE and
MIKE HOGAN, in his official capacity
as Duval County Supervisor of Elections,

Defendants.

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DEFENDANTS' NOTICE OF APPEAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City of Jacksonville and Mike Hogan, in his official capacity as Duval County Supervisor of Elections, the Defendants in the above-named case, hereby appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit from the Order (Doc. 101), entered in this action on December 19, 2022, sustaining Plaintiffs' Objections to the City's Proposed Remedial Plan and Submission of Alternative Plans (Doc. 90) and

adopting Plaintiffs' Remedial Plan 3 as the Court's interim remedial plan pending final judgment in this action. This Order arises from the Court's Order entered in this action on October 12, 2022 (Doc. 53), granting Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Injunction (Doc. 36) giving the City until November 8, 2022 to file an interim remedial plan for use in all City Council and School Board elections. The nature of the Order (Doc. 101) is an interlocutory order to be appealed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1292(a)(1). A copy of the Order (Doc. 101) is attached as Exhibit A.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 2022.

Respectfully submitted,

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Attorneys for Defendants, City of Jacksonville and Mike Hogan, in his official capacity as Duval County Supervisor of Elections

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this 23rd day of December, 2022, a copy of this document was filed electronically through the CM/ECF system which will send notification to all counsel of record.

/s/ Helen Peacock Roberson

Attorney

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE DIVISION**

JACKSONVILLE BRANCH
OF THE NAACP, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

Case No. 3:22-cv-493-MMH-LLL

vs.

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, et al.,

Defendants.

_____ /

ORDER

THIS CAUSE is before the Court on the matter of a remedial redistricting plan for the City of Jacksonville following entry of the Court’s October 12, 2022 Preliminary Injunction Order (Doc. 53). In the Preliminary Injunction Order, the Court enjoined Defendants, the City of Jacksonville and Mike Hogan, in his official capacity as Duval County Supervisor of Elections (the City), from conducting any elections using the Jacksonville City Council and Duval County School Board districts enacted in Ordinance 2022-01-E (the Enjoined Plan), until entry of a final judgment in this case. See Order (Doc. 53) at 137. In light of that decision and with an election scheduled for March 2023, it became necessary to promptly implement an interim remedial plan for use in that election, and any other City Council or School Board elections to be held

before entry of a final judgment in this case. As such, the Court’s Preliminary Injunction Order established deadlines for the consideration and implementation of a remedial plan.

In accordance with the Court’s deadlines, the City filed a notice on November 8, 2022, in which it informed the Court that the Jacksonville City Council had approved Ordinance 2022-800-E which was signed by the Mayor on November 7, 2022. See Notice of Filing Remedial Interim Plan (Doc. 67). In Ordinance 2022-800-E, the City Council adopted an interim remedial plan for the City Council and School Board districts, “pending final approval by the appropriate court of law” See id., Att. A at 1, 34 (the Remedial Plan). As required by the Court, the City also filed “all files, data, correspondence, transcripts, and analyses relating to the enactment process, not otherwise exempt from disclosure pursuant to Florida’s Public Records Law, Florida Statutes § 119, et seq.” See Order at 138; Notices of Filing Documentary Materials from Remedial Interim Plan Process (Docs. 70-86).

On November 18, 2022, Plaintiffs filed objections to the City’s Plan and offered three alternative interim remedial plans. See Plaintiffs’ Objections to the City’s Proposed Remedial Plan and Submission of Alternative Plans (Doc. 90); Notice of Filing Materials in Support of Plaintiffs’ Objections to the City’s Proposed Remedial Plan and Submission of Alternative Plans (Doc. 89). To address minor errors, Plaintiffs filed a corrected version of their brief and one of

their expert reports on November 22, 2022. See Notice of Filing Corrected Fairfax Report and Corrected Remedial Brief (Doc. 92); Plaintiffs' Corrected Objections to the City's Proposed Remedial Plan and Submission of Alternative Plans (Doc. 92-2; Objections). In the Objections, Plaintiffs assert that the City's Remedial Plan does not cure the constitutional violations that the Court found were substantially likely to exist in the Enjoined Plan. See Objections at 1. As such, Plaintiffs ask the Court to reject the City's Remedial Plan set forth in Ordinance 2022-800-E and adopt one of Plaintiffs' three proposed alternative interim remedial plans until entry of final judgment in this case. See id. at 44; see also Corrected Expert Report of Anthony E. Fairfax (Doc. 92-1; Fairfax Report) at 28-30. On November 28, 2022, the City filed a reply in opposition to the Objections and in support of Ordinance 2022-800-E. See Defendants' Submission in Support of Interim Remedial Plan and Reply to Plaintiffs' Corrected Objections and Alternative Plans (Doc. 97; Reply). Neither party requested oral argument or an evidentiary hearing. Accordingly, this matter is ripe for review.

I. Background¹

A. The Enjoined Plan

On October 12, 2022, the Court entered a comprehensive Order preliminarily enjoining the implementation of the City Council and School Board redistricting maps passed by the Jacksonville City Council on March 22, 2022. The Court found such extraordinary relief to be necessary because Plaintiffs had made a clear showing that Districts 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 14 (the Challenged Districts) of the Enjoined Plan are substantially likely to be unconstitutional racial gerrymanders which violate the right to equal protection. Specifically, the Court found compelling evidence that the district lines were drawn so as to artificially pack Black voters into Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10 (the Packed Districts), thereby stripping them from the surrounding Districts 2, 12, and 14 (the Stripped Districts). *Id.* at 122. Although the Court will not recount all of the evidence here, it bears noting that Plaintiffs' evidence of intentional race-based decision-making was "largely un rebutted and compelling." *See* Order at 134.

¹ The Court provides a brief summary of the Preliminary Injunction Order here but otherwise presumes the reader's familiarity with that Order, its defined terms, and the history of this case. In addition, the Court emphasizes that Plaintiffs' request for preliminary injunctive relief was before the Court on an expedited schedule, and the factual record has not been completely developed. Similarly, the determination of an appropriate remedy must be made on an extremely expedited basis. Therefore, the Court's findings at this time do not necessarily reflect what may be established on a more fully developed record following a trial on these issues. Accordingly, the determinations in this Order are expressly limited to the record before the Court at this time and should not be interpreted as a final decision on the merits.

In addition, and as significant to this remedial stage, the Court found that real and substantial harms resulted from Jacksonville’s decades-long history of racial gerrymandering. As set forth in the Order,

by focusing on race and packing more Black voters than necessary into Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10, the [Enjoined] Plan does more than just assure minority representation on the City Council in those Districts. It also confines the voice of Black voters to those four districts on the north and west sides of the city. Because the Black voters are pulled out of Districts 2, 12, and 14, the Enacted Plan assures that in those Districts there will not be a sufficient number of Black voters for them to have a meaningful impact on any election or a meaningful voice on any issue of concern. In addition, as Plaintiffs describe in their Declarations, dividing communities to prioritize race in the drawing of district lines undermines the quality of representation for the people living in those communities and districts.

See id. at 122-23 (emphasis added). The Court also relied on Supreme Court precedent identifying the serious harms that stem from racial gerrymandering. For example, the Supreme Court has found that racial gerrymandering reinforces racial stereotypes—that “regardless of their age, education, economic status, or the community in which they live,” members of the same racial group “think alike, share the same political interests, and will prefer the same candidates at the polls.” See id. at 124 (quoting Shaw v. Reno, 509 U.S. 630, 647-48 (1993)). The Supreme Court has further explained that such race-based districting sends the “equally pernicious” message to elected representatives that “their primary obligation is to represent only the members of [one racial

group], rather than their constituency as a whole.” Id. (quoting Shaw, 509 U.S. at 647-48).

In light of compelling evidence that the Challenged Districts likely represent unconstitutional racial gerrymanders and given the substantial irreparable harms that would result from proceeding with the March 2023 election on an unconstitutional map, the Court found that the balance of equities required entry of an injunction against the use of the Enjoined Plan. Recognizing that redistricting is primarily a legislative function, the Court returned the matter to the City’s elected representatives to pass a remedial plan. The Court instructed the City that “[a]ny interim remedial plan the City enacts must not use race as a predominant factor in the design of any district unless that use of race is narrowly tailored to comply with a constitutionally permissible compelling government interest.” See Order at 137-38.

B. The Remedial Plan

In light of the Court’s Order, on October 18, 2022, City Council President Terrence Freeman (At Large Group 1) created the 2022 Special Committee on Redistricting charged with obtaining “legally permissible considerations for redistricting in accordance with state, federal and case law,” and with preparing a redistricting map consistent with the legal guidance to submit to the City Council. See Oct. 18, 2022 Memorandum (Doc. 70-2). The Redistricting Committee met for the first time on October 20, 2022. At this meeting, the City’s

Office of General Counsel (OGC) informed the Committee that the OGC had obtained an outside redistricting expert, Douglas Johnson, President of National Demographics Corporation, to help the Planning and Development Department in developing map proposals. See 10.20.22 Mtg. Tr. (Doc. 70-3) at 7; see also Declaration of Doug Johnson (Doc. 96-2; Johnson Decl.) ¶¶ 3, 7-8. The OGC explained that Johnson would be working with both Bill Killingsworth in the Planning Department, as well as using data provided by the Supervisor of Elections. See 10.20.22 Mtg. Tr. at 24; see also Johnson Decl. ¶ 69 (“In addition to consulting with them prior to mapping, throughout the mapping process I worked with [Killingsworth] . . .”).

Councilmember Reggie Gaffney (D7) expressed his view that Johnson should meet with councilmembers to discuss potential changes and explained that “each council person may have some institution[al] knowledge that can leverage their opinion to him making these decisions that I think is very important.” See 10.20.22 Mtg. Tr. at 24-25.² The Committee also heard from

² Although Gaffney’s request was not addressed at that meeting, it is apparent from the transcripts that throughout the remedial mapmaking process, various councilmembers did meet individually with the mapmakers. See 11.1.22 Mtg. Tr. (Doc. 72-1 at 138-215) at 37-38 (“And I’m hearing from some of my colleagues that it sort of sounds as if you may have collaborated with, you know, others, and potentially some of us before today, to come to this conclusion of four [map proposals].”); see also Fourth Declaration of Nicholas Warren (Doc. 98-1), Ex. A: Andrew Pantazi, Jacksonville Redistricting Process Raises Questions of Sunshine Law Violations, The Tributary (Dec. 9, 2022) (listing meetings between Killingsworth and councilmembers). The Court notes that Plaintiffs filed this news article in the record, and any others cited below, without objection from the City. The Court considers only the factual events and direct quotes reported in the articles.

the OGC on the status of the lawsuit, the applicable legal principles, the opportunity for public comment during the remedial mapmaking process, and the legislative logistics going forward. Id. at 8-12, 13-15, 19-23, 28-29. Notably, at the meeting, the Committee did not formally adopt any criteria or recommendations to guide the redistricting process. Id. at 37-38.

