



Congressional Redistricting Subcommittee

Meeting Packet

**Monday, January 9, 2012
12:00 PM
404 HOB**

Committee Meeting Notice

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(AMENDED 12/30/2011 12:43:21PM)

Amended(1)

Congressional Redistricting Subcommittee

Start Date and Time: Monday, January 09, 2012 12:00 pm
End Date and Time: Monday, January 09, 2012 02:30 pm
Location: 404 HOB
Duration: 2.50 hrs

Consideration of the following proposed committee bill(s):

PCB CRS 12-01 -- Congressional Redistricting
PCB CRS 12-02 -- Congressional Redistricting
PCB CRS 12-03 -- Congressional Redistricting
PCB CRS 12-04 -- Congressional Redistricting
PCB CRS 12-05 -- Congressional Redistricting
PCB CRS 12-06 -- Congressional Redistricting
PCB CRS 12-07 -- Congressional Redistricting

Pursuant to Rule 7.12(b) and the Special Amendment Deadlines and Procedures adopted by the House during the 2011 Regular Session, main amendments must be submitted to the House Redistricting Committee no later than 12pm on Wednesday, January 4, 2012. Substitute amendments must be submitted to the House Redistricting Committee no later than 12pm on Thursday, January 5, 2012.

NOTICE FINALIZED on 12/30/2011 12:43 by Crofoot.Katie

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: PCB CRS 12-01 Congressional Redistricting
SPONSOR(S): Congressional Redistricting Subcommittee
TIED BILLS: **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:**

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
Orig. Comm.: Congressional Redistricting Subcommittee		Poreda	Kelly

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The Florida Constitution requires the Legislature, by joint resolution at its regular session in the second year after the United States Census, to apportion state legislative districts. The United States Constitution requires the reapportionment of the United States House of Representatives every ten years, which includes the distribution of the House's 435 seats between the states and the equalization of population between districts within each state.

The 2010 Census revealed an unequal distribution of population growth amongst the State's legislative and congressional districts. Therefore districts must be adjusted to correct population differences.

This proposed committee bill redistricts the resident population of Florida into 27 congressional districts, as required by state and federal law.

This proposed committee bill would substantially amend Chapter 8 of the Florida Statutes.

When compared to the existing 25 congressional districts, this proposed committee bill would:

- Reduce the number of counties split from 30 to 24;
- Reduce the number of cities split from 110 to 51;
- Reduce the total perimeter, width and height of the districts, consistently, based on various methods of measurement;
- Reduce the distance and drive time to travel the average district;
- Reduce the total population deviation from 42.45% to 0.00%; and
- Maintain elected representation for African-American and Hispanic Floridians.

Upon approval by the Legislature, this bill is subject to review by the Governor.

Prior to the implementation, pursuant to Section 5 of the federal Voting Rights Act (VRA), this redistricting must also be approved ("precleared") by either the District Court for the District of Columbia or the United States Department of Justice.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Current Situation

The 2010 Census

According to the 2010 Census, 18,801,310 people resided in Florida on April 1, 2010. That represents a population growth of 2,818,932 Florida residents between the 2000 to 2010 censuses.

After the 2000 Census, the ideal populations for each district in Florida were:

- Congressional: 639,295
- State Senate: 399,559
- State House 133,186

After the 2010 Census, the ideal populations for each district in Florida are:

- Congressional: 696,345
- State Senate: 470,033
- State House: 156,678

The 2010 Census revealed an unequal distribution of population growth amongst the State's legislative and congressional districts. Therefore districts must be adjusted to comply with "one-person, one vote," such that each district must be substantially equal in total population.

Table 1 below shows the changes in population for each of Florida's current congressional districts and their subsequent deviation from the new ideal population of 696,345 residents.

Table 1. Florida Congressional Districts 2002-2011

Florida Congressional Districts 2002-2011				2000	2010
Total State Population, Decennial Census				15,982,378	18,801,310
Maximum Number of Districts				25	27
Ideal District Population (Total State Population / 23 or 25)				639,295	696,345

District	2000 Population	2000 Deviation		2010 Population	2010 Deviation	
		Count	%		Count	%
1	639,295	0	0.0%	694,158	-2,187	-0.3%
2	639,295	0	0.0%	737,519	41,174	5.9%
3	639,295	0	0.0%	659,055	-37,290	-5.4%
4	639,295	0	0.0%	744,418	48,073	6.9%
5	639,295	0	0.0%	929,533	233,188	33.5%
6	639,295	0	0.0%	812,727	116,382	16.7%
7	639,295	0	0.0%	812,442	116,097	16.7%
8	639,295	0	0.0%	805,608	109,263	15.7%
9	639,296	1	0.0%	753,549	57,204	8.2%
10	639,295	0	0.0%	633,889	-62,456	-9.0%
11	639,295	0	0.0%	673,799	-22,546	-3.2%
12	639,296	1	0.0%	842,199	145,854	20.9%
13	639,295	0	0.0%	757,805	61,460	8.8%
14	639,295	0	0.0%	858,956	162,611	23.4%
15	639,295	0	0.0%	813,570	117,225	16.8%

16	639,295	0	0.0%	797,711	101,366	14.6%
17	639,296	1	0.0%	655,160	-41,185	-5.9%
18	639,295	0	0.0%	712,790	16,445	2.4%
19	639,295	0	0.0%	736,419	40,074	5.8%
20	639,295	0	0.0%	691,727	-4,618	-0.7%
21	639,295	0	0.0%	693,501	-2,844	-0.4%
22	639,295	0	0.0%	694,259	-2,086	-0.3%
23	639,295	0	0.0%	684,107	-12,238	-1.8%
24	639,295	0	0.0%	799,233	102,888	14.8%
25	639,295	0	0.0%	807,176	110,831	15.9%
26				0	-696,345	-100.0%
27				0	-696,345	-100.0%

The law governing the reapportionment and redistricting of congressional and state legislative districts implicates the United States Constitution, the Florida Constitution, federal statutes, and a litany of case law.

U.S. Constitution

The United States Constitution requires the reapportionment of the House of Representatives every ten years to distribute each of the House of Representatives' 435 seats between the states and to equalize population between districts within each state.

Article I, Section 4 of the United States Constitution provides that "[t]he Time, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof." See also U.S. Const. art. I, § 2 ("The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States . . ."). The U.S. Supreme Court has recognized that this language delegates to state legislatures the exclusive authority to create congressional districts. See e.g., *Grove v. Emison*, 507 U.S. 25, 34 (1993); *League of United Latin Am. Citizens v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 399, 416 (2006) ("[T]he Constitution vests redistricting responsibilities foremost in the legislatures of the States and in Congress . . .").

In addition to state specific requirements to redistrict, states are obligated to redistrict based on the principle commonly referred to as "one-person, one-vote."¹ In *Reynolds*, the United States Supreme Court held that the Fourteenth Amendment required that seats in state legislature be reapportioned on a population basis. The Supreme Court concluded:

... "the basic principle of representative government remains, and must remain, unchanged – the weight of a citizen's vote cannot be made to depend on where he lives. Population is, of necessity, the starting point for consideration and the controlling criterion for judgment in legislative apportionment controversies... The Equal Protection Clause demands no less than substantially equal state legislative representation for all citizens, of all places as well as of all races. We hold that, as a basic constitutional standard, the Equal Protection Clause requires that the seats in both houses of a bicameral state legislature must be apportioned on a population basis."²

The Court went on to conclude that decennial reapportionment was a rational approach to readjust legislative representation to take into consideration population shifts and growth.³

In addition to requiring states to redistrict, the principle of one-person, one-vote, has come to generally stand for the proposition that each person's vote should count as much as anyone else's vote.

¹ *Baker v. Carr*, 369 U.S. 186 (1962).

² *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 568 (1964).

³ *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 584 (1964).

The requirement that each district be equal in population applies differently to congressional districts than to state legislative districts. The populations of congressional districts must achieve absolute mathematical equality, with no *de minimis* exception.⁴ Limited population variances are permitted if they are “unavoidable despite a good faith effort” or if a valid “justification is shown.”⁵

In practice, congressional districting has strictly adhered to the requirement of exact mathematical equality. In *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler* the Court rejected several justifications for violating this principle, including “a desire to avoid fragmenting either political subdivisions or areas with distinct economic and social interests, considerations of practical politics, and even an asserted preference for geographically compact districts.”⁶

For state legislative districts, the courts have permitted a greater population deviation amongst districts. The populations of state legislative districts must be “substantially equal.”⁷ Substantial equality of population has come to generally mean that a legislative plan will not be held to violate the Equal Protection Clause if the difference between the smallest and largest district is less than ten percent.⁸ Nevertheless, any significant deviation (even within the 10 percent overall deviation margin) must be “based on legitimate considerations incident to the effectuation of a rational state policy,”⁹ including “the integrity of political subdivisions, the maintenance of compactness and contiguity in legislative districts, or the recognition of natural or historical boundary lines.”¹⁰

However, states should not interpret this 10 percent standard to be a safe haven.¹¹ Additionally, nothing in the U.S. Constitution or case law prevents States from imposing stricter standards for population equality.¹²

After Florida last redistricted in 2002, Florida’s population deviation ranges were 2.79% for its State House districts, 0.03% for its State Senate districts, and 0.00% for its Congressional districts.¹³

The Voting Rights Act

Congress passed the Voting Rights Act (VRA) in 1965. The VRA protects the right to vote as guaranteed by the 15th Amendment to the United States Constitution. In addition, the VRA enforces the protections of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution by providing “minority voters an opportunity to participate in the electoral process and elect candidates of their choice, generally free of discrimination.”¹⁴

The relevant components of the Act are contained in Section 2 and Section 5. Section 2 applies to all jurisdictions, while Section 5 applies only to covered jurisdictions (states, counties, or other jurisdictions within a state).¹⁵ The two sections, and any analysis related to each, are considered independently of each other, and therefore a matter considered under by one section may be treated differently by the other section.

The phraseology for types of minority districts can be confusing and often times unintentionally misspoken. It is important to understand that each phrase can have significantly different implications for the courts, depending on the nature of a legal complaint.

⁴ *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, 394 U.S. 526, 531 (1969).

⁵ *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, 394 U.S. 526, 531 (1969).

⁶ *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, 394 U.S. 526, 531 (1969).

⁷ *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 568 (1964).

⁸ *Chapman v. Meier*, 420 U.S. 1 (1975); *Connor v. Finch*, 431 U.S. 407, 418 (1977).

⁹ *Reynolds*, 377 U.S. at 579.

¹⁰ *Swann v. Adams*, 385 U.S. 440, 444 (1967).

¹¹ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 36.

¹² *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 39.

¹³ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Pages 47-48.

¹⁴ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 51.

¹⁵ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 51.

A “majority-minority district” is a district in which the majority of the voting-age population (VAP) of the district is African American, Hispanic, Asian or Native-American. A “minority access district” is a district in which the dominant minority community is less than a majority of the VAP, but is still large enough to elect a candidate of its choice through either crossover votes from majority voters or a coalition with another minority community.

“Minority access” though is more jargon than meaningful in a legal context. There are two types of districts that fall under the definition. A “crossover district” is a minority-access district in which the dominant minority community is less than a majority of the VAP, but is still large enough that a crossover of majority voters is adequate enough to provide that minority community with the opportunity to elect a candidate of its choice. A “coalitional district” is a minority-access district in which two or more minority groups, which individually comprise less than a majority of the VAP, can form a coalition to elect their preferred candidate of choice. A distinction is sometimes made between the two in case law. For example, the legislative discretion asserted in *Bartlett v. Strickland*—as discussed later in this document—is meant for crossover districts, not for coalitional districts.

Lastly, the courts have recognized that an “influence district” is a district in which a minority community is not sufficiently large enough to form a coalition or meaningfully solicit crossover votes and thereby elect a candidate of its choice, but is able to effect election outcomes and therefore elect a candidate would be mindful of the minority community’s needs.

Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act

The most common challenge to congressional and state legislative districts arises under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Section 2 provides: “No voting qualification or prerequisite to voting or standard, practice, or procedure shall be imposed or applied by any State...in a manner which results in a denial or abridgement of the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color.”¹⁶ The purpose of Section 2 is to ensure that minority voters have an equal opportunity along with other members of the electorate to influence the political process and elect representatives of their choice.¹⁷

In general, Section 2 challenges have been brought against districting schemes that either disperse members of minority communities into districts where they constitute an ineffective minority—known as “cracking”¹⁸—or which concentrate minority voters into districts where they constitute excessive majorities—known as “packing”—thus diminishing minority influence in neighboring districts. In prior decades, it was also common that Section 2 challenges would be brought against multimember districts, in which “the voting strength of a minority group can be lessened by placing it in a larger multimember or at-large district where the majority can elect a number of its preferred candidates and the minority group cannot elect any of its preferred candidates.”¹⁹

The Supreme Court set forth the criteria of a vote-dilution claim in *Thornburg v. Gingles*.²⁰ A plaintiff must show:

1. A minority group must be sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a single-member district;
2. The minority group must be politically cohesive; and
3. White voters must vote sufficiently as a bloc to enable them usually to defeat the candidate preferred by the minority group.

The three “*Gingles* factors” are necessary, but not sufficient, to show a violation of Section 2.²¹ To determine whether minority voters have been denied an equal opportunity to influence the political

¹⁶ 42 U.S.C. Section 1973(a) (2006).

¹⁷ 42 U.S.C. Section 1973(b); *Voinovich v. Quilter*, 507 U.S. 146, 155 (1993).

¹⁸ Also frequently referred to as “fracturing.”

¹⁹ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 54.

²⁰ 478 U.S. 30 (1986).

process and elect representatives of their choice, a court must examine the totality of the circumstances.²²

This analysis requires consideration of the so-called "Senate factors," which assess historical patterns of discrimination and the success, or lack thereof, of minorities in participating in campaigns and being elected to office.²³ Generally, these "Senate factors" were born in an attempt to distance Section 2 claims from standards that would otherwise require plaintiffs to prove "intent," which Congress viewed as an additional and largely excessive burden of proof, because "It diverts the judicial inquiry from the crucial question of whether minorities have equal access to the electoral process to a historical question of individual motives."²⁴

States are obligated to balance the existence and creation of districts that provide electoral opportunities for minorities with the reasonable availability of such opportunities and other traditional redistricting principles. For example, in *Johnson v. De Grandy*, the Court decided that while states are not obligated to maximize the number of minority districts, states are also not given safe harbor if they achieve proportionality between the minority population(s) of the state and the number of minority districts.²⁵ Rather, the Court considers the totality of the circumstances. In "examining the totality of the circumstances, the Court found that, since Hispanics and Blacks could elect representatives of their choice in proportion to their share of the voting age population and since there was no other evidence of either minority group having less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process, there was no violation of Section 2."²⁶

In *League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) v. Perry*, the Court elaborated on the first *Gingles* precondition. "Although for a racial gerrymandering claim the focus should be on compactness in the district's shape, for the first *Gingles* prong in a Section 2 claim the focus should be on the compactness of the minority group."²⁷

In *Shaw v. Reno*, the Court found that "state legislation that expressly distinguishes among citizens on account of race - whether it contains an explicit distinction or is "unexplainable on grounds other than race,"...must be narrowly tailored to further a compelling governmental interest. Redistricting legislation that is alleged to be so bizarre on its face that it is unexplainable on grounds other than race demands the same close scrutiny, regardless of the motivations underlying its adoption."²⁸

Later, in *Shaw v. Hunt*, the Court found that the State of North Carolina made race the predominant consideration for redistricting, such that other race-neutral districting principles were subordinated, but the state failed to meet the strict scrutiny²⁹ test. The Court found that the district in question, "as drawn, is not a remedy narrowly tailored to the State's professed interest in avoiding liability under Section(s) 2 of the Act," and "could not remedy any potential Section(s) 2 violation, since the minority group must be shown to be "geographically compact" to establish Section(s) 2 liability."³⁰ Likewise, in *Bush v. Vera*, the Supreme Court supported the strict scrutiny approach, ruling against a Texas redistricting plan included highly irregularly shaped districts that were significantly more sensitive to racial data, and lacked any semblance to pre-existing race-neutral districts.³¹

Lastly, In *Bartlett v. Strickland*, the Supreme Court provided a "bright line" distinction between majority-minority districts and other minority "crossover" or "influence districts. The Court "concluded that §2

²¹ *Johnson v. De Grandy*, 512 U.S. 997, 1011-1012 (1994).

²² 42 U.S.C. Section 1973(b); *Thornburg vs. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 46 (1986).

²³ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 57.

²⁴ Senate Report Number 417, 97th Congress, Session 2 (1982).

²⁵ *Johnson v. De Grandy*, 512 U.S. 997, 1017 (1994).

²⁶ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 61-62.

²⁷ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 62.

²⁸ *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630 (1993).

²⁹ "Strict scrutiny" is the most rigorous standard used in judicial review by courts that are reviewing federal law. Strict scrutiny is part of a hierarchy of standards courts employ to weigh an asserted government interest against a constitutional right or principle that conflicts with the manner in which the interest is being pursued.

³⁰ *Shaw v. Hunt*, 517 U.S. 899 (1996).

³¹ *Bush v. Vera*, 517 U.S. 952 (1996).

does not require state officials to draw election district lines to allow a racial minority that would make up less than 50 percent of the voting-age population in the redrawn district to join with crossover voters to elect the minority's candidate of choice."³² However, the Court made clear that States had the flexibility to implement crossover districts as a method of compliance with the Voting Rights Act, where no other prohibition exists. In the opinion of the Court, Justice Kennedy stated as follows:

"Much like §5, §2 allows States to choose their own method of complying with the Voting Rights Act, and we have said that may include drawing crossover districts...When we address the mandate of §2, however, we must note it is not concerned with maximizing minority voting strength...and, as a statutory matter, §2 does not mandate creating or preserving crossover districts. Our holding also should not be interpreted to entrench majority-minority districts by statutory command, for that, too, could pose constitutional concerns...States that wish to draw crossover districts are free to do so where no other prohibition exists. Majority-minority districts are only required if all three *Gingles* factors are met and if §2 applies based on a totality of the circumstances. In areas with substantial crossover voting it is unlikely that the plaintiffs would be able to establish the third *Gingles* precondition—bloc voting by majority voters."³³

Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act

Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended, is an independent mandate separate and distinct from the requirements of Section 2. "The intent of Section 5 was to prevent states that had a history of racially discriminatory electoral practices from developing new and innovative means to continue to effectively disenfranchise Black voters."³⁴

Section 5 requires states that comprise or include "covered jurisdictions" to obtain federal preclearance of any new enactment of or amendment to a "voting qualification or prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice, or procedure with respect to voting."³⁵ This includes districting plans.

Five Florida counties—Collier, Hardee, Hendry, Hillsborough, and Monroe—have been designated as covered jurisdictions.³⁶

Preclearance may be secured either by initiating a declaratory judgment action in the District Court for the District of Columbia or, as is the case in almost all instances, submitting the new enactment or amendment to the United States Attorney General (United States Department of Justice).³⁷ Preclearance must be granted if the qualification, prerequisite, standard, practice, or procedure "does not have the purpose and will not have the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color."³⁸

The purpose of Section 5 is to "insure that no voting procedure changes would be made that would lead to retrogression³⁹ in the position of racial minorities with respect to their effective exercise of the electoral franchise."⁴⁰ Whether a districting plan is retrogressive in effect requires an examination of "the entire statewide plan as a whole."⁴¹

The Department of Justice requires that submissions for preclearance include numerous quantitative and qualitative pieces of data to satisfy the Section 5 review. "The Department of Justice, through the U.S. Attorney General, has 60 days in which to interpose an objection to a preclearance submission. The Department of Justice can request additional information within the period of review and following

³² *Bartlett v. Strickland*, No. 07-689 (U.S. Mar. 9, 2009).

³³ *Bartlett v. Strickland*, No. 07-689 (U.S. Mar. 9, 2009).

³⁴ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 78.

³⁵ 42 U.S.C. Section 1973c.

³⁶ Some states were covered in their entirety. In other states only certain counties were covered.

³⁷ 42 U.S.C. Section 1973c.

³⁸ 42 U.S.C. Section 1973c.

³⁹ A decrease in the absolute number of representatives which a minority group has a fair chance to elect.

⁴⁰ *Beer v. United States*, 425 U.S. 130, 141 (1976).

⁴¹ *Georgia v. Ashcroft*, 539 U.S. 461, 479 (2003).

receipt of the additional information, the Department of Justice has an additional 60 days to review the additional information. A change, either approved or not objected to, can be implemented by the submitting jurisdiction. Without preclearance, proposed changes are not legally enforceable and cannot be implemented."⁴²

Majority-Minority and Minority Access Districts in Florida

Legal challenges to the Florida's 1992 state legislative and congressional redistricting plans resulted in a significant increase in elected representation for both African-Americans and Hispanics. Table 2 illustrates those increases. Prior to 1992, Florida Congressional Delegation included only one minority member, Congresswoman Ileana Ros-Lehtinen.

