

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE DIVISION**

JACKSONVILLE BRANCH
OF THE NAACP, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

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

v.

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, *et al.*,

Defendants.

July 21, 2022

EXPERT REPORT OF DR. SHARON AUSTIN

I. Introduction and Summary

1. The Enacted Jacksonville City Council Districting Plan intentionally places large populations of Black residents into Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10. I refer to these districts as the “Packed Districts.” As a result of this packing, the Council has reduced the voting-age population of Black voters and increased the White voting-age populations in three adjacent districts—Districts 2, 12, and 14 (which I will subsequently refer to as the “Stripped Districts”).

2. I was asked by Plaintiffs’ counsel in this case to use the city’s voting precincts to make observations and draw conclusions about the role of race in the drawing of the Packed and Stripped Districts. In particular, I will examine the Black and

White voting-age populations in the precincts that border Districts 8 and 12, Districts 7 and 2, Districts 7 and 14, Districts 9 and 14, Districts 10 and 12, and Districts 9 and 10 and 14 and draw conclusions about the way race was used to determine the district boundaries.

3. Based on my examination, I reach the conclusion that district lines were intentionally drawn in such a way as to concentrate large Black voting-age populations (BVAP) into the Packed Districts and remove them from Stripped Districts. I also have observed the Council's practice of splitting precincts along racial lines. Finally, I see that some districts and precincts have unusual shapes because of the placement of Black and White voting-age population groups in these districts and precincts.

II. Qualifications

4. I am a Professor of Political Science at the University of Florida, Gainesville, where I teach courses in American Government, Urban Politics, Asian American Politics, Latino Politics, Southern Politics, and African American Politics. Prior to joining the faculty at the University of Florida, I taught at the University of Louisville, the University of Michigan, and University of Missouri at Columbia. I received a Ph.D. in political science from the University of Tennessee at Knoxville in 1993. Details about my professional qualifications and experience are described below

and in the copy of my curriculum vitae attached as Exhibit A, which also includes a list of all my publications and my qualifications as an expert witness.

5. Since 1992, my research and work has focused on various aspects of American politics and public policy. These include American elections, with an emphasis on mayoral elections, racial voting behavior, African American women's political behavior, barriers to African American political participation, Black and White voting behavior in the South, rural political behavior, presidential politics, Congressional politics, American civil rights, and political activism and participation in Florida. I have published three books that examine elections, campaigns, and voting behavior and over 20 articles and chapters on the topic.

6. Since 1992, I have taught numerous courses on many of these topics. I have also served on editorial boards and advisory committees in the field of African American Studies, minority civil rights, politics, and voting. I have been invited to speak on these issues and won numerous awards in this field. I am also a member of the editorial team of the *American Political Science Review*, which was founded in 1903 and is the most prominent journal in the political science discipline. In December 2022, I will become the first African American lead editor of this prestigious journal. I am also the editor of the *Government and Politics in the South*

series of the University Press of Florida, and I am a former editor of the *National Review of Black Politics*.

7. I testified as an expert witness in *League of Women Voters of Florida, Inc. v. Lee*, Case No. 4:21-cv-186 (N.D. Fla. Mar. 31, 2022), a case involving Florida election laws. In addition, I wrote an expert witness report for *Black Voters Matter Capacity Building Institute, Inc. v. Byrd*, Case No. 2022-CA-666 (Fla. 2nd Jud. Cir. Ct.). I am being compensated for my work on this report at an hourly rate of \$250/hour. No part of my compensation depends on the outcome of this case or on the nature of the opinions that I provide.

III. Sources and Methodology

8. In preparing this report, I have relied on my personal knowledge gathered through my years of researching, studying, and publishing. I also utilize the standard methodology that political scientists use when investigating precinct and census data. In order to find the Black voting-age populations in the districts under review, I accessed data about the racial makeup of neighborhoods within City Council districts by examining the racial composition of census tracts and blocks (that is available on the census.data.gov website).

9. I first found the City Council district maps from the Duval County Supervisor of Elections website [[Demographic Reports \(electionsfl.org\)](https://electionsfl.org)].

10. Data on the demographics of the City's precincts was provided by counsel and it was represented to me that that information was provided to counsel by Dr. Imai. I used the Black and White voting-age populations because it is the standard for assessing the types of issues I am including in this report. In addition, I use the Black-only population because plaintiff's counsel indicated that the city used Black-only instead of any part Black.

11. Counsel also provided precinct shapefiles. It was represented to me that these files came directly from the Supervisor of Elections office.

IV. Racial Polarization in Jacksonville Politics

12. On October 1, 1968, the City of Jacksonville and Duval County implemented a consolidated city-county government. The City operates under a strong mayor-council government in which a city mayor governs the City (in a four-year term) along with a 19-member City Council (14 districts and five at-large members).

13. In 2022, the demographics of the City were as follows: 49.4% White, 31.9% any part Black/African American (and 28.8% Black alone), 11.3% Hispanic/Latino, and 4.8% Asian/Pacific Islander (U.S. Bureau of the Census 2022).

14. Racial polarization remains apparent in Jacksonville's politics. Like other Southern cities, Jacksonville has a legacy of legalized segregation and racial discrimination (Bartley 2000).

15. The practice of redlining resulted in the current racial residential segregation patterns. Grade A (green) zones were occupied solely by whites and were in the most highly regarded areas of the city. However, grade D (red) zones were occupied solely by Black residents and had “no particularly beneficial influences” (Hovertown Visuals 2022).

16. Because of discriminatory policies, Black neighborhoods failed to develop at the same rate as White neighborhoods (Jones 2020). Because Black families mostly resided in red areas, they were denied the mortgage and home improvement loans (LISC 2021). The Federal Housing Administration (FHA) deemed this justifiable because of the belief that property values inevitably fell when Black families moved into neighborhoods (LISC 2021). The I-95 expressway caused further decay and arguably destroyed some relatively viable Black neighborhoods (Hovertown Visuals 2022).

17. After the end of legalized housing segregation, Black families moved into areas throughout the city, but racial polarization remained in the past and present (especially in the political arena).

18. Like in other Southern cities, most Black elected officials won offices during the post-Civil Rights Movement Era (after the ratification of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Voting Rights Act of 1965).

19. In 1967, Earl Johnson, Sallye Mathis, Mary Singleton and Oscar Taylor became the first Black City Council members since Reconstruction (Jacksonville Historic Landmarks Commission 1989). Mathis and Singleton also were the first female representatives ever to serve on the City Council (Jacksonville Historic Landmarks Commission 1989). African American male activists asked them to run because of the realities of the racial situation at the time. They hoped that Whites would vote for Black women because Black male candidates had failed to win at-large elections (Hunter Walch 1988, 158). Before these 1967 victories, the first Black Council representatives were African American men elected in 1869 (William T. Garvin and Cataline B. Simmons) (Bartley 2000).

20. African Americans have won political offices in recent decades, but Jacksonville remains a city that has “boasted few black officials, a result of hard-fought partisan politics and a white-majority electorate” (Brown Jr. 1989, 50). Concerning the racial makeup of voters, 364,515 White voters (56.7%) and 180,244 (28%) Black voters were registered (Duval County Supervisor of Elections 2022b).

21. The current City Council consists of 19 members—14 districted and five at-large members. Because it is Jacksonville’s (and its consolidated government’s) legislative governing body, representation on the Council is extremely important—even more so in a Southern city with a history of politically strained race relations.

V. The Intentional Packing of Jacksonville's City Council Districts

22. I now will discuss the evidence I have found of the packing of African Americans voters in four of the city's Council districts.

23. Figure 1 provides a visual of the City Council Districts in Jacksonville's recently enacted plan.

24. As shown in the figure, District 7 has a distorted hourglass-like shape because it is wide at the north, narrows in the center, and again widens at the south. I will discuss this in further detail later in the report.

25. District 8 has a wide shape on its west side, narrows in the center as it moves east, and falls into a southward slope on its farthest east side.

26. District 9 has a circle-like top at its north, narrows sharply in its center as it moves south, curves into a partial C shape, and continues to curve in a downward direction at the southern end.

27. District 10 almost resembles a bird at the top northern part, then forms into a boxy shape, curves in an eastward direction, then westward again into another square-like box, then eastward and southward.

28. The unusual shapes and how they interact with the racial populations by precinct lead me to believe the Council drew districts to snake through the city to

group Black voting-age population in Packed Districts while avoiding placing them in Stripped Districts.

FIGURE 1
MAP OF JACKSONVILLE CITY COUNCIL DISTRICTS

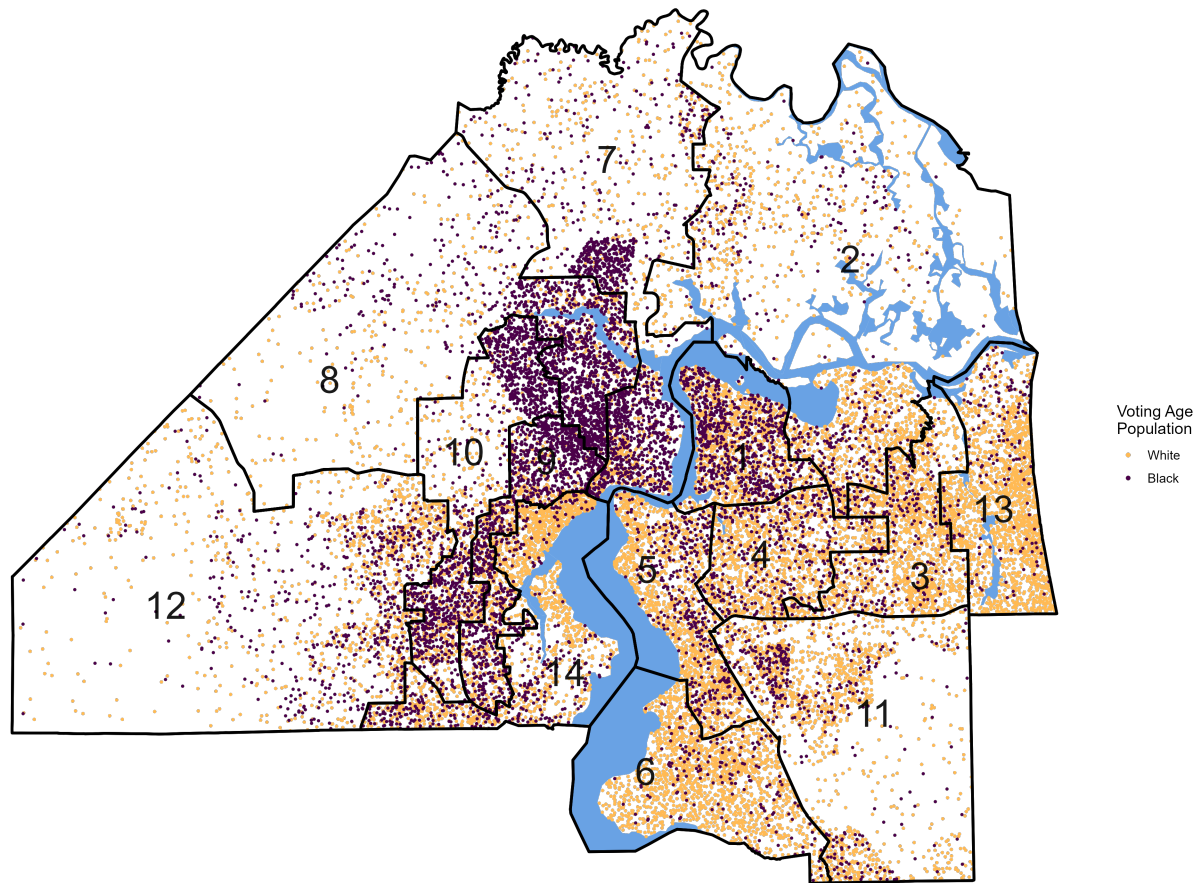


Figure 1 shows the district boundaries with black lines. Each orange dot represents 25 White adults; each purple dot represents 25 Black-alone adults.

29. The Enacted Plan has Black residents concentrated into Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10 (the “Packed Districts”).

30. As shown below, the Packed Districts have much larger Black populations than other districts including even those in the northwestern part of Jacksonville. As indicated in Table 1, Council Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10 have majority Black/African American populations of 62.0%, 70.3%, 60.6%, and 61.3% respectively (using any part Black).

TABLE 1
RACIAL POPULATION OF JACKSONVILLE CITY COUNCIL DISTRICTS, 2022

<i>District</i>	<i>White %</i>	<i>Any part Black %</i>	<i>Hispanic %</i>	<i>Black alone %</i>
<i>Packed Districts</i>				
7	29.1	62.0	6.4	58.4
8	23.7	70.3	4.3	67.2
9	26.3	60.6	9.3	56.3
10	25.7	61.3	9.1	57.4
<i>Stripped Districts</i>				
2	59.8	20.7	10.2	17.9
12	50.0	33.3	10.8	29.9
14	61.2	21.4	11.0	18.4
<i>Other Districts</i>				
1	40.8	38.6	15.9	34.1
3	61.1	13.1	12.9	10.5
4	49.4	19.8	18.9	16.6
5	55.9	18.9	16.9	16.3
6	71.0	9.2	10.4	7.2
11	54.6	17.9	13.0	14.8
13	77.1	8.4	8.1	6.4
<i>Duval County</i>	49.4	31.9	11.3	28.8

Source: ¹ The sources for the tables are listed on the endnote page.

31. The two Black percentages in Table 1 include both anyone who identifies as Black *and another race* (which is the more standard approach to assessing Black population) *and* any person who identifies as single race Black (which is what the Council used and which my report thus uses). The Council has included smaller Black populations in three adjacent districts (Districts 2, 12, and 14, the Stripped Districts). The racial populations (using total population) of these districts are as follows:

- District 2: 59.8% White and 20.7% Black
- District 12: 50% White and 33.3% Black
- District 14: 61.2% White and 21.4% Black

In Figure 1 and Table 1, I provided a map of the Jacksonville City Council districts and their Black and White voting-age populations. I want to briefly elaborate about the shapes of the Packed Districts and how they are related to the Stripped Districts. Precincts in Stripped Districts have higher White VAPs than those in Packed Districts. For example, Precincts 1209, 1203, 1201, and 1202 all have large majority White VAPs of 75.5%, 80.9%, 72.3%, and 63.7% respectively. All of these are located in the Stripped District 12 which has a 53.4% White VAP total. In addition, they are located in the area beneath the border beginning at the northwestern corner of District 12 that slopes in an eastward direction, evens out,

slopes northward, and then extends to the east where it connects with District 10. Between this data and the shape I have described, I conclude that these precincts were drawn into District 12 on the basis of the racial makeup of the area to increase the White VAP and decrease the BVAP. Below I will observe many similar examples and draw the same conclusion: that race explains these odd shapes.