The Committee held its second meeting on November 1, 2022. See 11.1.22 Mtg. Tr. (Doc. 72-1 at 138-215). At this meeting, the Committee heard from Johnson on his mapmaking process. Id. at 16-19. He provided the Committee with three map proposals, labeled Orange, Lime and Maroon, that he had generated with City staff, as well as a map proposal from Plaintiffs, which Plaintiffs referred to as the Unity Map. See Unity Map (Doc. 74-1 at 22); see also Johnson Decl., Ex. 3: Orange, Ex. 4: Maroon, Ex. 5: Lime. Johnson explained that his map proposals did not change any of the unchallenged districts, located south and east of the St Johns River, and likewise, did not change the portion of District 2 situated south of the river. See 11.1.22 Mtg. Tr. at 17. In addition, Johnson stated that the mapmakers did not “look at race at all when we were drawing the maps.” Id. at 18. Rather, Johnson stated that they only looked at the racial demographics after they finished. Id.; Johnson Decl. ¶¶ 56-58. According to Johnson, because he drew the lines based on communities, freeways and neighborhood boundaries without looking at race, “we do go from four majority [B]lack, African-American districts down to three.

. . . There is essentially no way around that within the Court’s order.” See 11.1.22 Mtg. Tr. at 18.³

Johnson stated that in preparing potential remedial maps he looked to draw lines that would cure the issues that the Court found with the Enjoined Plan and follow traditional redistricting factors and City goals. See 11.1.22 Mtg. Tr. at 16-17. According to Johnson, he drew the lines based on communities, freeways, the river, and the regional boundaries for the Citizen Planning Advisory Committees (CPAC). Id. at 18; see also Johnson Decl. ¶ 32. In his Declaration, Johnson explains that the CPAC boundaries “divide the City into six planning districts to provide for the open and effective communication between Jacksonville residents, businesses, neighborhoods, community organizations, education institutions and City government.” See Johnson Decl. ¶ 48, Ex. 2: CPAC Map.⁴

³ Later in the meeting, Gaffney asked Johnson to identify on the proposed maps “which seat that possible minority may lose through this process.” Id. at 32. Freeman, the chair of the Committee, quickly corrected Gaffney that “race can’t be used.” Id. at 32-33. Gaffney then rephrased his question to ask which districts were the four that Democrats would possibly maintain. Id. at 34. In response, the OGC pointed Gaffney to the political data printed on the map proposals. Id. at 34-35. Notably, councilmember Pittman later informed a local reporter that “the reduction in the Black population in one of the districts was a significant factor for her. ‘Do the math,’ [Pittman] said. ‘You can count from four to three districts. It’s a real concern for me.’” See Objections, Ex. 10: Andrew Pantazi, City lawyer: Jacksonville doesn’t need compact city council districts despite charter requirement, *The Tributary*, Nov. 3, 2022.

⁴ Despite his reference to six planning districts, Johnson identifies the following eight CPAC areas: Northwest, North, Southwest, Baldwin, Greater Arlington/Beaches, Southeast, Urban Core, and Beaches. See Johnson Decl. ¶ 49.

At the meeting, Killingsworth also recounted the criteria used, asserting that “[t]he consultant and I drew our maps strictly based on criteria, such as urban or rural, freeway—one side of the freeway or the other side of the freeway . . . one side of some physical structure, like a river or a creek or a tributary, and then making sure we have the right number of people in each box.” See 11.1.22 Mtg. Tr. at 38. In addition, Killingsworth explained that councilmembers had been given the opportunity to meet with the mapmakers and based on these meetings they had received the following guidance: 1) keep District 12 a Republican district, 2) “separate the rural from the urban areas, if we can,” and 3) Councilmember Ju’Coby Pittman (D8) asked that her district go north from her residence rather than south. Id. at 39. The OGC also offered its view of the map-drawing process stating that the map lines were drawn based on equalizing population, “and then established boundaries in terms of rural versus urban or where the incumbents live.” Id. at 41.

Johnson walked the Committee through the Maroon, Lime, and Orange maps he developed, as well as Plaintiffs’ Unity Map. Beginning with the Unity Map, Johnson pointed out, among other things, that the “biggest change” was to District 12 which “instead of being, kind of, a rural district up there, now combines—comes all the way in—coming and getting to the Sherwood Forest area. And if you know the area, William Raines High School, those end up in

District 12 and then extend all the way out to the west and southwest corners of Jacksonville.” See id. at 19.

Johnson next discussed his choices in drafting the Maroon map. He moved from district to district explaining his rationale for the borders of each, noting places where he connected similar neighborhoods, followed the CPAC boundaries, or made adjustments for population reasons. Notably, he explained that he kept each councilmember in a separate district, regardless of whether that councilmember was subject to term limits or planning to run for office again. Id. at 21. According to Johnson, this focus on incumbency explains the elongated shape of District 9, as well as the need to wrap District 10 around it. See id. at 21. As to the peculiar shape of District 14, he explained that the inland Argyle Forest and Chimney Lakes neighborhoods are joined with District 14, which is otherwise a riverfront district, primarily for population reasons. Id. at 22. In the Trout River area between Districts 8 and 10, he noted that this is “where the incumbents live” such that there was a need to be “sure not to pair anybody so they can run again.” Id. at 23.

Johnson did the same exercise with the Lime map, explaining that it was similar to Maroon except that District 9 was more compact and the Chimney Lakes and Argyle Forest neighborhoods were divided between Districts 12 and 14. Id. at 23. As to the Orange map, this map was a variation on Plaintiffs’ Unity Map. See Ordinance 2022-800-E, 2nd Rev. Ex. 1 at 19-20; see also

Johnson Decl. ¶ 79. Johnson explained that in this map, I-295 largely defines the borders between the districts. See 11.1.22 Mtg. Tr. at 24. According to Johnson, the Orange map has a rural District 12 and a “relatively rural District 10 also outside of 295.” Id. at 24. In this map, unlike the others, two sitting councilmembers are paired in District 8, although one of those councilmembers is unable to run again due to term limits. Id. at 24-25. He also points to District 7’s “odd neck where it stretches between 8 and 9,” and explains that the design “is entirely part of the keeping council members in their own seats.” Id. at 25.

The Councilmembers discussed the proposals, expressing concerns about splitting certain neighborhoods, and the impact on the candidates running for seats on the City Council. Councilmember Rory Diamond (D13) was the first to advance a particular map, expressing his support for the Maroon plan. He explained:

Number one, I think it is good for Judge Howard and we can do this. The second thing I like about it is that it pretty much maintains a lot of what we like about the original map without all of the problems that are—the unconstitutionality about it. And the third reason I like it, it is keeping a lot of the communities that historically are working together, still together.

See id. at 43 (emphasis added). Diamond stated his opposition to Plaintiffs’ map proposal because he viewed it as a partisan gerrymander with respect to District 12. Id. at 42. Councilmember Randy White (D12) also expressed support for the Maroon map, rejecting the Orange map because District 12 was too spread

out. Id. at 43-44. Councilmember Howland expressed his support for Maroon because it keeps District 12 west of I-295, and “seems more rural and in keeping the neighborhood being accurately represented.” Id. at 45. Bowman expressed his support for both Lime and Maroon but rejected Plaintiffs’ map and the Orange map as “flawed.” Id. at 48.

In opposition, Councilmember Tyrone Clark-Murry (D9) stated her concern about “broken up neighborhoods,” such as Woodstock, which the Maroon map divided between Districts 9 and 10. Id. at 50. As such, she stated her tentative support for Orange and Lime, while expressing a desire to see a “comparison of the data.” Id. at 51-52. DeFoor expressed an inclination toward Maroon and Lime, id. at 54, and Gaffney expressed support for Lime. Id. Councilmember Al Ferraro (D2) informed the Committee that he was concerned about splitting neighborhoods and had previously spoken with Killingsworth about keeping the Oceanway and San Mateo neighborhoods in District 2. Id. at 55. Councilmember Sam Newby (At Large Group 5) did not indicate his support for any particular map but asked that consideration be given to the fact that a new councilmember would be taking office in a matter of days after the November 8 special election for District 7. Id. at 57-58. The Committee decided to move forward with the Maroon and Lime maps, id. at 58-59, and then took public comment. Id. at 77. Among other things, members of the public spoke about their desire to keep the Argyle Forest and Chimney Lakes communities

together, and the importance of keeping the Riverside, Avondale and Ortega neighborhoods united.

The Committee met again on November 2, 2022. See 11.2.22 Mtg. Tr. (Doc. 74-1 at 162-238). At this meeting, there were no new map proposals. The discussion centered on modifications that the Committee would like to see made to Johnson’s map proposals. Pittman raised a concern that she had been “drawn out” of her district and requested that rather than a district that extends south from her residence, she would prefer to be in a district that moved north from her residence. Id. at 51-54.⁵ The Committee approved Pittman’s request and instructed Johnson to modify the map proposals in the manner she described. Id. at 58-59. On Diamond’s motion, the Committee also directed Johnson to generate variations of his map proposals that put all of Riverside, Avondale, and Murray Hill together in Districts 8, 10 or 14. Id. at 61, 71-72. In addition, the Committee agreed that Johnson should adjust the map to address the neighborhood splits in District 9 as identified by Clark-Murray. Id. at 66-68.⁶

⁵ A local news article that day includes the following statement from Pittman on the matter: “Basically, I was drawn out of my district,’ councilwoman Ju’Coby Pittman said. ‘And so at the end of the day, we want to make sure that we, you know, keep the neighborhoods together, because, again, it’s a confusion with residents and the businesses that are in those communities.’” See Objections, Ex. 9: Jim Piggott, City Council committee narrows down new district maps to one choice, but pushback continues, News4Jax, Nov. 2, 2022.

⁶ In discussing District 9, the Committee heard from the OGC on the policy of protecting incumbents. The OGC explained that it is “okay to have funny looking districts” so long as the odd shape is not the result of racial considerations. Id. at 63-64. According to the OGC, “[i]f we can say it looks weird because we’re keeping neighborhoods together or because of

At this meeting, Ferraro repeated his concern about keeping the San Mateo neighborhood in District 2. Id. at 68. Ferraro explained that the area is “bordered by industrial parks, railroads, Main Street, and the river,” such that its placement in District 7 actually isolates the community. Id. at 68-69. Nevertheless, at that time, the Committee did not adopt a recommendation that Johnson move San Mateo back into District 2. Id. at 70.

At the end of the meeting, Freeman stated that he was “slightly troubl[ed]” by Johnson’s earlier representation that the number of “minority access seats” would drop to three. See 11.2.2022 Mtg. Tr. at 75. In response, Johnson explained that on all the map proposals the number of Black-majority districts drops from four, to three, but clarified that “there’s a lot of debate about the effective number and 41 percent and all of that.” Id. By effective number, Johnson means the percentage of Black voters in a district necessary for the district to likely elect the candidate of choice of those voters. See Johnson Decl. ¶ 62. Notably, at the liability stage of these proceedings, Plaintiffs submitted an expert report in which the expert found the effectiveness number to be a Black Voting Age Population (BVAP) of about 41%. See Preliminary Injunction Order at 57-58 (“According to the Walker Report, the level of [BVAP] on average that would be necessary to allow Black voters to elect the candidate of their

republicans vers[us] democrats or to keep an incumbent in their district, that’s perfectly okay.” Id. at 64.

choice was 41 percent.”). The City appears to question the validity of this number but has never conducted the requisite analysis itself. Indeed, despite having been retained in July of 2022, Johnson maintains that he did not have enough time to do an analysis under the Voting Rights Act (VRA) and, while critiquing the methods of Plaintiffs’ experts, does not present his own estimate of the effectiveness number. See Johnson Decl. ¶¶ 59-61, 64, 223-27.