Table 2. Number of Elected African-American and Hispanic Members in the Florida Legislature and Florida Congressional Delegation

	Congress		State Senate		State House	
	African-American	Hispanic	African-American	Hispanic	African-American	Hispanic
Pre-1982	0	0	0	0	5	0
1982 Plan	0	0-1	2	0-3	10-12	3-7
1992 Plan	3	2	5	3	14-16	9-11
2002 Plan	3	3	6-7	3	17-20	11-15

Prior to the legal challenges in the 1990s, the Florida Legislature established districts that generally included minority populations of less than 30 percent of the total population of the districts. For example, Table 3 illustrates that the 1982 plan for the Florida House of Representatives included 27 districts in which African-Americans comprised 20 percent or more of the total population. In the majority of those districts, 15 of 27, African-Americans represented 20 to 29 percent of the total population. None of the 15 districts elected an African-American to the Florida House of Representatives.

**Table 3. 1982 House Plan
Only Districts with Greater Than 20% African-American Population⁴³**

Total African-American Population	House District Number	Total Districts	African-American Representatives Elected
20% - 29%	2, 12, 15, 22, 23, 25, 29, 42, 78, 81, 92, 94, 103, 118, 119	15	0
30% - 39%	8, 9	2	1
40% - 49%	55, 83, 91	3	2
50% - 59%	17, 40, 63, 108	4	4
60% - 69%	16, 106,	2	2

⁴² *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 96.

⁴³ It is preferred to use voting age population, rather than total population. However, for this analysis the 1982 voting age population data is not available. Therefore total population is used for the sake of comparison.

70% - 79%	107	1	1
TOTAL			10

Subsequent to the legal challenges in the 1990s, the Florida Legislature established districts that were compliant with provisions of federal law, and did not fracture or dilute minority voting strength. For example, Table 4 illustrates that the resulting districting plan doubled the number of African-American representatives in the Florida House of Representatives.

**Table 4. 2002 House Plan
Only Districts with Greater Than 20% African-American Population⁴⁴**

Total African-American Population	House District Number	Total Districts	African-American Representatives Elected
20% - 29%	10, 27, 36, 86	4	1
30% - 39%	3, 23, 92, 105	4	3
40% - 49%	118	1	1
50% - 59%	8, 14, 15, 55, 59, 84, 93, 94, 104, 108	10	10
60% - 69%	39, 109	2	2
70% - 79%	103	1	1
TOTAL			18

Equal Protection – Racial Gerrymandering

Racial gerrymandering is “the deliberate and arbitrary distortion of district boundaries...for (racial) purposes.”⁴⁵ Racial gerrymandering claims are justiciable under equal protection.⁴⁶ In the wake of *Shaw v. Reno*, the Court rendered several opinions that attempted to harmonize the balance between “competing constitutional guarantees that: 1) no state shall purposefully discriminate against any individual on the basis of race; and 2) members of a minority group shall be free from discrimination in the electoral process.”⁴⁷

To make a *prima facie* showing of impermissible racial gerrymandering, the burden rests with the plaintiff to “show, either through circumstantial evidence of a district’s shape and demographics or more direct evidence going to legislative purpose, that race was the predominant factor motivating the legislature’s decision to place a significant number of voters within or without a particular district.”⁴⁸ Thus, the “plaintiff must prove that the legislature subordinated traditional race-neutral districting principles...to racial considerations.”⁴⁹ If the plaintiff meets this burden, “the State must demonstrate that its districting legislation is narrowly tailored to achieve a compelling interest,”⁵⁰ i.e. “narrowly tailored” to achieve that singular compelling state interest.

⁴⁴ It is preferred to use voting age population, rather than total population. However, since the 1982 voting age population data is not available for Table 2, total population is again used in Table 3 for the sake of comparison.

⁴⁵ *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630, 640 (1993)

⁴⁶ *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630, 642 (1993)

⁴⁷ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 72.

⁴⁸ *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900, 916 (1995).

⁴⁹ *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900, 916 (1995).

⁵⁰ *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 920 (1995).

While compliance with federal antidiscrimination laws—specifically, the Voting Rights Act—is a “very strong interest,” it is not in all cases a compelling interest sufficient to overcome strict scrutiny.⁵¹ With respect to Section 2, traditional districting principles may be subordinated to race, and strict scrutiny will be satisfied, where (i) the state has a “strong basis in evidence” for concluding that a majority-minority district is “reasonably necessary” to comply with Section 2; (ii) the race-based districting “substantially addresses” the Section 2 violation; and (iii) the district does “not subordinate traditional districting principles to race substantially more than is ‘reasonably necessary’ to avoid” the Section 2 violation.⁵² The Court has held that compliance with Section 5 is not a compelling interest where race-based districting is not “reasonably necessary” under a “correct reading” of the Voting Rights Act.⁵³

The Use of Statistical Evidence

Political vote histories are essential tools to ensure that new districts comply with the Voting Rights Act.⁵⁴ For example, the use of racial and political data is critical for a court’s consideration of the compelling interests that may be involved in a racial gerrymander. In *Bush v. Vera*, the Court stated:

“The use of sophisticated technology and detailed information in the drawing of majority minority districts is no more objectionable than it is in the drawing of majority majority districts. But ... the direct evidence of racial considerations, coupled with the fact that the computer program used was significantly more sophisticated with respect to race than with respect to other demographic data, provides substantial evidence that it was race that led to the neglect of traditional districting criteria...”

As noted previously, when the U.S. Department of Justice conducts a Section 5 preclearance review it requires that a submitting authority provide political data supporting a plan.⁵⁵ Registration and performance data must be used under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act to determine whether geographically compact minority groups are politically cohesive, and also to determine whether the majority population votes as a block to defeat the minority’s candidate of choice.

If Florida were to attempt to craft districts in areas of significant minority population without such data (or in any of the five Section 5 counties), the districts would be legally suspect and would probably invite litigation.

Florida Constitution, Article III, Section 16

Article III, Section 16 of the Florida Constitution requires the Legislature, by joint resolution at its regular session in the second year after the Census is conducted, to apportion the State into senatorial districts and representative districts.

The Florida Constitution is silent with respect to process for congressional redistricting. Article 1 Section 4 of the United States Constitution grants to each state legislature the exclusive authority to apportion seats designated to that state by providing the legislative bodies with the authority to determine the times place and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives. Consistent therewith, Florida has adopted its congressional apportionment plans by legislation subject to gubernatorial approval.⁵⁷ Congressional apportionment plans are not subject to automatic review by the Florida Supreme Court.

Florida Constitution, Article III, Sections 20 and 21

⁵¹ *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. at 653-654 (1993).

⁵² *Bush v. Vera*, 517 U.S. 977-979 (1996).

⁵³ *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 921 (1995).

⁵⁴ *Georgia v. Ashcroft*, 539 U.S. 461, 487-88 (2003); *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30, 36-37, 48-49 (1986).

⁵⁵ 28 U.S.C. § 51.27(q) & 51.28(a)(1).

⁵⁶ Federal Register / Vol. 76, No. 73 / Friday, April 15, 2011. Page 21249.

⁵⁷ See generally Section 8.0001, et seq., Florida Statutes (2007).

As approved by Florida voters in the November 2010 General Election, Article III, Section 20 of the Florida Constitution establishes the following standards for congressional redistricting:

"In establishing congressional district boundaries:

- (a) No apportionment plan or individual district shall be drawn with the intent to favor or disfavor a political party or an incumbent; and districts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of denying or abridging the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process or to diminish their ability to elect representatives of their choice; and districts shall consist of contiguous territory.
- (b) Unless compliance with the standards in this subsection conflicts with the standards in subsection 1(a) or with federal law, districts shall be as nearly equal in population as is practicable; districts shall be compact; and districts shall, where feasible, utilize existing political and geographical boundaries.
- (c) The order in which the standards within subsections 1(a) and (b) of this section are set forth shall not be read to establish any priority of one standard over the other within that subsection."

As approved by Florida voters in the November 2010 General Election, Article III, Section 21 of the Florida Constitution establishes the following standards for state legislative apportionment:

"In establishing legislative district boundaries:

- (a) No apportionment plan or district shall be drawn with the intent to favor or disfavor a political party or an incumbent; and districts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of denying or abridging the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process or to diminish their ability to elect representatives of their choice; and districts shall consist of contiguous territory.
- (b) Unless compliance with the standards in this subsection conflicts with the standards in subsection 1(a) or with federal law, districts shall be as nearly equal in population as is practicable; districts shall be compact; and districts shall, where feasible, utilize existing political and geographical boundaries.
- (c) The order in which the standards within subsections 1(a) and (b) of this section are set forth shall not be read to establish any priority of one standard over the other within that subsection."

These new standards are set forth in two tiers. The first tier, subparagraphs (a) above, contains provisions regarding political favoritism, racial and language minorities, and contiguity. The second tier, subparagraphs (b) above, contains provisions regarding equal population, compactness and use of political and geographical boundaries.

To the extent that compliance with second-tier standards conflicts with first-tier standards or federal law, the second-tier standards do not apply.⁵⁸ The order in which the standards are set forth within either tier does not establish any priority of one standard over another within the same tier.⁵⁹

The first tier provides that no apportionment plan or district shall be drawn with the intent to favor or disfavor a political party or an incumbent. Redistricting decisions unconnected with an intent to favor or disfavor a political party and incumbent do not violate this provision of the Florida Constitution, even if their effect is to favor or disfavor a political party or incumbent.⁶⁰

⁵⁸ Article III, Sections 20(b) and 21(b), Florida Constitution.

⁵⁹ Article III, Sections 20(c) and 21(c), Florida Constitution.

⁶⁰ In *Hartung v. Bradbury*, 33 P.3d 972, 987 (Or. 2001), the court held that "the mere fact that a particular reapportionment may result in a shift in political control of some legislative districts (assuming that every registered voter votes along party lines)," does not show that

The first tier of the new standards also provides the following protections for racial and language minorities:

- Districts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of denying the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process.
- Districts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of abridging the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process.
- Districts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of diminishing the ability of racial or language minorities to elect representatives of their choice.

The non-diminishment standard has comparable text to Section 5 of the federal Voting Rights Act, as amended in 2006, but the text in the Florida Constitution is not limited to the five counties protected by Section 5.⁶¹

On March 29, 2011, the Florida Legislature submitted these new standards to the United States Department of Justice for preclearance. In the submission, the Legislature articulated that the amendments to Florida's Constitution "do not have a retrogressive effect."⁶²

"Properly interpreted, we (the Florida House of Representatives and the Florida Senate) do not believe that the Amendments create roadblocks to the preservation or enhancement of minority voting strength. To avoid retrogression in the position of racial minorities, the Amendments must be understood to preserve without change the Legislature's prior ability to construct effective minority districts. Moreover, the Voting Rights Provisions ensure that the Amendments in no way constrain the Legislature's discretion to preserve or enhance minority voting strength, and permit any practices or considerations that might be instrumental to that important purpose."⁶³

Without comment, the Department of Justice granted preclearance on May 31, 2011.⁶⁴

The first tier also requires that districts consist of contiguous territory. In the context of state legislative districts, the Florida Supreme Court has held that a district is contiguous if no part of the district is isolated from the rest of the district by another district.⁶⁵ In a contiguous district, a person can travel from any point within the district to any other point without departing from the district.⁶⁶ A district is not contiguous if its parts touch only at a common corner, such as a right angle.⁶⁷ The Court has also concluded that the presence in a district of a body of water without a connecting bridge, even if it requires land travel outside the district in order to reach other parts of the district, does not violate contiguity.⁶⁸

a redistricting plan was drawn with an improper intent. It is well recognized that political consequences are inseparable from the redistricting process. In *Vieth v. Jubelirer*, 541 U.S. 267, 343 (2004) (Souter, J., dissenting) ("The choice to draw a district line one way, not another, always carries some consequence for politics, save in a mythical State with voters of every political identity distributed in an absolutely gray uniformity.").

⁶¹ Compare *id.* with 42 U.S.C. § 1973c(b).

⁶² Letter from Andy Bardos, Special Counsel to the Senate President, and George Levesque, General Counsel to the Florida House of Representatives, to T. Christian Herren, Jr., Chief of the Voting Section, Civil Rights Division, United States Department of Justice (Mar. 29, 2011) (on file with the Florida House of Representatives). Page 5.

⁶³ Letter from Andy Bardos, Special Counsel to the Senate President, and George Levesque, General Counsel to the Florida House of Representatives, to T. Christian Herren, Jr., Chief of the Voting Section, Civil Rights Division, United States Department of Justice (Mar. 29, 2011) (on file with the Florida House of Representatives). Page 7.

⁶⁴ Letter from T. Christian Herren, Jr., Chief of the Voting Section, Civil Rights Division, United States Department of Justice, to Andy Bardos, Special Counsel to the Senate President, and George Levesque, General Counsel to the Florida House of Representatives (May 31, 2011) (on file with Florida House of Representatives).

⁶⁵ *In re Senate Joint Resolution 2G, Special Apportionment Session 1992*, 597 So. 2d 276, 279 (Fla. 1992) (citing *In re Apportionment Law, Senate Joint Resolution 1E*, 414 So. 2d 1040, 1051 (Fla. 1982)).

⁶⁶ *Id.*

⁶⁷ *Id.* (citing *In re Apportionment Law, Senate Joint Resolution 1E*, 414 So. 2d at 1051).

⁶⁸ *Id.* at 280.

The second tier of these standards requires that districts be compact.⁶⁹ The meaning of “compactness” can vary significantly, depending on the type of redistricting-related analysis in which the court is involved.⁷⁰ Primarily, courts have used compactness to assess whether some form of racial or political gerrymandering exists. That said, the drawing of a district that is less compact could conversely be the necessary component of a district or plan that attempts to eliminate the dilution of the minority vote. Therefore, compactness is not by itself a dispositive factor.

Courts in other states have used various measures of compactness, including mathematical calculations that compare districts according to their areas, perimeters, and other geometric criteria, and considerations of functional compactness. Geometric compactness considers the shapes of particular districts and the closeness of the territory of each district, while functional compactness looks to practical measures that facilitate effective representation from and access to elected officials. In a Voting Rights context, compactness “refers to the compactness of the minority population, not to the compactness of the contest district”⁷¹ as a whole.

Overall, compactness is a functional factor in reviewing plans and districts. Albeit, compactness is not regarded as a trumping provision against the carrying out of other rationally formed districting decisions.⁷² Additionally, interpretations of compactness require considerations of more than just geography. For example, the “interpretation of the *Gingles* compactness requirement has been termed ‘cultural compactness’ by some, because it suggests more than geographical compactness.”⁷³ In a vote dilution context, “While no precise rule has emerged governing § 2 compactness, the inquiry should take into account traditional districting principles.”⁷⁴

Florida courts have yet to interpret “compactness.”

The second tier of these standards also requires that “districts shall, where feasible, utilize existing political and geographical boundaries.”⁷⁵ The term “political boundaries” refers, at a minimum, to the boundaries of cities and counties.⁷⁶ Florida case law does not specifically define the term “geographical boundaries.” Rather, numerous cases use the phrase generally when defining the borders of a state, county, city, court, special district, or other area of land.⁷⁷

Similarly, the federal courts have used the phrase “geographical boundaries” in a general sense.⁷⁸ The U.S. Supreme Court has used the phrase “geographical considerations” when referring to how difficult it is to travel within a district.⁷⁹

In addition to referring to the borders of a county, city, court, special district, the area of land referenced by “geographical boundaries” could be smaller areas, “such as major traffic streets, railroads, the river,

⁶⁹ Article III, Sections 20(b) and 21(b), Florida Constitution.

⁷⁰ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Pages 109-112.

⁷¹ *League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 26 (2006).

⁷² *Karcher v. Daggett*, 462 U.S. 725, 756 (1983).

⁷³ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 111.

⁷⁴ *League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 27 (2006).

⁷⁵ Article III, Sections 20(b) and 21(b), Florida Constitution.

⁷⁶ The ballot summary of the constitutional amendment that created the new standards referred to “existing city, county and geographical boundaries.” See *Advisory Opinion to Att’y Gen. re Standards for Establishing Legislative Dist. Boundaries*, 2 So. 3d 175, 179 (Fla. 2009).

⁷⁷ E.g., *State v. Stepansky*, 761 So.2d 1027, 1035 (Fla. 2000) (“In fact, the Fifth District acknowledged the effects doctrine as a basis for asserting jurisdiction beyond the state’s geographic boundaries.”); *State v. Holloway*, 318 So.2d 421, 422 (Fla. 1975) (“The arrest was made outside the geographical boundaries of said city.”); *Deen v. Wilson*, 1 So.3d 1179, 1181 (Fla. 5th DCA 2009) (“An Office of Criminal Conflict and Civil Regional Counsel was created within the geographic boundaries of each of the five district courts of appeal.”); *A. Duda and Sons, Inc. v. St. Johns River Water Management Dist.*, 17 So.3d 738, 740 (Fla. 5th DCA 2009) (“Cocoa Ranch, is over 18,000 acres and is located within the [St. Johns River Water Management] District’s geographical boundaries.”).

⁷⁸ E.g., *Sbarra v. Florida Dept. of Corrections*, 2009 WL 4400112, 1 (N.D. Fla. 2009) (“Lee County is within the geographic bounds of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida.”); *Benedict v. General Motors Corp.*, 142 F.Supp.2d 1330, 1333 (N.D. Fla. 2001) (“This was part of the traditional approach of obtaining jurisdiction through service of process within the geographic boundaries of the state at issue.”).

⁷⁹ *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 580 (1964)

etc.”⁸⁰ or topographical features such as a waterway dividing a county or other natural borders within a state or county.⁸¹

Moreover, it should be noted that in the context of geography, states use a number of geographical units to define the contours of their districting maps. The most common form of geography utilized is census blocks, followed by voter tabulation districts (VTDs). Several states also utilize designations such as counties, towns, political subdivisions, precincts, and wards.

For the 2002 redrawing of its congressional and state legislative maps, Florida used counties, census tracts, block groups and census blocks. For the current redistricting, the Florida House of Representatives’ web-based redistricting application, MyDistrictBuilder™, allows map-drawers to build districts with counties, cities, VTDs, and census blocks.

It should also be noted that these second tier standards are often overlapping. Purely mathematical measures of compactness often fail to account for county, city and other geographic boundaries, and so federal and state courts almost universally account for these boundaries into consideration when measuring compactness. Courts essentially take two views:

- 1) That county, city, and other geographic boundaries are accepted measures of compactness;⁸² or
- 2) That county, city and other geographic boundaries are viable reasons to deviate from compactness.⁸³

Either way, county, city, and other geographic boundaries are primary considerations when evaluating compactness.⁸⁴

Public Outreach

In the summer of 2011, the House and Senate initiated an extensive public outreach campaign. On May 6, 2011, the Senate Committee on Reapportionment and the House Redistricting Committee jointly announced the schedule for a statewide tour of 26 public hearings. The purpose of the hearings was to receive public comments to assist the Legislature in its creation of new redistricting plans. The schedule included stops in every region of the state, in rural and urban areas, and in all five counties subject to preclearance. The hearings were set primarily in the mornings and evenings to allow a variety of participants to attend. Specific sites were chosen based on their availability and their accessibility to members of each community.

Prior to each hearing, committee staff invited a number of interested parties in the region to attend and participate. Invitations were sent to representatives of civic organizations, public interest groups, school boards, and county elections offices, as well as to civil rights advocates, county commissioners and administrators, local elected officials, and the chairs and executive committees of statewide political parties. In all, over 4,000 invitations were sent.

In addition to distributing individual invitations, the House and Senate utilized paid advertising space in newspapers and airtime on local radio stations, free advertising through televised and radio public service announcements, legal advertisements in local print newspapers for each hearing, opinion editorials, and advertising in a variety of Spanish-language media to raise awareness about the hearings. Staff from both the House and Senate also informed the public of the hearings through social media websites and email newsletters.

⁸⁰ *Bd. of Ed. of Oklahoma City Pub. Sch., Indep. Dist. No. 89, Oklahoma County, Okl. v. Dowell*, 375 F.2d 158, 170 n.4 (10th Cir. 1967).

⁸¹ *Moore v. Itawamba County, Miss.*, 431 F.3d 257, 260 (5th Cir. 2005).

⁸² *e.g., DeWitt v. Wilson*, 856 F. Supp. 1409, 1414 (E.D. Cal. 1994).

⁸³ *e.g., Jamerson v. Womack*, 423 S.E. 2d 180 (1992). See generally, 114 A.L.R. 5th 311 at § 3[a], 3[b].

⁸⁴ See *id.*

The impact of the statewide tour and public outreach is observable in multiple ways. During the tour, committee members received testimony from over 1,600 speakers. To obtain an accurate count of attendance, committee staff asked guests to fill out attendance cards. Although not all attendees complied, the total recorded attendance for all 26 hearings amounted to 4,787.

**Table 5. Public Input Meeting Schedule
Attendance and Speakers**

City	Date	Recorded Attendance	Speakers
Tallahassee	June 20	154	63
Pensacola	June 21	141	36
Fort Walton Beach	June 21	132	47
Panama City	June 22	110	36
Jacksonville	July 11	368	96
St. Augustine	July 12	88	35
Daytona Beach	July 12	189	62
The Villages	July 13	114	55
Gainesville	July 13	227	71
Lakeland	July 25	143	46
Wauchula	July 26	34	13
Wesley Chapel	July 26	214	74
Orlando	July 27	621	153
Melbourne	July 28	198	78
Stuart	August 15	180	67
Boca Raton	August 16	237	93
Davie	August 16	263	83
Miami	August 17	146	59
South Miami (FIU)	August 17	137	68
Key West	August 18	41	12
Tampa	August 29	206	92
Largo	August 30	161	66
Sarasota	August 30	332	85
Naples	August 31	115	58
Lehigh Acres	August 31	191	69
Clewiston	September 1	45	20
TOTAL	26 meetings	4,787	1,637

In addition to the public input meetings, the House Redistricting Committee and Senate Committee on Reapportionment received hundreds of additional written suggestions for redistricting, both at the public hearings and via social media.