32. Table 2 provides the White and Black VAP in the Packed Districts. In most of the precincts in these districts, the Black VAP is higher than the White VAP. Many of these precincts also have Black VAPs in the seventy-, eighty-, and ninety-percentage ranges.

TABLE 2
RACIAL POPULATIONS OF PACKED CITY COUNCIL PRECINCTS

District 7			
Precinct	White	Black	Total
205*	43.4%	39.9%	2603
701	39.4%	52.2%	1522
702	21.3%	69.4%	1468
703	52.8%	29.1%	10790
704	41.4%	47.7%	3264
705*	46.3%	40.9%	4257
706	5.1%	87.0%	1397
707	9.7%	83.3%	3567
708	18.2%	71.7%	1567
709	6.7%	85.5%	5183
710	11.7%	80.7%	4668

711	12.7%	80.2%	1358
712	29.3%	59.7%	2001
713	43.2%	45.5%	6983
714	16.3%	75.6%	2297

District 8

Precinct	White	Black	Total
705*	28.7%	59.3%	2023
801	16.7%	77.1%	2628
802	3.7%	92.3%	2562
803	18.0%	74.1%	4991
804	36.0%	53.7%	3044
805	23.8%	69.0%	3246
806	3.9%	90.4%	1008
807	4.2%	91.2%	1253
808	3.3%	92.1%	2126
809	3.7%	89.3%	2581
810	80.8%	11.2%	1331
811	3.6%	90.6%	1397
812	5.5%	87.6%	1709
813	37.7%	52.8%	7176
814	77.7%	12.9%	3777
815	5.1%	89.9%	2044
816	14.8%	77.1%	965
817	32.4%	54.4%	5385
818	24.6%	69.3%	1579

District 9

Precinct	White	Black	Total
901	48.7%	36.4%	4152
902	4.3%	87.7%	3870
903	35.8%	47.9%	4449
904	1.8%	93.9%	2421
905	28.9%	47.8%	2961
906	58.9%	19.8%	1965
907	43.4%	41.9%	2592
908	46.1%	38.0%	5662
909*	12.5%	78.4%	2060
910	13.5%	78.1%	3030
911	24.0%	65.5%	4520
912	6.8%	82.3%	2151
913	33.4%	45.8%	3746
914	33.8%	36.6%	7262
1409*	48.4%	14.7%	95

District 10

Precinct	White	Black	Total
1001	10.2%	84.3%	3315
1002	3.8%	92.2%	3645
1003	2.2%	93.5%	2144
1004	2.0%	93.6%	2527
1005	4.9%	91.1%	3798
1006	52.9%	35.9%	2826
1007	49.9%	33.5%	2239
1008	30.6%	51.1%	4755
1009	29.2%	46.0%	3438
1010	48.9%	31.7%	3345
1011	63.9%	20.2%	2110
1012	23.0%	52.6%	4208
1013	48.4%	35.2%	1846
1014	34.2%	45.1%	4563
1015	38.1%	36.7%	3856
1016	41.2%	33.8%	2038
1208*	22.9%	54.4%	804

Source: ². Portions of split precincts are noted with an asterisk.

33. Table 3 provides information on the Stripped City Council Districts. None of the precincts in District 2, 12, or 14 have a majority Black VAP, but adjacent precincts in the Packed Districts often have substantial Black populations. I can identify no factor other than race that explains this, leading me to conclude that the Council drew district lines based on race.

34. In addition, precincts in Packed Districts (7, 8, 9, and 10) that are located across the border from precincts in Stripped Districts (2, 12, and 14) have much higher Black voting-age populations. For example, Precinct 201 (District 2) has the largest BVAP (26.0%) in the district and Precinct 212 (also in District 2) has the smallest BVAP (1.2%). Only two of the precincts in District 12 have BVAPs that are above 35%: Precinct 1212 (39.6%) and 1206 (35.2%). In District 14, only Precincts 1410 (30.3%) has a Black VAP that surpasses 30%.

35. Moreover, all of the precincts in District 2 have Black voting-age populations that are well below 30%. Of the precincts in District 14, only one (Precinct 1410 with a 30.3% Black VAP) has an approximately 30% Black voting-age population. Although some precincts in District 12 have Black VAPs at 30% or above, seven of the 13 precincts have much smaller Black VAPs. When comparing the racial makeup of precincts in packed vs. stripped districts, I again conclude that race was the sole factor in the drawing of district lines.

36. The information in Tables 2 and 3 clearly reveals that precincts were placed into districts with the intention of packing Black adults into precincts in Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10 and reducing their numbers in Districts 2, 12, and 14.

TABLE 3
RACIAL POPULATIONS OF STRIPPED CITY COUNCIL PRECINCTS

District 2			
Precinct	White	Black	Total
201	54.2%	26.0%	3754
202	58.9%	12.5%	6478
203	51.7%	26.5%	6253
204	73.9%	11.0%	2930
205*	60.4%	21.9%	7729
206	79.1%	6.0%	4723
207	58.4%	19.4%	6384
208	82.6%	7.2%	2308
209*	79.1%	4.7%	2641
210	79.5%	5.0%	1544
211	56.7%	24.2%	5776
212	90.3%	1.2%	781
213	70.7%	14.4%	1282
402*	42.2%	15.7%	3358

District 12			
Precinct	White	Black	Total
1201	72.3%	12.7%	3302
1202	63.7%	22.8%	2686
1203	80.9%	8.5%	1573
1204	72.2%	16.0%	2355
1205	48.2%	30.8%	5211
1206	50.4%	35.2%	4234
1207	68.1%	22.0%	1066
1208*	49.3%	30.1%	4168
1209	75.5%	14.2%	4085

1210*	56.8%	23.6%	1387
1211	41.0%	34.9%	6228
1212	42.0%	39.6%	7592
1213	44.5%	31.6%	7319

District 14

Precinct	White	Black	Total
1210*	55.0%	22.2%	2218
1401	47.9%	28.7%	3486
1402	46.5%	27.1%	3087
1403	48.3%	25.3%	3068
1404	86.1%	2.3%	4510
1405	77.7%	8.3%	2525
1406	57.6%	19.1%	1933
1407	65.6%	15.1%	1876
1408	79.8%	6.2%	3897
1409*	52.6%	24.5%	7491
1410	44.9%	30.3%	6464
1411	89.1%	3.0%	5279
1412*	62.7%	20.0%	3373
1413	79.8%	6.4%	4427
1415*	81.5%	4.9%	2745

Source: ³. Portions of split precincts are noted with an asterisk.

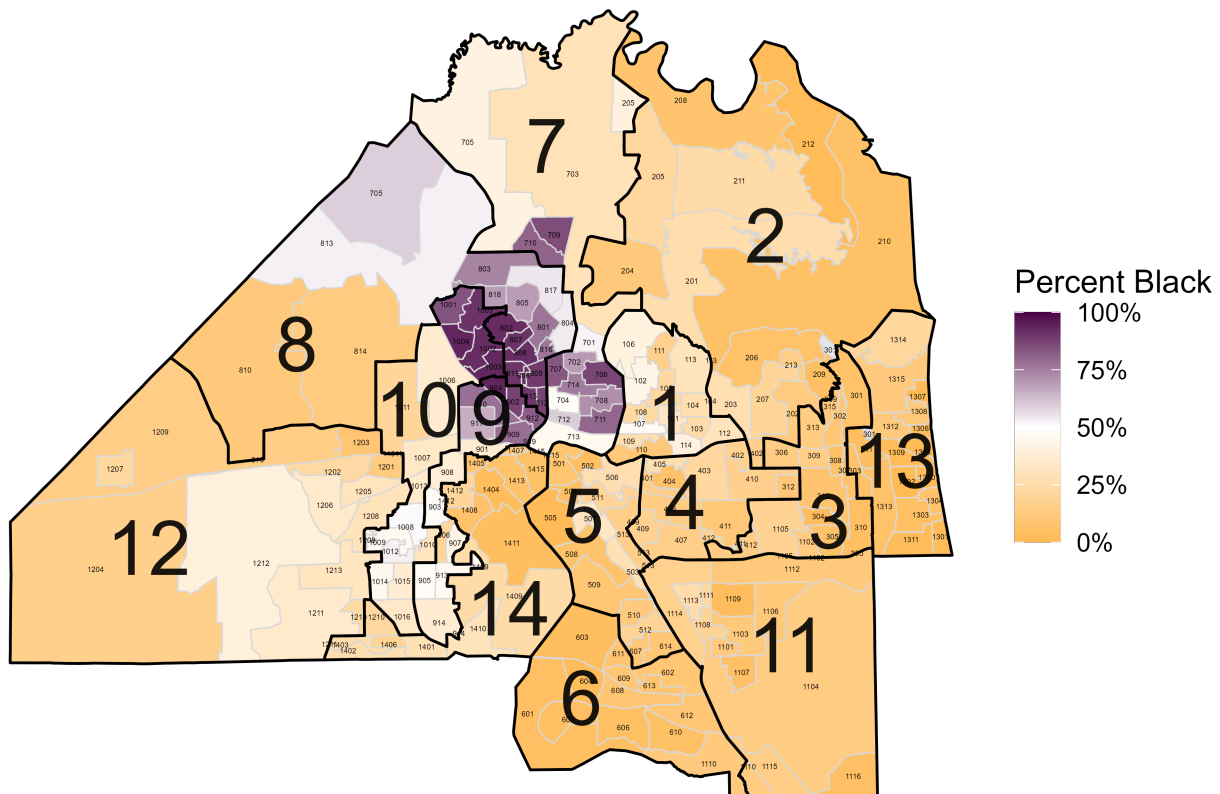
37. I want to make additional conclusion about the extremely high Black populations in Packed Districts and the extremely low Black populations in Stripped Districts. These populations, and the unusual shapes of both the districts and precincts within them, provide evidence that the Council placed pockets of Black

and White neighborhoods together with the intention of achieving certain Black and White populations in Packed and Stripped districts.

VI. Borders Along Challenged Districts

38. I will now examine the Black/African American VAPs in predominantly Black districts that border predominantly White districts in Jacksonville’s north and west side. A map of precincts shaded by their BVAP percentage is below in Figure 2.

**FIGURE 2
MAP OF DUVAL COUNTY PRECINCTS**



39. As shown in Table 4 below, the precincts in District 2 that border those in District 7 are mostly White. I examined the precincts that are listed in the table that are all located in North Jacksonville, including in the Eagle Bend, Pecan, Duval, Oceanway, and Imeson Park neighborhoods among others. For example, Precinct 208 in the Eagle Bend neighborhood has an only 7.2% Black voting-age population. The precincts directly south of Precinct 208 have Black voting-age populations that are below 30%: 21.9%, 11.0%, and 26.0% respectively. In addition, Precinct 205 in the Pecan neighborhood is split so that some portions are located in District 2 and others in District 7. The area of Precinct 205 that is located in District 2 has a 60.4% White voting-age population (4,671 of 7,729 voters). On the other hand, the area of Precinct 205 that is located in District 7 has a 39.9% Black voting-age population (1,038 of 2,603 voters). According to this information about Precinct 205 and the other information I present in Table 4, the Council created district lines so that Precincts in District 2 would have a majority White makeup and those in District 7 would be relatively more Black/African American.

TABLE 4
DISTRICT 2 PRECINCTS THAT BORDER DISTRICT 7 PRECINCTS

Precinct 208

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 7.2
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 167
Total VAP: 2,308

Precinct 205 (portion – split with District 7)

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 21.9
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 1,692
Total VAP: 7,729

Precinct 204

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 11.0
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 323
Total VAP: 2,930

Precinct 201

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 26.0
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 977
Total VAP: 3,754

Source: ⁴

40. Figure 3 provides a visual representation of the border along Districts 2 and 7, shaded by BVAP percentage. The link at the northern border separating the two districts could have been moved further to the west, thereby increasing the Black voting-age population in District 2. Instead it is angled along racial lines.

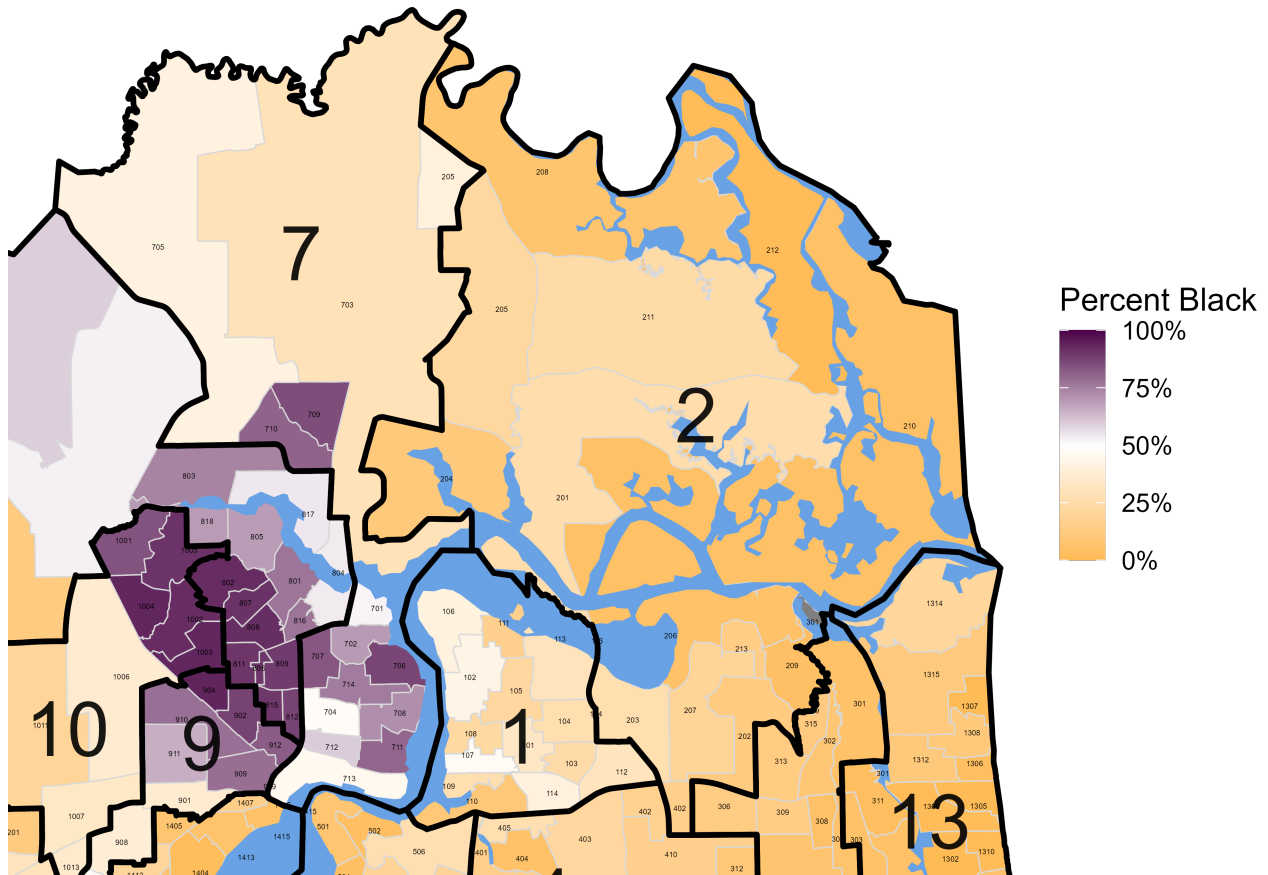
41. In this northern area of the two districts, the line has a zig zag formation that is clearly splitting Black and White neighborhoods. The shading reflecting a

relatively more White concentration in Precinct 208 is to the east of the line. Shading reflecting a relatively higher BVAP is to the west of the line. This line includes parts of Precinct 205 and all of Precinct 703). This is visual evidence of the drawing of district lines on no other basis other than race.