The following day, November 3, 2022, the Committee held its third meeting. See 11.3.22 Mtg. Tr. (Doc. 77-1 at 143-264). At the outset of the meeting, in response to some of the public comments, the OGC addressed the Council on the subject of VRA compliance. See 11.3.22 Mtg. Tr. at 7. The OGC explained that while the OGC believes there are problems with Plaintiffs’ VRA analysis, Johnson had analyzed all of his map proposals under Plaintiffs’ VRA parameters and found them to be in compliance. Id. at 8-9. Specifically, Johnson explained that:

these analyses try to look at a percentage that a district needs to be in a given protected class in order for the voters of that particular class to elect their preferred candidates. And so their report sets those percentages. And, as you just heard, the districts in all of these maps meet those percentages. So if you do accept their proposal -- or their Voter's Act analysis, they are legal with their analysis in all of these maps.

See id. More specifically, in his Declaration, Johnson explains that although he has “many questions on the methodology and accurateness” of Plaintiffs’ expert reports, he used the 41% “effectiveness” number from the Walker Report to

analyze whether his maps complied with Plaintiffs' VRA analysis. See Johnson Decl. ¶ 64; see also Preliminary Injunction Order at 57-58 (discussing the Walker Report).⁷

At this meeting, in response to the directives from the day before, Johnson presented three new map proposals: Maroon IIA, Maroon IIB, and Maroon IIC. See Johnson Decl., Ex. 6. Each of the maps in this series moved District 8 to the north as Pittman requested, removed the long neck in District 9, and entirely relocated District 7 to the south of the map. The A version united Avondale, Riverside, and Murray Hill into District 14, with Argyle Forest and Chimney Lakes mostly united in District 7, although a small portion of Argyle Forest remained in District 14. See 11.3.22 Mtg. Tr. at 16. The B version united Avondale and Riverside, but not Murray Hill, in District 14, and included most of Argyle Forest and Chimney Lakes in District 14. Id. at 17-18. Last, the C version united Riverside, Avondale, and Murray Hill in District 9, and placed most of Argyle Forest and Chimney Lakes in District 14. Id. at 18.⁸

⁷ The Court notes that the Enjoined Plan also satisfied Plaintiffs' VRA analysis, but this is not a VRA case. The concern here has never been whether Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10 had a sufficiently large Black Voting Age Population (BVAP) to satisfy the VRA, but the degree to which those Districts, due to intentional racial gerrymandering, had BVAP percentages far in excess of what the VRA required. Neither Johnson nor the OGC ever publicly address that more salient point with the Council.

⁸ At the meeting, Johnson noted that a small change was made to the border of District 9 in this map to cross Martin Luther King Jr Parkway and pick up areas from District 10 "just to ensure that the map stay[s] safe under the Voter Rights Act." Id. at 18-19. He did not elaborate on what he believed was "safe" for purposes of the VRA, nor did he identify the shift in the percentage of Black voters accomplished by this change. In his Declaration, he explains

After hearing public comment, the Committee then discussed these options, beginning with a motion from Diamond to move forward with Maroon IIC. Id. at 52. Diamond explained that he supported Maroon IIC because it addressed the public concern for unifying Riverside and Avondale, keeps the Argyle Forest area together in District 14, creates compact Districts 7 and 9, keeps District 12 as “kind of historic Westside Jacksonville,” and then, other than correcting a minor issue in District 3, see infra note 12, leaves the rest of the map the same. See 11.3.22 Mtg. Tr. at 52-53. He emphasized that “we didn’t use race at all in this,” and mentioned that he was open to further discussion on moving San Mateo back into District 2. Id. at 53. In response, Newby expressed his concern with the relocation of District 7 from the north to the south and its impact on the candidates running for that seat in the November 8 special election. Id. at 54-55. He believed such candidates should be given the same incumbency protection given to District 9 representative Clark-Murray who was elected to her seat in August. Id. at 55. Bowman shared Newby’s concerns about District 7 but expressed his support for Maroon IIC. Id. at 56.

Gaffney then spoke in strong opposition to the Maroon II series and the relocation of District 7. He stated:

I’m not sure why you-all are treating me as though I am not a Council person. I am still elected. And like Councilman Newby

that by making this adjustment he was “able to keep District 9 above 50 percent Black, thus providing a small increase in the defensibility of the plan against a potential Section 2 challenge if a majority-minority district were to be required.” See Johnson Decl. ¶ 109.

said, we still have a person that represents District 7. I'm no different than none of you-all. I'm still elected and I deserve the same respect. I have a district—I've been a district member for 30 years.

See id. at 57. He stated his view that the Committee should “have enough respect to ensure that all elected people at least have the opportunity to rerun.”

Id. at 58.⁹ Although he had not initially supported it, Gaffney asked the Committee to consider Plaintiffs' Unity Map. Id. at 58, 60.

Later on in the meeting, Cumber also raised “serious concerns” about Maroon IIC. Id. at 69.¹⁰ Her concerns included the complete “revamp[ing]” of all the districts between the Maroon and the Maroon II series, and the division of “the downtown overlay” between three districts. Id. at 69. She opposed the separation of the Ortega area from Riverside and Avondale, as well as a split in the Springfield neighborhood. Id. at 70. And, Cumber expressed her agreement with Newby's concerns over the complete relocation of District 7 when “in less

⁹ Notably, due to term limits, Gaffney was not eligible to run for reelection in District 7 when he gave this speech. However, his son, Reggie Gaffney Jr. was one of the two candidates in the November 8 run-off election to fill that seat. See Objections, Ex. 11: Andrew Pantazi, Jacksonville City Council passes new district map after racial gerrymandering ruling, The Tributary, Nov. 7, 2022.

¹⁰ Prior to Cumber's remarks, Ferraro again advocated for moving San Mateo back into District 2, and received support from Newby and Diamond. Id. at 60-61. Johnson explained that this change could be easily accomplished by switching areas on the border of Districts 7 and 2, so “it wouldn't rip up other districts” and could be done on any version of the Maroon map. Id. at 62-63. DeFoor offered her preference for Maroon II A, B, and C in that order, and thanked the committee for reuniting Riverside and Avondale. Id. at 67. Clark-Murray stated her support for Maroon IIB. Id. at 68-69.

than a week there is going to be a Council member elected to a district he doesn't have." Id.

Following Cumber's remarks, the Committee discussed the impact of redistricting on the candidates running for District 7 in the November 8 election and the OGC explained that "whoever wins in the election next Tuesday is going to represent the existing District 7 as it exists today but will be out of their district come March and May." Id. at 76. At this point, the initial support for Maroon IIC largely evaporated based on concerns about the impact on the candidates running for District 7, as well as the map's division of the Springfield neighborhood between districts. Eventually, the Committee decided to return to the original Maroon map but instructed the mapmakers to modify the map to place Riverside and Avondale in District 10, and San Mateo in District 2. See id. at 103. The return to the original Maroon map prompted Pittman to repeat her concerns with that map, specifically, her view that she was "losing, you know, a lot of the areas that represent, you know, population." Id. at 105. She asked the mapmakers to look again at ways to move her district to the north and alleviate her concern that she was "drawn out of [her] district." Id. at 108. Gaffney later proposed a potential resolution to Pittman's concerns by simply having Districts 7 and 8 swap places. Id. at 113-14.

Toward the end of the meeting, the Committee returned to its discussion of what consideration should be given to candidates, both in terms of the two

candidates running for District 7 in the November 8th election, as well as those raising money to run in the March election. Clark-Murray asked what the law required on this point and the OGC responded by explaining that there is no legal requirement that incumbents or candidates be given any consideration, it is solely a policy decision. Id. at 117. He explained that “early in the process, the Council made the policy decision that we don’t want to write anybody out of their districts.” Id. at 118. According to the OGC:

It’s the policy of this City Council during this redistricting process to make that a priority. So I don’t want to say that it’s a city policy, because it can change. I mean, next time they might not worry about it. But for this particular one, those were the marching orders that we were given in terms of preparing maps and what information is included on those maps.

Id. at 118-19 (emphasis added).

The evening of November 3, 2022, the City Council held a town hall meeting at which members received public comment on the map proposals and redistricting process. Although the Court will not attempt to summarize all of the comments made, the Court notes that a number of people expressed their opinion that San Mateo should remain in District 2, and that Springfield should not be divided. See 11.3.22 Town Hall Mtg. Minutes (Doc. 78-1 at 4-7). In addition, the record shows that the City Council received a large number of emails sent to a redistricting email address put in place up for this process. Among other things, many of those emails refer to the San Mateo and

Springfield neighborhoods, as well as the need to keep Riverside and Avondale united.

On November 4, 2022, the City Council met with the goal of enacting an interim remedial map. See 11.4.22 Mtg. Tr. (Doc. 80-1 at 41-265). The meeting lasted over six hours, and at its conclusion, the Council passed a version of the Maroon map, identified as Maroon III E-Fix, on a vote of 16-1. The meeting began with a presentation from Johnson on six new variations of the Maroon map, labeled Maroon III A-F, based on Committee recommendations from the day before. See Johnson Decl., Ex. 7. Early on, DeFoor pointed out that in some of the Maroon III maps the boundary between Districts 7 and 10 was drawn in such a way that it divided the Riverside neighborhood. Johnson explained that this error was inadvertent and could easily be fixed, resulting in the Maroon III A, E and F “Fix” series of maps. See Johnson Decl. ¶¶ 120-21, Ex. 8.¹¹ As he had done in prior meetings, Johnson walked the Council through the Maroon

¹¹ The Fix was accomplished by extending District 10 all the way to I-95 so that all of Riverside is included in District 10. In addition, Johnson changed a one city block sized notch in the border of District 10 by moving it into District 7. See 11.4.22 Mtg. Tr. at 130-31. At the meeting, he explained that the change to the notch was “in order to balance all the factors we have to consider for federal law.” Id. at 132. In his Declaration, Johnson explains that he made this change to provide “a small degree of protection from a potential legal challenge under Section 2 of the VRA if a majority minority district was required,” while noting that it also smoothed out the border between Districts 10 and 7. See Johnson Decl. ¶ 58. Johnson does not specify how the change altered the racial percentages of these districts or otherwise explain what “degree of protection” was achieved by the change. Nor does he explain why the peculiar notch was part of District 10 to begin with.