Throughout the summer and at each hearing, legislators and staff also encouraged members of the public to draw and submit their own redistricting plans (partial or complete maps) through web applications created and made available on the Internet by the House and Senate. At each hearing, staff from both the House and Senate was available to demonstrate how members of the public could illustrate their ideas by means of the redistricting applications.

In September 2011, the chairs of the House Redistricting Committee and Senate Committee on Reapportionment sent individual letters to more than fifty representatives of public-interest and voting-rights advocacy organizations to invite them to prepare and submit proposed redistricting plans.

As a result of these and other outreach efforts, the public submitted 157 proposed legislative and congressional redistricting maps between May 27 and November 1, 2011. Since then, ten additional plans have been submitted by members of the public. During the 2002 redistricting cycle, the Legislature received only four proposed maps from the public.

Table 6. Complete and Partial Redistricting Maps

Submitted to the House or Senate by Florida Residents

Map Type	Complete Maps	Partial Maps	Total Maps
House	17	25	42
Senate	26	18	44
Congressional	54	27	81
TOTAL	97	70	167

Publicly submitted maps, records from the public input hearings, and other public input are all accessible via www.floridaredistricting.org.

Effect of Proposed Changes

Redistricting Plan Summary Statistics for the Proposed Congressional Map

Redistricting Plan Data Report for H000C9001

Plan File Name: H000C9001						Plan Type: Congress - 27 Districts										
Plan Population Fundamentals						Plan Geography Fundamentals:										
Total Population Assigned:		18,801,310 of 18,801,310				Census Blocks Assigned:		484,481 out of 484,481								
Ideal District Population::		696,344				Number Non-Contiguous Sections:		1 (normally one)								
District Population Remainder:		22				County or District Split :		24 Split of 67 used								
District Population Range:		696,344 to 696,345				City or District Split :		51 Split of 411 used								
District Deviation Range:		(0) To 1				VID's Split :		255 Split of 9,436 used								
Deviation:		(0) To 0.00 Total 0.00%														
Number of Districts by Race Language						District										
	20%+	30%+	40%+	50%+	60%+	County	Count Blocks			Pop						
Current Black VAP	5	3	3	2	0	5	Nassau			20						
New Black VAP	5	3	3	2	0											
Current Hisp VAP	7	4	3	3	3											
New Hisp VAP	8	5	3	3	3											
Plan Name: H000C9001						Number of Districts		27								
Spatial Measurements - Map Based																
Base Shapes				Circle - Dispersion					Convex Hull - Indentation							
	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Pc/P	A/Ac	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Pc/P	A/Ac	Width	Height	W+H
C9001-Map	7,853	65,934	11.91%	7,084	192,577	3.67%	90.21%	34.23%	5,631	91,887	6.12%	71.70%	71.75%	1,765	1,617	3,530
Current Map	10,064	65,934	15.26%	7,767	252,642	3.07%	77.18%	26.09%	6,041	105,234	5.74%	60.02%	62.65%	1,898	1,830	3,797
C9001-Simple	7,222	65,839	10.96%				98.10%	34.18%				77.97%	71.65%			
Current Map	9,153	65,906	13.88%				84.86%	26.08%				66.00%	62.62%			
Straight line in miles apart				Miles to drive by fastest route				Minutes to drive by fastest route								
	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic				
C9001-Map	23	23	24	19	31	31	32	25	40	40	40	33				
Current Map	29	29	30	22	38	38	38	29	48	48	46	38				

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives.

STORAGE NAME: pcb01.CRS.DOCX

DATE: 12/21/2011

District-by-District Summary Statistics for the Proposed Congressional Map⁸⁵

District ID	Pop Dev	TPOP10	%AllBlkVAP10	%AllHispVAP10	%HaitianPOPACS
1	1	696,345	13.19	4.55	0.19
2	1	696,345	23.83	4.75	0.38
3	1	696,345	14.92	6.69	0.33
4	1	696,345	10.07	6.74	0.28
5	1	696,345	47.53	10.87	3.34
6	0	696,344	10.36	8.69	0.36
7	1	696,345	10.74	18.85	0.40
8	1	696,345	9.12	7.66	0.56
9	1	696,345	13.52	25.47	1.18
10	1	696,345	11.46	26.56	0.97
11	1	696,345	9.32	7.17	0.17
12	1	696,345	4.46	9.11	0.10
13	0	696,344	4.77	7.06	0.07
14	1	696,345	26.07	18.57	0.89
15	1	696,345	9.51	22.04	0.28
16	1	696,345	5.83	8.75	0.71
17	1	696,345	9.19	15.26	0.55
18	1	696,345	10.98	12.06	1.73
19	1	696,345	5.76	13.69	1.54
20	1	696,345	50.21	18.55	10.03
21	0	696,344	11.21	18.30	3.01
22	1	696,345	10.16	17.58	3.92
23	0	696,344	9.93	37.56	1.41
24	0	696,344	55.73	33.15	14.94
25	1	696,345	8.25	70.08	1.78
26	1	696,345	10.02	68.91	1.35
27	1	696,345	7.71	75.04	0.78

District-by-District Descriptions for the Proposed Congressional Map

District 1 encompasses the eastern most portion of the Florida panhandle. The proposed district includes all of Okaloosa and Walton counties. The district includes the entirety of Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa and Walton counties and a part of Holmes county. The northern and western boundary of the district is the Florida State line shared with Alabama and the southern boundary is the Gulf of Mexico. The Eastern boundary line follows the eastern Walton county line from the Gulf of Mexico north to the Holmes county line. The district then follows VTD lines with the county until the area of the county where equal population was achieved. The district then follows Stevenson Road and State Highway 173 running north and south.

District 2 encompasses the entirety of 12 counties including all of Bay, Washington, Jackson, Calhoun, Gulf, Franklin, Liberty, Gadsden, Leon, Wakulla, Jefferson and Taylor Counties. The district also

⁸⁵ "Pop Dev" is the population deviation above or below the ideal population. "TPOP10" is the proposed district's total resident population, according to the 2010 Census. "%AllBlkVAP10" is the percentage of the proposed district's voting age population that is Black, according to the 2010 Census. "%AllHispVAP10" is the percentage of the proposed district's voting age population that is Hispanic, according to the 2010 Census. "%HaitianPOPACS" is the percentage of the proposed district's voting age population that is Haitian according to the 2005-2009 American Community Survey.

includes parts of Holmes County and Madison County. The Northern boundary is created by the state lines with Alabama and Georgia and southern boundary is created by the Gulf of Mexico. The western boundary is the western county lines of Bay County and Washington County and then follows VTD lines within Holmes County as well as Stevenson Road to State Highway 173 running north and south. The Eastern Boundary of the district follows the eastern county line of Taylor County continuing into Madison County. Within Madison County the boundary runs north and south following primarily Tom Gunter Road, San Pedro Road, county road 360, Callaway Terrace, Bryan Earnhart Road, County route 14, Farm Center Road, Prescott Road, Settlement Road, County Route 253 and State route 53.

District 3 is made up of 8 whole counties as well as part of 4 others. Hamilton, Suwannee, Columbia, Lafayette, Dixie, Gilchrist, Union and Nassau Counties are all entirely within the district. Part of Madison, Alachua, Baker and Duval are also within the district. The northern border follows the Florida/Georgia State line from the Atlantic Ocean in Nassau county to State Road 53 in Madison County. The Western boundary line continues through Madison county south predominantly following VTD lines, County Road 14 and State road 53 until it reaches the Madison County and Lafayette County lines. The boundary line continues along the county line as it turns into the Dixie County line and continues to travel along the county line to the Gulf of Mexico. The boundary line then follows the Dixie County line south along the coast and then northeast along the Dixie and Gilchrist County line. The boundary then follows the Gilchrist County line until it reaches Newberry road in Alachua county when it begins to follow this roadway into the county. The district border follows Newberry Road until it reaches NW 122nd St where the boundary line then follows VTD lines and additional roadways including SW 112th Street, SW 24th Ave, SW 100th Street, SW 62nd Ave and SW 34th Ave into the Gainesville area. From here the District border heads north through the city of Gainesville and back to the Alachua County line. The boundary follows predominantly S Main Street, SW depot Ave, SW 13th Street, NW 39th Ave, NW 53rd Ave and County Road 231 as well as VTD lines to travel through the city back to the county line. The district continues north along the Alachua, Union and Baker county lines until it heads into Baker County following State Road 121 to I-10 and then I-10 to the eastern Baker County line in into Duval County. Within Duval County District 3 starts at the western border of the county going all the way north to the northern border of the county and then back through downtown Jacksonville before heading east to the Atlantic Ocean. The boundary line primarily follows I-10 into the county making sure to include all of the city of Baldwin in the district. The district then follows the Ortego River south to Normandy Blvd and then heads east along this roadway. From here the district primarily follows Oxbow Road, Wilson Blvd, Hyde Grove Road, Memorial Park Road, I-295, Beaver Street, Lane Ave S before following railways from NS Jacksonville and finally VTD lines to the northern Duval County line. The district follows the VTD lines north before following additional VTD lines south past the Jacksonville International Airport to I-295. From here the District lines follow I-295 to I-95 to Heckscher Drive to US 17 to join the St. Johns River. From here the District travels all around the downtown Jacksonville area predominantly following Edenfield Road, University Club Blvd, Briarforest road, Jimtom Drive, Laudonniere Drive, Heidi Road, Fort Caroline Road, Peeler Road, Shetland Road, Searchwood Drive, Oak Summit Drive, Cesey Blvd, Lake Lucina Drive and back to the St. Johns River. From here the District predominantly follows Arlington Road, Lone Star Road, Eddy Road, Townsend Blvd, Bowland Street, Acme Street, Atlantic Blvd, the Pottesburg Creek, Beach Blvd, the Pablo Creek and Atlantic Blvd to the Atlantic Ocean. From there the district follows the coast back to the northern Nassau County line completing the district boundary.

District 4 is constituted of portions of Duval and St. Johns County and all of Clay County. The eastern boundary of the district follows the Atlantic coast from a VTD line in the area of Frank Butler Park East in St. Johns County north to Atlantic Blvd in Duval county. From here the boundary line travels west into Duval County primarily using Atlantic Blvd, the Pablo Creek, Beach Blvd, and the Pottsburg Creek into the downtown area of Jacksonville. From here the district goes through the downtown area of the city and eventually back to the Duval county line to the south. The roadways the district predominantly follows in addition to VTD lines are University Blvd S, Beach Blvd, Bedford Road, Emerson Street, Victor Street, Jerrigan Road, St. Augustine Road, Hendricks Ave, Phillips Highway, The Arlington River and the St. Johns River. From here the district follows the St. Johns River to the Fuller Warren Bridge and predominantly continues along the Roosevelt Expressway, S Edgewood Ave, Casset Ave, Park Street, The Cedar River, Wilson Blvd, Anvers Blvd, Seaboard Ave, Morse Ave, I-295, the Ortego River and Old St. Augustine Road S to the Clay/ Duval county line. The boundary line then follows the Clay

county line west, then south and then east to the St. Johns River. From the river the district travels into St. Johns County at County road 214 and predominantly follows this roadway to a railway. The district then follows to S Holmes Blvd. The district border follows S Holmes Blvd to Rolling Hills Drive which it then follows to Dobbs Road to Kings Estate road. From this road the district predominantly follows Old Moultrie Road and US 1 before it follows VTD lines back to the Atlantic Ocean.

District 5 is a long district that joins the Jacksonville area with areas to the south such as Gainesville, The Ocala National Forest, to Apopka and Orlando. This district has long elected a minority candidate of choice and this proposed district maintains that likelihood. The proposed district only affects 7 counties instead of the 9 counties that the current district affects. Going from the northern most county to the southernmost the district borders are the following. Within Duval county District 5 starts at the western border of the county going all the way north to the northern border of the county and then back through downtown Jacksonville to the southern border of the county. Starting at Beaver Street along the western border of the county the district travels around the Baldwin City limits joining with I-10 heading east. The district then follows the Ortego River south to Normandy Blvd and then heads east along this roadway. From here the district primarily follows Oxbow Road, Wilson Blvd, Hyde Grove Road, Memorial Park Road, I-295, Beaver Street, Lane Ave S before following railways from NS Jacksonville and finally VTD lines to the Northern Duval County line. The district follows the VTD lines north before following additional VTD lines south past the Jacksonville International Airport to I -295. From here the district lines follow I-295 to I-95 to Heckscher Drive to US 17 to join the St. Johns River. From here the District travels all around the downtown Jacksonville area predominantly following Edenfield Road, University Club Blvd, Briarforest road, Jimtom Drive, Laudonniere Drive, Heidi Road, Fort Caroline Road, Peeler Road, Shetland Road, Searchwood Drive, Oak Summit Drive, Cesey Blvd, Lake Lucina Drive and back to the St. Johns River. From here the district predominantly follows Arlington Road, Lone Star Road, Eddy Road, Townsend Blvd, Bowland Street, Acme Street, Atlantic Blvd, Southside Blvd, Ivey Road, Crane Ave, Laurina Street, University Blvd S, Beach Blvd, Bedford Road, Emerson Street, Victor Street, Jerrigan Road, St. Augustine Road, Hendricks Ave, Phillips Highway, The Arlington River and the St. Johns River. From here the district follows the St. Johns River to the Fuller Warren Bridge and predominantly continues along the Roosevelt Expressway, S Edgewood Ave, Casset Ave, Park Street, The Cedar River, Wilson Blvd, Anvers Blvd, Seaboard Ave, Morse Ave, I-295, the Ortego River and Old St. Augustine Road S and back to the Duval County line. Next, the district travels through Baker County following the county line to the east and south. The district line to the north and west follows I-10 and State Road 121. The next county the district travels through is Bradford County which is kept whole within the district. The district then goes into Alachua County predominantly following County Road 231 and VTD lines to the Gainesville area. The district then primarily follows NW 53rd Street, NW 13th Street, S Main Street and US 441 and back to the Alachua County line completing the eastern line within the county. The district follows the Alachua County lines along the other sides of the district in the county. The district then heads into Marion County. Along the eastern side of the district within this county the boundary lines predominantly follow County Road 318, I-75, Highway 316, the Reddick City lines, US 441, NW 136th Street, NW 21st Ave Road, County Road 316, the Ocklawaha River, County Road 314A, NE 49th St Road, NE 196th Terrace Road, The Florida Black Bear Scenic Byway, NF 597 and SE 152nd Place until it reaches the county line to complete the eastern border within this county. The district follows the county lines along the other sides of Marion County. Within Lake County the eastern boundary follows the county line along the west the district predominately follows major roadways including County Road 42, County Road 439, and County Road 437 (Plymouth Sorrento Road). The district follows the county lines to the east of the eastern line with this county. Within Orange County the district predominantly follows VTD and city lines. The district follows the Orange and Seminole county line until it reaches Overland Road which it follows south primarily following Pine Hills road and Clarcona Ocoee road until it reaches the city of Eatonville where it follows the city lines making to keep the city whole and within the district. The district then primarily follows the John Young Parkway south to Colonial Drive to I-4 which the border then primarily follows to the south to Orange Blossom Trail. The district then predominantly follows The Beachline Expressway, I-4, McLeod Road, Kirkman Road, Hiawasse Road, Old Winter Garden Road, and Good Homes Road until it reaches the city of Ocoee where the district line surrounds the city to make sure not to spilt the city. The border then crosses Lake Apopka until it reaches the orange county line. The district follows the county line to the west and north of the line described. This completes the

district the entire District 5 and the 7 counties it contains a part of all the way from Duval to Orange County.

District 6 contains all of Volusia, Flagler and Putnam counties and a part of St. Johns County. The northern border of the district follows the northern Putnam county line to the St. Johns River. From the river the district travels into St. Johns County at County Road 214 and predominantly follows this roadway to a railway. The district then follows to S Holmes Blvd. The district border follows S Holmes Blvd to Rolling Hills Drive which it then follows to Dobbs Road to Kings Estate road. From this road the District Predominantly follows Old Moultrie Road and US 1 before it follows VTD lines to the Atlantic Ocean. The district then follows the coast of St. Johns, Flagler and Volusia counties to the southern Volusia County line. The district boundary then follows the southern edge of the Volusia County and continues to follow the county line north to the Western Putnam County line. District 6 then completes its boundary line by following the Putnam County line north until it again reaches the northern edge of the county.

District 7 encompasses all of Seminole County and connects the county with parts of Orange County. The northern, western and eastern borders follow the Seminole County line exactly. The southern edge of the district goes into Orange County. Within Orange County the district predominantly follows VTD lines, city lines and roadways. The cities of Maitland and Winter Park in Orange County are entirely within the district, and the district follows the city lines of Eatonville keeping that city whole and entirely outside the boundary lines of district 7. The southern border of the district then continues east predominately following the East-West Expressway, Curry Ford Road, Dean Road S, and Colonial Drive. From here the district predominately follows VTD lines until it reaches the Orange/ Seminole County line along Chuluota Road where it again follows the Seminole County line.

District 8 contains the entire county of Brevard County and Indian River County as well as a small part of eastern Orange County to equalize the population of the district. The district boundaries to the north follow the Brevard County line to the Atlantic ocean which creates the eastern boarder of the district all the way south to the Indian River County line to the south. The southern edge of the district continues to follow the county line west and continues to follow the county line of both Indian River and Brevard county north into Orange County. The district extends into Orange County to achieve equal population but follows major roadways within the county to do so. From the Brevard County line the district follows the Orange County line to Dallas Blvd which it follows north to Wewahootee Road. The district then follows this road west until it begins to primarily follow VTD lines north to the Econlockhatchee River. The district predominantly follows the river north to Colonial Drive where the district then again follows VTD lines north to Lake Pickett Road which it follows to Chuluota Road. The district line follows this road north where it follows the Orange County line east back to the eastern and northern Brevard County line it shares with Volusia County.

District 9 connects all of Osceola County with parts of Pasco and Polk counties. The northern district boundary starts at by following the northern Osceola County line from its eastern most point to the northern Polk County line which it continues to follow west until it travels into Pasco County at Cumpresso Grade Road. The district heads west into the county along this road and continues west primarily along River Road until it reaches the Dade City lines. The district then follows the city line to US 301 never crossing the city boundary. The district then follows US 301 south until it reaches the area surrounding the city of Zephyrhills. The district again travels around the city limits to keep the city whole but outside District 9. The district then join up with the Paul S Buchman Highway which it follows south for a short distance before joining with the Pasco County line. The district line then follows the county line back to the Polk County line. District 9 then crosses into Polk County following I-4 to the Polk Expressway which it follows east into the county. The district line follows the Expressway until it reaches Winter Lake Road which it follows to Spirit Lake. From here the district line predominantly follows VTD lines to the east until it reaches the Polk/ Osceola County line near Lake Hatchineha. From here District 9 follows the Osceola County line south and all the way around heading back north to the northern Osceola County line completing the district boundary.

District 10 contains a large geographic area of Lake County as well a part of Orange County. The northern border of the district starts at the Lake County line at County Road 448 and follows this road

west into the county until it reaches VTD lines that take the border of the district in Lake Harris. The district then continues west through the lake until it reaches the US 441. The district border continues west predominantly following US 441, E Dixie Ave, S 14th Ave, Montclair Road and a railway the parallels Veech Road until it reaches the western Lake County line completing the northern edge of the district. District 10 then continues to follow the Lake County line south along its western border and continues along the southern Lake and Orange county lines until it reaches Dallas Blvd which it follows north to Wewahatchee Road. The district then follows this road west until it begins to primarily follow VTD lines north to the Econlockhatchee River. The district predominantly follows the river north to Colonial Drive where the district line heads west predominantly along Colonial Drive, the East West Expressway, Goldenrod Road and Curry Ford Road until it reaches I-4. The district then follows I-4 then primarily follows to the south to Orange Blossom Trail. The district then predominantly follows The Beachline Expressway, I-4, McLeod Road, Kirkman Road, Hiawasse Road, Old Winter Garden Road, and Good homes Road until it reaches the city of Ocoee where the district line surrounds the city to make sure not to split the city. The border then crosses Lake Apopka until it reaches the orange county line. The district then follows the county line back to County Road 448 in Lake County to complete the boundary of district 10.