42. The split of Precinct 205 that I have described and other information about border precincts, along with the unusual shape of District 7 provide evidence of a purposeful drawing of district lines to pack Black voters into District 7 and reduce their population in District 2.

43. Precinct 204 is located in District 2 and curves into Precinct 703 of District 7. As mentioned in Table 4, Precinct 204 has a 73.9% White VAP and 11% Black VAP. It is one of many District 2 precincts bordering District 7 that has a substantially high White population. When examining the unusual shapes of Districts 2 and 7 and the large White VAP in Precinct 204 (and others bordering District 7), I can now make another inference. The desire to place White voters in District 2 was the main reason for the shapes of these districts and the placement of lines splitting Precincts 204 and 703.

FIGURE 3
PRECINCTS IN DISTRICT 2 BORDERING THOSE IN DISTRICT 7



44. Table 5 provides additional information about the Black populations in precincts that are across from each other in Districts 2 and 7. The precincts or splits that are mentioned in Table 4 (including 208, 205, and 204) border those in Precincts 205 and 703 of District 7. The communities in District 7 have much larger Black populations than those in District 2.

TABLE 5

DISTRICT 7 PRECINCTS THAT BORDER DISTRICT 2 PRECINCTS

Precinct 205 (portion – split with District 2)

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 39.9

Total Black or African American alone VAP: 1,038

Total VAP: 2,603

Precinct 703

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 29.1

Total Black or African American alone VAP: 3,140

Total VAP: 10,790

Source: ⁵

45. I have also reviewed the Black/African American populations in precincts that are across from each other in Districts 7 and 14. As indicated in Table 6, Precinct 713 (District 7) has a 45.5% BVAP, but Precinct 1415 (District 14) has a BVAP of approximately 4.9%. These precincts are located in the Brooklyn, Riverside, LaVilla, and Downtown neighborhoods of the City.

TABLE 6
PRECINCTS ALONG THE BORDER BETWEEN DISTRICTS 7 AND 14

Precinct 713

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 45.5

Total Black or African American alone VAP: 3,180

Total VAP: 6,983

Precinct 1415

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 4.9

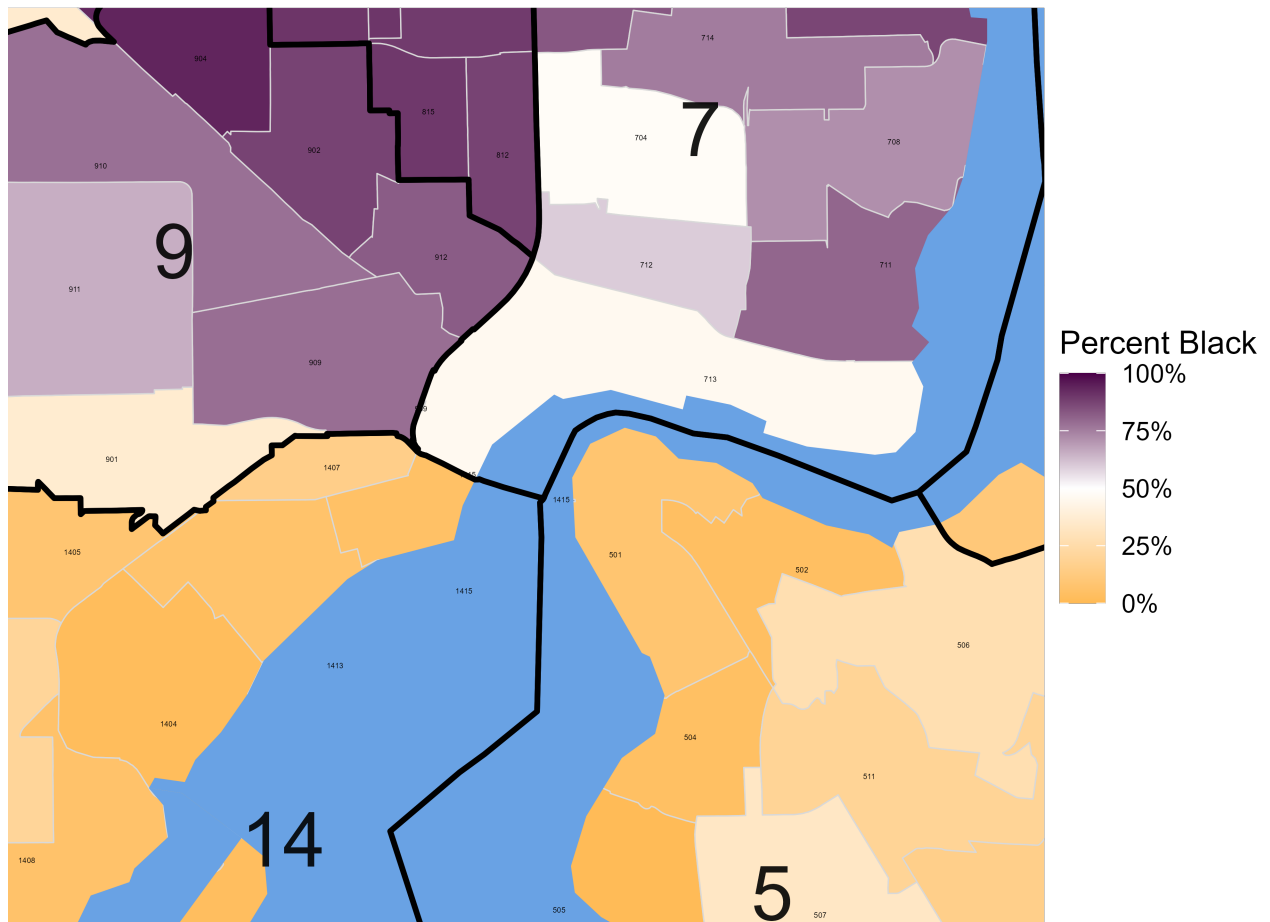
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 135

Total VAP: 2,745

Source: ⁶

46. Figure 4 provides additional evidence of packing in District 7. As mentioned in Table 1 of this report, District 7 has a 62.0% Black population and District 14 has a 21.4% Black population. The border at the Southern tip of District 7 and the northeastern tip of District 14 contains communities with sizable Black populations (as indicated by the shading). The location of this border indicates that Black neighborhoods were split so that District 14's Black population would be smaller than District 7's.

**FIGURE 4
BORDER FOR DISTRICTS 7 AND 14**



47. In Table 7, I provide the Black populations in precincts that border each other along the borders of Districts 9, 10, and 14. Some areas of the Ortega Farms neighborhood in Precinct 913 (District 9 where its center extends in a highly irregular way to the east and tips northward into Precinct 1409 of District 14) border some areas in the Wesconnett neighborhood in Precinct 1409 (District 14) to its east. Both of these neighborhoods are divided between the two districts. As shown in Table 7, the portion of the Ortega Farms neighborhood placed in District

9 has a 45.8% BVAP, but the portion of the Wesconnett neighborhood in District 14 has a 24.5% BVAP. Again, there is a grouping of parts of neighborhoods along racial lines.

48. Because of the sizable Black VAPs in these precincts, the Council could have configured District 14 with a larger Black voting-age population so that Districts 9 and 10 could have smaller Black populations. I therefore conclude that the Council could have drawn Districts 9 and 10 without artificially inflating the Black population and District 14 without artificially decreasing its Black population. I see no factor, other than race, that explains the drawing of these lines.

TABLE 7
BORDER PRECINCTS IN DISTRICTS 9, 10, AND 14

Precinct 913 (District 9)

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 45.8
 Total Black or African American alone VAP: 1,716
 Total VAP: 3,746

Precinct 914 (District 9)

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 36.6
 Total Black or African American alone VAP: 2,657
 Total VAP: 7,262

Precinct 1409 (portion in District 9 – split with District 14)

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 14.7
 Total Black or African American alone VAP: 14
 Total VAP: 95

Precinct 1409 (portion in District 14 – split with District 9)

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 24.5

Total Black or African American alone VAP: 1,839

Total VAP: 7,491

Precinct 1410 (District 14)

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 30.3

Total Black or African American alone VAP: 1,958

Total VAP: 6,464

Precinct 1401 (District 14)

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 28.7

Total Black or African American alone VAP: 1,000

Total VAP: 3,486

Precinct 1210 (portion in District 14 – split with District 12)

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 22.2

Total Black or African American alone VAP: 493

Total VAP: 2,218

Precinct 1016 (District 10)

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 33.8

Total Black or African American alone VAP: 689

Total VAP: 2,038

Source: ⁷

49. According to the information presented in Table 8, the Council configured

District 9 precincts with sizable Black VAPs that range up to 78.4%.

TABLE 8

JACKSONVILLE PRECINCTS IN DISTRICT 9 WHERE THEY BORDER DISTRICT 14

Precinct 909

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 78.4
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 1,616
Total VAP: 2,060

Precinct 901

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 36.4
Total Black or African American alone: 1,510
Total VAP: 4,152

Precinct 908

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 38.0
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 2,154
Total VAP: 5,662

Precinct 903

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 47.9
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 2,131
Total VAP: 4,449

Precinct 906

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 19.8
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 390
Total VAP: 1,965

Precinct 907

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 41.9
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 1,085
Total VAP: 2,592

Precinct 913

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 45.8

Total Black or African American alone VAP: 1,716

Total VAP: 3,746

Precinct 1409 (portion in District 9 – split with District 14)

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 14.7

Total Black or African American alone VAP: 14

Total VAP: 95

Precinct 914

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 36.6

Total Black or African American alone VAP: 2,657

Total VAP: 7,262

Source: ⁸

50. Table 9 provides the Black/African American VAP in in District 14 Precincts where they border those in District 9 Precincts. These tend to have significantly smaller Black voting-age populations than those located in District 9. This again provides evidence of an intentional drawing of City Council district lines on the basis of race so that Black voters would be packed in four of the city's 14 Council districts.

TABLE 9
JACKSONVILLE PRECINCTS IN DISTRICT 14 WHERE THEY BORDER DISTRICT 9

Precinct 1407

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 15.1
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 284
Total VAP: 1,876

Precinct 1413

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 6.4
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 284
Total VAP: 2,912

Precinct 1405

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 8.3
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 210
Total VAP: 2,525

Precinct 1412

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 20.0
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 676
Total VAP: 3,373

Precinct 1408

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 6.2
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 240
Total VAP: 3,897

Precinct 1409 (portion in District 14 – split with District 9)

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 24.5
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 1,839
Total VAP: 7,491

Precinct 1410

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 30.3

Total Black or African American alone VAP: 1,958

Total VAP: 6,464

Precinct 1401

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 28.7

Total Black or African American alone VAP: 1,000

Total VAP: 3,486

Source:⁹

51. District 9 is narrow at precincts 908 and 903. Precinct 908 has a 38.0% Black VAP and Precinct 903 has a 47.9% Black VAP in a District (9) with a 60.0% total Black VAP. Adjacent Precinct 1412 is placed in District 14. This precinct has a 62.7% White VAP. Precincts 908 and 903 were placed in District 9 so that it would have a large Black VAP. On the other hand, Precinct 1412 was placed in District 14 so that its White VAP would be higher.

52. The Ortega Farms and Wesconnett neighborhoods I discussed above show a similar trend. District 9 includes Precinct 913 and part of Precinct 914 because of District 9's protrusion eastward and then northward into District 14. This protrusion divides both neighborhoods. As shown in Table 8 and Figure 5, the area that District 9 grabs with the protrusion (Precinct 913) has a 45.8% BVAP, but the area of the Wesconnett neighborhood in District 14 (Precinct 1409) has a smaller

24.5% BVAP. There is also divided precinct here. In the protrusion I described, Precinct 1409 is split between Districts 9 and 14. The area of Precinct 1409 that is located in District 9 has a 14.7% BVAP. However, the area located in District 14 has a 52.6% White VAP. Figures 5 and 6 show the racial divide (in Figure 6, each orange dot representing 25 white adults and each purple dot representing 25 Black-alone adults). These racial demographics and the unusual shapes of the districts again lead to the conclusion that race was the only motivation for the drawing of these lines.