III variations. See 11.4.22 Mtg. Tr. at 39-46. The variations are summarized in the following chart:

FIGURE 3: Maroon III map options

	San Pablo in D3	Riverside/Avondale united	San Mateo in D2	Pittman D7/D8 Request	(Partial) Carter-Murray neighborhoods request
Maroon	No	No	No	No	No
III a	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
III b	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
III c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
III d	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
III e	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
III f	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

See Johnson Decl. ¶ 118, fig. 3.¹²

The City Council discussed at length the placement of San Mateo. Some councilmembers were concerned that moving San Mateo back into District 2 was showing favoritism to a candidate who lived in that area and intended to run for the District 2 seat on the City Council in the March election. See 11.4.22 Mtg. Tr. at 137-39. For example, Howland pointed out that of the forty-one non-incumbent candidates currently filed to run in March, eleven of them will be affected by the changes proposed in the Maroon map. He explained:

We either have to make an amendment for none or all of those 11 filed candidates. Now, keep in mind, we already have made sure that incumbents are tak[en] into account and the two who have qualified for the election that's taking place next week are taken into account.

¹² “San Pablo in D3” refers to a change Bowman requested early in the remedial redistricting process to correct a flaw in the Enjoined Plan’s boundary between Districts 3 and 11. See Johnson Decl. ¶ 28. The issue is minor, uncontroversial, and unrelated to this litigation. The Remedial Plan and all of Plaintiffs’ proposed plans correct the same issue.

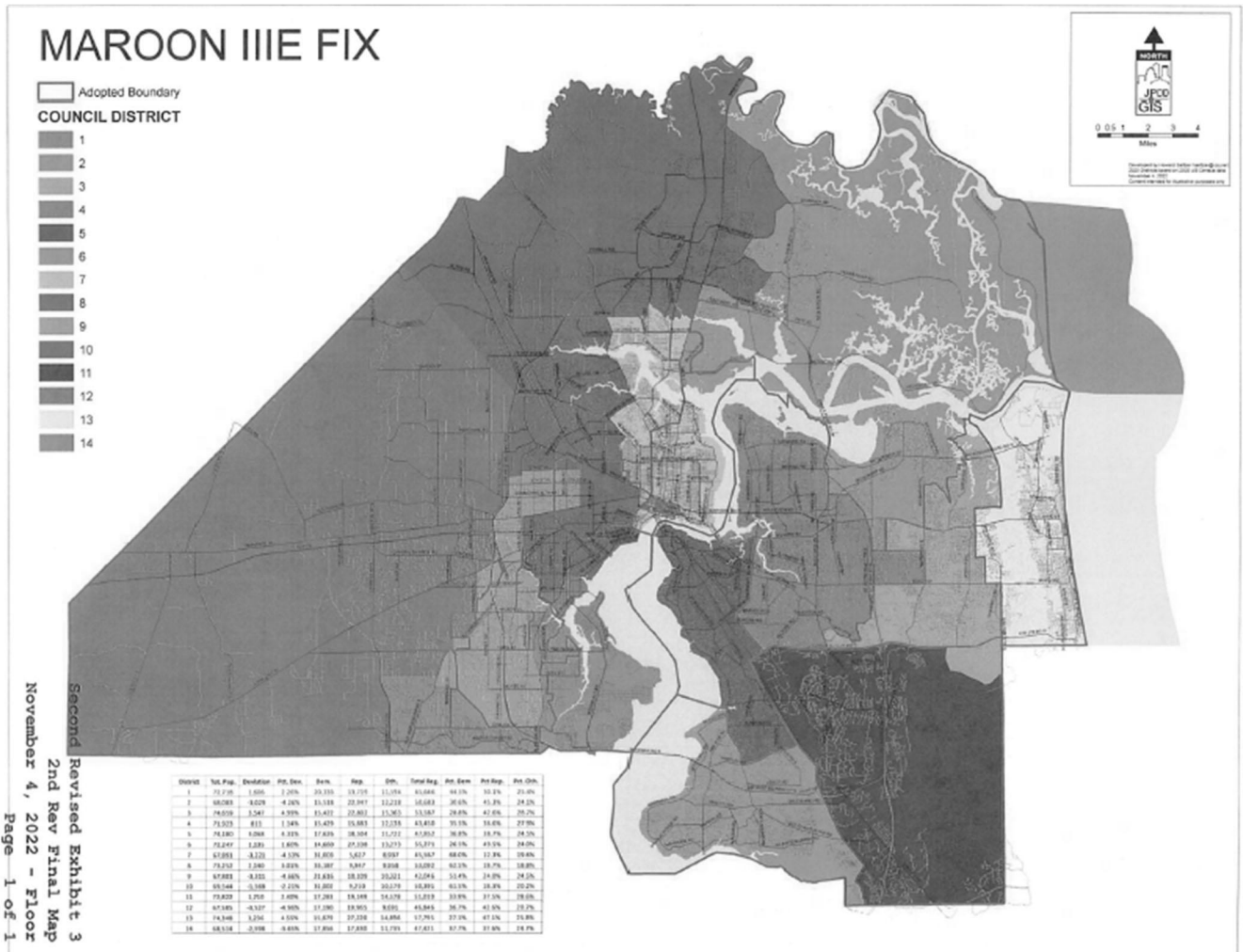
See 11.4.22 Mtg. Tr. at 139. However, according to Ferraro, the San Mateo issue was about where the neighborhood belonged, not the candidate. Id. at 139-40, 98-99. And indeed, the City Council received numerous emails and public comments in support of keeping San Mateo in District 2. See Johnson Decl. ¶ 136. The OGC attempted to alleviate some of the concerns about fairness to the candidates by explaining that it would ask the Court to waive the 183-day residency requirement for the March election such that any candidates drawn out of their previous district would have the opportunity to relocate and still qualify for the March election. Id. at 144-47; see also Objections, Ex. 11: Andrew Pantazi, Jacksonville City Council passes new district map after racial gerrymandering ruling, The Tributary, Nov. 7, 2022. After some debate on the matter, the Council decided to move forward with the Maroon IIIE-Fix map, which incorporated all of the Committee’s recommended changes and kept San Mateo in District 2. See 11.4.22 Mtg. Tr. at 175-86.¹³

¹³ Another concern about San Mateo was that placing this area in District 2 meant that one of the candidates running for District 7 in the November election could not be included within District 7’s boundaries. Given the location of his residence in the Oceanway community, on the other side of San Mateo, he ended up in District 8. This issue was resolved when the candidate expressed his preference for remaining in the new version of District 8 reflected in Maroon IIIE. See 11.4.22 Mtg. Tr. at 54; see also Johnson Decl. ¶ 123.

Notably, before the Council learned of that candidate’s preference to stay in District 8, Councilmember Ronald Salem (At Large Group 2) asked the mapmakers to prepare a map that would keep San Mateo in District 2, but also allow District 7 to reach into the Oceanway community and incorporate the candidate’s residence. Johnson had previously indicated that it was not possible to do both. When Salem inquired about this, Johnson explained that it could not realistically be done because to accomplish this request “you’re going to end up with a very, very narrow finger going on and cutting up through various neighborhoods as it gets

Another significant point of contention in this final City Council meeting was the placement of Riverside and Avondale, and DeFoor’s view that those neighborhoods should be in District 14 with Ortega. Indeed, the initial vote on the Maroon III E-Fix Map failed when DeFoor refused to support it for this reason. See 11.4.22 Mtg. Tr. at 199, 201-02; see also Objections, Ex. 11. Nevertheless, after the map failed, DeFoor spoke privately with the Duval County Property Appraiser and became convinced that her goal of having Riverside and Avondale united with Ortega could not be achieved. Id. at 204-05; see also Johnson Decl. ¶ 125; Objections, Ex. 12: Tarik Minor, Property appraiser says redrawing Riverside-Avondale district was a necessity due to growth, News4Jax, Nov. 7, 2022. It appears this shift was abandoned because, according to the representations made at the meeting, it would result in District 9 becoming too skinny, possibly a split of Springfield, or District 12 returning to the boundaries it had in the Enjoined Plan. See 11.4.22 Mtg. Tr. at 159, 163, 167, 191; see also Johnson Decl. ¶ 125. Thus, after initially voting against the Maroon III E-Fix map, DeFoor relented and changed her vote, leading to the final passage of the map. Id. at 204-05, 212-13, 223. The Remedial Plan is set forth on the following page:

[to] one house.” See 11.4.22 Mtg. Tr. at 47 (emphasis added). In a particularly clear example of prioritizing candidates over traditional districting criteria, Salem expressed his desire to see such a map because “the two candidates that are running ought to be able to represent the district they’re running for.” Id. at 47-48.



See Ordinance, 2nd Rev. Ex. 3.

C. Fairfax Report¹⁴

In their Objections, Plaintiffs present the Corrected Expert Report of Anthony E. Fairfax on the Development of Comparison Maps and Tables of

¹⁴ The Court notes that at this stage of the proceedings, both parties use the demographic statistic for “Any Part Black,” meaning “all single race Black in addition to mix raced categories that includes Black and other races.” See Fairfax Report at 7 n.5. As a result the statistics in this Order may not directly compare to those included in the Court’s Preliminary Injunction Order because in that Order, the Court used data based on people who identified as Black alone, as that was the City’s practice during the 2021-2022 redistricting cycle. See Austin Report ¶ 10.

Redistricting Plans for Jacksonville, Florida (Doc. 92-1; Fairfax Report). Anthony Fairfax is a demographic and mapping consultant and the CEO/Principal Consultant of Census Channel LLC. See Fairfax Report ¶ 3. Fairfax analyzed the Enacted Plan, the Remedial Plan, Plaintiffs' proposals, and other maps considered during the remedial process, and offers data comparing their population deviations, compactness measures, core retention rates, and demographics. Id. ¶¶ 14-15. Although Fairfax does not himself draw any conclusions about the maps from this data, the Court finds the data helpful in understanding the changes between the Enacted Plan and the Remedial Plan.

As to the shape of the districts, Fairfax's data shows that the Remedial Plan does improve the average compactness scores of the Challenged Districts across all metrics. See Fairfax Report 59-60. And indeed, a visual examination of these districts and their silhouettes shows that many of the more egregious hooks, claws, and divots in the lines of the Enjoined Plan have been removed or regularized. Nonetheless, one cannot help but note the reptilian shape of District 9, the amoeba-like shape of District 10 wrapped around it, and District 14's retention of its odd bend following along the southern border of the county. While perhaps not bizarre in the manner of the Enjoined Plan, these unusual shapes still indicate a lack of compactness.

Turning to the demographics, the Fairfax Report shows that 88.63% of the people living in the Packed Districts under the Enjoined Plan remain in one of

those four districts under the Remedial Plan. See Fairfax Report at 114. Moreover, of the only 11% of residents who were moved from an Enjoined Packed District into one of the other Remedial Districts (Districts 2, 12, or 14), 47.66% of them are White, and 37.3% are Black. Id. at 137. This demographic split is significant because it is vastly disproportionate to the underlying demographics of the Packed Districts, which ranged from 60.57% to 70.26% Black residents.