District 11 contains all of Levy County parts of Marion, Lake, Citrus, Sumter and Alachua counties. The northern district line travels east along the Levy County line until it crosses into Alachua County at Newberry road. The district border follows Newberry Road until it reaches NW 122nd St where the boundary line then predominantly follows VTD lines and additional roadways including SW 112th Street, SW 24th Ave, SW 100th Street, SW 62nd Ave and SW 34th Ave into southern Gainesville area, but does not cross the city line. From here it predominantly follows US 441 and VTD lines south to the county line. The district then follows the Marion county line to County Road 318 where it heads west into the county. district boundary lines predominantly follow County Road 318, I-75, Highway 316, the Reddick City lines, US 441, NW 136th Street, NW 21st Ave Road, County Road 316, the Ocklawaha River, County Road 314A, NE 49th St Road, NE 196th Terrace Road, The Florida Black Bear Scenic Byway, NF 597 and SE 152nd Place until it reaches the county line again on the southwest edge of the county. The district then follows the Marion/ Lake county line for a short distance before crossing into Lake County. From here the district predominately follows major roadways including County Road 42, County Road 439, and County Road 437 (Plymouth Sorrento Road) until it reaches the southern lake county line which it then follows west for a short distance before again crossing into Lake county at County Road 448. The district boundary line follows this road west into the county until it reaches VTD lines that take the border of the district in Lake Harris. The district then continues west through the lake until it reaches the US 441. The district border continues west predominantly following US 441, E Dixie Ave, S 14th Ave, Montclair Road and a railway the parallels Veech Road until it reaches the western Lake County line. The boundary line follows the Lake County from here south until it reaches county Road 470 in Sumter County. The district border then predominantly travels through Sumter County east to west along this roadway US 301, the Lake Panasoffkee watershed area, County Road 479, County Road 416N, County Road 470 and the Outlet River until it reaches the western Sumter County line. The district then travels north along the Sumter/ Citrus county line to the Gulf to Lake Highway and begins to follow this road into Citrus County heading west to the city of Inverness. The district lines then follow the city limits as to include all of the city within the district. From the city the district continues to head west toward the Gulf of Mexico predominantly following Trail 8, Trail 15, Trail 6, Lecanto Highway, Grover Cleveland Blvd and Suncoast Blvd before following VTD lines to the coast. From here the district travels north along the Gulf Coast until it again reaches the northern Levy County line.

District 12 includes all of Hernando County and parts of Pasco, Citrus and Sumter counties. The proposed district's western border is the Pasco, Hernando and Citrus county lines along the Gulf of Mexico. The southern boundary line continues along the Pasco County line until it reaches the Paul Buchman Highway which it then follows north into Pasco county. The district then travels around the city limits of Zephyrhills and Dade City connected in-between by US 301 so that both of these cities are kept whole within the district. From Dade City the district boundary line travels east to the Pasco/ Sumter County line predominantly following River Road and Cumpresso Grade Road. The border then follows the county line east until it continues to follow the Sumter County line north starting the eastern side of the district. The district follows the county line until it reaches County Road 470 in Sumter

County. The district border then predominantly travels through Sumter county east to west along this roadway US 301, the Lake Panasoffkee watershed area, County Road 479, County Road 416N, County Road 470 and the Outlet River until it reaches the western Sumter County line. The district then travels north along the Sumter/ Citrus county line to the Gulf to Lake Highway and begins to follow this road into Citrus County heading west to the city of Inverness. The district line then follows the city limits as to include all of the city within the district. From the city the district continues to head west toward the Gulf of Mexico predominantly following Trail 8, Trail 15, Trail 6, Lecanto Highway, Grover Cleveland Blvd and Suncoast Blvd before following VTD lines to the Gulf of Mexico.

District 13 is entirely within Pinellas County. The proposed district makes use of major roadways and city lines. The southern border of the proposed district follows the southern edge of St. Pete Beach including all of the city in the district before predominantly following County roads 679 and 682 to the city of Gulfport. The district then follows the city lines north including all of the city in the district. The district then predominantly follows 58th Street, Central Ave, 49th Street, Dartmouth Ave, 42nd Street, 9th Ave, 40th Street, 13th Ave, 34th Street and 22nd Ave to I-275. The district then predominantly follows I-275 north to 28th Street. From here the district primarily follows 28th Street, Ulmerton Road, US 19, Roosevelt Blvd and the Bayside Bridge to the Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas County line. The district then follows the county line north until it crosses back into the county following VTD lines just north of Oldsmar keeping the city whole and within the district. From the city the district predominantly follows Lake Tarpon north to the city limits of Tarpon Springs which the district then follows to keep the city whole and within the district until it reaches the northern Pinellas County line. From here the district follows the county line west to the Gulf of Mexico. The district then follows the coast along the gulf and the Pinellas County line south back to the southern border of the city of St. Pete Beach.

District 14 includes portions of Hillsborough and Pinellas Counties. This region has traditionally elected a minority candidate of choice which is protected by Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act by virtue of its inclusion of parts of Hillsborough County. The proposed district maintains the likelihood of the minority population electing their candidate of choice. The proposed district predominantly uses major roadways, VTD lines as well as part of the Hillsborough County line. The southern boundary of the district follows the Hillsborough county line from Tampa Bay until it reaches I-75. The district predominantly follows I-75 north into Hillsborough County until it reaches the Cypress Creek area where it then primarily follows 19th Ave, State Road 43, Balm Road and Symmes Road until it again reaches I-75. The district again follows I-75 until it reaches the area of Bloomington Ave where it then primarily follows US 43, Bloomington Ave, Providence Road, King Ave, Brandon Blvd, Lakewood Drive and Woodberry Road when it then again follows I-75 north. The district then follows I-4 for a short distance to Mango Road, the fort King Highway and then Hamey Road. From here the district follows the Temple Terrace city line to the Hillsborough River with it then follows to Druid Hills Road. The district then continues to travel east to west through the county predominantly following 56th Street, Fowler Ave, Bruce B Downs Blvd, Fletcher Ave, Livingston Ave, Bearss Ave, I-275, Busch Blvd, Waters Ave, Dale Mabry Highway and the Tampa city line until it reaches Old Tampa Bay. The district then crosses into Pinellas County and continues into the county at the Bayside Bridge. From here the district travels south through the county primarily following Roosevelt Blvd, US 19, Ulmerton Road, 28th Street, I-275, 22nd Ave, 34th Street, 13th Ave, 40th Street, 9th Ave, 42nd Street, Dartmouth Ave, 49th Street, Central Ave and 58th Street to the city of Gulfport. From the city line the district predominantly follows County roads 679 and 682 to the city line of St. Pete Beach which the district then follows to the Gulf of Mexico. The district then follows the gulf south back to the southern Hillsborough County line.

District 15 contains parts of Pinellas and Hillsborough Counties. The border of District 15 starts at the eastern Hillsborough County line at Lithia Road which it follows into the county. The border predominantly follows VTD lines west into the county. These VTD lines align at times with Boyette Road, Rhodline Road and State Road 43 until it meets I-75 at Symmes Road. The district follows I-75 until it reaches the area of Bloomington Ave where it then primarily follows US 43, Bloomington Ave, Providence Road, King Ave, Brandon Blvd, Lakewood Drive and Woodberry Road when it then again follows I-75 north. The district then follows I-4 for a short distance to Mango Road, the fort King Highway and then Hamey Road. From here the district follows the Temple Terrace city line to the Hillsborough River with it then follows to Druid Hills Road. The district then continues to travel east to west through the county predominantly following 56th Street, Fowler Ave, Bruce B Downs Blvd, Fletcher

Ave, Livingston Ave, Bearss Ave, I-275, Busch blvd, Waters Ave, Dale Mabry Highway and the Tampa city line until it reaches Old Tampa Bay. The district then follows the Pinellas/ Hillsborough county line north until it crosses back into Pinellas County following VTD lines just north of Oldsmar keeping the city whole and within the district. From the city the district predominantly follows Lake Tarpon north to the city limits of Tarpon Springs which the district then follows to keep the city whole and within the district until it reaches the northern Pinellas County line. From here the district travels east along the Pinellas County line and then the Hillsborough County line. The edge then continues to the south along the Hillsborough County line until it reaches Lithia Road in Hillsborough County.

District 16 includes all of Sarasota County and the western portion of Manatee County. The western border of the district follows the Manatee and Sarasota county lines along the Gulf of Mexico. The southern boundary line continues to follow the Sarasota County line which it continues to do as it begins the eastern edge of the district. The district line continues along the Sarasota/ Manatee county line until it reaches Verna Road for a short distance to State Road 70 and then shortly to Verna Bethany Road. The district line follows this road north into Manatee County until it reaches State Road 64. It follows this road until it reaches Lake Manatee. It follows the lake primarily until it reaches Rutland Road. It follows this road until the border begins to follow census block lines north until it reaches a railway that it takes to the Manatee County line. The northern border of the district goes west along the county line from here until it reaches the Gulf of Mexico.

District 17 contains all of Hardee, De Soto, Highlands, Glades and Charlotte counties. It also contains part of Polk, Okeechobee, Hillsborough, Manatee and Lee counties. The border of District 17 starts at the Gulf of Mexico along the southern Charlotte County line until it reaches I-75 and heads into Lee county to begin the districts southern border. The district follows I-75 to Palm Beach Blvd which it follows for a very short distance east until it reaches Orange River Blvd which it follows east to Buckingham Road. The district follows this road until it splits off and becomes Gunnery Road which it follows further south. The district then joins up with State Road 82 until it reaches Parkdale Blvd and then several other roadways until it reaches the Lee County line including Laramie Ave, Creuset Ave, Homestead Road and Milwaukee Blvd. From here the district lines follow the Lee and Glades county lines until it reaches Lake Okeechobee where the eastern boundary line begins. From the lake the district line travels into Okeechobee County following primarily VTD lines that share a border with a railway, canals from Lake Okeechobee and State Road 70 which it follows north to the Okeechobee County line. The district continues to follow the Okeechobee County line north to the Polk county line. The district then continues to follow the Polk County line north until it reaches Lake Hatchineha. From here the district line predominantly follows VTD lines to the west to Spirit Lake. From this lake the district follows Winter Lake Road to the Polk Expressway all the way to I-4 which takes the district to the Polk County line. The district then follows the Polk Hillsborough county line to Lithia Road in Hillsborough County. The district follows this road into the county predominantly following VTD lines. These VTD lines align at times with Boyette Road, Rhodline Road until State Road 43 where the district begins to predominantly follow this road south to 13th Ave which it then follows to I-75. The district follows this road all the way to the Hillsborough/ Manatee County line. The district line continues along the county line until it reaches a railway that it takes into Manatee County. From this railway the border primarily follows census block lines south to Lake Manatee. From the lake the district primarily follows State Road 64 to Verna Bethany Road and State Road 70 until it reaches Verna Road which takes the line to the Sarasota County line. The district the follows the Sarasota County line all the way to the Gulf of Mexico which it follows south along the coast and the Charlotte county line to the southern border of Charlotte County.

District 18 contains all of St. Lucie and Martin counties as well as a part of Okeechobee and Palm Beach counties. The district's eastern boundary is along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean with the northern border following along the St. Lucie County line west and continues to follow the St. Lucie county line as it starts the western edge of the district heading south. The district follows the county line until it reaches State Road 70 where it heads into Okeechobee County. It continues to Follow State Road 70 as well as railways and channels extending from Lake Okeechobee until it reaches Lake Okeechobee itself. From the Lake, the southern border of the district begin to head east following the northern edge of the Martin/ Palm Beach county line. The district lines begin to extend into Palm Beach county following predominantly VTD lines and water ways that extend from Lake Okeechobee until it

reaches Okeechobee Blvd where the lines primarily continue follow that road and other roadways including State Road 7, Belvedere Road, Military Trail, Community Drive, Village Blvd, Palm Beach Lakes, Blvd, I-95, Shenandoah Drive, Havenhill Road, Roebuck Road, the Florida Turnpike, 45th Street, various waterways, Northlake Blvd, Federal Highway and the Intracoastal Waterway until it reaches the Atlantic ocean.

District 19 contains the coastal areas of Lee and Collier counties. The eastern border of the district follows the county lines of Lee and Collier along the Gulf of Mexico. The district continues to follow the Lee County line along the northern edge of the county until it reaches I-75 where the district continues into the county following the interstate south. The district follows I-75 to Palm Beach Blvd which it follows for a very short distance east until it reaches Orange River Blvd which it follows east to Buckingham Road. The district follows this road until it splits off and becomes Gunnery Road which it follows further south. The district then joins up with State Road 82 until it reaches Parkdale Blvd and then several other roadways until it reaches the Lee County line including Laramie Ave, Creuset Ave, Homestead Road and Milwaukee Blvd. From here the district follows the Lee County line south until it reaches I-75 again and begins to follow the roadway into Collier County. The district line follows I-75 until it reaches Golden Gate Parkway which it follows west for a short distance before it heads south along Livingston Road. The district primarily follows VTD lines that would parallel Livingston road if it continued further south until it reaches Rattlesnake Hammock road. The district follows this road until Collier Blvd which it then follows south until it reaches the Tamiami Trail. The district then follows Tamiami Trail until it reaches county road 92 and continues along this road to the Goodland Bay and the Gulf of Mexico.

District 20 contains portions of Palm Beach Broward and Hendry counties. This region has long elected a minority candidate of choice. This district also includes a part of Hendry County making it a protected district under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. The district's western border starts in Lake Okeechobee where it heads into Hendry County. Within Hendry County the district lines follow primarily VTD lines before it joins back with the Hendry/ Palm Beach county line. The area included contains the whole city of Clewiston as well as the area known as South Clewiston. The eastern border follows the Hendry/ Palm Beach county line south and continues to follow that line when it turns into the Broward County line. The district follows the Broward County line until it reaches Alligator Alley (I-75). The southern border follows I-75 east into Broward County until it reaches a waterway that parallels Markham Park and The Sawgrass Expressway going Northeast. The district then continues into the more populated parts of Broward county before re-joining the Sawgrass expressway and heading further north. The district lines predominantly follow major roadways, waterways and city lines were possible including a waterway paralleling NW 13th Ave, a waterway paralleling NW 18th Dr, University Drive, a waterway paralleling Sunrise Blvd, The Florida Turnpike, Broward, Blvd, SW 40th Ave, Davie Blvd, SW 15th Ave, SW 5th Place, SW 18th Ave, SW 2nd Street, Middle Street, SW 18th Ave, NW 2nd Street, Flagler Ave, NE 5th St, NE 2nd Ave, NE 6th Street, NE 5th Ave, NE 17th Court, Dixie Highway, NE 16th St, Andrews Ave, Oakland Park Blvd, NE 41st Street, NW 44th Street, a railway paralleling I-95, Pompano Park Place, Dr. ML King Blvd, The Hillsboro Canal, Hillsboro Blvd, I-95, SW 10th Street, SW 11th Street, NE 3rd Ave, NE 48th St, Green Road, Military Trail, a railway paralleling Military Trail, Copans Road, Atlantic Blvd, and a waterway paralleling Atlantic Blvd. the district then follows the Sawgrass Expressway north and continues north crossing into Palm Beach County along a canal until it reaches Laxahatchee Road in Palm Beach County. The district then follows a waterway north that follows the edge of the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge. The district then heads into the more populated areas of Palm Beach County along Southern Blvd (US 98/441) before rejoining the same waterway and heading north. From Southern Blvd the district heads into the populated areas of the county first heading south. These road, rail and waterways include Gun Club Road, Kirk Road, Summit Blvd, I-95, Boyton Beach blvd, SW 8th Street, Woolbright Road, a railway paralleling the Federal Highway, the Federal Highway, Overlook Road, N 18th Street, 6th Ave S, S A Street, the West Palm Beach Canal, a railway paralleling US 1, Forest Hill Blvd, Parker Ave, Australian Ave, Bayan Blvd, Dixie Highway, Poinsettia Ave, Flagler Drive, US 1, E 22nd Street, E 24th Street, Lake Shore Drive, Northlake Blvd, a waterway paralleling I-95, Haverhill Road, 45th Street, Roebuck Road, Shenandoah Drive, Village Blvd, Palm Beach Lakes Road, Community Drive, Okeechobee Blvd, Belvedere Road, W Alan Black Road, W Sycamore Drive, and Hanover circle. The district lines then rejoin the waterway it

started from that at this point is paralleling Connors Highway northwest all the way to the Palm Beach County line which it then follows to Lake Okeechobee.

District 21 is a district that is located in the more populated areas of Palm Beach and Broward counties that border the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge and other undeveloped areas to the west. The northern border of the district primarily uses the east-west travel corridor of US 98/441 (Southern Blvd) as its northern border from the canal the borders the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge to Military Trail. The district western edge follows this canal all the way south into Broward County until it reaches the Pompano Canal. This canal becomes the predominate boundary line for the southern edge of the district joining for a short distance Atlantic Ave until it reaches the Florida Turnpike. The district lines follow the turnpike to Copans Road followed by a railway, Military Trail, Green Road, NW 48th St, NE 3rd St, SW 11th Street, SW 10th St, and I-95. From here the district heads back west for a short time primarily along Hillsboro Blvd, the Hillsboro Canal, SW 18th St, Powerline Road, Palmetto Park Road and the Florid Turnpike. The district line then heads north primarily using The Florida Turnpike, Clint Moore Road, and Military Trail until it again rejoins with Southern Blvd.

District 22 is primarily a coastal district connecting parts of Palm Beach and Broward Counties. The northern border of the district starts along the coast and would closely align with Northlake Blvd in Palm Beach County if that road where extended east over the Intercoastal Waterway. The district follows Summit Blvd to the West Palm Beach Canal east to complete the northern boundary. The district continues south starting the eastern edge of the district following predominantly Military Trail south. The district continues along this path until it reaches a waterway the parallels Clint Moore Road west until it reaches the Florida Turnpike. The district heads south until it reaches Palmetto Park Road followed by Powerline road, SW 18th Street, the Hillsboro Canal and the Dixie Highway. The district continues to follow this roadway until it joins a railway that parallels I-95 via Pompano Park place and continues south. At this point the district heads into the Fort Lauderdale and Plantation areas of Broward County. The district predominantly follows VTD lines and major roadways heading further south before heading west and ultimately back to the coast. From the railway the roadways the district predominantly follows west are NW 44th St, NE 5th Ave, Oakland Park Blvd, Andrews Ave, NE 16th St, a Railway paralleling Flagler Drive, NE 6th Street, NE 5th Street, NW Flagler Ave, NW 2nd Street, NW 18th Street, Middle Street, SW 18th Ave, SW 5th Place, SW 15th Ave, Davie Blvd, SW 40th Ave, Broward Blvd, The Florida Turnpike, a waterway paralleling Sunrise Blvd, University Drive, a waterway paralleling NW 20th Court, NW 28th Court and NW 27th Street. The district now heads south and back east to the coast following primarily Flamingo Road, the Port Everglades Expressway, The Federal Highway, and Spangler Blvd. The district then follows the coast line of the Atlantic Ocean back north into Palm Beach County for its eastern boundary line completing the district.

District 23 contains part of southern Broward County and the north east part of Miami-Dade County. The district boundary line to the north start with the Atlantic ocean to the east and heads west following predominantly Spangler Blvd, The Federal Highway, the Port Everglades Expressway and Flamingo Road before it begins to follow a waterway that parallels the Sawgrass Expressway, Markham park and I-75 heading further east until that waterway joins another waterway that heads south paralleling US 27 and begins the western boundary of the district. The district lines follow this waterway to Sheridan Street where the district begins to head back east before heading south into Miami Dade County. The district lines primarily follow roadways as it heads back east. These roadways include NW 17th Street, NW 178th Ave, Pines Blvd, I-75, Pembroke Road, Palm Ave, Washington Blvd, S Douglas Road, SW 5th Street, University Drive and Hollywood blvd. form here the district heads south following NE 1st Ave which merges with US 1 (Biscayne Blvd). From here the district crossed into Biscayne Bay and heads south using the Bay as a boundary line including all of the Bay Harbor Islands, North Bay Village, Miami Beach and Dodge Island with the Port of Miami. The district briefly re-joins with Biscayne Blvd in downtown Miami heading as far south as SE 14th St before heading back to the Bay and the Atlantic ocean. The district eastern boundary line is the Ocean heading back north completing the district lines.

District 24 connects South Broward County with North Miami-Dade County. The northern boundary of District 24 starts at the Dixie Highway heading west primarily along Hollywood Blvd, University Ave, S Douglas Road, Palm Ave, and Pembroke Road until it reaches Flamingo Road. The western boundary follows Flamingo Road until it reaches the Broward/ Miami-Dade County line which it follows for a short

distance east before continuing south to NW 57th Ave. The district then follows Biscayne Canal to NW 37th Ave to the Gratigny Parkway for a very short distance before following VTD lines to the Little River Canal. The district then continues south predominantly following NW 27th Ave, NW 100th Street, NW 32nd Ave, NE 95th Street, NW 36th Ave, NW 79th Street, NW 32nd Street, NW 54th Street, NW 35th Ave, The Airport Expressway, NW 27th Ave, NW 32nd Street, NW 22nd Ave, NW 20th Street, NW 17th Ave, The Dolphin Expressway, NW 8th Street Road to the North Fork Miami River. From here the district boundary line heads back north following NE 2nd Ave, Biscayne Blvd and MacArthur Causeway to Biscayne Bay. From here the district follows the bay north using it as a boundary line. The district lines re-join Biscayne Blvd around the area of N Bayshore Drive. From here the district follows Biscayne Blvd until it splits off with the Dixie Highway continuing to follow that roadway north until it reaches Hollywood Blvd completing the eastern side of the district.