**FIGURE 5
PRECINCTS ALONG DISTRICTS 9 AND 14 BORDERS**

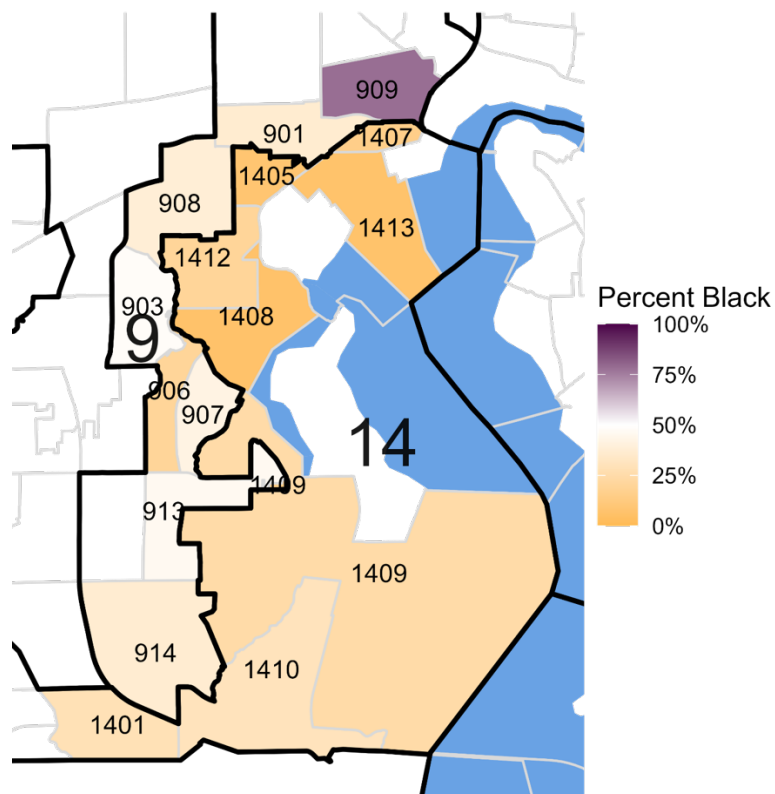
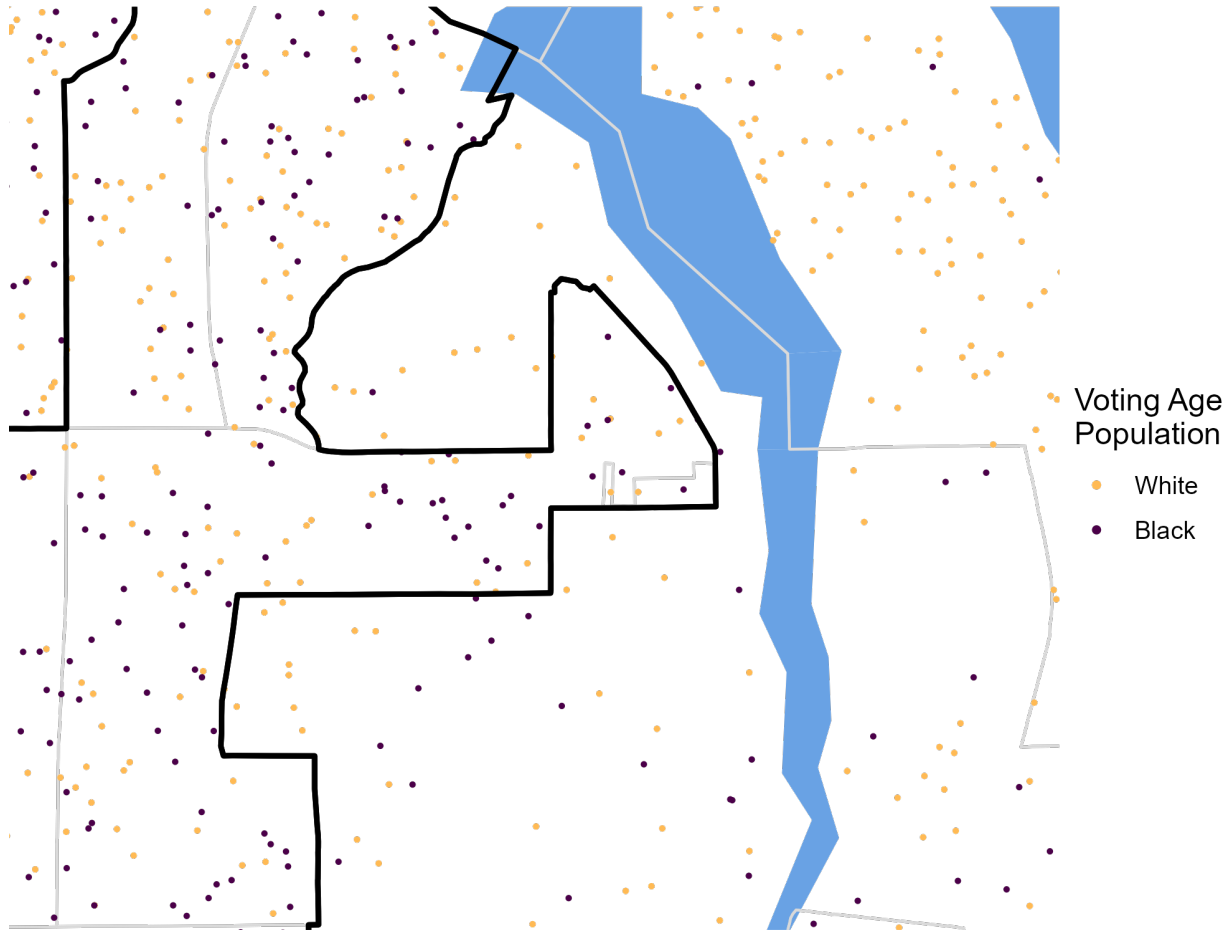


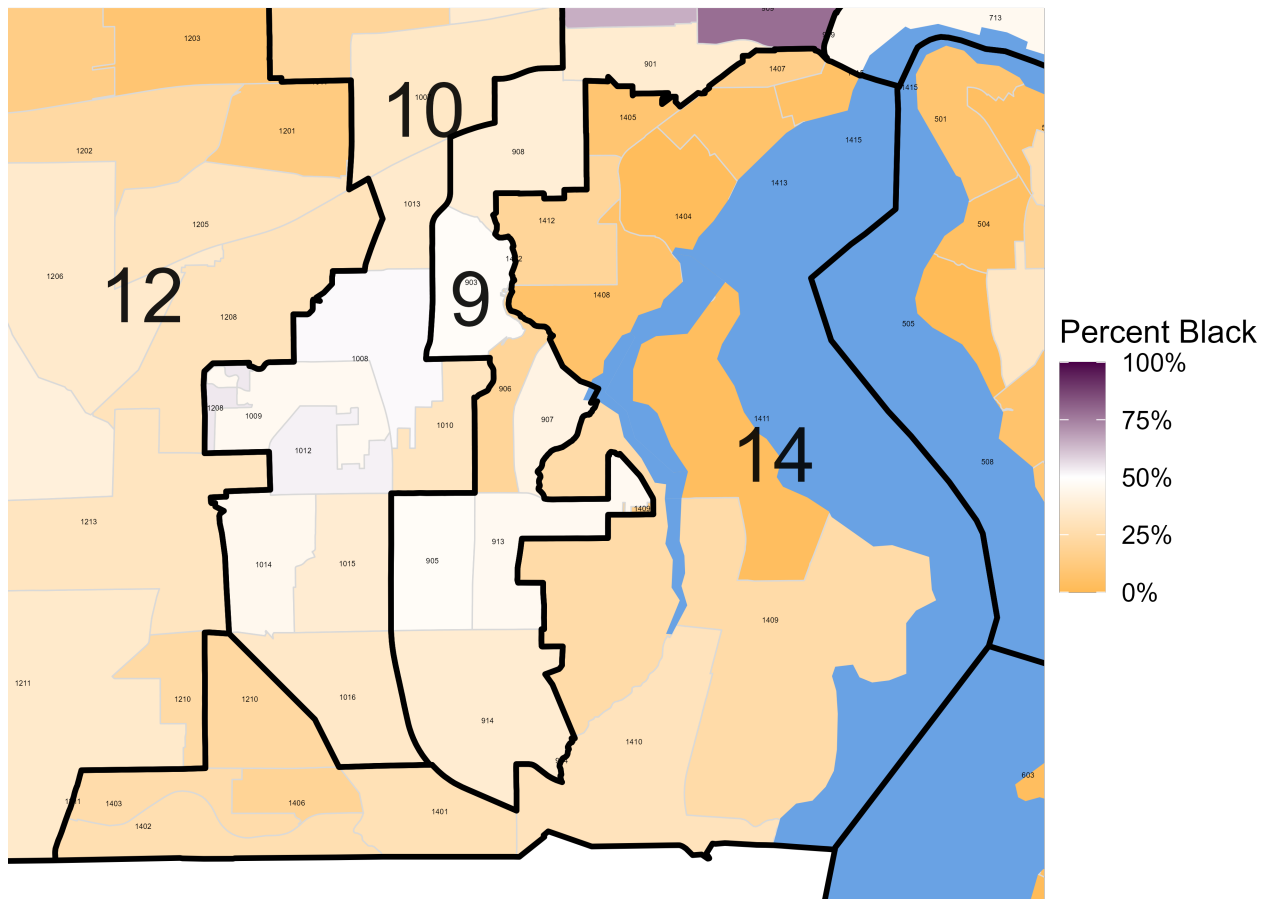
FIGURE 6
PRECINCTS 913, 914, 1409



53. Figure 7 provides a visual representation of Black and White voting-age populations in precincts in Districts 9, 10, and 14, shaded by BVAP percentage. The line at the bottom of District 14 shows where it connects with the southern parts of Districts 10 and 9. Precincts 914 (District 9), 1016 (District 10), and 1409, 1410, 1401 (all in District 14) border each other. This line appears to be irregular and was

drawn in this manner because of the desire to separate voters along racial lines. It could be raised higher and straightened so that Black residents in District 9 especially could instead be included in District 14.

**FIGURE 7
DISTRICTS 9, 10, AND 14**



54. Table 10 provides the Black/African American population in West Side neighborhoods that are located in District 10 where it borders precincts in District 12. These begin in the north with part of the Marietta neighborhood and moves south until the Jacksonville Heights region.

55. Precincts in the southern parts of District 10 have the largest Black VAPs along this border, including several that exceed 50%. Further north on the border, precincts have Black VAPs in the thirty percent and forty percent ranges.

TABLE 10

PRECINCTS IN DISTRICT 10 ALONG ITS BORDER WITH DISTRICT 12

Precincts 1011

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 20.2

Total Black or African American alone VAP: 426

Total VAP: 2,110

Precinct 1007

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 33.5

Total Black or African American alone VAP: 749

Total VAP: 2,239

Precinct 1013

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 35.2

Total Black or African American alone VAP: 649

Total VAP: 1,846

Precinct 1008

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 51.1

Total Black or African American alone VAP: 2,429

Total VAP: 4,755

Precinct 1009

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 46.0

Total Black or African American alone VAP: 1,580

Total VAP: 3,438

Precinct 1208 (portion – split with District 12)

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 54.4

Total Black or African American alone VAP: 437

Total VAP: 804

Precinct 1012

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 52.6

Total Black or African American alone VAP: 2,214

Total VAP: 4,208

Precinct 1014

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 45.1

Total Black or African American alone VAP: 2,059

Total VAP: 4,563

Precinct 1016

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 33.8

Total Black or African American alone VAP: 689

Total VAP: 2,038

Source: ¹⁰

56. In Table 11, I have listed the Black/African American VAP in Precincts bordering Districts 10 and 12. Precinct 1203 (District 12) includes parts of Marietta and Whitehouse neighborhoods and has a 8.5% Black VAP, but the neighboring community in Precinct 1007 (District 10), has a Black VAP that is about four times larger (33.5%). The portion of Precinct 1208 (District 12) has a 30.1% Black VAP, but a community that it borders in Precinct 1009 (District 10) has a 46.0% Black VAP.

This table also provides evidence that the City Council drew district lines to pack Black voters in Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10.

TABLE 11
PRECINCTS IN DISTRICT 12 ALONG ITS BORDER WITH DISTRICT 10

Precinct 1203

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 8.5
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 134
Total VAP: 1,573

Precinct 1201

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 12.7
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 418
Total VAP: 3,302

Precinct 1205

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 30.8
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 1,606
Total VAP: 5,211

Precinct 1208 (portion – split with District 10)

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 30.1
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 1,253
Total VAP: 4,168

Precinct 1213

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 31.6
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 2,310
Total VAP: 7,319

Source: ¹¹

57. Figure 8 shows the Black and White voting-age populations in precincts along the District 10 and 12 border, shaded by BVAP percentage. The figure provides additional evidence that district lines were drawn in a way to separate Black and White voters into packed and stripped districts.

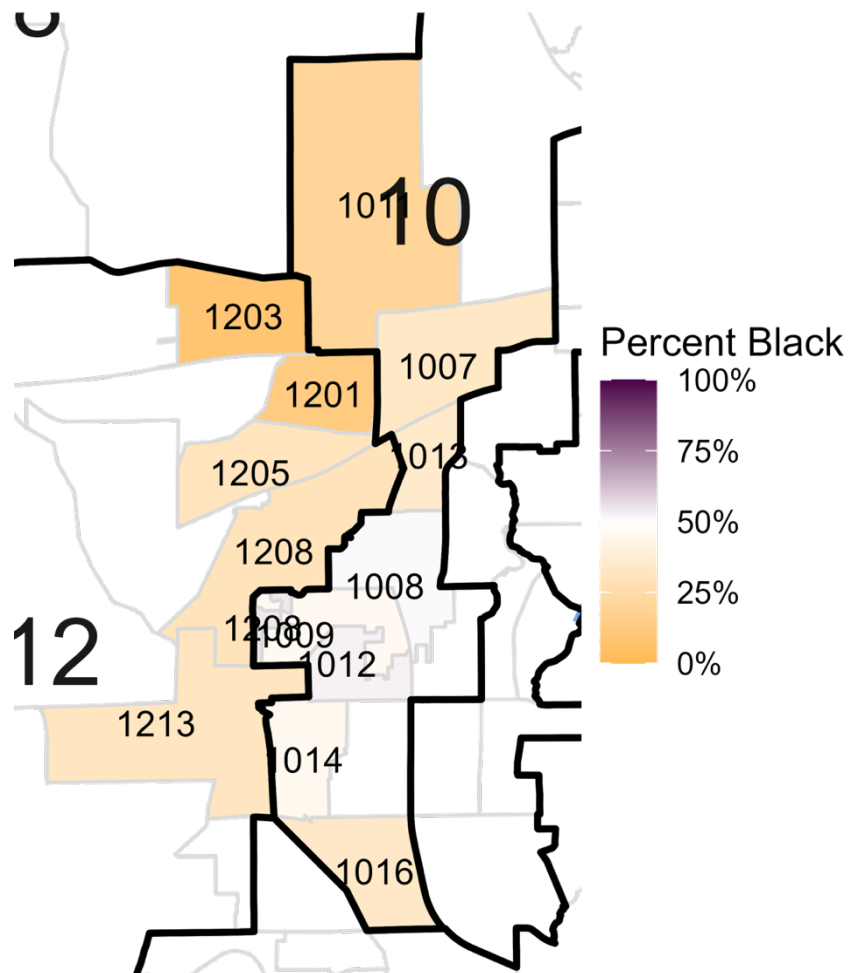
58. Precinct 1009 (District 10) borders Precinct 1208 (District 12). While Precinct 1009 has a 46.0% Black VAP (29.2% White VAP), Precinct 1208 has a 49.3% White VAP (30.1% Black VAP). These precincts follow the pattern established by the Council in other precincts of splitting precincts along racial lines so that larger Black voting-age populations are in Packed Districts and larger White voting-age populations are in Stripped Districts

59. Precinct 1208 is split into Districts 10 and 12. The portion of the precinct in the predominantly Black District 10 has a 54.4% Black VAP, but the portion in District 12 has a 49.3% White VAP. This is another example of a precinct that was split along racial lines with the placement of larger proportions of Black voters in a packed district (10), but larger percentages of White voters in a Stripped district (12). I found that race is the only explanation for the splitting of Precinct 1208 in this manner.