On an individual basis, the Stripped Districts (2, 12, and 14) retain 98.51%, 81.05%, and 69.71% respectively of their populations. See id. at 113. In contrast, the Packed Districts (7, 8, 9, and 10) are significantly reconfigured, retaining only 51.90%, 35.35%, 37.18% and 19.50% of their prior residents. Id. However, collectively, both sets of Districts retain significant majorities of their prior populations. The Packed Districts retain 88.63% of their cores, and the Stripped Districts retain 87.42% of their cores. Id. at 114. As to the BVAP of these districts, Fairfax's data shows that District 7 increases from 59.40% to 70.63% BVAP, District 8 moves from 67.88% to 63.01% BVAP, District 9 decreases from 56.89% to 46.34% BVAP, and District 10 decreases from 58.61% to 50.06% BVAP. See id. at 117-18. However, overall the data shows that the BVAP of the Packed Districts remains substantially the same. Specifically, 80% of Jacksonville's BVAP lived in one of the Packed Districts under the Enjoined

Plan, and under the City's Remedial Plan, that number decreases by less than two percent (1.71%), to 78.29%. Id.

II. Applicable Law

“[L]egislative reapportionment is primarily a matter for legislative consideration and determination.” See Reynolds v. Sims, 377 U.S. 533, 586 (1964). Indeed, the Supreme Court has “repeatedly held that redistricting and reapportioning legislative bodies is a legislative task which the federal courts should make every effort not to pre-empt.” See Wise v. Lipscomb, 437 U.S. 535, 539 (1978). As such, “when a federal court concludes that a . . . districting plan violates the Constitution, the appropriate [legislative] redistricting body should have the first opportunity to enact a plan remedying the constitutional violation.” See Covington v. North Carolina (Covington I), 283 F. Supp. 3d 410, 424 (M.D.N.C 2018) (citing Reynolds, 377 U.S. at 586) aff'd in part, rev'd in part, 138 S. Ct. 2548 (2018). Where, as here, the legislative body enacts a new redistricting plan in an effort to remedy the constitutional violation, this plan “will then be the governing law unless it, too, is challenged and found to violate the Constitution.” See Wise, 437 U.S. at 540; see also McGhee v. Granville Cnty., N.C., 860 F.2d 110, 115 (4th Cir. 1988).

Significantly, “[a] state’s freedom of choice to devise substitutes for an apportionment plan found unconstitutional, either as a whole or in part, should not be restricted beyond the clear commands of the Equal Protection Clause.”

Wise, 437 U.S. at 540 (quoting Burns v. Richardson, 384 U.S. 73, 85 (1966)).

Thus,

a court may not . . . simply substitute its judgment of a more equitable remedy for that of the legislative body; it may only consider whether the proffered remedial plan is legally unacceptable because it violates anew constitutional or statutory voting rights—that is, whether it fails to meet the same standards applicable to an original challenge of a legislative plan in place.

See McGhee, 860 F.2d at 115. Nevertheless, the Court has the “‘duty’ to ensure that any remedy ‘so far as possible eliminate[s] the discriminatory effects of the past as well as bar[s] like discrimination in the future.’” See Covington, 283 F. Supp. 3d at 424 (quoting Louisiana v. United States, 380 U.S. 145, 154 (1965)); see also North Carolina v. Covington (Covington II), 138 S. Ct. 2548, 2553 (2018) (recognizing the district court’s “own duty to cure illegally gerrymandered districts through an orderly process in advance of elections”). Indeed, “[i]n an equity case, the nature of the violation determines the scope of the remedy,” and “an equitable remedy must be fashioned to address the constitutional violation established.” See Miss. State Ch., Operation PUSH v. Mabus, 932 F.2d 400, 406 (5th Cir. 1991); see also United States v. Virginia, 518 U.S. 515, 547 (1996) (“A remedial decree, this Court has said, must closely fit the constitutional violation” (quoting Milliken v. Bradley, 433 U.S. 267, 280 (1977))). Thus, the Court “should not, in the name of [legislative] policy, refrain from providing remedies

fully adequate to redress constitutional violations which have been adjudicated and must be rectified.” See White v. Weiser, 412 U.S. 783, 795 (1973).

III. The City’s Remedial Plan

A. Summary of the Arguments

The Court must first determine whether the City’s Remedial Plan is a constitutionally adequate remedial plan. Plaintiffs object to the City’s Remedial Plan on the basis that it “does not cure the substantially likely constitutional violations that the Court identified” during the liability phase of these preliminary proceedings. See Objections at 1. According to Plaintiffs, the vast majority of Black voters on Jacksonville’s northwest side that were packed into Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10 under the Enjoined Plan, remain packed into one of those same four Districts under the City’s Remedial Plan. Id. at 12-13. And, to the extent any voters were moved from Enjoined Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10 into Remedial Districts 2, 12, and 14, Plaintiffs assert that those voters were disproportionately White. Id. at 11-12. Plaintiffs contend that by prioritizing the protection of incumbents, the City perpetuated the racial gerrymandering from the Enjoined Plan, and that partisan concerns further entrenched the preexisting gerrymandering. Id. at 13-23. In addition, Plaintiffs argue that despite the City’s statements to the contrary, the remedial mapmakers did consider race in preparing the City’s Remedial Plan as evidenced by their

references to the VRA, and the way they used descriptors like “urban” and “rural” to categorize certain communities. Id. at 24-27.

In its Reply, the City argues that its Remedial Plan “represents a wholesale revision of the Enjoined Plan.” See Reply at 8. According to the City, the Plan “does not preserve the Challenged Districts’ lines or cores as they existed in the Enjoined Plan or its predecessors.” The City maintains that Johnson started from scratch in crafting the Remedial Plan and did not consider race when creating the district boundaries. Id. at 9. As such, the City contends that its Remedial Plan cures the constitutional violations identified by the Court. The City maintains that to the extent the mapmakers considered incumbency and political balance, these considerations are valid and were not “ploys” to hide racial motivations. Id. at 36. In addition, the City contends that the mapmakers did not use “rural” and “urban” as code for racial distinctions, but rather as a reference to population density. Id. at 29-30. And to the extent Johnson did look at race for purposes of the VRA, the City maintains that he did so properly “on the back-end of his map drawing process” and not as a predominant factor in his work. Id. at 31. For these reasons, according to the City, Plaintiffs fail to meet their burden of showing that race predominates the Remedial Plan. Id. at 1-2. The City therefore maintains that the Court should “deem the [Remedial Plan] constitutional and appropriate for use in future elections pending final judgment in this matter.” Id. at 51.

B. Discussion

As set forth at length in the Court’s Preliminary Injunction Order, absent a showing sufficient to satisfy strict scrutiny,¹⁵ a redistricting legislature engages in unconstitutional racial gerrymandering if “race was the predominant factor motivating the legislature’s decision to place a significant number of voters within or without a particular district.” See Cooper v. Harris, 137 S. Ct. 1455, 1463 (2017). To prove that race was the predominant motivating factor, a plaintiff bears the burden of demonstrating that the legislature “subordinated traditional race-neutral districting principles . . . to racial considerations.” Bethune-Hill v. Virginia State Bd. of Elections, 580 U.S. 178, 137 S. Ct. 788, 797 (2017) (quoting Miller v. Johnson, 515 U.S. 900, 916 (1995)). Significantly, “[a] plaintiff can rely upon either ‘circumstantial evidence of a district’s shape and demographics or more direct evidence going to legislative purpose’ in proving a racial gerrymandering claim.” See Covington II, 138 S Ct. at 2553.

In the liability stage of these proceedings, the Court preliminarily found that Plaintiffs had made a clear showing that they are substantially likely to succeed on their claim that race predominated the drawing of the Challenged Districts based on substantial direct and circumstantial evidence. For example, Plaintiffs presented compelling evidence that the bizarre shape and lopsided

¹⁵ Throughout both the liability and the remedial phase of this lawsuit, the City has made no contention that it can satisfy strict scrutiny review. See Order at 14 n.10.

demographics of the Challenged Districts could only be explained by race. See Preliminary Injunction Order at 93-96. This included precinct-by-precinct data showing that the borders of the Challenged Districts followed racial lines, and an expert report demonstrating that it was “statistically improbable that the Challenged Districts would be drawn as they are absent race as a predominant factor.” Id. at 96-98.

In addition, the Court relied on historical records showing that race had dominated the drawing of these district lines since at least 1991. See id. at 21-28, 100-03. Of particular relevance, the Court found that when the current district lines were drawn in 2011 “race was the factor that could not be compromised, at least with respect to the drawing of Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10. In other words, in 2011 race predominated the drawing of those districts.” Id. at 102-03. Such evidence was significant because, in the 2021-2022 redistricting cycle, the City Council decided to maintain the lines from 2011 as much as possible in the interest of preserving district cores and protecting incumbents. Id. at 99. Additional evidence of what occurred during the 2021-2022 redistricting cycle, including the contemporaneous statements of key lawmakers, and the City Council’s response, or lack thereof, to public outcry, convinced the Court that “the City Council in 2022 reenacted the 2011 lines not despite their racial components but specifically to maintain them.” Id. at 105.

This evidence forms the “backdrop” for the Court’s determination of whether the Remedial Plan “so far as possible eliminate[s] the discriminatory effects’ of the racial gerrymander in each of the [Challenged Districts].” See Covington I, 283 F. Supp. 3d at 430 (quoting Louisiana, 380 U.S. at 154).¹⁶ While the City would have the Court start its review of racial predominance on a clean slate, the Court is convinced that the “remedial posture impacts the nature of [the] review.” Id. at 431. As such, the Court begins with substantial deference to the City’s Remedial Plan, but must nevertheless ensure that the proposed remedial plan “completely corrects—rather than perpetuates—the defects that rendered the original districts unconstitutional or unlawful.” Id. at 431; Covington II, 138 S. Ct. at 2554 (“[T]he District Court had its own duty to cure illegally gerrymandered districts through an orderly process in advance of elections.”) Whitest v. Crisp Cnty. Sch. Dist., ___ F. Supp. 3d ___, 2022 WL 2036315, at *3 (M.D. Ga. Apr. 28, 2022) (explaining in the VRA § 2 context that while the Court owes substantial deference to a legislative plan, any court-sanctioned remedy must nevertheless “completely remedy” the prior violation).

¹⁶ The parties appear to dispute who bears the burden of proof at this stage of the proceedings. See Objections at 8; Reply at 5. The Court notes that “the Supreme Court never has addressed where the burden lies in the context of a challenge to a state redistricting plan adopted to remedy a racial gerrymander.” See Covington I, 283 F. Supp. 3d at 430 n.3. However, as in Covington I, the Court need not resolve this question because regardless, the Court is convinced that the Remedial Plan does not remedy the constitutional violations as to the Challenged Districts.