District 25 is a large district that connects part of Hendry, Collier Broward and Miami-Dade Counties. The district begins in the north including all of Hendry County except the VTD's that include Clewiston and the surrounding area that is a part of District 20. The northern border is same as the Hendry County line to the north. The district continues to the south following the Hendry County line to the west. The district continues to follow the Lee/ Collier County line until it reaches I-75. The district line follows I-75 until it reaches Golden Gate Parkway which it follows west for a short distance before it heads south along Livingston Road. The district primarily follows VTD lines that would parallel Livingston Road if it continued further south until it reaches Rattlesnake Hammock Road. The district follows this road until Collier Blvd which it then follows south until it reaches the Tamiami Trail. The district then follows Tamiami Trail until it reaches County Road 92 and continues along this road to the Goodland Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. The district then comes back from the Gulf along the Collier/ Monroe County line following that until it reaches the Miami-Dade/ Monroe County line which it follows for a short time before it reaches the Tamiami Trail (US 41). The district follows this roadway east until it reaches SW 87th Ave completing the southern boundary line for the district. The eastern boundary line follows SW 87th Ave north to the Dolphin Expressway followed by VTD lines that follow a canal that parallels NW 72nd Ave. From here the district follows road and waterways to the north beginning with W 21st St, primarily followed by W 4th Ave, E 41st Street, NW 95th Street, NW 32nd Ave, NW 100th Street, NW 27th Ave, The little River Canal, Gratigny Parkway, 37th Ave, Biscayne Canal, NW 57th Ave, SW 55th Street, Flamingo Road, Pembroke Road, I-75, Pines Blvd, NW 178th Ave, NW 17th Street and Sheridan Street. From here the district lines follow a waterway that parallels US 27 north until it reaches Alligator Alley (I-75). It follows Alligator Alley west until it joins the Broward County line and follows that line as it turns into the Hendry County line up until it reaches the VTD's of Hendry County that contain Clewiston. The district follows these lines until it join back with the northern border of the county.

District 26 contains all of Monroe County as well as a part of Miami-Dade County. The northern border of the district follows US 41 from SW 87th Ave in Miami-Dade County west until it meets the Monroe County line. From here the district follows the Monroe County line until it reaches the Gulf of Mexico. The districts western and southern border follow the Monroe County lines exactly, including the Dry Tortugas National Park. The eastern border of the district follows the Monroe County line and crosses into Miami-Dade County at Card Sound Road. From here the border of the district continues north on Card Sound Road until it reaches the city of Florida City. The district then follows the city lines so that all of the city is included within the district. The district then continues north using predominantly the Florida City Canal, SW 152nd Ave, S Canal Drive, N Audubon Drive, SE 8th Street, SE 14th Place, SW 12th terrace, SE 5th Street, SW 162nd Ave, NE 8th Street to the Dixie Highway (US 1). The district then follows the Dixie Highway to SW 152nd Street and then joins SW 97th Ave via a waterway. The district follows SW 97th Ave north until it reaches SW 88th Street. The district then follows SW 88th Street to SW 87th Ave which it follows north until it reaches US 41 and the northern boundary of the district.

District 27 is entirely within Miami-Dade County and primarily a coastal district traveling along the Miami-Dade coast line from Miami and Hialeah to the county boundary in the south. The district's southern border of the district follows the Miami-Dade County line from the Atlantic ocean to Card Sound Road. From here the eastern border of the district continues north on Card Sound Road until it reaches the city of Florida City. The district then follows the city lines so that all of the city is included within the district. The district then continues north using predominantly the Florida City Canal, SW 152nd Ave, S Canal Drive, N Audubon Drive, SE 8th Street, SE 14th Place, SW 12th terrace, SE 5th

Street, SW 162nd Ave, NE 8th Street to the Dixie Highway (US 1). The district then follows the Dixie Highway to SW 152nd Street and then joins SW 97th Ave via a waterway. The district follows SW 97th Ave north until it reaches SW 88th Street. The district then follows SW 88th Street to SW 87th Ave. The boundary line follows SW 87th Ave north to the Dolphin Expressway followed by VTD lines that follow a canal that parallels NW 72nd Ave. From here the district follows road and waterways to the north beginning with W 21st St, primarily followed by W 4th Ave and E 41st Street. The eastern boundary begins at E 41st Street where it meets NW 36th Ave. the district continues south and eventually back to the bay by using predominantly NW 79th Street, NW 32nd Street, NW 54th Street, NW 35th Ave, The Airport Expressway, NW 27th Ave, NW 32nd Street, NW 22nd Ave, NW 20th Street, NW 17th Ave, The Dolphin Expressway, NW 8th Street Road to the North Fork Miami River. From here the district boundary line heads south along a railway for a short distance before joining SW 8th Street S Miami Ave and SE 14th St before joining Biscayne Bay. From here the eastern boundary line follows the bay and the Atlantic Ocean south to the southern border of Miami-Dade County. This district includes Key Biscayne, Old Rhodes Key and several other barrier islands.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Section 1 | Provides that the 2010 Census is the official census of the state for the purposes of this bill; Lists and defines the geography utilized for the purposes of this bill in accordance with Public Law 94-171. |
| Section 2 | Provides for the geographical description of the redistricting of the 27 congressional districts. |
| Section 3 | Provides for the apportionment of any territory not specified for inclusion in any district. |
| Section 4 | Provides that the districts created by this joint resolution constitute and form the congressional districts of the State. |
| Section 5 | Provides a severability clause in the event that any portion of this joint resolution is held invalid. |
| Section 6 | Provides that this joint resolution applies with respect to the qualification, nomination, and election to the office of representative to the Congress of the United States in the primary and general elections held in 2012 and thereafter. |
| Section 7 | Provides that, except as otherwise expressly provided, this act shall take effect upon expiration of the terms of the representatives to the United States House of Representatives serving on the date that this act becomes a law. |

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

The 2012 redistricting will have an undetermined fiscal impact on Florida's election officials, including 67 Supervisor of Elections offices and the Department of State, Division of Election. Local supervisors will incur the cost of data-processing and labor to change each of Florida's 11 million voter records to reflect new districts. As precincts are aligned to new districts, postage and printing will be required to provide each active voter whose precinct has changed with mail notification. Temporary staffing will be hired to assist with mapping, data verification, and voter inquiries.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

The 2012 redistricting will have an undetermined fiscal impact on Florida's election officials, including 67 Supervisor of Elections offices and the Department of State, Division of Election. Local supervisors will incur the cost of data-processing and labor to change each of Florida's 11 million voter records to reflect new districts. As precincts are aligned to new districts, postage and printing will be required to provide each active voter whose precinct has changed with mail notification. Temporary staffing will be hired to assist with mapping, data verification, and voter inquiries.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

None.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

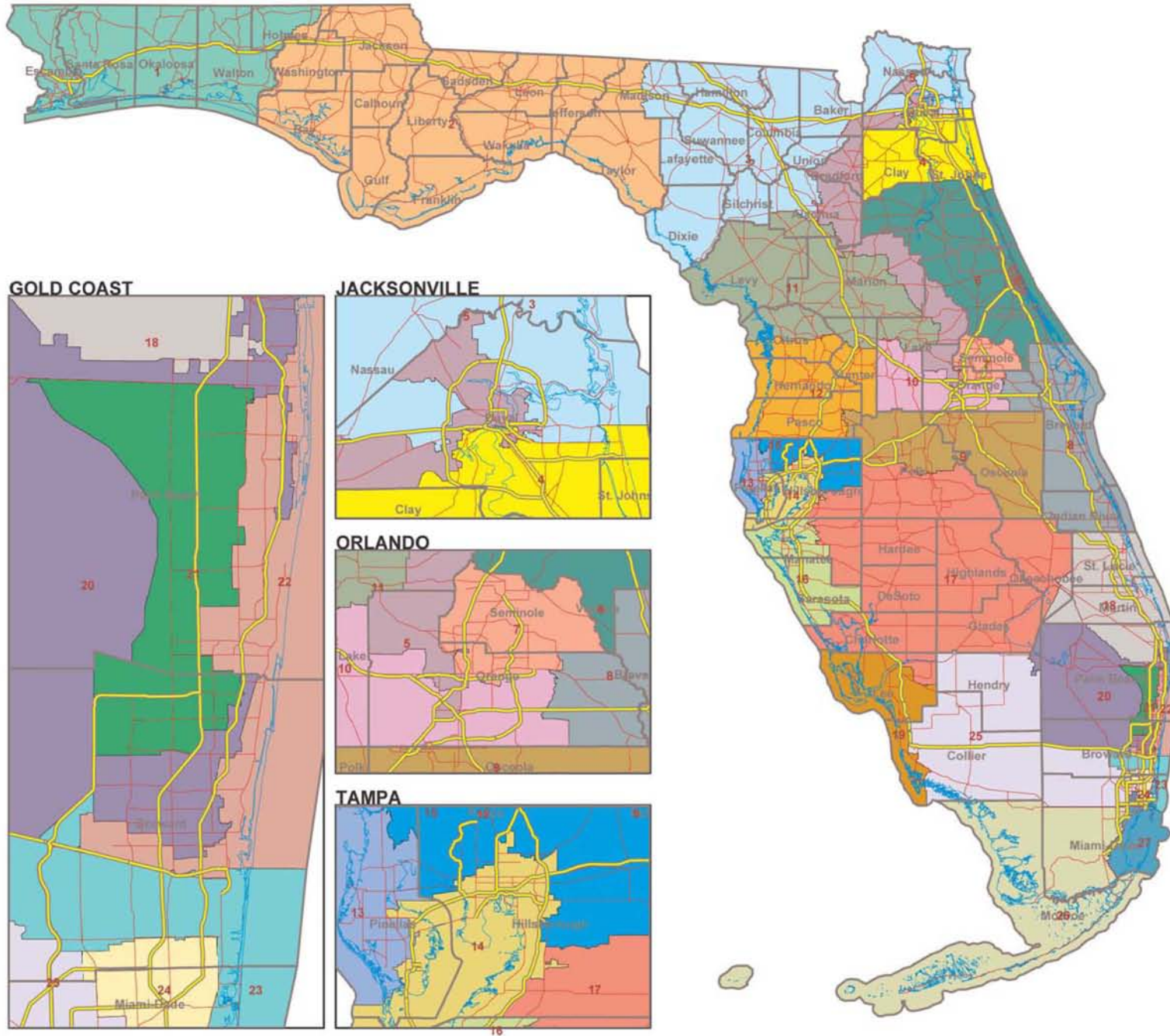
None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

H000C9001



Florida House of Representatives
Redistricting Committee
402 S. Monroe Street
House Office Building
Tallahassee, FL 32399
www.floridaredistricting.org



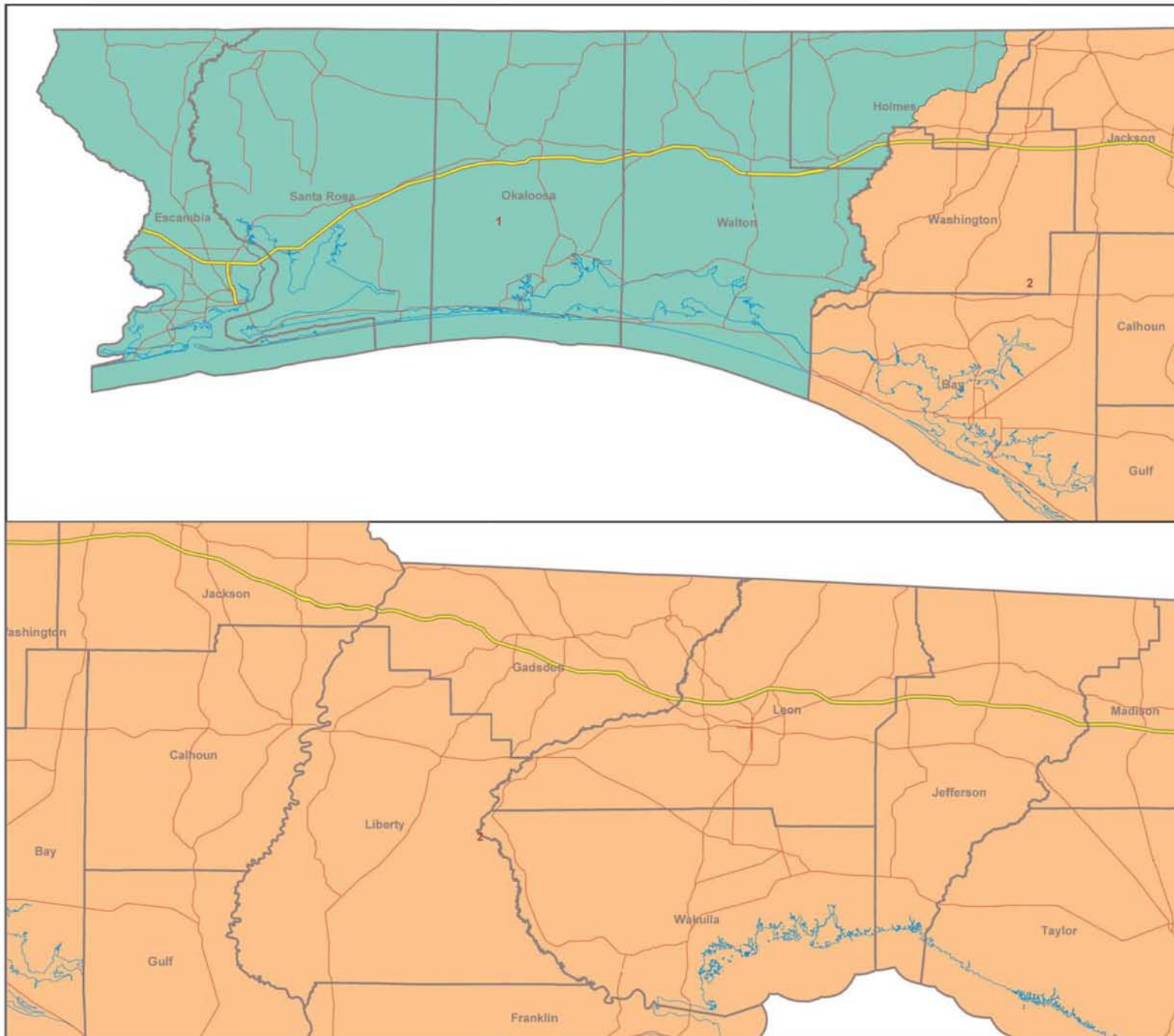
Legend

- 7 District Number
- District Boundary
- County Boundary
- Interstate Highway
- Major Highway
- Shoreline

H000C9001



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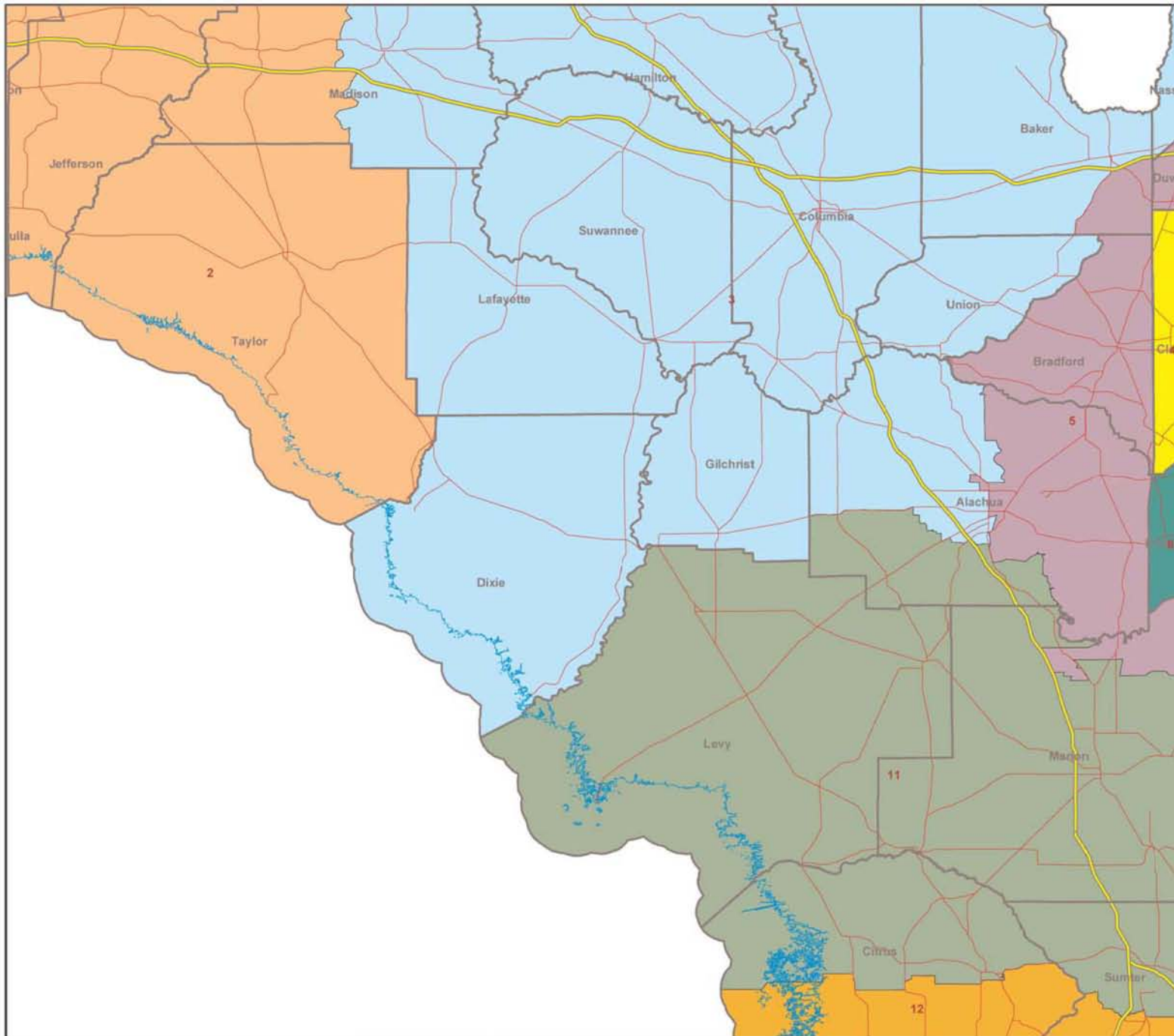


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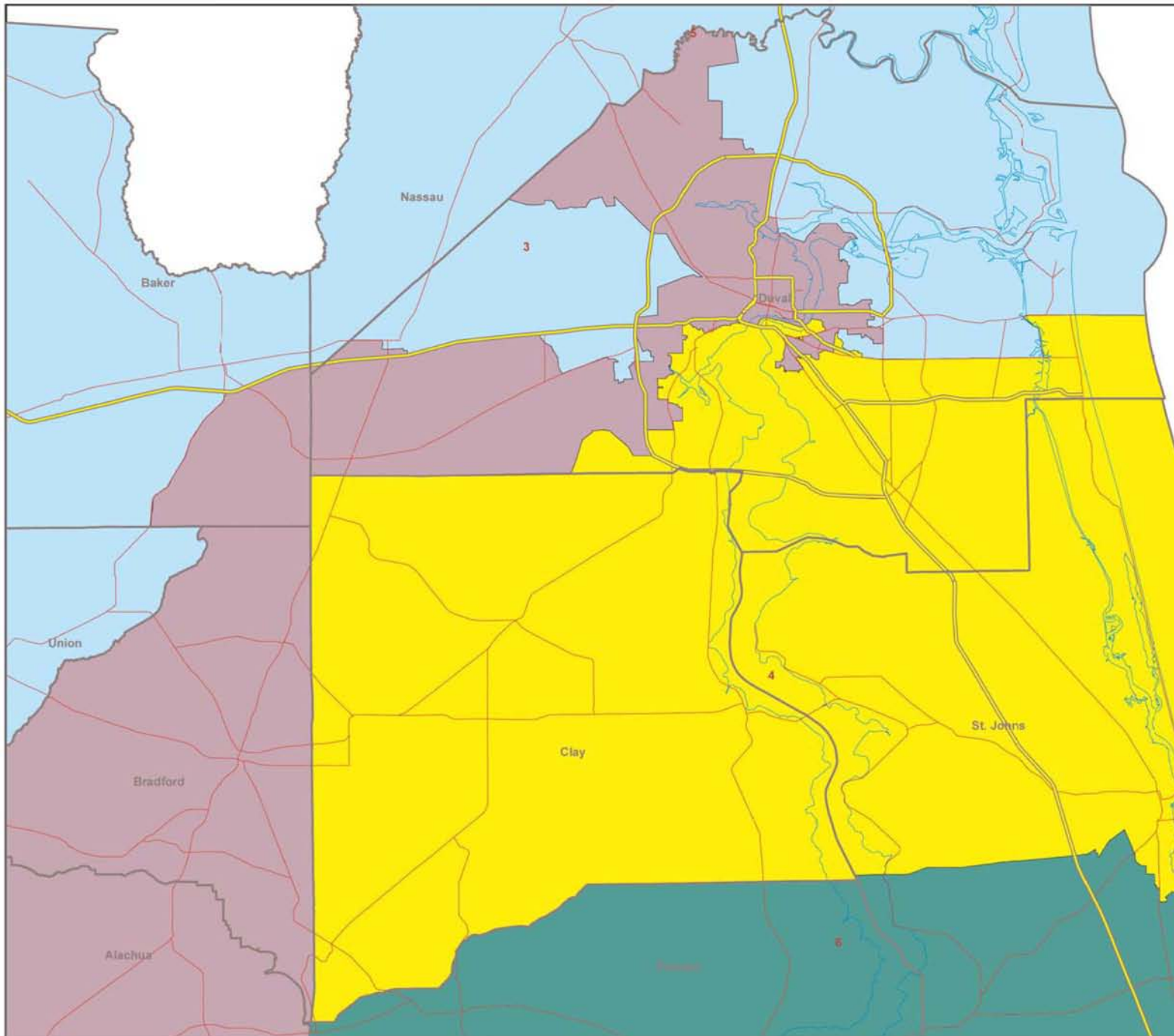