60. The shape of Precinct 1213 (District 12) aligns it with the borders of Precincts 1009 in District 10 (29.2% White VAP and 46.0% Black VAP), 1012 in District 10

(23.0% White VAP and 52.6% Black VAP), 1014 in District 10 (34.2% White VAP and 45.1% Black VAP). Precinct 1213 in District 12 is shaped in an odd manner and lurches east in a way that puts more White voters in District 12's lines.

FIGURE 8
PRECINCTS ALONG DISTRICTS 10 AND 12 BORDERS



61. In Table 12, I provide the Black voting-age populations for precincts that are located in District 12 where it borders District 8. Communities in Precincts 1209 and 1203 have Black voting-age populations that are below 20%.

TABLE 12
JACKSONVILLE PRECINCTS IN DISTRICT 12 WHERE IT BORDERS DISTRICT 8

Precinct 1209

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 14.2
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 582
Total VAP: 4,085

Precincts 1203

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 8.5
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 134
Total VAP: 1,573

Source: ¹²

62. In Table 13, I provide the Black voting-age populations for precincts that are located in District 8 where it borders District 12. According to the information in Table 13, Precinct 814 in District 8 borders Precinct 1203 (which is located in District 12's northern corner). This is a Whiter region of the City but the border still reveals evidence of race division. Precinct 814 has a higher Black VAP than Precinct 1203. The border could have been a straight line instead of its hook northward. I can now make another inference. Even in this highly White area, race was a factor.

TABLE 13

JACKSONVILLE PRECINCTS IN DISTRICT 8 WHERE IT BORDERS DISTRICT 12

Precinct 810

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 11.2

Total Black or African American alone VAP: 149

Total VAP: 1,331

Precinct 814

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 12.9

Total Black or African American alone VAP: 489

Total VAP: 3,777

Source: ¹³

63. In conclusion, the Jacksonville City Council Districting Plan has drawn district lines so that larger populations of Black residents are mostly contained in four Districts (7, 8, 9, and 10) and reduced their voting-age population in three adjacent districts (2, 12, and 14). The Council purposely grouped Black and White concentrations together in unusually shaped districts and precincts. I could find no evidence that any factor influenced these district lines other than race.

Dr. Sharon Austin

Dr. Sharon Wright Austin, Ph.D.

July 21, 2022, in Middleburg, FL

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Appendix A: 2010 Census Data Over 2020 Precincts**District 7**

Precinct	White %	Any Part Black %	Hispanic %	Black alone %	Voting-Age Population
701	51.7	43.2	3.0	42.6	1486
702	33.4	62.1	3.6	60.3	1379
703	75.5	15.9	4.8	14.9	6575
704	30.7	64.0	3.5	62.8	3282
705	51.9	42.9	4.1	41.9	4936
706	4.7	93.8	0.8	93.1	1186
707	7.5	91.2	1.5	89.7	3253
708	15.1	82.9	2.3	81.1	1541
709	6.5	90.2	3.5	88.3	4541
710	12.9	81.8	4.1	80.0	4104
711	11.3	86.7	1.8	85.2	1356
712	24.4	71.9	3.5	69.9	1623
713	39.7	55.6	3.4	54.6	6886
714	14.6	83.1	2.1	81.4	2365

District 8

Precinct	White %	Any Part Black %	Hispanic %	Black alone %	Voting-Age Population
801	18.8	78.8	1.2	78.2	2504
802	3.2	95.9	0.9	95.0	2428
803	23.5	71.9	2.8	70.9	4494
804	45.1	51.0	2.3	49.7	2878
805	31.4	66.0	1.8	64.8	2893
806	1.5	97.8	0.6	96.8	863
807	4.9	94.3	0.5	93.6	1148
808	3.0	96.1	1.0	94.8	2095
809	1.5	97.9	0.7	97.0	2341
810	86.7	7.2	2.8	6.6	1326
811	0.4	99.1	0.6	98.2	1265
812	1.9	96.7	0.8	95.8	1430
813	50.0	45.7	2.8	44.5	5165
814	90.7	6.1	1.6	5.9	3274
815	1.1	98.4	1.1	97.1	1870
816	16.7	81.6	2.1	79.8	893
817	40.5	52.8	4.5	51.5	4721
818	32.1	64.2	2.1	63.1	1444

District 9

Precinct	White %	Any Part Black %	Hispanic %	Black alone %	Voting-Age Population
901	45.1	47.0	4.5	45.6	3369
902	1.1	98.1	0.8	97.3	3280
903	41.9	48.0	5.2	45.8	3936
904	0.9	98.4	1.1	97.5	2428
905	36.9	45.1	10.9	43.2	2498
906	72.3	17.4	7.2	15.8	1874
907	57.2	33.8	6.2	31.3	2572
908	54.8	36.0	4.8	34.9	5144
909	10.2	87.8	2.4	85.6	1752
910	15.7	82.1	1.6	80.9	2675
911	28.3	68.0	2.5	66.6	4275
912	2.2	96.8	1.6	95.6	1427
913	44.3	43.2	9.4	40.8	3214
914	47.5	34.2	11.5	32.1	5768

District 10

Precinct	White %	Any Part Black %	Hispanic %	Black alone %	Voting-Age Population
1001	7.0	91.1	1.9	89.9	3181
1002	0.9	98.5	0.8	97.3	3513
1003	1.3	98.0	0.9	96.8	2095
1004	0.8	98.6	1.3	96.9	2398
1005	2.5	96.4	0.8	95.5	3651
1006	71.5	21.4	4.3	20.1	2414
1007	59.8	29.2	9.3	27.9	2114
1008	37.3	50.4	6.6	49.1	4289
1009	42.4	40.4	8.3	38.9	2872
1010	67.0	23.2	6.3	22.1	2867
1011	81.8	11.5	3.9	10.9	1802
1012	30.4	52.3	12.8	49.4	3728
1013	65.0	28.9	3.5	28.0	1471
1014	44.4	41.8	7.6	40.5	4006
1015	45.0	35.9	11.4	34.7	3717
1016	46.8	35.4	9.1	33.9	1843

District 2

Precinct	White %	Any Part Black %	Hispanic %	Black alone %	Voting-Age Population
201	69.9	17.0	6.6	16.3	2126
202	64.2	14.6	7.4	13.5	4905
203	60.1	26.1	9.0	24.5	5213
204	91.8	2.9	3.2	2.7	2552
205	72.1	15.9	6.8	14.8	6897
206	85.2	6.1	4.2	5.7	4268
207	65.3	20.7	7.1	19.1	5803
208	90.2	5.3	2.5	5.0	1900
209	84.7	6.5	4.0	5.9	2421
210	89.5	4.8	2.9	4.6	1328
211	67.9	18.8	6.5	17.8	4635
212	94.7	0.5	2.1	0.4	752
213	77.1	12.1	4.0	11.5	1188

District 12

Precinct	White %	Any Part Black %	Hispanic %	Black alone %	Voting-Age Population
1201	80.9	9.9	4.2	9.6	3205
1202	72.2	19.7	3.9	19.1	2374
1203	87.5	6.8	3.8	6.7	1455
1204	90.7	5.0	2.6	4.7	1719
1205	57.3	26.6	9.8	25.5	5058
1206	62.5	28.7	3.6	27.9	3740
1207	73.8	22.9	1.6	21.9	1111
1208	57.1	27.7	8.1	26.6	4283
1209	81.4	12.5	4.1	11.8	4010
1210	67.1	21.2	7.1	20.1	3178
1211	55.3	30.1	7.9	28.6	2871
1212	57.8	28.9	6.5	27.7	5002
1213	62.8	24.3	10.4	22.8	5650

District 14

Precinct	White %	Any Part Black %	Hispanic %	Black alone %	Voting-Age Population
1401	56.4	29.1	9.2	27.5	3307
1402	54.1	25.8	8.5	24.4	2685
1403	57.8	22.7	10.7	21.1	2830
1404	90.5	3.0	3.7	2.6	4330
1405	83.9	9.6	3.6	8.8	2405
1406	63.1	21.3	8.3	20.1	1788
1407	61.7	28.5	5.2	27.0	1666
1408	87.8	5.3	4.3	4.7	3798
1409	63.2	20.0	11.2	17.9	7486
1410	57.6	27.6	8.3	26.2	5482
1411	92.2	3.8	2.7	3.4	5000
1412	73.4	17.4	4.6	16.5	3074
1413	82.6	9.7	4.8	8.7	4437
1415	85.1	7.3	4.2	6.2	2517

¹ U.S. Census Bureau 94-171. Reprinted in Patanzi, Andrew. 2022. "See Jacksonville's Gerrymandered City Council Districts for Yourself with the Tributary's New Tool." *The Tributary: A Northeast Florida Journalism Collective*. January 18. <https://jaxtrib.org/2022/01/18/see-jacksonvilles-gerrymandered-city-council-districts-for-yourself-with-the-tributarys-new-tool/>. Accessed on May 12, 2022.

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Within Duval County.” <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/advanced?y=2020>. Accessed on May 27, 2022.

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¹¹ Duval County Supervisor of Elections. 2022a. “April Summary Precinct Demographic Analysis.” <file://ad.ufl.edu/clas/home/p/polssdw/Documents/Expert%20Witness%20Jax%20City%20Council%20Districts/Maps/Precinct%20Maps/April%202022%20Precinct%20Demographics%20by%20Race%20Party.pdf>. Accessed on June 14, 2022; Duval County Supervisor of Elections. 2022c. “Precinct Maps.” <https://www.duval elections.com/Voter-Information/Maps/Precinct-Maps>. Accessed on June 14, 2022; Jacksonville City Council. “City Council District Maps.” [COJ.net - Council District Maps](https://www.coj.net/Council-District-Maps). Accessed on May 24, 2022; U.S. Bureau of the Census. 2020. “All Tracts Within Duval County.” <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/advanced?y=2020>. Accessed on May 27, 2022.

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¹³ Duval County Supervisor of Elections. 2022a. “April Summary Precinct Demographic Analysis.” <file://ad.ufl.edu/clas/home/p/polssdw/Documents/Expert%20Witness%20Jax%20City%20Council%20Districts/Maps/Precinct%20Maps/April%202022%20Precinct%20Demographics%20by%20Race%20Party.pdf>. Accessed on June 14, 2022; Duval County Supervisor of Elections. 2022c. “Precinct Maps.” <https://www.duval elections.com/Voter-Information/Maps/Precinct-Maps>. Accessed on June 14, 2022; Jacksonville City Council. “City Council District Maps.” [COJ.net - Council District Maps](http://COJ.net-Council-District-Maps). Accessed on May 24, 2022; U.S. Bureau of the Census. 2020. “All Tracts Within Duval County.” <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/advanced?y=2020>. Accessed on May 27, 2022.

EXHIBIT A

Dr. Sharon D. Wright Austin - Curriculum Vitae

DR. SHARON D. WRIGHT AUSTIN
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
234 ANDERSON HALL
GAINESVILLE, FL 32611
polssdw@ufl.edu

Education:

The University of Tennessee at Knoxville

Earned doctorate in political science in August 1993

Major areas of emphasis: American Government (Public Law; Congress, the Presidency, and the Judiciary, and Minority Politics)

Minor areas of emphasis: Comparative Politics and Public Administration

Dissertation: *Aftermath of the Voting Rights Act of 1965: Racial Voting Patterns in Memphis Mayoral Elections, 1967-1991*

The University of Memphis

Earned master's degree in political science with a minor in education in December 1989

Christian Brothers University

Earned bachelor's degree in history with a minor in political science in May 1987

Teaching:

The University of Florida

Professor, August 2018-Present

Director of the African American Studies Program, July 2012-August 2019

Interim Director of the African American Studies Program, August 2011-July 2012

Associate Professor, August 2004-August 2018.

Undergraduate Coordinator, August 2008- August 2010

Visiting Associate Professor, August 2001-August 2004. Received tenure in June 2007

Courses offered:

African American Politics	American Government	Latino Politics and Policy
African American Studies Seminar	African Americans in Paris	Asian American Politics
Cultural Diversity	Community Analysis	Honors American Government
Key Issues in Black Atlantic Thought	Politics of Race at UF	Presidential Inauguration Seminar
Race, Gender, and Politics	Urban Politics	Women of Color and the Law

The Junior Statesman Program at Yale University

Associate Professor of American Government from July 1-26, 2002

The University of Michigan at Ann Arbor

Visiting Scholar of Political Science from August 2000-May 2001

Courses offered:

Political Participation and Pressure Groups State and Local Government Urban Analysis

The University of Missouri at Columbia

Associate Professor of Political Science and Black Studies from July 2000-August 2002

Assistant Professor of Political Science and Black Studies from August 1995-July 2000

Courses offered:

American Government	Black Political Thought	Black Women in Politics
Community Analysis	Introduction to Black Studies	Municipal Problems
State and Local Government	Urban Politics	Women and the Law

The University of Louisville

Assistant Professor of Pan African Studies from August 1992-May 1995

Courses offered:

Black Nationalist Politics in America	Civil Rights and the Law, Parts I and II
Constitutional Law-Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	Constitutional Law-Powers of Government
Contemporary African American Political Topics	Politics of the Black Community
Race, Class, and Gender in the U.S.	Southern Politics

Grants for the African American Studies Program:

Received a \$3,000 "Support for Workshops and Speaker Series in the Humanities" Grant from the Center for the Humanities and Public Sphere in February 2016. This grant funded "The Black Women in the Academy" workshop in February 2017 at the University of Florida.

Received a \$3,500 "Support for Workshops and Speaker Series in the Humanities" Grant from the Center for the Humanities and Public Sphere in March 2015. This grant funded "The Legacy and Influence of President Barack Hussein Obama" workshop in February 2016.

Received a \$1,500 "Civil Debate Wall" Grant from the Bob Graham Center for Public Service in July 2012. This grant funded an online discussion of African American views about same-sex marriage.

Received a \$3,500 "Support for Workshops and Speaker Series in the Humanities" Grant from the Center for the Humanities and Public Sphere in February 2012. This grant funded "The Education and Identity of African American Men" workshop in February 2013.

Grants for My Research and Teaching:

Co-Director, "Feminist Futures of Economic Cooperation among the Global African Diaspora" Project for \$449,818, Social Science and Humanities Research Council's Race, Gender, and Diversity Initiative, Submitted in November 2021. Denied Funding.

Primary Investigator, University of Florida Racial Justice Grant for \$60,000 to conduct research on Black faculty recruitment and retention, November 2020.

Primary Investigator, University of Florida Racial Justice Grant for \$60,000 to conduct research on the university's ties to slavery, November 2020.

University of Florida Department of Political Science Grant for \$1,000 to conduct research on "Racial Group Consciousness and the Haitian Immigrant Quest for Political Incorporation" with Doctoral Student Danielle King, April 2010.