The Court begins its consideration of the Remedial Plan with the circumstantial evidence of the demographics of the residents in the Challenged Districts and the shapes of those Districts. As summarized above, Fairfax presents unrebutted data that the vast majority of Black residents living in the Packed Districts under the Enjoined Plan remain in one of the Packed Districts under the Remedial Plan. And, to the extent the City Council did move some residents out of the Packed Districts and into a Stripped District, those residents were disproportionately White. In addition, the shapes of the Remedial Challenged Districts and the core retention data show that the City Council largely left the core of Districts 2, 12, and 14 unchanged while Districts 7, 8, 9 and 10, wedged between them, are significantly reconfigured but largely among themselves. While the City points to the significant changes to the boundaries of Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10, as evidence that the Remedial Plan does not perpetuate the constitutional infirmities of the Enjoined Plan, see Reply at 35, this evidence merely supports what Plaintiffs contend: that White voters largely remain in Districts 2, 12, and 14, and “Black voters are shuffled among—but not out of—the Packed Districts.” See Objections at 11 (emphasis added).¹⁷

¹⁷ While arguing that it made significant changes to the cores of the Packed Districts, the City also asserts that the Council worked to protect incumbents “to preserve the relationship between voters and their elected officials.” See Reply at 38. But the first point undermines the second. As to the Packed Districts, it does not appear that the City Council sought to protect incumbents as a means of keeping them accountable to their specific constituencies because, as explained above, each of the Packed Districts individually retains a relatively low percentage of its former residents. For example, the City maintains that it

In response to this evidence, the City argues that the Court should reject Plaintiffs’ attempt to analyze Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10 collectively. See Reply at 32-33. The City points to the principle that in conducting a racial gerrymandering analysis, the Court must consider the question of racial predominance on a district-by-district basis. Id. at 33. And district-by-district the City provides a race neutral rationale for the individual boundary lines. See id. at 10-27. But this effort to focus “on particular portions in isolation” obscures “the significance of the relevant districtwide evidence” See Bethune-Hill, 137 S. Ct. at 800. As explained in Bethune-Hill, while the Court considers the City’s explanation for the placement of individual boundaries, it must still “take account of the districtwide context” which dictated how those boundaries would take shape. Id. And when considering the districtwide context, the data shows that the City redrew the lines in a manner that kept White voters in Districts 2, 12, and 14, and reshuffled the Black voters within, but not out of, Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10, such that the overall percentage of Black voters in the Packed

sought to ensure that the councilmember for District 9 “could remain accountable to those constituents” with whom she had previously worked. Id. at 38. But District 9 retains only 37.18% of its prior residents. See Fairfax Report at 113. Notably, under every one of Plaintiffs’ proposals, the core retention rate for that district is higher, and would thus provide more accountability for the incumbent to her constituents. Id. Likewise, the constituent accountability argument holds little weight in context of District 7 (Gaffney), whose incumbent was not eligible to run for re-election due to term limits. Rather, the focus on incumbency appears to have been about ensuring that incumbents, or their preferred candidates, would not have to run against each other. However, for the reasons discussed below, this interest, while permissible in some contexts, “cannot prevail if the result is to perpetuate” constitutional violations. See Jeffers v. Clinton, 756 F. Supp. 1195, 1199-1200 (E.D. Ark. 1990).

Districts fell by only 1.71 percentage points.¹⁸ Thus, while the City is correct that it made extensive revisions to Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10, it appears that the City failed to make meaningful ones—it failed to actually remedy the effects of the racial gerrymandering discussed in the Court’s Preliminary Injunction Order. The voice of Black voters largely remains unchanged in that it is still confined to the Packed Districts that were the four historically majority-minority districts. It is exceedingly difficult to see how repacking the same Black voters into a new configuration of the same four districts corrects, much less completely corrects, the harmful effects of the City’s decades-long history of racial gerrymandering.

Of course, the question of what constitutes a complete remedy for unconstitutional racial gerrymandering is a complex one, and requires a delicate balance. Here, the racial gerrymandering at issue dates back thirty years, and as a result there is no benchmark, race neutral plan, by which to determine whether the Remedial Plan has eliminated the effects of the City’s prior over-emphasis on race. And certainly, housing segregation in Jacksonville is an undeniable fact, such that it is to be expected that most Black residents in northwest Jacksonville would reside in the geographic areas that comprise Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10. Indeed, Plaintiffs’ map proposals reflect the same

¹⁸ 80.00% in the Enjoined Plan – 78.29% in the Remedial Plan = 1.71 percentage points.

pattern of the majority of Black voters residing in those Districts. See Fairfax Report at 133-35. Also, the Court recognizes that the City Council was not required to subordinate traditional, race-neutral criteria in an effort to artificially reduce the high BVAP percentages in the Packed Districts. Because the line between what percentage reflects the natural result of housing patterns in Jacksonville, and what percentage represents the ongoing effects of racial gerrymandering is anything but clear, the Court must carefully consider the criteria that the City relied on in crafting the Remedial Plan.

The City maintains that the constitutional violations are cured because the Council crafted the Remedial Plan “from scratch” without relying on race. However, the race-blind criterion alone does not immunize the districts in the Remedial Plan from further review nor does it necessarily remedy the constitutional violation. See Covington I, 283 F. Supp. 3d at 434 (rejecting the argument that “the race-blind criterion immunizes the proposed remedial districts from any claim of racial gerrymandering” because “the Supreme Court long has recognized that a statute enacted by a state legislature to remedy an unconstitutional race-based election law can perpetuate the effects of the constitutional violation, and thereby fail to constitute a legally acceptable remedy, even when the remedial law is facially neutral”). The Court must also consider whether the City Council utilized otherwise legitimate redistricting criteria—such as the protection of incumbents—in a manner that prevented it

from “completely remedying the identified constitutional violation.” See id. at 435. If the City relied on truly neutral redistricting criteria, the fact that the Packed Districts retain high BVAP percentages is not, in and of itself, problematic. But here, the Court finds strong evidence demonstrating that the reason the Packed Districts retain high BVAP percentages as well as some of their unusual shapes in the Remedial Plan is because the City Council prioritized criteria that were predestined to perpetuate, rather than correct, the preexisting racial gerrymandering in the City Council districts.

Specifically, the legislative history unequivocally establishes that the City’s failure to unpack Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10 stems from the high priority the City placed on protecting incumbents and candidates during the redistricting process, and relatedly, maintaining the Council’s partisan balance. Significantly, the BVAP percentages in the Remedial Plan are not inevitable. Plaintiffs submit three alternative remedial plans that adhere to traditional redistricting criteria equally, if not better, than the Remedial Plan, but do not maintain the same level of racial segregation. See Fairfax Report at 54-57, 60-63, 95, 133-35.¹⁹ The primary distinction appears to be that Plaintiffs’ maps do

¹⁹ Indeed, even Johnson acknowledges that Plaintiffs’ maps score equally if not marginally better than the Remedial Plan, at least under the traditionally recognized compactness tests discussed in the Preliminary Injunction Order. See Johnson Decl. ¶¶ 212, 215-16.

not prioritize protecting incumbents or candidates above all other criteria. See Objections at 41-42.

At every step of the process, concerns for incumbents, and in some cases mere candidates, dictated the options that were and were not available for the Remedial Plan.²⁰ Killingsworth received an instruction at the outset to keep District 12 a Republican district. This goal led to the outright rejection of Plaintiffs' Unity Map, see 11.1.22 Mtg. Tr. at 42, and dictated which neighborhoods could and could not be included within that District. Indeed, councilmembers took the view early on that District 12 should be a rural district and for this reason, they rejected placing what they perceived as urban neighborhoods in District 12, as Plaintiffs proposed. The areas at issue are suburbs south of the Trout River with large Black populations. See Unity Map (Doc. 67-1 at 23); Fairfax Report at 91-94. Notably, these areas are encompassed by the Northwest CPAC, not the Urban Core. See Johnson Decl., Ex. 2. And significantly, the population densities of these neighborhoods are far below that of the urban downtown, and appear to be more akin to the densities of some majority White neighborhoods that are situated on the border of Remedial

²⁰ In his Declaration, Johnson states that “[u]ltimately, the Committee decided to only take into consideration those incumbents who could run again and were not termed out.” See Johnson Decl. ¶ 195. While this is true, it is important to note that the Committee instead decided to take into account the candidates who were running for the seat of the term-limited councilmember.

District 12, such as Rolling Hills, Normandy Manor, and Normandy Estates. See Fairfax Report at 91-94. The Unity Map had placed most of those White suburbs in Districts 9 and 10. Thus, it appears that in the interest of keeping District 12 rural, the City Council favored a map that placed more of these White suburbs in District 12, instead of Black suburbs of similar population densities.²¹

As between Districts 7 and 8, Pittman and Gaffney's desire to retain the core of their districts meant that District 8 was placed in the north but reached south of the Trout River to encompass Pittman's residence. And despite the fact that Gaffney was term limited, District 7 had to remain in the downtown area of Jacksonville so that part of its historic core remained intact for whichever candidate won the November 8 election. Indeed, a proposal that would have relocated District 7 to the southwest quadrant of the City, and reduced the overall percentage of Black voters in the Packed Districts by a greater margin, see Fairfax Report at 123, was abandoned largely in response to Gaffney's

²¹ Nevertheless, District 12's eastern border in the Maroon map also follows a more logical boundary, along I-295, than what is shown in the Unity map. Thus, while concerning, the Court is not convinced that the City Council used the terms "urban" and "rural" as "code words" for Black and White, as Plaintiffs contend. Regardless, it is important to acknowledge that all those involved in the map drawing process plainly know where the majority of Black residents in Jacksonville live. This knowledge can easily manifest in other ways, such as the perception that some suburbs are rural while others are urban. See Wilson v. Jones, 130 F. Supp. 2d 1315, 1330 (S.D. Ala. 2000) (finding it unlikely that a remedial plan "could be guaranteed not to be based on the same over-emphasis on race" when drawn by an individual with "knowledge of the extent and location of the county's black population").

pleading that his district should be preserved out of respect for him and for the candidates running for his open seat.

In addition, the impact of the Council’s decision to prioritize incumbency on Districts 9, 10, and 14 is plain. District 9 takes on its irregular, extended shape in order to acquire the population it needs in the I-295 corridor while also retaining the residence of its incumbent in the Woodstock area. Likewise, given the close proximity of the incumbents for Districts 8, 9, and 10, keeping each in their own district, required District 10 to wrap itself under District 8 and around District 9. Prioritization of incumbency is also the reason District 14 largely maintains the same irregular structure it had under the Enjoined Plan.



See Fairfax Report at 69 (Enjoined), 74 (Remedial). Because District 9 had to stretch into the Woodstock neighborhood to capture Councilmember Clark-Murray’s residence, it could not take all of the Argyle Forest and Chimney Lakes population at its south end, such that those areas had to be united with the riverfront neighborhoods in District 14 by a narrow land bridge along the

southern border of the county. See Johnson Decl. ¶ 88. As an alternative, District 7 could have moved to that area without negatively impacting any incumbent eligible to run for office again, which would have allowed District 9 to shift more compactly to the north, and District 14 to consolidate more in the east. See, e.g., Johnson Decl., Ex. 6. But this reconfiguration in the Maroon II series of proposed maps was abandoned, largely in response to Gaffney’s objection that District 7 must retain its historic core in the downtown area out of respect for him as the incumbent and concern for the new councilmember who would soon be elected to represent that District. Thus, as Johnson explains, the odd shapes of Districts 9, 10, and 14 are solely the result of the decision to protect incumbents.