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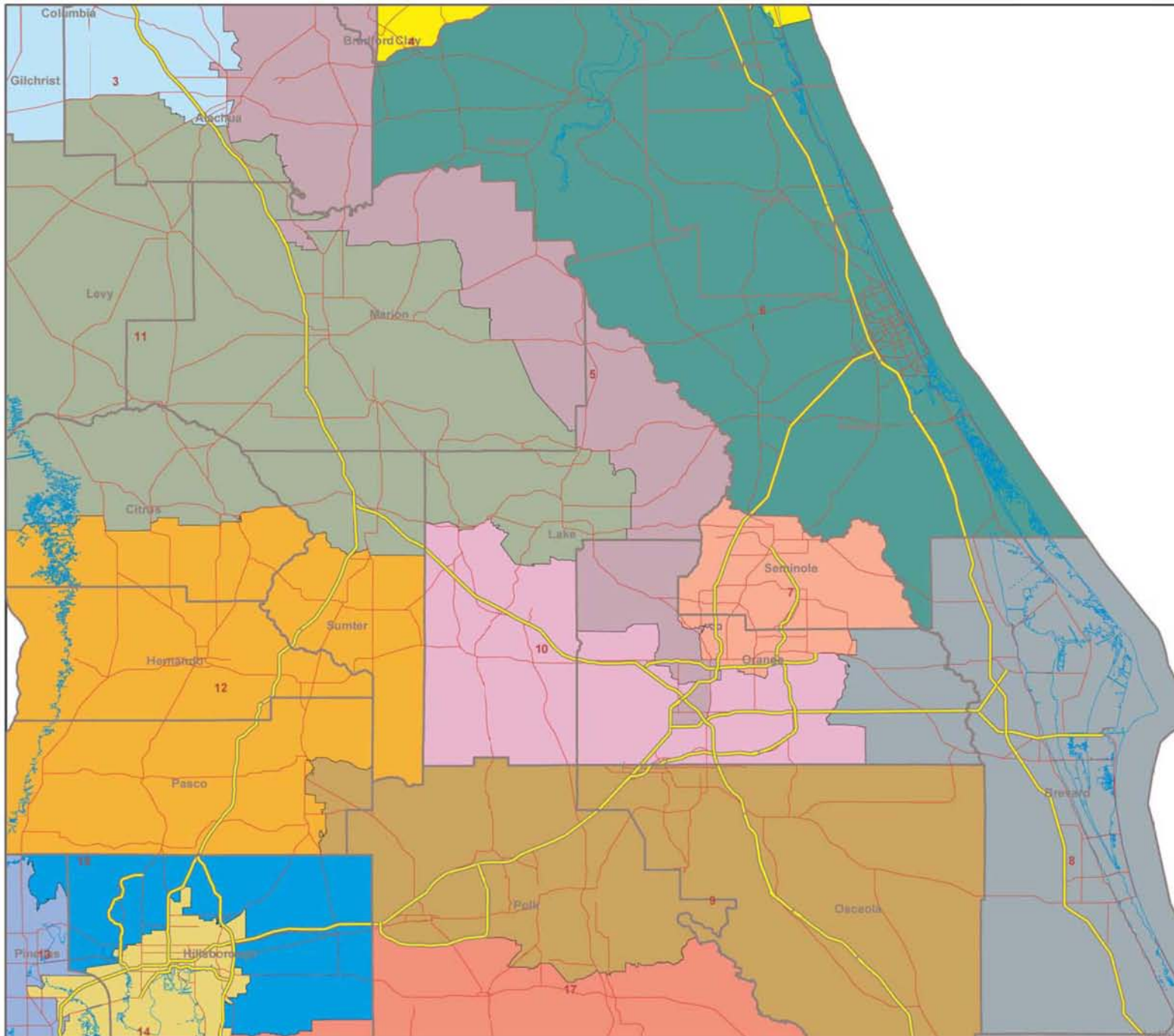


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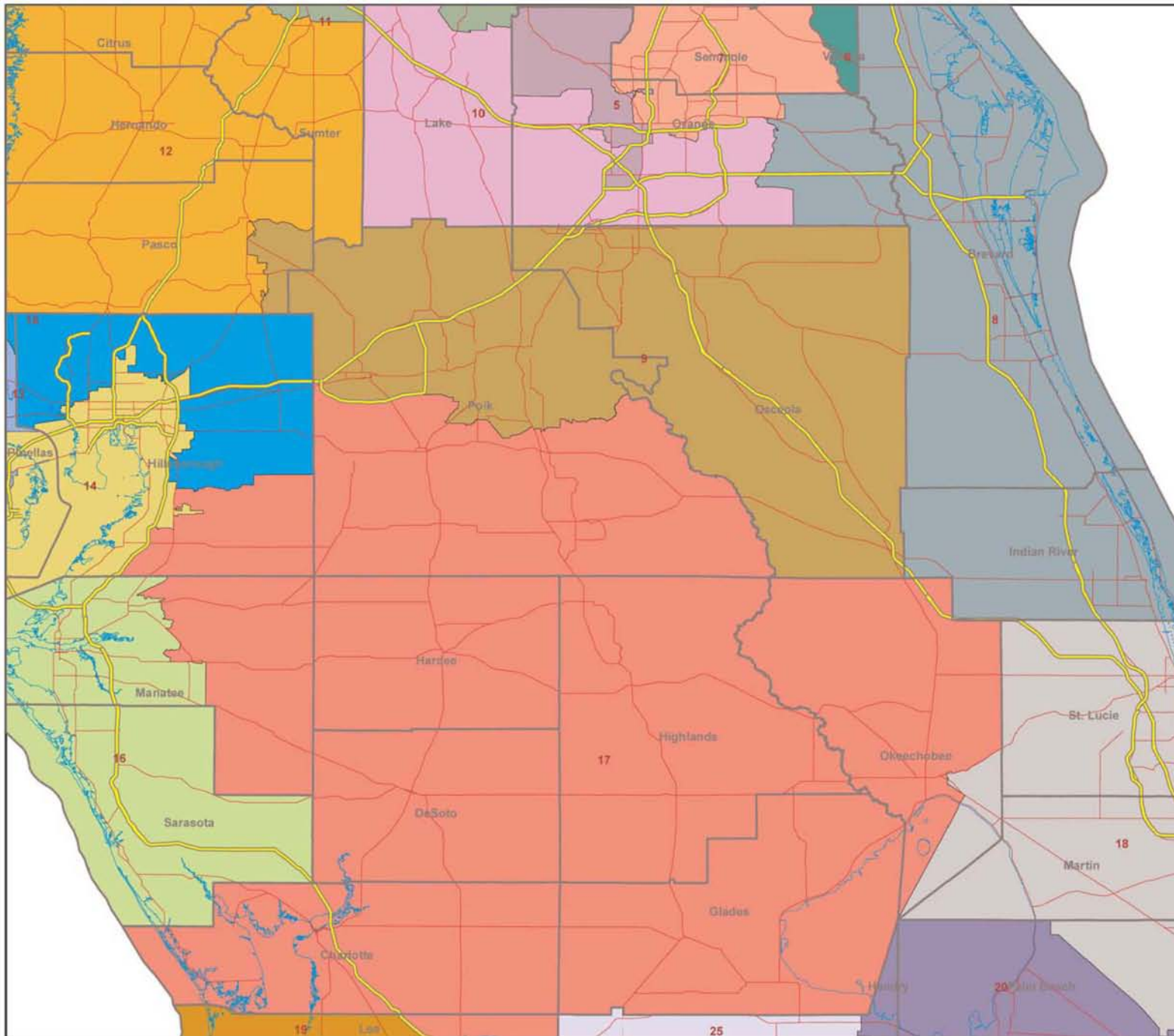


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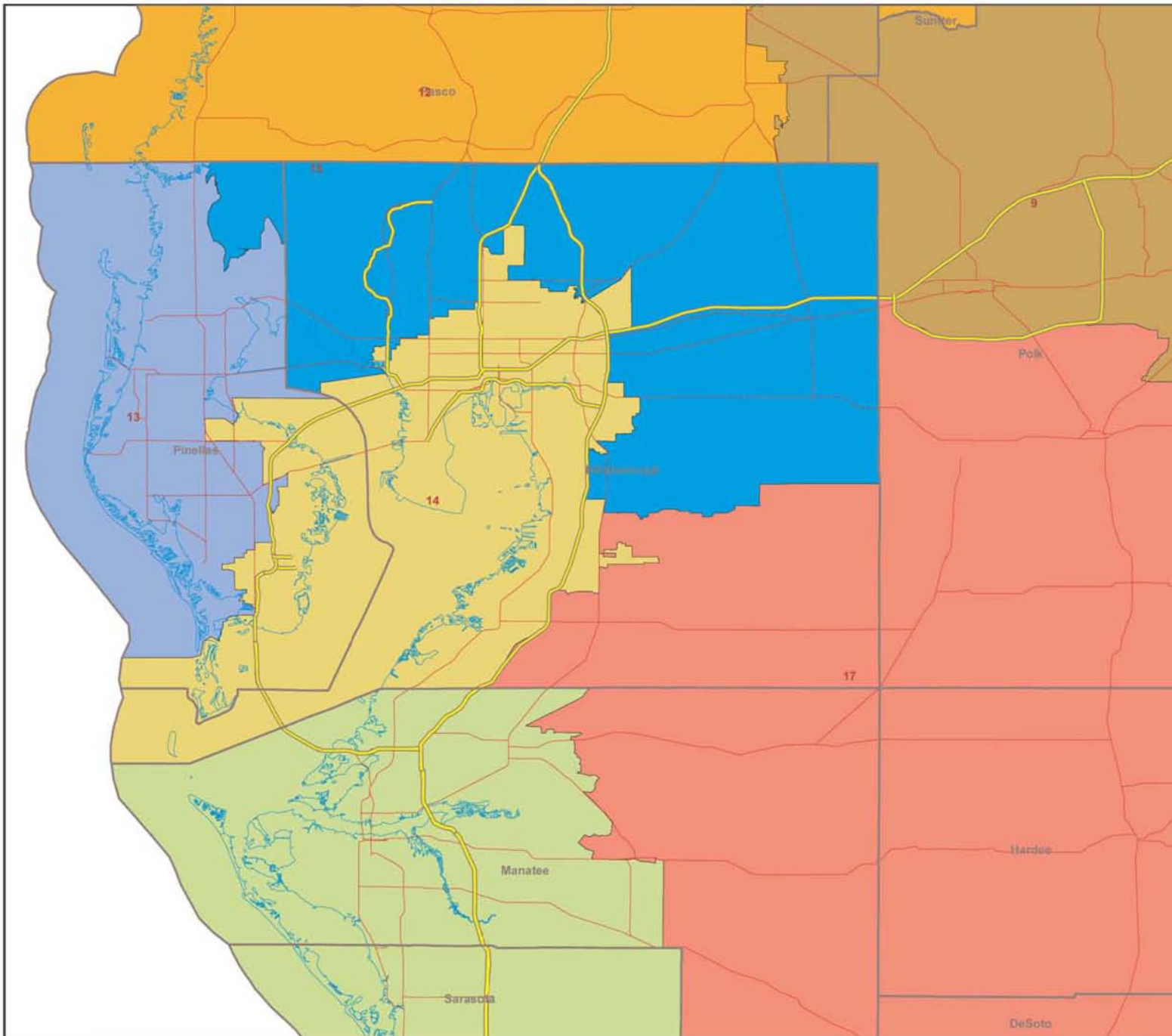


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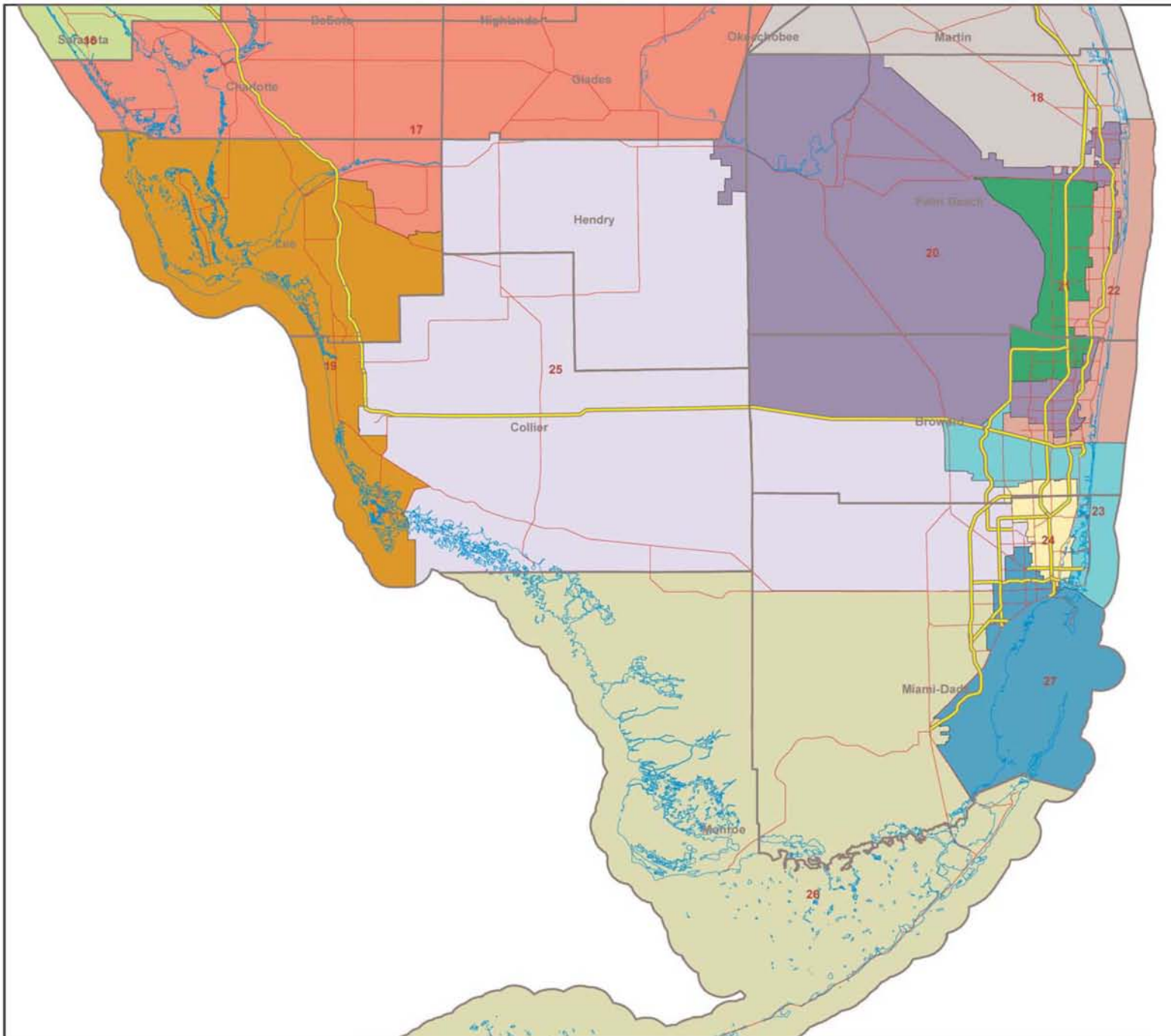


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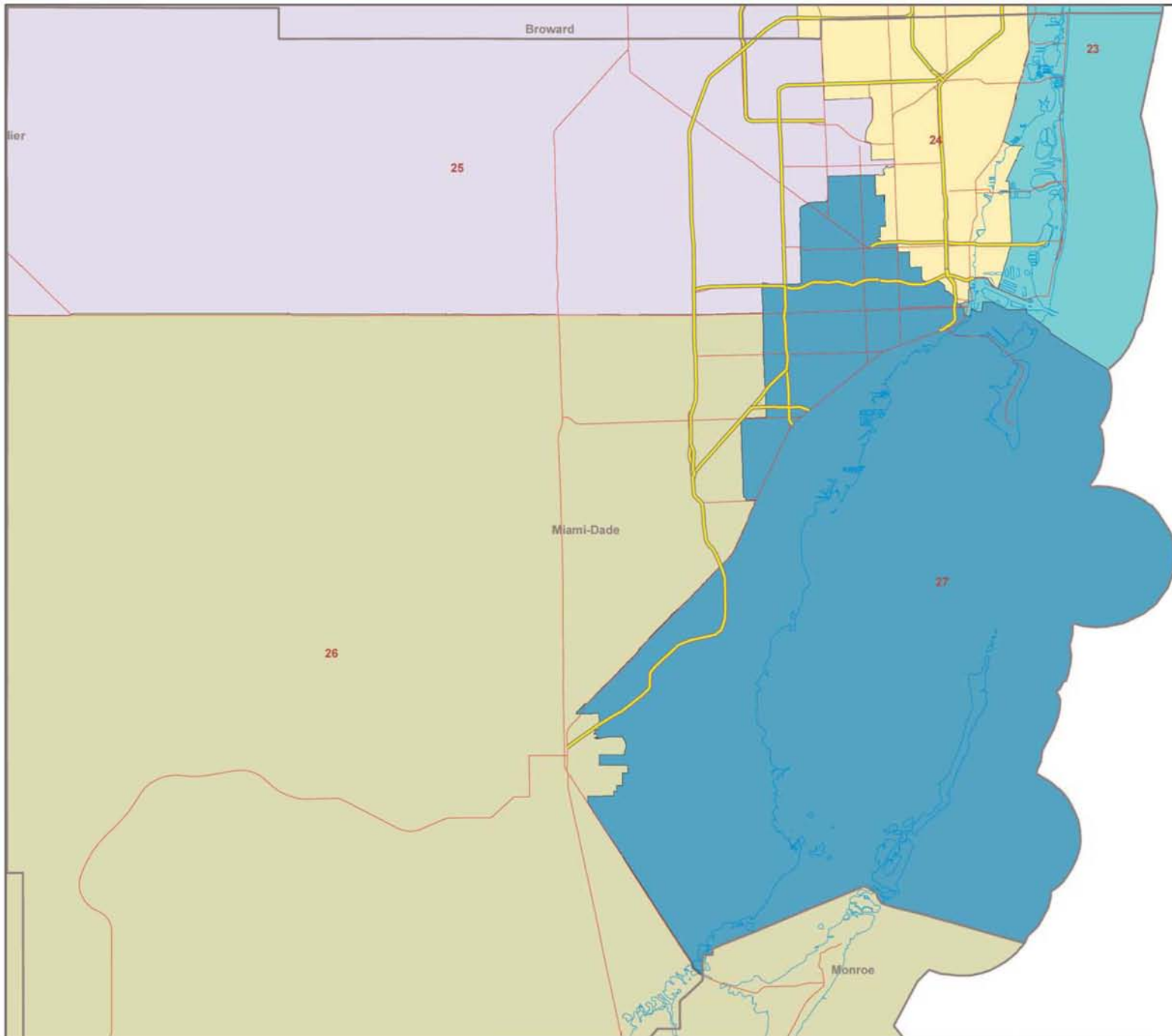


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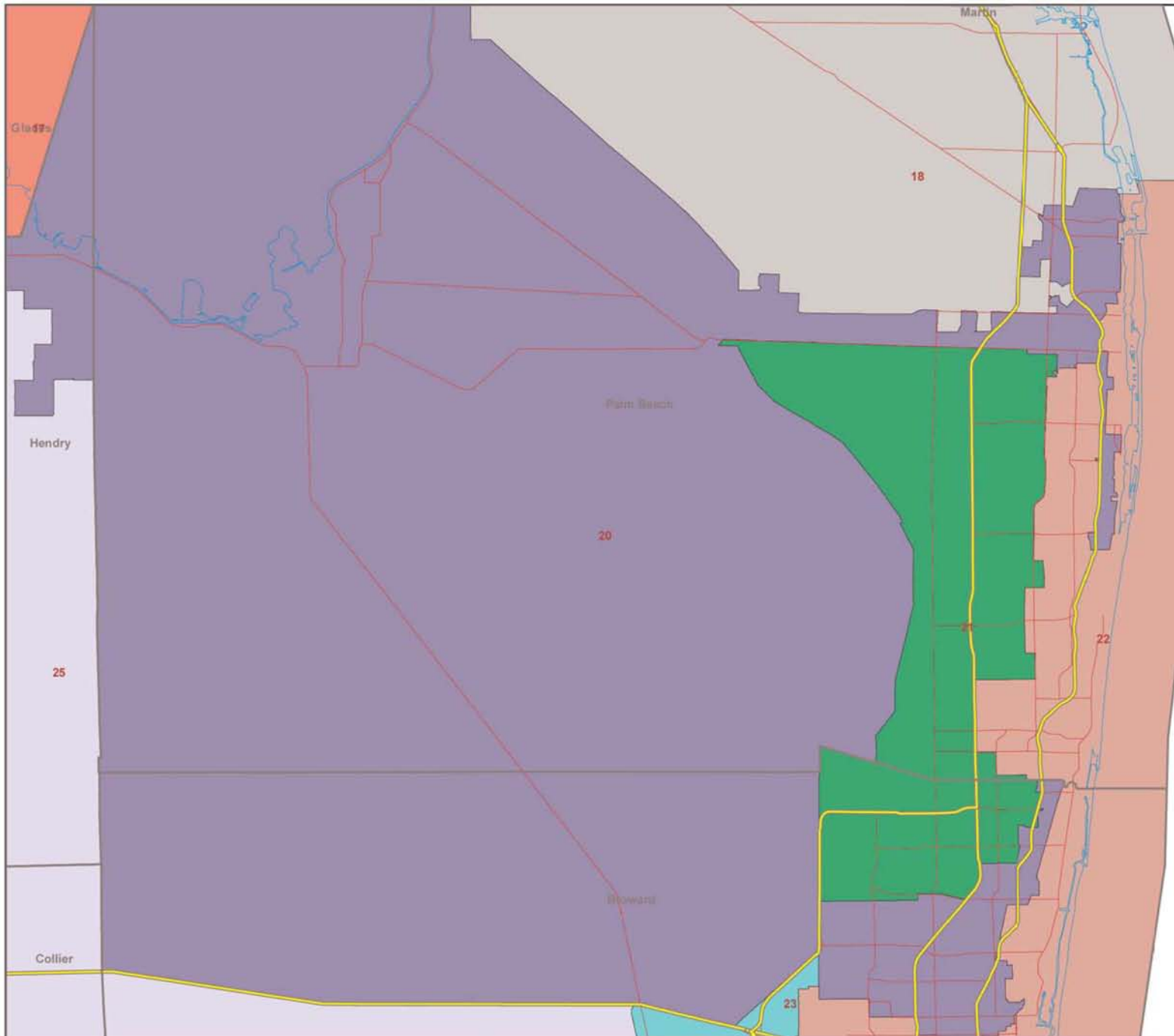