University of Florida Graham Center Case Study Grant for \$4,000 to conduct research on "Taking Back the Land: The Battle of Liberty City's Resident against Gentrification." Coauthored by undergraduate student Leonard J. Laurenceau, April 2009.

University of Florida Graham Center for \$3,000 to develop a Latino Politics and Policy course, April 2008.

University of Florida Department of Political Science Grant for \$3,000 to conduct research on "Concentrated Poverty, Social Isolation, and Political Participation in the Southern Black Belt" during the summer of 2006, March 2006

University of Florida College of Liberal Arts and Sciences Humanities Enhancement Grant for \$4,000 to conduct research on "Concentrated Poverty, Social Isolation, and Political Participation in the Southern Black Belt," December 2005

Summer Research Fellowship for \$7,000 from the University of Missouri in June 1996 to conduct research on "An Analysis of a New Generation of Black Mayors"

Research Council Grant for \$2,000 from the University of Missouri in June 1996 to conduct research on "An Analysis of a New Generation of Black Mayors"

Faculty Development Grant for \$3,300 from the University of Missouri in June 1997 to attend the Inter-Consortium for Political and Social Science Research at the University of Michigan

Research Grant for \$2,000 from the Office of the Provost at the University of Louisville in June 1994 to conduct research at the University of West Indies at Cave Hill, Barbados, West Indies

Research Grant for \$500 from the University of Louisville in May 1993 to conduct research on "Black Women in Kentucky Politics"

Received Dissertation Fellowship for \$2,000 from the University of Louisville in August 1992

Honors, Awards, and Recognitions:

Graduate Education Diversity Champion for 2021-22, April 2022. This award recognizes faculty members who have enhanced and contributed to the overall graduate environment by actively and positively promoting the concept of diversity and improving cross-cultural understanding and inclusivity in the university environment.

David King Defender of Democracy Award, *League of Women Voters of Florida*, January 2022.

Science Defender Award, *Union of Concerned Scientists*, December 2021.

Selected as a University Term Professor, 2021-2024, for excellence in scholarship, teaching, and service at the University of Florida.

Selected for induction into the Edward A. Bouchet Graduate Honor Society's UF Chapter on February 8, 2021 because of my "scholarship, leadership, character, service, and advocacy" on behalf of under-represented graduate students.

Selected as a University Term Professor, 2018-2021, for excellence in scholarship, teaching, and service at the University of Florida.

Selected as a 2010-2011 Colonel Allen R. and Margaret G. Crow Term Professor of Liberal Arts and Sciences for excellence in scholarship, teaching, and service at the University of Florida, April 2010.

Winner of the Erika Fairchild Award of the Women's Caucus of the Southern Political Science Association on January 8, 2009. The award is given to a female scholar with a strong record of scholarship who is committed to students, teaching, and mentoring other female scholars, is a thoughtful, caring good citizen of the discipline, and has a collegial spirit.

Best Paper on Blacks and Politics Award for "Black Group Consciousness in South Florida". Paper Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Western Political Science Association, San Diego, California, March 18-21, 2008.

2006 SAVANT UF Honorary Membership Award. SAVANT UF was established in 1967 to recognize those "who have attained a high standard of leadership in collegiate activities and outstanding service to the University of Florida and the surrounding community." Its approximately 140 members granted an honorary membership to me during the spring 2006 semester.

2004-2005 University of Florida University-wide Advisor of the Year

2004-2005 College of Liberal Arts and Sciences Advisor of the Year at the University of Florida

2004-2005 Student Activities Center Student Organization Advisor of the Year at the University of Florida for my work with the Black Political Science Association

Fellow, "Analyzing Poverty and Welfare Trends Using Census 2000 Data" Workshop at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, June 23-27, 2003.

Outstanding Mentor of the Gatorlaunch Program during the 2002-2003 academic year.

Best Paper on Blacks and Politics Award for "The 2001 Los Angeles Mayoral Election: An Analysis of the Racial Threat Hypothesis and Black-Latino Electoral Coalitions" by Sharon D. Wright and Richard T. Middleton IV. Paper Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Western Political Science Association, Long Beach, CA, March 22, 2002.

My chapter “Clinton and Racial Politics” is published in *The Postmodern Presidency: Bill Clinton’s Legacy in U.S. Politics*, which was selected by CHOICE AS ONE OF THE “Outstanding Academic Books of the Year” for 2001.

Outstanding Mentor of the McNair Scholars Program during the 2001-2002, 2002-2003, and 2004-2005 academic years

Freedom Journal Award, “The Voice Magazine Recognizes Dr. Sharon D. Wright as an Exemplar of Outstanding Service to the Students of the University of Missouri-Columbia, April 25, 1999

Profile in the *Columbia Missourian* newspaper, “The Wright Stuff: MU Professor Spearheads Civil Rights Education,” October 19, 1997

Certificate of Recognition, “The Association of Black Graduate and Professional Students Recognizes Dr. Sharon D. Wright for Dedicating her Time and Expertise to the 1998 Graduate Professional Development Workshop,” April 3, 1999

Certificate of Appreciation, “The Association of Black Graduate and Professional Students Recognizes Dr. Sharon D. Wright for Participating in the 1997 Graduate Professional Development Workshop,” April 9, 1998

“A Case Study in Intra-Racial Divisions: The 1994 Shelby County Mayoral Election” received the Rodney Higgins Best Paper Award of the National Conference of Black Political Scientists, March 6-10, 1996

Fellow, Sixth Annual Africana Studies Summer Institute at the University of Ghana at Legon, West Africa. The four-week institute (July 9-August 6, 1995) was sponsored by the National Council for Black Studies and a grant from the Ford Foundation

Fellow, Summer Institute at the University of West Indies, Cave Hill in Barbados, West Indies. The four-week institute (July 19-August 22, 1994) was sponsored by the University of Louisville and the University of West Indies.

Manuscripts-Published:

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *The Caribbeanization of Black Politics: Group Consciousness and Political Participation in America*, (State University of Albany Press, 2018), 256 pages.

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *The Transformation of Plantation Politics in the Mississippi Delta: Black Politics, Concentrated Poverty, and Social Capital in the Mississippi Delta* (Albany, NY: State University of New York Press, 2006), 280 pages.

Sharon D. Wright. *Race, Power, and Political Emergence in Memphis* (New York: Routledge Press, 2000), 218 pages.

Manuscripts Under Contract:

Sharon D. Wright Austin, editor. *Political Black Girl Magic: The Elections and Governance of Black Female Mayors*. In production. Temple University Press. Submitted to Oxford University Press in December 2021. Currently in production for publication in 2023.

Caroline Shenaz Hossein, Sharon D. Wright Austin, and Kevin Edmonds, editors. *Beyond Racial Capitalism: Cooperatives in the African Diaspora*. Submitted to Oxford University Press in December 2021. Currently in production for publication in 2023.

Caroline Shenaz Hossein, Sharon D. Wright Austin, Tatiana Benjamin, and Sherice Nelson. *African Diaspora Economics*. Under contract. Cambridge University Press.

Refereed Journal Articles-Published:

Sharon D. Wright Austin. 2021. Contemporary Black Populism and the Development of Multiracial Coalitions: The 2018 Stacey Abrams and Andrew Gillum Gubernatorial Campaigns. *Political Science Quarterly*. June
15. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1002/polq.13203>.

Sharon D. Wright Austin, Editor of a special issue of *The National Political Science Review: The Journal of the National Conference of Black Political Scientists* entitled *The Caribbeanization of Black Politics*. Volume 19.1: 2018.

Sharon D. Wright Austin, “The Group Consciousness and Political Participation of African Americans and Black Ethnics.” *The Caribbeanization of Black Politics* special issue of *The National Political Science Review: The Journal of the National Conference of Black Political Scientists*. Volume 19.1: 2018.

Sharon D. Wright Austin, Sekou M. Franklin, and Angela K. Lewis. “The Effects of Concentrated Poverty on Black and White Political Participation in the Southern Black Belt.” *National Political Science Review* 15 (2013): 57-69.

Sharon D. Wright Austin, Richard T. Middleton IV, and Rachel Yon. The Effect of Racial Group Consciousness on the Political Participation of African Americans and Black Pan-Ethnics in Miami-Dade County, Florida. *Political Research Quarterly* 65, 3 (September 2012): 629-641.

Baodong Liu, Sharon D. Wright Austin, and Byron D’Andra Orey. Church Attendance, Social Capital, and Black Voting Participation. *Social Science Quarterly* 90, 3 (September 2009): 576-592.

Sharon D. Wright Austin and Richard T. Middleton IV. The Limitations of the Deracialization Concept in the 2001 Los Angeles Mayoral Election. *Political Research Quarterly* 57, 2 (June 2004): 283-293.

Sharon D. Wright and Richard T. Middleton IV. The 2001 Los Angeles Mayoral Election: Implications for Deracialization and Biracial Coalition Theories. *Politics and Policy* (formerly known as the *Southeastern Political Review*) 29, 1 (2002): 692-707.

Sharon D. Wright. The Tennessee Caucus of Black State Legislators. *The Journal of Black Studies* 31, 1 (September 2000): 3-19.

Sharon D. Wright. Political Organization or Machine: The Impact of Harold E. Ford's Endorsements in Memphis Mayoral Elections. *National Political Science Review: The Journal of the National Conference of Black Political Scientists* 7(Fall 1999): 210-220.

Sharon D. Wright. Electoral and Biracial Coalition: Possible Election Strategy for African American Candidates in Louisville, Kentucky. *The Journal of Black Studies* 25, 6 (July 1995): 749-758.

Refereed Book Chapters-Published:

Sharon D. Wright Austin. Andrew Gillum's Quest to Become Florida's First Black Governor. In *Historic Firsts in U.S. Elections: Gubernatorial, Congressional, and Mayoral Campaigns, 2018-2019*, edited by Evelyn M. Simien. (Routledge Press 2022).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. Selected Works of African American Studies Faculty at the University of Florida. In *African American Studies: 50 Years at the University of Florida*, eds. Jacob U'Mofe Gordon and Paul Ortiz. (University Press of Florida 2021).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. African American, Black Ethnic, and Dominican Political Relations in Contemporary New York City. In *Black Politics in Transition: Immigration, Suburbanization, and Gentrification*, eds. Candis Watts Smith and Christina M. Greer. (New York: Routledge, 2018).

Sharon D. Wright Austin and Danielle King. President Barack Obama and Racial Politics. In *Barack Obama's Historic Legacy: A Two Year Assessment*, ed. John Davis. (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2011).

Sharon D. Wright Austin and Richard T. Middleton IV. Racial Politics of Gaming in the Delta. In *Resorting to Casinos: The Mississippi Gaming Industry*, ed. Denise von Hermann (Oxford, MS: University Press of Mississippi, 2006).

Sharon D. Wright Austin and Richard T. Middleton IV. The 2001 Los Angeles Mayoral Election: Implications for Deracialization and Biracial Coalition Theories. In *Black and Latino/a Politics: Issues in Political Development in the United States*, eds. Jessica Lavariega Monforti and William E. Nelson Jr. (Miami, FL: Barnhardt and Ash, 2006) [reprint of "The 2001 Los Angeles Mayoral Election: Implications for Deracialization and Biracial Coalition Theories." *Politics and Policy* (formerly known as the *Southeastern Political Review*) 29, 1 (2002): 692-707.]

Sharon D. Wright Austin and Richard T. Middleton IV. Sustainability in the Twin Cities of Biloxi-Gulfport, Mississippi. In *Governing Middle-Sized Cities: Studies in Mayoral Leadership*, eds. Wilbur C. Rich and James Bowers (Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2000).

Sharon D. Wright and Minion K.C. Morrison. The African American Political Experience. In *The Historical and Bibliographical Guide to the African American Experience*, eds. Arvarh Strickland and Robert E. Weems Jr. (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2000).

Sharon D. Wright. Clinton and Racial Politics. In *The Postmodern Presidency: Bill Clinton's Legacy in U.S. Politics*, ed. Steven Schier (Pittsburgh, PA: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1999).

Sharon D. Wright. The Activism of Black Women in Congress, 1967-1997. In *African American Women's Activism Since the Civil Rights Movement*, ed. Kimberly Springer. (New York: New York University Press, 1999).

Sharon D. Wright. The Deracialization Strategy and African American Candidates in Memphis Mayoral Elections. In *Race, Politics and Governance in the United States*, ed. Huey L. Perry (Gainesville, FL: University of Florida Press, 1997).

Forthcoming Publications:

Sharon D. Wright Austin. The Vicious Politics of Tenure and Promotion for Black Female Candidates. In *Disrupting Political Science: Black Women Transforming the Discipline*, edited by Angela Lewis-Maddox. Book is under contract with the State University of New York Press. Chapter submitted in May 2022.

Sharon D. Wright Austin. Race and Urban Politics. In *Handbook of Urban Politics and Policy*, edited by Ronald K. Vogel. Book is under contract with Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd.

Research in Progress:

Sharon D. Wright Austin, Caroline Shenaz Hossein, Tatiana Benjamin, Silvane Silva, Sherice J. Nelson. *African Diaspora Economics: How Black Feminist Political Women Advance Communities Through Cooperative Economics*. Book is under contract with Cambridge University Press.

Research Report:

Sharon D. Wright. Casino Gaming in the Delta: Race, Politics, and Gaming in Tunica County, Mississippi. In *The Trotter Review of the University of Massachusetts, Boston* 38 (Summer 2000).

Encyclopedia Entries:

Sharon D. Wright Austin. The Black Social Economy and Social and Solidarity Economics. In *Social and Solidarity Economy Encyclopedia*, edited by the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy. Edward Elgar Publishing. Entry submitted in February 2022.

Sharon D. Wright Austin. Constance Baker-Motley. In *An Encyclopedia of American Civil Rights and Liberties*, eds. Otis H. Stephens Jr., John M. Scheb II, and Kara E. Stooksbury (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2006).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. Rosa Parks. In *An Encyclopedia of American Civil Rights and Liberties*, eds. Otis H. Stephens Jr., John M. Scheb II, and Kara E. Stooksbury (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2006).