“All other things being equal, there is nothing wrong with a desire to protect incumbents. But in the present case, all other things are not equal.” See Jeffers v. Clinton, 756 F. Supp. 1195, 1199-1200 (E.D. Ark. 1990). Here, these individuals hold office “by virtue of their election in an unconstitutional racially gerrymandered district.” See Easley v. Cromartie, 532 U.S. 234, 262 n.3 (2001) (Thomas, J., dissenting). And under the circumstances of this case, the City’s insistence on protecting incumbents embedded, rather than remedied the effects

of the unconstitutional racial gerrymandering described in the Court's Preliminary Injunction Order. See Covington I, 283 F. Supp. 3d at 431.²²

On one side of the map, District 2 had little room for adjustment because the majority of its population lives along its border with unchallenged districts, which the City Council did not want to change. See Johnson Decl. ¶ 29. On the other side of the map, the City Council's goal of keeping District 12 a Republican district, in the interests of its incumbent, left little room for meaningful changes there. And in the middle, the four incumbents representing Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10, lived within a four-mile radius of each other, drastically limiting the options of how to reconfigure those Districts if no one incumbent could be paired with another. Indeed, the City Council recognized that protection of incumbency could be accomplished only by maintaining irregular—i.e. non-compact—district shapes.²³ Given these limitations, the City Council could not

²² The Court acknowledges that, outside of the remedial context, avoiding the pairing of incumbents is recognized as a less problematic form of incumbency protection. See Covington I, 283 F. Supp. 3d at 432-33 (citing Karcher v. Daggett, 462 U.S. 725, 740 (1983)). But avoiding the pairing of incumbents in a state-wide redistricting plan is likely far more easily accomplished than within the confines of a single county, divided into fourteen districts, with a large river running through the center. In the circumstances of this case, placing such a restriction on the mapmakers, who were further limited by the tight population restrictions dictated by the unchallenged districts in the south, see Johnson Decl. ¶¶ 25-27, and the proximity of the incumbent residences, all but ensured that the Remedial Plan would retain the general structure of the Enjoined Plan. Notably, one councilmember recognized this similarity in structure and found it to be a reason favoring approval of the selection of a particular configuration (the Maroon map) as the starting point for the Remedial Plan. See 11.1.22 Mtg. Tr. at 43.

²³ During the remedial process, at least two councilmembers, Danny Becton (D11) and Brenda Priestly Jackson (D10), raised concerns that the Council was moving forward with a map that did not appear to resolve the issues identified in the Preliminary Injunction Order.

reasonably expect that the new districts “would be free of the effects of the initial racial manipulation, even if they were re-drawn without knowledge of race.” See Wilson v. Jones, 130 F. Supp. 2d 1315, 1331 (S.D. Ala. 2000). Thus, although efforts to protect incumbents may be legitimate in some circumstances, in this remedial posture and given the historical record currently before the Court, the City Council’s desire to protect incumbents who had been elected to racially gerrymandered districts “must give way to its duty to completely remedy the constitutional violation.” Covington I, 283 F. Supp. 3d at 433.

As discussed above, at this stage of the process, a remedy must be fashioned to address the constitutional violation identified in the Preliminary Injunction Order. That violation is the unconstitutional racial gerrymandering which packed excessive numbers of Black voters into four bizarrely shaped districts in northwest Jacksonville, limiting the voice of those voters to those four districts, and continuing the racial classification that undermines the quality of the representation of those voters. See Preliminary Injunction Order at 12, 122-23. Plaintiffs’ circumstantial evidence demonstrates that the effects of the prior racial gerrymandering—the disproportionate packing of Black

See 11.4.22 Mtg. Tr. at 100-02, 119-21, 122-24. In response to these concerns, the OGC reassured the City Council that “weird looking districts” are okay so long as they are drawn for reasons other than race, such as to “capture an incumbent.” Id. at 125. But as explained above, this fails to recognize that the location of the incumbents on the map were a function of the preexisting racial gerrymandering.

residents in Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10—remain present in the Remedial Plan. And the legislative history demonstrates that this outcome was dictated, not by neutral factors, but by the City Council’s decision to prioritize incumbents elected on the basis of an unconstitutionally gerrymandered map. Despite the City’s insistence that its mapmakers started from “scratch,” the mapmakers were constrained from the outset by the need to separate incumbents—oddly including even those who were not eligible or had declared their intention not to run again as incumbents to be protected. By making this factor a priority, even for incumbents who were not able or intending to run again, the City all but guaranteed that the unconstitutional effects of the Enjoined Plan and its predecessors would be carried forward into the Remedial Plan. Thus, as in the Covington cases, the City’s insistence that it did not look at racial data in drawing the Remedial Plan “does little to undermine” the Court’s conclusion, based on the evidence set forth above, that the remedial districts perpetuate the unconstitutional sorting of voters on the basis of race. See Covington II, 138 S. Ct. at 2553. The City’s Remedial Plan, which fails to correct the constitutional infirmity identified in the Preliminary Injunction Order, is plainly an inadequate remedy.

Because the City Council failed to enact a constitutionally appropriate remedial plan, a new plan is necessary. Unfortunately, it now becomes this Court’s unwelcome burden to craft a new plan for implementation on an interim,

remedial basis. This is so because, given the Supervisor of Election's stated deadline for the upcoming March election, there is insufficient time to return the matter to the City Council or to appoint a special master for the purpose of developing an appropriate remedial plan. And, notably, neither party requested such alternative relief or proposed a way forward that did not require the Court to select a map. As such, the Court turns to the task at hand, first considering whether any of the three remedial plans proposed by Plaintiffs are adequate and appropriate for adoption, and if not, whether the Court should independently devise an interim remedial plan.

IV. The Court's Interim Remedial Plan

“In fashioning a reapportionment plan or in choosing among plans, a district court should not pre-empt the legislative task nor ‘intrude upon state policy any more than necessary.’” White, 412 U.S. at 794 (quoting Whitcomb v. Chavis, 403 U.S. 124, 160 (1971)). Indeed, “[w]hen faced with the necessity of drawing district lines by judicial order, a court, as a general rule, should be guided by the legislative policies underlying the existing plan, to the extent those policies do not lead to violations of the Constitution or the Voting Rights Act.” See Abrams v. Johnson, 521 U.S. 74, 79 (1997). As such, the Court “should make only such changes in the jurisdictions [sic] plan as are necessary to correct the constitutional or statutory defect.” See Wilson, 130 F. Supp. 2d at 1321.

Upon review, the Court finds that, unlike the Remedial Plan, all of Plaintiffs' map proposals address the constitutional infirmities of the Enjoined Plan on a structural level. Importantly, although Plaintiffs' maps seek to correct the unconstitutionality of the Challenged Districts, they do not alter any of the districts that are not challenged in this lawsuit. In addition, the individual districts in Plaintiffs' maps are equally if not more compact than those in the City's Remedial Plan, with an equivalent number of splits to the CPAC regions. See Fairfax Report at 59-63, 97. And, the population deviation between districts in Plaintiffs' maps is less than or equal to that of the City's Remedial Plan. See id. at 54-57. In its Reply, the City gives no indication of whether it has a preference among Plaintiffs' proposals nor does the City suggest an alternative remedy if the Court were to find its Remedial Plan to be inadequate. Notably, while the City criticizes Plaintiffs' proposals, the City does not contend that any of the proposals are themselves unconstitutional or unlawful. In light of the foregoing, and for the reasons set forth below, the Court finds that Plan 3 is due to be adopted as the Court's Interim Remedial Plan. Because the Court is convinced that Plan 3 is an appropriate interim remedy, the Court finds it unnecessary to independently devise a new plan.

In accordance with the principles set forth above, the Court finds that Plan 3, shown below, most closely adheres to the legitimate redistricting criteria advocated by the City Council and requested by the public.



See Fairfax Report at 30. This Plan unites Chimney Lakes and Argyle Forest (unlike Plan 2), it does not divide Springfield or downtown, *see, e.g.*, 11.3.22 Mtg. Tr. at 70, it keeps the Woodstock and surrounding neighborhoods together in District 9 to a greater degree than the Remedial Plan, *see, e.g.*, 11.1.22 Mtg. Tr. at 50, and it keeps Murray Hill, Riverside, Avondale and Ortega together in one District (unlike Plans 1, 2 or the Remedial Plan), a concern so significant that it almost led to the rejection of the Remedial Plan, *see, e.g.*, 11.4.22 Mtg.

Tr. at 199-205.²⁴ Plan 3 also keeps San Mateo in District 2 which the Court finds appropriate given the substantial public comment on the issue. In addition, unlike Plans 1 and 2, Plan 3 uses the same boundary lines for District 12 that the City Council established in the Remedial Plan. Indeed, the boundaries of both Districts 2 and 12 in Plan 3 are identical to those adopted by the City Council in the Remedial Plan. While the Court has some concern about the City Council’s expressed goal of maintaining District 12 as a rural district, the evidence that this goal improperly perpetuates the effects of the racial gerrymandering is weaker than that pertaining to incumbency. Given the substantial deference owed the legislature unless the constitution demands otherwise, the Court finds it appropriate to defer to the City Council’s policy choices regarding District 12, for purposes of this interim, remedial relief.

Plan 3 also complies with the provision of the Jacksonville City Charter that requires districts to be in as “logical and compact [a] geographic pattern” as possible. See Jacksonville City Charter § 5.02(a); see also Jacksonville Ordinance Code § 18.101(b)-(c). In particular, this Plan addresses the illogical shapes of Districts 9, 10, and 14, yielding compact districts that will improve the accountability of the elected representatives, the ability of constituents to

²⁴ Indeed, despite having voted in favor of the Remedial Plan, the councilmember representing Ortega, Riverside and Avondale, informed a local reporter that she hoped the Court would not approve the Remedial Plan. See Objections, Ex. 11: Andrew Pantazi, Jacksonville City Council passes new district map after racial gerrymandering ruling, The Tributary, Nov. 7, 2022.

organize within their districts, and improve voter access to their representatives. See Preliminary Injunction Order at 72-75, 123. Thus, more so than any other plan before the Court, including the Remedial Plan, the Court finds that Plan 3 adheres to the City Council's own priorities and views of which neighborhoods belong together as communities of shared interests.²⁵

To accomplish this, Plan 3 does, however, subordinate the City Council's stated goal of protecting incumbents. The Court acknowledges that this Plan pairs Councilmembers Pittman and Priestly Jackson, who live within two miles of each other, in District 10. And although Gaffney Jr. is not paired with an incumbent in District 8, to the extent he would prefer to run in the district encompassing downtown, he would be paired against DeFoor. But notably, in the prior redistricting cycle, both Priestly Jackson and DeFoor had expressed an intention not to run for reelection in their districts (although Priestly Jackson subsequently filed to run in District 10 again). See Preliminary Injunction

²⁵ The Court notes that while Plan 3 does reduce the overall BVAP percentage in the Packed Districts more than the Remedial Plan, it does not do so dramatically. See Fairfax Report at 135. However, due to the realities of housing segregation in Jacksonville, a significant reduction in that number would likely require reliance on race as the predominant factor in the sorting of those voters. Such action must be left to elected legislators not to a Court acting in a remedial posture. Nevertheless, the greater reduction in the packing of Black voters reflected in Plan 3 is not meaningless. Additionally, by eliminating the effects of prior racial gerrymandering, Plan 3 allows for compact, logical districts that unite neighborhoods with shared interests and will therefore improve the accountability of councilmembers to their constituents. And significantly, by eliminating the district lines drawn on the basis of incumbency, Plan 3 assures that the past racial sorting is not carried forward in future redistricting cycles.