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Legend

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-  County Boundary
-  Interstate Highway
-  Major Highway
-  Shoreline



Redistricting Plan Data Report for H000C9001

Plan File Name: H000C9001						Plan Type: Congress - 27 Districts																			
Plan Population Fundamentals						Plan Geography Fundamentals:																			
Total Population Assigned:		18,801,310 of 18,801,310				Census Blocks Assigned:						484,481 out of 484,481													
Ideal District Population::		696,344				Number Non-Contiguous Sections:						1 (normally one)													
District Population Remainder:		22				County or District Split :						24 Split of 67 used													
District Population Range:		696,344 to 696,345				City or District Split :						51 Split of 411 used													
District Deviation Range:		(0) To 1				VTD's Split :						255 Split of 9,436 used													
Deviation:		(0) To 0.00 Total 0.00%																							
Number of Districts by Race Language																									
	20%+	30%+	40%+	50%+	60%+																				
Current Black VAP	5	3	3	2	0																				
New Black VAP	5	3	3	2	0																				
Current Hisp VAP	7	4	3	3	3																				
New Hisp VAP	8	5	3	3	3																				
						<table border="1"> <tr> <td>District</td> <td>County</td> <td>Count Blocks</td> <td>Pop</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Nassau</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>												District	County	Count Blocks	Pop	5	Nassau	2	0
District	County	Count Blocks	Pop																						
5	Nassau	2	0																						
Plan Name:		H000C9001				Number of Districts		27																	
Spatial Measurements - Map Based																									
	Base Shapes			Circle - Dispersion					Convex Hull - Indentation																
	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Pc/P	A/Ac	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Pc/P	A/Ac	Width	Height	W+H									
C9001-Map	7,853	65,934	11.91%	7,084	192,577	3.67%	90.21%	34.23%	5,631	91,887	6.12%	71.70%	71.75%	1,765	1,617	3,530									
Current Map	10,064	65,934	15.26%	7,767	252,642	3.07%	77.18%	26.09%	6,041	105,234	5.74%	60.02%	62.65%	1,898	1,830	3,797									
C9001-Simple	7,222	65,839	10.96%				98.10%	34.18%				77.97%	71.65%												
Current Map	9,153	65,906	13.88%				84.86%	26.08%				66.00%	62.62%												
	Straight line in miles apart				Miles to drive by fastest route				Minutes to drive by fastest route																
	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic													
C9001-Map	23	23	24	19	31	31	32	25	40	40	40	33													
Current Map	29	29	30	22	38	38	38	29	48	48	46	38													

Plan Name:	H000C9001			Number of Districts			27									
Spatial Measurements - Map Based																
	Base Shapes			Circle - Dispersion					Convex Hull - Indentation							
	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Pc/P	A/Ac	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Pc/P	A/Ac	Width	Height	W+H
1	397	4,771	8.33%	423	14,228	2.97%	106.63%	33.53%	324	5,790	5.59%	81.49%	82.41%	122	54	244
2	550	10,102	5.44%	556	24,505	2.26%	101.12%	41.22%	439	12,903	3.40%	79.81%	78.29%	159	100	318
3	687	6,436	10.68%	493	19,278	2.55%	71.73%	33.38%	393	9,603	4.09%	57.14%	67.02%	129	108	259
4	211	1,426	14.79%	192	2,926	6.56%	91.08%	48.73%	165	1,770	9.32%	78.19%	80.56%	50	41	101
5	638	2,011	31.72%	440	15,400	2.86%	69.06%	13.06%	338	5,448	6.20%	52.95%	36.93%	63	148	127
6	333	3,133	10.65%	340	9,166	3.70%	101.81%	34.18%	260	4,007	6.48%	77.84%	78.20%	83	87	167
7	122	441	27.74%	98	774	12.75%	80.66%	56.99%	86	527	16.31%	70.18%	83.80%	28	25	57
8	271	2,425	11.19%	290	6,674	4.34%	106.79%	36.33%	233	3,206	7.26%	85.79%	75.65%	55	85	110
9	302	2,433	12.44%	305	7,385	4.13%	100.70%	32.95%	232	2,973	7.80%	76.58%	81.86%	80	49	161
10	213	987	21.57%	199	3,169	6.30%	93.82%	31.16%	154	1,293	11.91%	72.29%	76.38%	52	33	104
11	388	3,821	10.16%	355	9,999	3.55%	91.44%	38.21%	263	4,502	5.84%	67.72%	84.87%	102	63	204
12	238	2,084	11.43%	227	4,107	5.53%	95.45%	50.75%	189	2,433	7.76%	79.28%	85.67%	57	46	115
13	130	416	31.42%	106	901	11.82%	81.50%	46.15%	90	509	17.68%	68.82%	81.75%	18	34	37
14	184	592	31.12%	147	1,721	8.55%	79.91%	34.39%	114	815	13.98%	61.87%	72.64%	33	37	67
15	189	620	30.60%	151	1,832	8.29%	80.02%	33.85%	118	838	14.08%	62.14%	74.02%	41	24	82
16	183	1,176	15.56%	191	2,921	6.56%	104.78%	40.27%	151	1,438	10.50%	82.49%	81.80%	47	48	94
17	502	7,059	7.11%	382	11,610	3.29%	76.07%	60.80%	341	8,757	3.89%	67.84%	80.61%	108	102	217
18	220	1,998	11.02%	211	3,536	5.96%	95.78%	56.50%	186	2,298	8.09%	84.42%	86.96%	55	59	111
19	233	1,375	17.00%	254	5,163	4.93%	108.96%	26.64%	193	1,958	9.85%	82.50%	70.27%	47	70	95
20	346	2,101	16.50%	229	4,196	5.47%	66.26%	50.07%	202	2,830	7.13%	58.24%	74.24%	56	58	113
21	110	264	41.64%	102	835	12.27%	93.07%	31.65%	88	434	20.27%	79.85%	60.97%	17	31	34
22	188	370	50.86%	159	2,015	7.90%	84.58%	18.36%	122	603	20.23%	64.79%	61.38%	21	50	42
23	124	288	43.02%	114	1,033	11.03%	91.70%	27.96%	92	527	17.45%	73.99%	54.83%	25	32	50
24	57	110	52.44%	53	224	23.69%	91.61%	49.30%	46	127	36.22%	79.36%	87.02%	10	16	20
25	344	3,990	8.63%	332	8,782	3.78%	96.47%	45.44%	276	4,894	5.63%	80.09%	81.54%	93	70	186
26	550	4,912	11.20%	604	29,033	2.08%	109.70%	16.92%	433	10,691	4.05%	78.62%	45.95%	176	96	353
27	130	579	22.45%	120	1,155	10.43%	92.69%	50.13%	103	713	14.44%	79.19%	81.24%	26	39	53

H000C9001 Compactness of Populations within Districts													
	Straight line in miles apart				Miles to drive by fastest route					Minutes to drive by fastest route			
	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hisp	Route/Straight Line	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic
1	30.17	30.19	26.44	29.93	39.99	40.05	34.87	39.74	1.70	51.67	51.75	45.36	52.53
2	49.72	49.65	44.60	46.97	62.86	62.77	56.22	59.36	1.59	76.65	76.59	68.54	72.77
3	51.14	51.23	51.58	51.37	63.57	63.66	63.62	63.33	1.58	74.86	75.00	74.03	74.71
4	16.20	16.30	14.94	15.11	23.79	23.89	21.80	22.34	1.89	32.95	33.00	30.43	31.02
5	65.34	65.23	64.89	74.00	81.97	81.86	80.38	92.18	1.68	83.89	83.90	81.48	92.12
6	30.00	29.92	29.27	29.88	39.23	39.10	38.15	39.85	1.62	49.06	48.91	47.81	49.72
7	9.04	9.03	9.22	9.29	13.37	13.36	13.47	13.79	1.87	22.45	22.44	22.18	22.42
8	26.04	26.06	25.76	26.08	33.18	33.20	32.83	33.42	1.58	41.23	41.30	40.46	41.15
9	21.87	21.96	21.92	19.20	31.07	31.16	30.93	27.61	1.86	41.77	41.87	41.67	38.38
10	16.84	16.86	16.57	16.44	23.36	23.38	22.96	22.80	1.82	32.09	32.07	31.50	31.29
11	27.74	27.59	27.51	26.87	36.09	35.95	35.36	35.06	1.58	51.31	51.20	49.21	49.57
12	21.40	21.44	21.68	20.95	29.28	29.29	29.91	29.00	1.71	42.08	42.13	42.41	41.67
13	9.70	9.72	9.31	9.34	12.88	12.91	12.31	12.38	1.60	24.58	24.63	23.85	23.69
14	12.79	12.78	13.19	12.41	19.51	19.50	19.48	18.62	1.96	26.94	26.95	26.27	25.98
15	14.17	14.09	13.77	13.68	20.70	20.59	20.13	19.94	1.94	30.44	30.33	29.63	29.35
16	15.61	15.70	12.96	13.15	21.34	21.42	17.83	18.12	1.65	30.64	30.79	26.25	26.96
17	47.80	47.54	48.88	48.58	63.91	63.62	64.51	64.63	1.70	78.39	78.18	78.49	78.86
18	22.23	22.15	25.35	22.91	29.50	29.38	33.29	30.35	1.66	38.11	38.07	40.97	38.48
19	18.13	18.15	17.89	18.42	25.16	25.21	24.41	25.37	1.68	36.89	37.02	34.70	36.38
20	23.03	22.87	22.80	24.10	29.49	29.30	29.01	31.07	1.70	35.70	35.54	35.04	37.41
21	13.03	12.94	13.61	13.67	18.11	17.98	18.78	18.80	1.78	26.62	26.51	27.06	27.08
22	16.63	16.60	16.58	17.73	20.99	20.95	20.94	22.07	1.51	27.07	27.06	26.60	27.70
23	10.58	10.61	9.78	11.10	15.45	15.49	14.18	16.16	1.82	24.10	24.19	22.76	25.04
24	6.16	6.18	5.94	6.46	8.70	8.72	8.39	9.13	1.86	15.58	15.60	15.20	16.02
25	35.88	35.70	35.28	29.01	46.53	46.25	45.90	37.96	1.70	51.19	50.92	50.91	43.05
26	23.09	23.69	21.39	18.36	30.32	31.07	27.99	24.36	1.64	42.15	43.03	39.10	35.07
27	9.41	9.28	10.97	9.23	12.96	12.78	14.78	12.76	1.76	20.89	20.70	22.62	20.54

H000C9001 - Basic Data																
			Voting Age Population					Split Geography			District Core					
District	Total Pop	Deviation	TVAP	Black	%Black	Hispanic	%Hispanic	County	City	VTD	Core Dist	TPOP Core	%TPOP Dist	VAP Core	Black Core	Hisp Core
1	696,345	1	541,696	71,459	13.19	24,637	4.54	1	0	1	1	660,824	94.89%	513,015	71,014	23,258
2	696,345	1	552,670	131,705	23.83	26,270	4.75	2	0	4	2	635,155	91.21%	504,382	120,647	24,492
3	696,345	1	546,510	81,536	14.91	36,575	6.69	4	4	24	4	406,816	58.42%	312,659	50,938	17,957
4	696,345	1	536,575	54,042	10.07	36,149	6.73	2	1	24	4	298,695	42.89%	239,669	24,413	17,883
5	696,345	1	519,303	246,838	47.53	56,466	10.87	7	5	45	3	510,025	73.24%	377,728	216,394	39,506
6	696,344	0	561,074	58,129	10.36	48,735	8.68	1	0	3	7	451,149	64.78%	361,789	41,469	34,954
7	696,345	1	548,553	58,914	10.73	103,399	18.84	1	3	15	24	314,171	45.11%	249,120	23,702	46,485
8	696,345	1	559,113	51,018	9.12	42,811	7.65	1	0	4	15	550,926	79.11%	443,288	41,051	35,749
9	696,345	1	527,859	71,362	13.51	134,438	25.46	2	3	6	12	353,056	50.70%	268,682	48,030	50,076
10	696,345	1	528,708	60,569	11.45	140,404	26.55	2	2	14	8	467,473	67.13%	355,881	40,222	104,284
11	696,345	1	573,652	53,460	9.31	41,140	7.17	5	3	14	6	297,167	42.67%	241,808	28,774	21,264
12	696,345	1	553,763	24,717	4.46	50,436	9.10	3	1	5	5	501,525	72.02%	396,042	21,089	38,936
13	696,344	0	576,907	27,523	4.77	40,721	7.05	0	2	4	10	503,734	72.33%	419,309	17,625	26,603
14	696,345	1	540,828	140,978	26.06	100,413	18.56	2	5	3	11	460,511	66.13%	354,227	116,085	74,727
15	696,345	1	526,424	50,046	9.50	116,003	22.03	2	2	6	9	364,879	52.39%	271,590	19,725	42,918
16	696,345	1	571,792	33,308	5.82	50,015	8.74	1	0	3	13	668,192	95.95%	551,979	25,467	44,207
17	696,345	1	548,579	50,439	9.19	83,737	15.26	5	4	17	16	252,983	36.33%	208,236	16,912	24,040
18	696,345	1	556,176	61,045	10.97	67,097	12.06	2	5	10	16	461,755	66.31%	367,365	33,468	45,257
19	696,345	1	574,006	33,038	5.75	78,589	13.69	2	0	7	14	680,681	97.75%	562,254	31,440	74,525
20	696,345	1	525,755	264,002	50.21	97,539	18.55	3	19	32	23	511,335	73.43%	376,527	229,435	60,934
21	696,344	0	544,609	61,029	11.20	99,674	18.30	2	5	12	19	530,826	76.23%	422,535	46,289	77,863
22	696,345	1	580,368	58,946	10.15	102,042	17.58	2	14	28	22	399,962	57.43%	338,898	20,088	51,703
23	696,344	0	554,838	55,108	9.93	208,395	37.55	2	10	7	20	474,497	68.14%	371,721	33,454	123,793
24	696,344	0	525,014	292,576	55.72	174,060	33.15	2	8	7	17	591,480	84.94%	440,594	271,343	122,888
25	696,345	1	532,937	43,982	8.25	373,507	70.08	4	4	13	21	360,059	51.70%	278,641	26,804	225,545
26	696,345	1	541,358	54,265	10.02	373,073	68.91	1	3	9	25	477,823	68.61%	362,081	38,965	275,015
27	696,345	1	550,152	42,403	7.70	412,857	75.04	0	4	14	18	463,692	66.58%	370,822	28,492	282,663

H000C9001 Compare New District Core to the Current Districts										
District	Current Dist	Common Pop	Pop of Part	Common VAP	Black VAP	% of the Black	Hispanic VAP	% of the Hispanic	Haitian POP	W. Indies POP
1	1	660,824	94.89%	513,015	13.84%	99.37%	4.53%	94.40%	0.14%	0.63%
	2	35,521	5.10%	28,681	1.55%	0.62%	4.80%	5.59%	0%	0.00%
2	2	635,155	91.21%	504,382	23.91%	91.60%	4.85%	93.23%	0.33%	1.05%
	1	33,334	4.78%	26,350	15.22%	3.04%	2.63%	2.64%	0.10%	0.18%
	4	27,856	4.00%	21,938	32.11%	5.34%	4.94%	4.12%	0.44%	1.53%
	4	406,816	58.42%	312,659	16.29%	62.47%	5.74%	49.09%	0.28%	0.81%
	6	214,400	30.78%	174,285	13.63%	29.14%	8.24%	39.28%	0.39%	1.08%
	2	66,843	9.59%	52,465	11.46%	7.37%	6.59%	9.45%	0%	0.33%
	3	8,286	1.18%	7,101	11.51%	1.00%	11.12%	2.15%	0.27%	1.07%
	4	298,695	42.89%	239,669	10.18%	45.17%	7.46%	49.47%	0.08%	0.60%
	6	203,117	29.16%	148,777	11.75%	32.36%	7.05%	29.03%	0.53%	1.17%
	7	158,348	22.73%	120,673	5.30%	11.84%	4.61%	15.39%	0.10%	0.44%
	3	36,185	5.19%	27,456	20.91%	10.62%	8.03%	6.10%	0.49%	0.91%
	3	510,025	73.24%	377,728	57.28%	87.66%	10.45%	69.96%	4.17%	7.47%
	6	91,434	13.13%	69,855	25.30%	7.16%	5.99%	7.41%	0.55%	1.37%
	24	59,592	8.55%	44,498	12.74%	2.29%	20.29%	15.99%	1.08%	2.88%
	8	24,243	3.48%	18,642	22.26%	1.68%	17.91%	5.91%	1.34%	3.98%
	4	11,051	1.58%	8,580	34.33%	1.19%	4.66%	0.70%	0.29%	0.78%
6	7	451,149	64.78%	361,789	11.46%	71.33%	9.66%	71.72%	0.41%	1.48%
	24	189,040	27.14%	156,166	5.51%	14.80%	6.57%	21.07%	0.20%	0.67%
	3	56,155	8.06%	43,119	18.67%	13.85%	8.14%	7.20%	0%	0.31%
	24	314,171	45.11%	249,120	9.51%	40.23%	18.65%	44.95%	0.49%	2.32%
	7	202,945	29.14%	155,749	9.31%	24.61%	14.31%	21.56%	0.19%	1.28%
	8	147,670	21.20%	120,143	8.07%	16.46%	26.10%	30.33%	0.31%	1.40%
	3	31,559	4.53%	23,541	46.77%	18.68%	13.83%	3.14%	0.46%	1.99%
	15	550,926	79.11%	443,288	9.26%	80.46%	8.06%	83.50%	0.65%	2.08%
	24	145,419	20.88%	115,825	8.60%	19.53%	6.09%	16.49%	0.03%	1.20%
	12	353,056	50.70%	268,682	17.87%	67.30%	18.63%	37.24%	1.52%	3.15%
	15	262,644	37.71%	196,805	9.94%	27.42%	39.82%	58.29%	0.89%	2.61%
	5	72,768	10.44%	56,483	6.43%	5.09%	9.36%	3.93%	0.03%	0.71%
	8	7,877	1.13%	5,889	2.17%	0.17%	11.97%	0.52%	0%	0.33%
	8	467,473	67.13%	355,881	11.30%	66.40%	29.30%	74.27%	1.03%	2.71%
	5	122,172	17.54%	94,055	10.20%	15.85%	15.39%	10.31%	0.61%	2.46%
	24	91,011	13.06%	66,523	11.64%	12.79%	29.19%	13.83%	0.26%	2.59%
	3	9,080	1.30%	7,059	31.37%	3.65%	26.08%	1.31%	2.47%	5.53%
	6	6,609	0.94%	5,190	15.06%	1.29%	7.18%	0.26%	0.16%	0.29%
11	6	297,167	42.67%	241,808	11.89%	53.82%	8.79%	51.68%	0.15%	0.96%