Book Reviews:

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *Shirley Chisholm: Her Life, Her Words, Her Time*. Glenn L. Starks and F. Erik Brooks (Manuscript reviewed for Columbia University Press in September 2021).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *Somalis in the Neo-South: African Immigration, Politics and Race*. Dorian Brown Crosby. Peter Lang, 2020. (Book reviewed for the *National Political Science Review* in July 2021).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *Political Volatility in the United States: How Racial and Religious Groups Win and Lose*. (Manuscript reviewed for Lexington Books in April 2021).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *The Black Banker Ladies: Mutual Aid and Rotating Savings and Credit Associations of Racialized Women*. Caroline Shenaz Hossein (Manuscript reviewed for University of Toronto Press in November 2019).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *Latino Politics in America: Community, Culture and Interests*. John A. Garcia (Manuscript reviewed for Rowman and Littlefield in November 2019).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *Redefining the Political: Poor Black Women in Chicago and New Understandings of Political Identity and Action*. Alexandra Moffett-Bateau (Manuscript reviewed for Temple University Press in October 2019).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *Much Sound and Fury, or the New Jim Crow? The Twenty-First Century's Restrictive New Voting Laws and their Impact in the States*. Edited by Michael A. Smith (Manuscript reviewed for State University of New York at Albany Press in September 2019).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *Losing Power: African Americans and Racial Polarization in Tennessee Politics, 2000-2012*. Sekou M. Franklin and Ray Block Jr. (Manuscript reviewer for the University of Georgia Press in August 2017).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *American Politics and the African American Quest for Universal Freedom. Eighth Edition*. Hanes Walton Jr., Robert Smith, and Sherri Wallace (Manuscript reviewed for Routledge Press in June 2015).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *African American Politics*. Andra Gillespie and Shayla Nunnally. (Manuscript reviewed for Routledge Press in December 2012).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *Contemporary Southern Politics*. Seth McKee. (Manuscript reviewed for Routledge Press in August 2012).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *Ciencia Politica: The Scientific Analysis of Latino Politics in the United States*. Edited by Tony Affigne, Evelyn Hu-DeHart, and Marion Orr. (Manuscript reviewed for Routledge Press in March 2011).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *To the Right and Misunderstood: Conservatism in the Black Community*. Angela K. Lewis. (Manuscript reviewer for SUNY Albany Press in 2009).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *Whose Black Politics? Case Studies in Post-Racial Black Leadership*. Edited by Professor Andra Gillespie. (Manuscript reviewed for Routledge Press in January 2009).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *African American Politics in the 21st Century*. Andra Gillespie, Editor. (Manuscript reviewed for the Congressional Quarterly Press and Routledge Press in 2007).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *Where Have You Gone, Horatio Alger? A Convergence of Race and Poverty in the Memphis City Schools*. Marcus Pohlmann (Manuscript reviewed for the University of Tennessee Press in 2007).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *Freedom Is a Constant Struggle: The Mississippi Civil Rights Movement and Its Legacy* by Kenneth T Andrews (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2004) for the *Journal of Southern History*.

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *Black Feminist Voices in Politics* by Evelyn Simien for the State University of New York Press, 2004.

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *The Politics of the New South: Representation of African Americans in Southern State Legislatures* by Charles E. Menifield and Stephen D. Shaffer (eds.) for the State University of New York Press, July 2003.

Sharon D. Wright. *The Encyclopedia of Memphis* by Timothy Huebner and Michael Nelson (eds.) for the University of Tennessee, Knoxville Press, October 2002.

Sharon D. Wright. *Red Lines, Black Spaces: The Politics of Race and Space in a Black Middle-Class Suburb* by Bruce D. Haynes (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2001) for the *Journal of Politics*.

Sharon D. Wright. Comparison Review of *Enforcing Civil Rights: Race Discrimination and the Department of Justice* by Brian K. Landsberg (Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1997);

Reaching Beyond Race by Paul M. Sniderman and Edward G. Carmines (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1997), and *Racism in the post-Civil Rights Era: Now You See It, Now You Don't* (Albany, NY: State University of New York Press, 1995) for the *Policy Studies Journal*.

Sharon D. Wright. *Racial Politics at the Crossroads: Memphis Elects Dr. W.W. Herenton* by Marcus Pohlmann and Michael Kirby (Knoxville, TN: University of Tennessee Press, 1996) for the *National Political Science Review: The Journal of the National Conference of Black Political Scientists*.

Sharon D. Wright. *Government in America, Brief Version, Third Edition* by Edwards, Wattenberg, and Lineberry (New York: Longman, 1995) for Longman Publishing.

Sharon D. Wright. *African Americans at the Crossroads: The Restructuring of Black Leadership and the 1992 Elections* by Clarence Lusane (Boston, MA: South End Press, 1995) for the *Social Science Quarterly*.

Sharon D. Wright. *Abortion and American Politics* by Barbara H. Craig and David M. O'Brien (Chatham, NJ: Chatham House, 1994) for the *National Political Science Review: The Journal of the National Conference of Black Political Scientists*.

Sharon D. Wright. *Studying Politics* by Roderick Church, Terrence Carroll, and Nicolai Baxter-Moore (New York: Longman, 1994) for Longman Press.

Sharon D. Wright. Comparison Review of *the Year of the Woman: Myths and Realities* by Thomas Cook (Greenwood, CT: Westview Press, 1994); *Women, Elections and Representation. Second Edition* by Darcy, Welch, and Clark for the *Southeastern Political Review*.

Sharon D. Wright. *Empirical Political Analysis: Research Methods in Political Science. Third Edition* by Jarol B. Mannheim and Richard C. Rich (New York: Longman, 1993).

International Activities:

Instructor

African Americans in Paris spring break class in 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2020, and 2022.

Virtual presentation

Second Annual International Conference on Cooperatives, Mutual Aid, and Solidarity Economics. Department of Economics. University of Kerala, India. January 14, 2022.

Reviewer

For virtual defense of *Immigrant Political Integration in Finland: The Perspectives of Black African Immigrants at the Municipal Level* by Thaddeus C. Ndukwe. February 4, 2022. University of Jyväskylä, Finland.

Presenter

Black History Month Presentation on the Black Social Economy. February 16, 2022. University of Toronto, Scarborough.

Taught 10 undergraduate and 2 graduate students in my 2022 African Americans in Paris spring break class. March 6-13, 2022.

Presenter

The American University of Paris. Discussed publishing opportunities in the American Political Science Review. March 11, 2022.

Conference Presentations:

Chair and Discussant

Native American Politics Panel. Southern Political Science Association. San Antonio, TX. January 15, 2022.

Presenter

Black Female Mayors in America. Southern Political Science Association. San Antonio, TX. January 15, 2022.

Chair and Discussant

Black Women in Legislatures. Southern Political Science Association. San Antonio, TX. January 13, 2022.

Discussant

Author Meets Critics Panel on The Great Migration and the Democratic Party: Black Voters and the Realignment of American Politics in the 20th Century by Keneshia Grant. American Political Science Association Virtual Panel. September 30, 2021.

Chair and Discussant

Partisanship and Voting among Black Americans. American Political Science Association Virtual Panel. September 29, 2021.

Commentator

Virtual Haywood Millbauer Symposium sponsored by the UF history department for a lecture entitled “‘Mr. Muhammad Says All of This is Possible for You and Me’: Elijah Muhammad, Muhammad Speaks, and Black Nationalism during the Space Age” by Professor D’Weston Haywood. April 15, 2021.

Panelist

Virtual Panel on The Editor’s Guide to Book and Journal Publishing. National Conference of Black Political Scientists. March 13, 2021.

Discussant

Black Women as the Conscience in Business and Society: Understanding Collective Power in a Comparative Perspective Panel. National Conference of Black Political Scientists virtual meeting, March 12th, 2021.

Panelist

Virtual Tenure and Promotion Roundtable. National Conference of Black Political Scientists. March 12, 2021.

Discussant

Black Women in Politics Panel. Southern Political Science Association virtual meeting. January 8, 2021.

Organizer and Panelist

Tenure and Promotion Panel. Southern Political Science Association virtual meeting. January 9, 2021.

Discussant

Mobilization, Civic Engagement, and Resilience Panel. American Politics in the 20th Century. American Political Science Association virtual meeting. September 13, 2021.

Organizer and Panelist

The Editors' Guide to Book and Journal Publishing Roundtable, National Conference of Black Political Scientists virtual meeting, March 12th, 2021.

Panelist

Author Meets Critics: The Great Migration and the Democratic Party: Black Voters and the Realignment of American Politics in the 20th Century. American Political Science Association virtual meeting. September 11, 2021.

Presenter

Andrew Gillum's Quest to Become Florida's First Black Governor, *Historic Firsts in U.S. Elections* Panel. National Conference of Black Political Scientists virtual meeting, March 12th, 2021.

Presenter

The Legacy of Plessy v. Ferguson at Predominantly White Institutions: The Politics of Defining "Black" Students for Admissions Purposes
Russell Sage Journal Conference: The Legacy of Separate But Equal: Policy Implications for the 21st Century, New York, New York, September 27, 2019.

Chair and Presenter

The Campaigns, Elections, and Governance of Black Female Mayors
American Political Science Association, Washington, D.C., August 28-September 1, 2019.

Presenter

Afro-Cuban Group Consciousness and Political Participation in Miami-Dade County
National Conference of Black Political Scientists, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, March 14-17, 2019.

Discussant

Black Women as Elected Officials Panel
National Conference of Black Political Scientists, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, March 14-17, 2019.

Panelist on Roundtable Panel

The Politics of Faculty Diversity and Tenure Panel
National Conference of Black Political Scientists, Chicago, Illinois, March 14-17, 2018.

Chair and Discussant

Pan African Thought and Method Panel
National Conference of Black Political Scientists, Chicago, Illinois, March 14-17, 2018.

Panelist on Roundtable Panel

National Political Science Review: A Standard-Driven Academic Refereed Journal of Black Politics
National Conference of Black Political Scientists, Jackson, Mississippi, March 14-17, 2016

Chair and Discussant

Descriptive Representation Without Substance: Black Inclusion in the Era of Racial Animus
National Conference of Black Political Scientists, Jackson, Mississippi, March 14-17, 2016

Chair and Discussant

Schools, Cities, and Cradle-to-Prison Pipeline
National Conference of Black Political Scientists, Jackson, Mississippi, March 14-17, 2016

Chair and Discussant

African American Archival Research
Associate for the Study of Afro American Life and History, Jacksonville, Florida, October 2-4, 2013.

Chair and Discussant

African American Political and Policy Issues
Associate for the Study of Afro American Life and History, Jacksonville, Florida, October 2-4, 2013.

Discussant

Urban Political Empowerment
Southern Political Science Association, Orlando, Florida, January 3-5, 2013.

Chair and Discussant

African and African American Policy Issues
National Council for Black Studies, Atlanta, Georgia, March 8, 2012.

Chair and Discussant

African and African American Political Leadership
National Council for Black Studies, Atlanta, Georgia, March 9, 2012.

Chair and Discussant

The Politics of African American Educational and Identity Issues
National Council for Black Studies, Atlanta, Georgia, March 9, 2012.

Presenter:

Church Attendance, Social Capital, and Black Voting Participation
Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, Illinois, April 1-3, 2008.

Presenter:

Black Group Consciousness in South Florida
Western Political Science Association, San Diego, California, March 18-21, 2008.

Chair and Discussant:

Latino Politics Panel
Southern Political Science Association, New Orleans, Louisiana, January 4-6, 2007

Discussant:

The New Politics of Multiracial Cities Panel
American Political Science Association, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August, 31-September 3, 2006

Discussant:

Emerging Issues in African American Opinion Panel
American Political Science Association, August 28-September 1, 2005, Washington, D.C.

Chair and Discussant:

The Political Research of Dr. Ronald McNair Scholars
Panel participants included four University of Florida students: Gloria Bowens, James Holloway III, Natassia Kelly, and Funmi Olorunnipa.
National Conference of Black Political Scientists, Oakland, California, March 8-12, 2003

Chair:

Getting Through the Tenure and Promotion Process
National Conference of Black Political Scientists, Oakland, California, March 8-12, 2003

Presenter:

“Coping with the Graduate School Experience”
Western Political Science Association, Long Beach, California, March 23, 2002

Presenter:

“The 2000 Los Angeles Mayoral Election: An Analysis of the Racial Threat Hypothesis and Black-Latino Electoral Coalitions”

Western Political Science Association, Long Beach, California, March 23, 2002

Chair and Discussant:

The Role of Race in Southern Elections and Public Policies

National Conference of Black Political Scientists, Atlanta, Georgia, March, 8, 2002

Section Chair:

State and Local Politics Section

National Conference of Black Political Scientists, Atlanta, Georgia, March, 6-1-, 2002; March 8-12, 2003

Presenter:

“Coping with the Graduate School Experience”

Western Political Science Association, Las Vegas, Nevada, March 22, 2001

Chair:

Racial Contexts and Representations in the Political Space

Students of Color of Rackham Conference, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, February 17, 2001

Presenter:

“Women of Color in Academia”

Students of Color of Rackham Conference, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, February 16, 2001

Chair:

Political Empowerment and Racial Minorities: Where We Are at Century’s End

American Political Science Association, Washington, D.C., August 31-September 3, 2000

Discussant:

Representation, Redistricting, and Race in Electoral Politics

American Political Science Association, Boston, Massachusetts, September 3-6, 1998

Chair:

Issues Related to Teaching

American Association of Behavioral and Social Sciences, Las Vegas, Nevada, January 13-15, 1998

Presenter:

“Developing Black Studies Programs in Order to Enhance Diversity”

American Association of Behavioral and Social Sciences, Las Vegas, Nevada, January 13-15, 1998

Presenter:

“America’s Ethiopia: The Politics of Casino Gambling in Tunica County, Mississippi”

Urban Affairs Association, Toronto, Canada, April 19, 1997

Presenter:

“The Elections of the Nineties: An Analysis of a New Generation of Black Mayors”
American Political Science Association, San Francisco, California, August 30-September 2,
1996

Chair and Discussant:

Black State Legislative Politics
National Conference of Black Political Scientists, Savannah, Georgia, March 6-10, 1996

Presenter and Chair:

Challenges to Governance: The Freeman Bosley Administration of St. Louis
Southern Political Science Association, Tampa, Florida, November 1995

Presenter:

“A Case Study in Black Activism: The Freeman Bosley Mayoral Election in St. Louis”
Missouri Political Science Association, Columbia, Missouri, October 1995

Presenter:

“A Case Study in Intra-racial Divisions: The 1994 Shelby County Mayoral Election”
National Conference of Black Political Scientists, Baltimore, Maryland, March 1995

Presenter:

“The Political Economy of Racism Revisited: The Relationship between the Black Political
Establishment and the White economic Community in Memphis, Tennessee”
American Political Science Association, New York, New York, September 1994

Discussant:

Blacks as the Old Minorities or Role Model?
Annual Conference on Minority Relations, Wellesley College, April 1994

Presenter:

“The Effect of Majority Vote Requirements on Black Candidate Success in At-Large Memphis
Elections”
National Conference of Black Political Scientists, Hampton, Virginia, March 9, 1994

Presenter:

“Organization or Machine: The Power of Ford Endorsements in Memphis Mayoral Elections”
Southern Political Science Association, Savannah, Georgia, November 1993

Presenter:

“Independent Black Political Leadership: The Presidential Campaigns of Dr. Lenora B. Fulani”
Southern Political Science Association, Savannah, Georgia, November 1993

Presenter:

“Racial Gerrymandering in Louisville: The Effect of Legislative Reapportionment on African
American Legislative Representation”

Women's Studies Conference, Bowling Green, Kentucky, September 1993.