Order at 34 n.22, 64. Regardless, as explained above, it was the City Council’s decision to prioritize incumbency over traditional redistricting criteria that resulted in the perpetuation of the unconstitutional effects of Jacksonville’s history of racial gerrymandering. Plaintiffs’ Plan 3 corrects that error but goes no further.²⁶ Thus, the Court is convinced that Plan 3 is an appropriate interim remedial plan, such that there is no need for the Court to independently craft a new plan at this time.²⁷

The Court is also satisfied that Plan 3 does not violate any other constitutional or statutory requirement.²⁸ It is Plaintiffs’ position that the VRA

²⁶ Plaintiffs Plan 1 would pair not only two incumbents, it would place three in the same district, unnecessarily disconnecting large swaths of voters from their known representative.

²⁷ In the Reply, the City includes a footnote with the following: “should the Court rule the [Remedial Plan] constitutional, [the City] request[s] the Court waive any residency requirements that would otherwise exist for individuals seeking election in March 2023.” See Reply at 15 n.8; see also Jacksonville Charter § 5.04. The City repeats this request in one sentence at the end of its brief. *Id.* at 51. Although the Court has found that the Remedial Plan is not constitutional, it appears that a waiver of the residency requirement may still be warranted. Nevertheless, the Court declines to address the City’s request in the current posture as the scope of the relief the City seeks is unclear. If the City continues to believe some degree of residency waiver is warranted and requires Court intervention, it should promptly file an appropriate motion requesting this relief. The Motion should describe the specific terms of the waiver the City requests and include an appropriate memorandum of law addressing the Court’s authority to grant the requested relief.

²⁸ The Court notes that it has considered whether Plan 3 complies with “the constitutional guarantee of one person, one vote under Article I, § 2.” See *Abrams*, 521 U.S. at 98. “This provision requires congressional districts to achieve population equality ‘as nearly as is practicable.’” *Id.* In *Abrams*, the Supreme Court instructed that “[c]ourt-ordered districts are held to higher standards of population equality than legislative ones,” such that “[a] court-ordered plan should ‘ordinarily achieve the goal of population equality with little more than *de minimis* variation.’” *Id.* (citation omitted). Here, the population deviation in Plan 3 is equal to that of the Remedial Plan, within the range that is generally considered permissible, and under the circumstances of this case, required by legitimate redistricting concerns. See Fairfax Report at 57; *Covington*, 283 F. Supp. 3d at 448; see also *Brown v. Thomson*, 462 U.S. 835, 842

requires Jacksonville to maintain four districts in which the Black residents have a reasonable likelihood of electing their candidate of choice. See Objections at 42; Fairfax Report, App'x B10. To the extent this is correct, Plaintiffs offer an Expert Report from Kosuke Imai, Ph.D. (Doc. 89-2; Second Imai Report) in which he concludes that in all of Plaintiffs' proposed plans, including Plan 3, "Black voters in [Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10] would be able to elect the candidate of their choice with a high probability." See Second Imai Report at 4-6. Specifically, Imai finds from his racially polarized voting analysis that Black voters in Jacksonville "overwhelmingly support Democratic candidates" and that "under all three proposed plans, Democratic candidates are highly likely to win in these four districts." Id.

While the City critiques Plaintiffs' VRA analysis, it offers no alternative VRA analysis of its own. Moreover, the City does not contend that the VRA may require more than the four Black opportunity districts provided in Plaintiffs' proposals, nor does it argue that Imai's assessment of the effectiveness number is incorrect.²⁹ Instead, the City appears to take the position that the

(1983) ("Our decisions have established, as a general matter, that an apportionment plan with a maximum population deviation under 10% falls within this category of minor deviations.").

²⁹ The Court acknowledges that Johnson offers various critiques of Imai's racially polarized voting analysis, see Johnson Decl. ¶¶ 65, 204, 223-29, but the City relies on these critiques only to argue against the existence of racially polarized voting in Jacksonville, not that Imai's assessment of the effectiveness number is wrong. See Reply at 45. To the extent Johnson raises critiques that are not discussed in the City's Reply, the Court declines to consider them. The City may not circumvent the page limit requirements by relying on Johnson to raise additional arguments that are not included in their briefing. Moreover, his criticisms would fail to convince the Court that Plan 3 should be rejected.

requirements of Thornburg v. Gingles, 478 U.S. 30, 50-51 (1986) are not met, such that § 2 of the VRA is not even triggered. See Reply at 43-46. The Court need not determine whether the City is correct in its position. If the City is correct, then there is no VRA concern with Plan 3. But if § 2 of the VRA does mandate four Black opportunity districts in Jacksonville as Plaintiffs contend, the only evidence of record demonstrates that the requirement is met.

V. Conclusion

The undersigned had no wish to take on the complex and critically important task of determining the boundaries of the City of Jacksonville's electoral map. Such a task is, without a doubt, best left in the hands of officials elected by the citizens. Indeed, as the Supreme Court stated in Abrams v. Johnson, "the task of redistricting is best left to [the legislature], elected by the people and as capable as the courts, if not more so, in balancing the myriad factors and traditions in legitimate districting policies. See Abrams, 521 U.S. 74, 101 (1997). Here, in the Preliminary Injunction Order, the Court determined that Plaintiffs had made a clear showing that their constitutional right to equal protection would be violated by proceeding with an election on the Enjoined Plan, and that such violation could only be averted by the drawing of a new map in advance of another election. Loathe to invade the province of the legislature, the court returned the matter to the City Council to draw a constitutionally appropriate map. But the City's effort to do so was hamstrung

by its failure to address Jacksonville's thirty-year history of racial gerrymandering, the effects of which remain firmly embedded in the Remedial Plan.³⁰ Although the Court's findings are necessarily preliminary at this stage in the proceedings, the Court is convinced that the Remedial Plan fails to meaningfully remedy the violation of the voters' equal protection rights. Thus, at this time there is no plan at all for a municipal election in the City of Jacksonville.

Given the quickly approaching March 2023 election, the undersigned has been left with no option but to accept the unfortunate and difficult task of identifying a constitutionally adequate interim remedial map to govern elections pending the outcome of this litigation. In attempting to identify an appropriate remedial map, the undersigned considered Plaintiffs' proposed maps and the City's response to them. As noted, while the City's expert raised criticisms of Plaintiffs' maps, the City made no legal or constitutional challenge to these maps, nor did the City suggest that the Court should reject them entirely if it found the City's Remedial Plan to be inadequate. Additionally, the Court observes that all of Plaintiffs' maps make greater strides toward remedying the constitutional infirmity of the Enjoined Plan, and appear to

³⁰ Indeed by prioritizing incumbency, instead of remedying the unconstitutional effects of the past gerrymandering, the City Council not only perpetuates the harm in its Remedial Plan, it allows a goal of protecting incumbents subsequently elected on the Remedial Plan to further perpetuate the racial sorting of voters in the next map drawn after the 2030 decennial census.

honor many of the Council’s policy choices in various ways in the different proposals. In deference to the legislative prerogative in the redistricting process, and given the time constraint of needing to have a map in place by mid-December, the Court focused its attention on Plaintiffs’ proposed maps. The undersigned carefully considered the priorities and policy choices of the councilmembers, the views of the public, and the traditional districting factors, all the while remaining cognizant of the constitutional requirement of equal protection of the laws. Recognizing “that redistricting is an inherently political task for which federal courts are ill-suited,” see Upham v. Seamon, 456 U.S. 37, 41-42 (1982), the Court endeavored to make only “minimum change[s],” that is, only such changes as necessary to address the constitutional infirmity of the Remedial Plan, see id. Thus, with the exception of the goal of protecting incumbency, which perpetuated the constitutional infirmity of the Enjoined Plan, the Court sought to respect and adopt the legislative intentions and policy choices as reflected in the legislative history. For the reasons discussed above, after weighing the alternative proposals, the Court has found it appropriate to order that the City proceed with elections on Plaintiffs’ proposed Plan 3, the Plan that most closely honors those choices while meaningfully addressing the constitutional violation.

Of course, “[n]o plan of congressional redistricting created by court or legislature will achieve perfection. There are too many practical, political, and

altogether human factors in the equation.” See Johnson v. Miller, 922 F. Supp. 1556, 1569 (S.D. Ga. 1995). In selecting Plan 3 at this time, the Court endeavors to address the unconstitutionality of the Enjoined and Remedial Plans and no more. Broader or more systemic changes to the City of Jacksonville’s electoral maps are the province of the legislators, not the Court.

In the words of Johnson, “[n]oting again the reluctance with which the task was undertaken,” it is

ORDERED:

1. Plaintiffs’ Objections to the City’s Proposed Remedial Plan and Submission of Alternative Plans (Doc. 90) are **SUSTAINED** to the extent set forth in this Order.
2. Plaintiffs’ Remedial Plan 3 is **ADOPTED** as the Court’s Interim Remedial Plan pending final judgment in this action.
3. Defendants City of Jacksonville and Mike Hogan, in his official capacity as Duval County Supervisor of Elections; as well as their officers, agents, employees, and attorneys who receive actual notice of this Order by personal service or otherwise, are **DIRECTED** to implement the Court’s Interim Remedial Plan in Jacksonville City Council and Duval County School Board elections, beginning with the regular 2023 Council and 2024 School Board elections and until entry of a final judgment in this case.


4. City Council districts are paired into School Board districts as follows:

School Board District	Council District
1	1 and 2
2	3 and 13
3	4 and 5
4	8 and 10
5	7 and 9
6	12 and 14
7	6 and 11

5. Plaintiffs are directed to **IMMEDIATELY** provide the City with the shapefiles or any other data necessary for the Supervisor of Elections to promptly implement the Court’s Interim Plan.

6. The Court’s Interim Remedial Plan shall remain in effect pending further Order of the Court.

DONE AND ORDERED in Jacksonville, Florida this 19th day of December, 2022.


MARCIA MORALES HOWARD
 United States District Judge

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Copies to:

Counsel of Record
Pro Se Parties