Presenter:

“Deracialization and Biracial Coalition: Possible Election Strategy for African American Candidates in Louisville, Kentucky”
American Political Science Association, Washington, D.C., September 1993

Presenter:

“We Can't Hackett Anymore: The Failure of the Deracialization Strategy in Memphis Mayoral Campaigns”
Southwestern Political Science Association, New Orleans, Louisiana, March 1993

Presenter:

“Racial Voting Patterns in Memphis Mayoral Elections: An Analysis of the 1991 Election of Dr. Willie W. Herenton”
Southern Political Science Association, Atlanta, Georgia, November 1992

Presenter:

“The Application of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to State Judicial Elections: Implications for Judicial Selection Systems”
Southwestern Political Science Association, Austin, Texas, March 1992

Service for the Political Science Department, University of Florida:

Member of the Political Science Lecturer Committee, 2019

Chairman of the Latino Politics Search Committee, 2015

Member of the Strategic Planning Committee, 2010-2011

Chairman of Curriculum Committee, 2009-2011

Chairman of the Department's Speakers Series, 2007-2008

Chairman of the James W. Button/Barbara Roth Memorial Award Committee, 2006-Present

Chairman of the Best Undergraduate Paper Committee, 2009-2010

Master's and Doctoral Committee Member for Several Graduate Students Since 2003 and Chair of Committee for Several Students

Member of Chair Advisory Committee, 2004-2005, 2005-2006

Supervised Independent Research Projects for Several Students Since 2003.

Supervised the selection of the recipients of the Multicultural Scholar Award from the department of political science each year since March 2006.

Undergraduate Coordinator during the 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 academic years.

Service for the Profession:

Keynote Speaker (with Dan Smith and Michael McDonald), Phi Sigma Alpha Address, Southern Political Science Association, January 12, 2022.

Virtual Presenter

The Caribbeanization of Black Politics at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville's Black History Month Program. Sponsored by the UT Africana Studies Department. February 17, 2022.

Virtual Presenter

Publishing in Political Science at the University of Tennessee. Sponsored by the UT Africana Studies and Political Science Departments. February 18, 2022.

Virtual Presenter

Understanding What Voter Suppression Is and Why We Should Care. Virtual Presentation. Palm Beach, FL County Library System. August 18, 2021.

Panelist

Virtual Stephanie Tubbs Jones Symposium on Black Female Mayors sponsored by Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. April 25, 2021.

Author: "The Mayoral Elections of the Nineties: An Analysis of a New Generation of Black Mayors." *Urban News Newsletter of the Urban Politics Section of the American Political Science Association*. 11,3 (Autumn 1997): 1-2, 4.

Editorial Work:

Co-editor

Government and Politics in the South series. University Press of Florida.

Member

American Political Science Review Editorial Team, June 2020-May 2024

Member

Editorial Board of the *Ralph Bunche Journal of Public Affairs*, 2013-2017

Member

National Political Science Review, Editorial Team, 2016-2020.

Member: American Political Science Association, 1992-Present
Council Member of the Urban Politics Section, 2005-2008

Member of the Race and Ethnicity Section, 2000-Present
Chair of the Byran Jackson Dissertation Support Committee, 2005-2006
Chair of the Best Book in Urban Politics Committee, 2006-2007
Member of the Emerging Scholar Award Selection Committee. American Political Science Association. 2022
Member of the Best Book in Urban Politics Selection Committee. American Political Science Association. 2022
Member of the Doctoral Dissertation Research Improvement Grant Selection Committee. American Political Science Association. 2021
CLAS Teacher of the Year Award Selection Committee, 2017-18 Academic Year
National Conference of Black Political Scientists, 1992-Present
Member of the Anna Julia Cooper Teaching Award Committee, 2005-2009
Southern Political Science Association, 2000-Present
Program Chair. Race and Ethnicity Panels. 2022
Member of the Executive Council, 2005-2008
UF Provost's Student Retention and Success Task Force, May 2017-2018

Reviewer: *National Review of Black Politics*, 2020-Present
Journal of Black Studies, 1996-Present
Journal of Women, Politics, and Policy, 2006-Present
National Political Science Review, 2005-Present
Political Research Quarterly, 2005-Present
State and Local Government Review, 2005-Present
Social Science Quarterly, 2005-Present
Transforming Anthropology, 2011
Western Journal of Black Studies, 1996-2000

Service for the African American Studies Program:

Speaker:
The Integration of the University of Florida
February 22, 2017, Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida Multicultural Awareness Day.

Member:
Reitz Union Storytelling Committee, Spring 2017.

Organizer:
Black Women in the Academy Symposium which included lectures by Dr. Pearl Ford Dowe of the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville and Dr. Beverly Guy Sheftall of Spelman College, February 2017.

Chair and Member:
College of Liberal Arts and Sciences Diversity Steering Committee March 2016-Present.

Organizer:
Symposium on the Presidency of Barack Hussein Obama which included lectures by Dr. Michael Jeffries of Wellesley College and Dr. Fredrick Harris of Columbia University, February 2016.

Organizer and Moderator:

Dr. Ronald Foreman Lecture by Dr. Fredrick Harris of Columbia University, February 2016.

Organizer and Moderator:

Dr. Ronald Foreman Lecture by Dr. Paula McClain of Duke University, February 2015.

Organizer and Moderator:

Dr. Ronald Foreman Lecture by Dr. Abdul Alkalimat of the University of Illinois, University of Florida, February 2014.

Campus Event Panelist:

Panelist on *Trouble the Water* documentary panel, January 15, 2014.

Organizer and Moderator:

Lecture by Dr. David J. Garrow of the University of Pittsburgh, January 2014.

Campus Event Moderator:

Passing the Torch Career and Information Session, University of Florida, October 2013.

Campus Event Speaker:

"Graduate and Law School Opportunities"

James E. Scott Leadership Conference, University of Florida, February 2013.

Organizer and Moderator:

Dr. Ronald Foreman Lecture by Dr. Marc Lamont Hill of Columbia University, University of Florida, February 2013.

Campus Event Speaker and Moderator:

"Integration Efforts at the University of Florida from 1958-One Florida"

The Integration of the University of Florida and the Challenges that Remain Panel, University of Florida, January 2013.

Campus Event Speaker:

"Abraham Lincoln and Obama"

Grand Opening Event for Lincoln and the Constitution Exhibit, University of Florida, February 2012

Campus Event Speaker:

"The Activism of Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party"

Women in the Civil Rights Movement Panel, University of Florida, January 2012

Campus Event Speaker:

"How to Gain Acceptance to and Succeed in Graduate School"

Campus Visitation Program, Office of Graduate Minority Programs, November 2011

Campus Event Speaker:

“Are Asian Americans a Model Minority?”

Lunch Series for the Asian American Student Union, University of Florida, November 2010.

Campus Event Speaker:

“Graduate and Law School Forum”

Panel Discussion Sponsored by the Black Political Science Association. University of Florida, October 2009.

Campus Event Moderator:

“A Mock Debate Between Presidential Candidates Barack Obama and John McCain”

Event Sponsored by the Black Political Science Association. University of Florida, October 2008.

Campus Event Speaker:

“Latino and Latin American Politics”

Panel Discussion Sponsored by the Latin American Studies Collection in Smathers Library, November 2008.

Campus Event Speaker and Moderator:

“Should Asian Americans Support Affirmative Action?”

Southeastern Conference on Asian American Leadership, University of Florida October 2005

Campus Event Speaker and Moderator:

“Contemporary Issues in Asian American Politics”

Southeastern Conference on Asian American Leadership, University of Florida October 2004

Campus Event Speaker and Moderator:

“African and African American Race Relations at the University of Florida”

Black Political Science Association and Association of African Studies Forum, April 2003

Additional Service and Committee Memberships:

Committee Memberships: Coast Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences (ACSBE)

Alliance Committee to recruit minority graduate students and provide them with additional travel and research funding, 2005-2019

CLAS Humanities Scholarship Enhancement Grant Selection Committee, Fall 2006

Faculty Affiliate for the African American Studies Program, 2008-2011.

Faculty Affiliate for the Women’s Studies Program, 2007-2017.

Member of the 2010 and 2011 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Program Committee

Member of the Search Committee for the Assistant Director of Multicultural Affairs, March 2011.

Member of the Search Committee for the Director of the U.S. Senator Bob Graham Center, 2006-2007.

The Graham Center Advisory Committee (Develops curriculum for the Center with other committee members).

University-wide Teacher and Adviser of the Year Selection Committee, 2006.

Expert Witness for:

Testifying Expert for Racial Gerrymandering Case, Election Law Clinic at Harvard Law School, May 2022

Black Voters Matter Capacity Building Institute v Lee v. Laurel M. Lee, Case No. 4:22-cv-00109-AW-MAF. March 2022-Present.

League of Women Voters of Florida, Inc. v. Lee, Case No. 4:2021-cv-186 (N.D. Fla. Mar. 31, 2022). July 2021-March 2022.

Faculty Mentor for several students since 2001:

(Supervised their research projects and served as their mentor in Gatorlaunch, Minority Mentoring, and McNair Scholars Programs).

Organizational Advisor for:

The Black Political Science Association, 2001-200Present

Nu Alpha Lambda Christian Service Organization, 2005-Present

Recruiter:

Ralph Bunche Summer Institute, Duke University, June 2004, June 2006

Service for the University of Missouri:

Author:

“Barbara Jordan: A Champion of Civil and Human Rights”

The African Americanist Newsletter

Winter 1996, volume six, number five

Author:

“Black Students and Professors: The Need for Communication and Understanding”

The Legion of Black Collegians Newsletter

February 26, 1997, volume 1

Author:

“Gender and Race in 1996 Presidential Campaign Strategies”

The MU School of Journalism Web Page, October 1996

Author:

“The 25th Annual Congressional Black Caucus Legislative Conference”
The Voice of Black Studies Newsletter
Spring 1996, volume 20, number one

Author:

“The 6th Annual Africana Studies Summer Institute”
The Voice of Black Studies Newsletter
Spring 1996, volume 20, number one

Author:

“The Mayoral Elections of the Nineties: An Analysis of a New Generation of Black Mayors”
Urban News: The Newsletter of the Urban Politics Section of the American Political Science Association
Volume II, Number 3
Fall 1997

Commentator:

KOMU-TV 8 News-Columbia, Missouri
“Saturday Caucus: The Issue of Gender in the 1996 Presidential Election”
April 21, 1996

Commentator:

“Sexual Harassment in the Workforce”
KOMU-TV 8 News
Columbia, Missouri
February 16, 1999

Commentator:

“Black Women in the Civil Rights Movement: 1950-1980”
KOMU-TV 8 News
Columbia, Missouri
October 24, 1997

MU Committees:

Black History Month Committee, 1996-1997
Honors and Awards Committee-Department of Political Science
McNair Scholars Program Committee, 1996-1997
Women’s Studies Executive Committee, 1996-1997

Editorial Advisory

Board Member for: *The Western Journal of Black Studies* (winner of the 1996 National Council for Black Studies CLR James Award for Outstanding Publication)

A Turbulent Voyage: Readings in African American Studies. San Diego: Collegiate Press

Moderator:

City of Columbia Race Relations Task Force Symposium

Panelists included Attorney Gary Oxenhandler, Attorney Al Plummer, Mayor Darwin Hindman, Professor Robert Bailey of the MU School of Law, Professor Angela Bartee of Stephens College, and Ms. Monica Naylor of the Columbia Public Schools.

November 7, 1996

Reader:

Government and Politics Advanced Placement Exams

Sponsored by the Educational testing Service

University of Nebraska, Lincoln, June 10-17, 2000; June 11-18, 2001, June 12-19, 2002

Colorado State University, June 13-20, 2003

Regional Member of the Board of Directors:

National Council for Black Studies

One of the representatives of NCBS at the Congressional Black Caucus Legislative Conference, Washington, D.C., September 1995

Speaker:

“African American Politics Today: The 1996 Presidential Election”

1996 Black History Month Brown Bag Lunch Series

The University of Missouri, Columbia

February 26, 1996

Speaker:

“How to Handle Joint Appointment Responsibilities”

Association of Black Graduate and Professional Students

Graduate Professional Development Workshop

The University of Missouri, Columbia

October 18, 1997

Speaker:

“The Activism of Black Women in Congress Since the Civil Rights Movement”

1997 Black women in the Civil Rights Movement Conference

The University of Missouri, Columbia

October 24, 1997

Moderator:

“The Black Experience at MU”

Sponsored by the Black Faculty and Staff Organization

The University of Missouri, Columbia

February 11, 1998

Speaker:

“How to Handle Joint Appointment Responsibilities”

Association of Black Graduate and Professional Students

Graduate Professional Development Workshop
The University of Missouri, Columbia
October 24, 1998

Speaker:

“Black Issues in Higher Education”
Sponsored by the Black Culture Center
The University of Missouri, Columbia
January 25, 1999

Service for the University of Louisville:

Author:

“Voting Patterns of the 1991 Mayoral Election: Herenton’s Victory Maximized Racial Voting Factors that Had Eluded Previous Candidates”
Article published in the *Memphis Commercial Appeal* newspaper
November 15, 1992

Commentator:

“The O.J. Simpson Trial: Will Race Be a Factor?”
WAVE 3 News
Louisville, Kentucky
January 28, 1994

Discussion Leader:

Film: A Place of Rage: Black Women and the Civil Rights Movement
Women’s History Month
The University of Louisville
March 3, 1994

Guest Speaker:

Symposium: The Evolving Roles of Men and Women
Topic of Speech: “Men, Women, and the Dilemmas of the Youth”
The University of Louisville
October 11, 1994

Guest Speaker:

Symposium: Racism: America’s Most Challenging Issue
Topic of Speech: “The Dual Oppression: Racism, Sexism, and the Black Woman”
The University of Louisville
October 27, 1993

Keynote Speaker:

Awards and Recognition Banquet: Keep Growing in Girl Scouts
Topic of Speech: “Yes I can”
Kentuckiana Girl Scouts

May 13, 1994

Lecturer:

Multicultural “Coffee” Symposium

“A Comprehensive History of African American Politics in Louisville, Kentucky”

The University of Louisville

November 11, 1993

Panel Organizer and Participant:

Symposium: The Political Activities of Louisville Women

Women’s History Month

The University of Louisville

March 7, 1994

Panel Organizer and Moderator:

Multicultural “Coffee” Symposium: An African American Congressional Debate

The University of Louisville

April 5, 1994