H000C9001 Compare New District Core to the Current Districts										
District	Current Dist	Common Pop	Pop of Part	Common VAP	Black VAP	% of the Black	Hispanic VAP	% of the Hispanic	Haitian POP	W. Indies POP
	5	233,068	33.47%	201,179	5.67%	21.36%	4.67%	22.87%	0.14%	0.51%
	8	158,345	22.73%	125,007	9.83%	22.99%	7.66%	23.29%	0.07%	0.99%
	3	7,765	1.11%	5,658	17.14%	1.81%	15.57%	2.14%	0.08%	0.63%
12	5	501,525	72.02%	396,042	5.32%	85.32%	9.83%	77.19%	0.10%	0.82%
	9	194,820	27.97%	157,721	2.30%	14.67%	7.29%	22.80%	0.00%	0.41%
13	10	503,734	72.33%	419,309	4.20%	64.03%	6.34%	65.32%	0.04%	0.24%
	9	191,760	27.53%	156,846	6.28%	35.79%	8.97%	34.56%	0.11%	0.39%
	11	850	0.12%	752	5.98%	0.16%	5.58%	0.10%	0%	0%
14	11	460,511	66.13%	354,227	32.77%	82.34%	21.09%	74.41%	1.06%	2.80%
	10	130,155	18.69%	108,418	8.98%	6.91%	6.98%	7.54%	0.10%	0.62%
	12	105,679	15.17%	78,183	19.37%	10.74%	23.16%	18.03%	0.54%	2.15%
15	9	364,879	52.39%	271,590	7.26%	39.41%	15.80%	36.99%	0.17%	1.14%
	11	184,285	26.46%	145,674	10.56%	30.75%	36.99%	46.45%	0.44%	1.98%
	12	147,181	21.13%	109,160	13.67%	29.83%	17.58%	16.54%	0.26%	1.70%
16	13	668,192	95.95%	551,979	4.61%	76.45%	8.00%	88.38%	0.55%	0.93%
	11	28,153	4.04%	19,813	39.57%	23.54%	29.31%	11.61%	2.35%	2.84%
17	16	252,983	36.33%	208,236	8.12%	33.52%	11.54%	28.70%	0.54%	2.07%
	12	236,283	33.93%	179,852	10.73%	38.26%	15.27%	32.80%	0.09%	0.59%
	14	115,376	16.56%	88,313	10.18%	17.82%	18.13%	19.12%	1.22%	4.06%
	13	89,613	12.86%	70,713	7.31%	10.25%	22.32%	18.85%	0.21%	0.46%
	9	2,090	0.30%	1,465	4.23%	0.12%	29.48%	0.51%	0%	1.38%
18	16	461,755	66.31%	367,365	9.11%	54.82%	12.31%	67.45%	1.65%	3.52%
	22	155,089	22.27%	125,634	4.70%	9.69%	9.45%	17.70%	0.35%	1.69%
	23	60,280	8.65%	45,825	42.72%	32.07%	16.52%	11.28%	4.41%	7.78%
	19	19,221	2.76%	17,352	11.99%	3.40%	13.75%	3.55%	1.89%	3.83%
19	14	680,681	97.75%	562,254	5.59%	95.16%	13.25%	94.82%	1.30%	1.77%
	25	15,664	2.24%	11,752	13.59%	4.83%	34.58%	5.17%	10.24%	10.75%
20	23	511,335	73.43%	376,527	60.93%	86.90%	16.18%	62.47%	12.05%	22.13%
	20	87,977	12.63%	71,600	30.21%	8.19%	23.28%	17.09%	5.90%	19.07%
	19	61,593	8.84%	50,580	17.46%	3.34%	23.04%	11.94%	2.71%	7.30%
	16	22,602	3.24%	16,997	11.79%	0.75%	31.42%	5.47%	1.57%	4.75%
	22	12,838	1.84%	10,051	20.81%	0.79%	29.22%	3.01%	4.71%	7.47%
21	19	530,826	76.23%	422,535	10.95%	75.84%	18.42%	78.11%	3.23%	5.74%
	22	107,378	15.42%	79,565	12.81%	16.70%	17.92%	14.30%	2.34%	5.76%
	16	38,305	5.50%	28,563	8.76%	4.10%	19.21%	5.50%	1.80%	4.21%
	23	19,835	2.84%	13,946	14.62%	3.34%	14.79%	2.07%	1.75%	8.39%
22	22	399,962	57.43%	338,898	5.92%	34.07%	15.25%	50.66%	2.57%	3.62%

H000C9001 Compare New District Core to the Current Districts										
District	Current Dist	Common Pop	Pop of Part	Common VAP	Black VAP	% of the Black	Hispanic VAP	% of the Hispanic	Haitian POP	W. Indies POP
	19	124,779	17.91%	101,923	12.79%	22.11%	18.14%	18.12%	5.78%	8.07%
	20	114,174	16.39%	93,645	11.85%	18.83%	21.91%	20.11%	3.24%	6.78%
	23	57,430	8.24%	45,902	32.06%	24.96%	24.66%	11.09%	11.01%	13.24%
23	20	474,497	68.14%	371,721	8.99%	60.70%	33.30%	59.40%	1.10%	3.84%
	18	97,728	14.03%	86,595	5.15%	8.09%	55.51%	23.06%	0.29%	0.77%
	17	63,445	9.11%	49,447	23.55%	21.13%	39.92%	9.47%	4.28%	10.38%
	21	28,734	4.12%	20,513	17.84%	6.64%	44.62%	4.39%	2.69%	8.81%
	22	18,992	2.72%	14,497	6.18%	1.62%	21.50%	1.49%	0.49%	1.33%
	23	12,948	1.85%	12,065	8.16%	1.78%	37.43%	2.16%	2.00%	6.18%
24	17	591,480	84.94%	440,594	61.58%	92.74%	27.89%	70.60%	16.80%	24.83%
	18	46,301	6.64%	38,869	20.48%	2.72%	68.62%	15.32%	2.36%	3.61%
	21	24,749	3.55%	19,145	17.90%	1.17%	81.49%	8.96%	2.72%	7.03%
	23	18,735	2.69%	13,547	60.76%	2.81%	28.16%	2.19%	6.79%	25.31%
	20	15,079	2.16%	12,859	12.52%	0.55%	39.52%	2.92%	8.24%	10.24%
25	21	360,059	51.70%	278,641	9.61%	60.94%	80.94%	60.38%	1.63%	4.04%
	25	234,256	33.64%	173,019	7.40%	29.11%	70.65%	32.72%	2.03%	2.68%
	14	62,899	9.03%	51,465	4.40%	5.15%	12.98%	1.78%	2.09%	2.75%
	16	22,066	3.16%	15,852	4.57%	1.64%	50.32%	2.13%	0.02%	0.34%
	18	13,469	1.93%	11,104	6.16%	1.55%	91.65%	2.72%	0.21%	1.61%
	23	3,544	0.50%	2,817	24.38%	1.56%	30.10%	0.22%	1.39%	3.24%
	17	52	0.00%	39	17.94%	0.01%	87.17%	0.00%	3.53%	9.46%
26	25	477,823	68.61%	362,081	10.76%	71.80%	75.95%	73.71%	1.50%	3.94%
	21	126,922	18.22%	102,078	11.04%	20.77%	71.41%	19.54%	0.73%	3.00%
	18	91,600	13.15%	77,199	5.21%	7.42%	32.58%	6.74%	0.91%	1.26%
27	18	463,692	66.58%	370,822	7.68%	67.19%	76.22%	68.46%	0.42%	1.36%
	21	153,037	21.97%	122,440	4.00%	11.55%	77.94%	23.11%	0.20%	1.32%
	25	79,433	11.40%	56,738	15.85%	21.21%	61.01%	8.38%	3.57%	7.49%
	17	183	0.02%	152	10.52%	0.03%	94.73%	0.03%	0%	0%

H000C9001 Plan Geography Splits (note: area listed in red if district does not contain total population of area and district also contains population outside of area).		
1	Counties	Escambia, Holmes [2 11,489 of 19,927, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Walton
	Cities	Century, Cinco Bayou, Crestview, De Funiak Springs, Destin, Esto, Fort Walton Beach, Freeport, Gulf Breeze, Jay, Laurel Hill, Mary Esther, Milton, Niceville, Noma, Paxton, Pensacola, Ponce de Leon, Shalimar, Valparaiso, Westville
	Vtd's	120590006 [2 2538 of 3756
2	Counties	Bay, Calhoun, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes [2 8,438 of 19,927, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Madison [2 4,028 of 19,224, Taylor, Wakulla, Washington
	Cities	Alford, Altha, Apalachicola, Bascom, Blountstown, Bonifay, Bristol, Callaway, Campbellton, Carrabelle, Caryville, Chattahoochee, Chipley, Cottondale, Ebro, Graceville, Grand Ridge, Greensboro, Greenville, Greenwood, Gretna, Havana, Jacob City, Lynn Haven, Malone, Marianna, Mexico Beach, Midway, Monticello, Panama City, Panama City Beach, Parker, Perry, Port St. Joe, Quincy, St. Marks, Sneads, Sopchoppy, Springfield, Tallahassee, Vernon, Wausau, Wewahitchka
	Vtd's	120590006 [2 1218 of 3756, 120790001 [2 2 of 3498, 120790007 [2 258 of 1648, 120790010 [2 253 of 3710
3	Counties	Alachua [3 158,514 of 247,336, Baker [2 25,445 of 27,115, Columbia, Dixie, Duval [3 242,229 of 864,263, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Lafayette, Madison [2 15,196 of 19,224, Nassau, Suwannee, Union
	Cities	Alachua, Atlantic Beach, Baldwin, Bell, Branford, Callahan, Cross City, Fanning Springs [2 278 of 764, Fernandina Beach, Fort White, Gainesville [2 81681 of 124354, Glen St. Mary, High Springs, Hilliard, Horseshoe Beach, Jacksonville [3 228149 of 821784, Jasper, Jennings, La Crosse, Lake Butler, Lake City, Lee, Live Oak, Macclenny, Madison, Mayo, Newberry [2 2398 of 4950, Raiford, Trenton, White Springs, Worthington Springs
	Vtd's	120010012 [2 400 of 1104, 120010018 [2 2811 of 3741, 120010025 [2 2085 of 2189, 120010031 [2 2180 of 5470, 120030002 [2 3743 of 4864, 120030008 [2 4347 of 4896, 120310012 [2 2183 of 2208, 120310027 [2 1872 of 3342, 120310051 [2 1614 of 3039, 120310058 [2 3467 of 4496, 120310066 [2 1048 of 2066, 120310067 [3 2507 of 3745, 120310070 [2 129 of 3143, 120310143 [2 289 of 2622, 120310157 [2 1849 of 3203, 120310200 [2 747 of 2999, 120310205 [2 164 of 842, 120310229 [2 702 of 1691, 120310235 [2 1531 of 4271, 120310237 [2 2908 of 3379, 120310238 [2 184 of 3670, 120790001 [2 3496 of 3498, 120790007 [2 1390 of 1648, 120790010 [2 3457 of 3710
4	Counties	Clay, Duval [3 347,132 of 864,263, St. Johns [2 158,348 of 190,039
	Cities	Green Cove Springs, Jacksonville [3 318733 of 821784, Jacksonville Beach, Keystone Heights, Neptune Beach, Orange Park, Penney Farms, St. Augustine, St. Augustine Beach
	Vtd's	120310023 [2 921 of 1980, 120310051 [2 1425 of 3039, 120310058 [2 1029 of 4496, 120310061 [3 2012 of 4403, 120310067 [3 925 of 3745, 120310069 [2 1977 of 3789, 120310070 [2 3014 of 3143, 120310072 [2 2147 of 3142, 120310075 [2 293 of 4156, 120310078 [2 2658 of 2680, 120310084 [2 2775 of 2929, 120310164 [2 225 of 1491, 120310172 [2 1582 of 1871, 120310184 [2 206 of 752, 120310185 [2 5 of 2455, 120310186 [2 802 of 2391, 120310201 [2 1468 of 3518, 120310203 [2 2488 of 2664, 120310244 [2 61 of 6191, 120310275 [2 1977 of 2522, 120310285 [2 2616 of 2683, 121090022 [2 4032 of 4275, 121090028 [2 234 of 5375, 121090029 [2 5106 of 6409
5	Counties	Alachua [3 61,783 of 247,336, Baker [2 1,670 of 27,115, Bradford, Duval [3 274,902 of 864,263, Lake [3 19,463 of 297,052, Marion[2 12,293 of 331,298, Nassau[2 0 of 73,314, Orange [4 297,714 of 1,145,956
	Cities	Apopka, Brooker, Eatonville [2 2145 of 2159, Gainesville [2 42673 of 124354, Hampton, Hawthorne, Jacksonville [3 274902 of 821784, Lawtey, Maitland [2 9 of 15751, Orlando [3 75594 of 238300, Reddick, Starke, Waldo
	Vtd's	120010031 [2 3290 of 5470, 120030002 [2 1121 of 4864, 120030008 [2 549 of 4896, 120310012 [2 25 of 2208, 120310023 [2 1059 of 1980, 120310027 [2 1470 of 3342, 120310061 [3 2391 of 4403, 120310066 [2 1018 of 2066, 120310067 [3 313 of 3745, 120310069 [2 1812 of 3789, 120310072 [2 995 of 3142, 120310075 [2 3863 of 4156, 120310078 [2 22 of 2680, 120310084 [2 154 of 2929, 120310143 [2 2333 of 2622, 120310157 [2 1354 of 3203, 120310164 [2 1266 of 1491, 120310172 [2 289 of 1871, 120310184 [2 546 of 752, 120310185 [2 2450 of 2455, 120310186 [2 1589 of 2391, 120310200 [2 2252 of 2999, 120310201 [2 2050 of 3518, 120310203 [2 176 of 2664, 120310205 [2 678 of 842, 120310229 [2 989 of 1691, 120310235 [2 2740 of 4271, 120310237 [2 471 of 3379, 120310238 [2 3486 of 3670, 120310244 [2 6130 of 6191, 120310275 [2 545 of 2522, 120310285 [2 67 of 2683, 120690116 [2 84 of 2308, 120690118 [2 1540 of 4837, 120830027 [2 1569 of 1641, 120830032 [2 1559 of 2799, 120830034 [2 227 of 1882, 120830053 [2 239 of 2266, 120950060 [2 2145 of 2159, 120950061 [2 1180 of 5132, 120950062 [2 44 of 1947, 120950067 [2 3 of 3633, 120950079 [2 3088 of 3191, 120950210 [2 1 of 1548, 120950217 [2 9 of 4946
6	Counties	Flagler, Putnam, St. Johns [2 31,691 of 190,039, Volusia
	Cities	Beverly Beach, Bunnell, Crescent City, Daytona Beach, Daytona Beach Shores, DeBary, DeLand, Deltona, Edgewater, Flagler Beach, Hastings, Holly Hill, Interlachen, Lake Helen, Marineland, New Smyrna Beach, Oak Hill, Orange City, Ormond Beach, Palatka, Palm Coast, Pierson, Pomona Park, Ponce Inlet, Port Orange, South Daytona, Welaka
	Vtd's	121090022 [2 243 of 4275, 121090028 [2 5141 of 5375, 121090029 [2 1303 of 6409
7	Counties	Orange [4 273,627 of 1,145,956, Seminole

H000C9001 Plan Geography Splits (note: area listed in red if district does not contain total population of area and district also contains population outside of area).		
	Cities	Altamonte Springs, Casselberry, Eatonville 2 14 of 2159, Lake Mary, Longwood, Maitland 2 15742 of 15751, Orlando 3 59991 of 238300, Oviedo, Sanford, Winter Park, Winter Springs
	Vtd's	120950060 2 14 of 2159, 120950061 2 3952 of 5132, 120950062 2 1903 of 1947, 120950067 2 3630 of 3633, 120950108 2 2090 of 3142, 120950114 2 3773 of 3774, 120950119 2 1492 of 3865, 120950121 2 1540 of 4364, 120950125 2 1622 of 1640, 120950132 2 3539 of 3657, 120950137 2 2618 of 4963, 120950138 2 2733 of 3386, 120950210 2 1547 of 1548, 120950217 2 4937 of 4946, 120950259 2 5232 of 5697
8	Counties	Brevard, Indian River, Orange 4 14,941 of 1,145,956
	Cities	Cape Canaveral, Cocoa, Cocoa Beach, Fellsmere, Grant-Valkaria, Indialantic, Indian Harbour Beach, Indian River Shores, Malabar, Melbourne, Melbourne Beach, Melbourne Village, Orchid, Palm Bay, Palm Shores, Rockledge, Satellite Beach, Sebastian, Titusville, Vero Beach, West Melbourne
	Vtd's	120950196 2 228 of 9159, 120950205 2 163 of 9008, 120950206 2 1 of 3109, 120950259 2 465 of 5697
9	Counties	Osceola, Pasco 2 7,204 of 464,697, Polk 2 420,456 of 602,095
	Cities	Auburndale, Davenport, Dundee, Eagle Lake, Haines City, Kissimmee, Lake Alfred, Lake Hamilton, Lakeland 2 85375 of 97422, Lake Wales 2 2512 of 14225, Polk City, St. Cloud, Winter Haven 2 33851 of 33874
	Vtd's	121010006 2 3601 of 3975, 121010138 2 42 of 3298, 121050029 2 3528 of 3641, 121050034 2 309 of 1718, 121050112 2 12 of 1734, 121050125 2 194 of 1658
10	Counties	Lake 3 136,671 of 297,052, Orange 4 559,674 of 1,145,956
	Cities	Astatula, Bay Lake, Belle Isle, Clermont, Edgewood, Groveland, Howey-in-the-Hills, Lake Buena Vista, Leesburg 2 10423 of 20117, Mascotte, Minneola, Montverde, Oakland, Ocoee, Orlando 3 102715 of 238300, Windermere, Winter Garden
	Vtd's	120690033 2 363 of 2216, 120690047 2 1426 of 4453, 120950079 2 103 of 3191, 120950108 2 1052 of 3142, 120950114 2 1 of 3774, 120950119 2 2373 of 3865, 120950121 2 2824 of 4364, 120950125 2 18 of 1640, 120950132 2 118 of 3657, 120950137 2 2345 of 4963, 120950138 2 653 of 3386, 120950196 2 8931 of 9159, 120950205 2 8845 of 9008, 120950206 2 3108 of 3109
11	Counties	Alachua 3 27,039 of 247,336, Citrus 2 97,587 of 141,236, Lake 3 140,918 of 297,052, Levy, Marion 2 319,005 of 331,298, Sumter 2 70,995 of 93,420
	Cities	Archer, Belleview, Bronson, Cedar Key, Chiefland, Coleman, Crystal River, Dunnellon, Eustis, Fanning Springs 2 486 of 764, Fruitland Park, Inglis, Inverness, Lady Lake, Leesburg 2 9694 of 20117, McIntosh, Micanopy, Mount Dora, Newberry 2 2552 of 4950, Ocala, Otter Creek, Tavares, Umatilla, Wildwood, Williston, Yankeetown
	Vtd's	120010012 2 704 of 1104, 120010018 2 930 of 3741, 120010025 2 104 of 2189, 120170107 2 30 of 3620, 120170108 2 6 of 2724, 120690033 2 1853 of 2216, 120690047 2 3027 of 4453, 120690116 2 2224 of 2308, 120690118 2 3297 of 4837, 120830027 2 72 of 1641, 120830032 2 1240 of 2799, 120830034 2 1655 of 1882, 120830053 2 2027 of 2266, 121190024 2 19 of 1266
12	Counties	Citrus 2 43,649 of 141,236, Hernando, Pasco 2 457,493 of 464,697, Sumter 2 22,425 of 93,420
	Cities	Brooksville, Bushnell, Center Hill, Dade City, New Port Richey, Port Richey, St. Leo, San Antonio, Webster, Weeki Wachee, Wildwood 2 0 of 6709, Zephyrhills
	Vtd's	120170107 2 3590 of 3620, 120170108 2 2718 of 2724, 121010006 2 374 of 3975, 121010138 2 3256 of 3298, 121190024 2 1247 of 1266
13	Counties	Pinellas
	Cities	Belleair, Belleair Beach, Belleair Bluffs, Belleair Shore, Clearwater, Dunedin, Gulfport, Indian Rocks Beach, Indian Shores, Kenneth City, Largo 2 75782 of 77648, Madeira Beach, North Redington Beach, Oldsmar, Pinellas Park, Redington Beach, Redington Shores, Safety Harbor, St. Pete Beach, St. Petersburg 2 67666 of 244769, Seminole, South Pasadena, Tarpon Springs, Treasure Island
	Vtd's	121030345 2 3496 of 4203, 121030346 2 91 of 2524, 121030347 2 165 of 3566, 121030364 2 6 of 3079
14	Counties	Hillsborough 3 500,590 of 1,229,226, Pinellas 3 195,755 of 916,542
	Cities	Largo 2 1866 of 77648, Pinellas Park 2 0 of 49079, St. Petersburg 2 177103 of 244769, Tampa 2 274305 of 335709, Temple Terrace 2 13608 of 24541
	Vtd's	120570452 2 728 of 741, 120570482 2 875 of 5336, 120570483 2 2654 of 3158
15	Counties	Hillsborough 3 671,902 of 1,229,226, Pinellas 3 24,443 of 916,542
	Cities	Plant City, Tampa 2 61404 of 335709, Temple Terrace 2 10933 of 24541
	Vtd's	120570496 2 72 of 75, 120570502 2 333 of 3469, 121030345 2 707 of 4203, 121030346 2 2433 of 2524, 121030347 2 3401 of 3566, 121030364 2 3073 of 3079
16	Counties	Manatee 2 316,897 of 322,833, Sarasota

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	Cities	Anna Maria, Bradenton, Bradenton Beach, Holmes Beach, Longboat Key, North Port, Palmetto, Sarasota, Venice
	Vtd's	120810019 2 5907 of 6430, 120810191 2 3924 of 3930, 120810206 2 1132 of 2166
17	Counties	Charlotte, DeSoto, Glades, Hardee, Highlands, Hillsborough 3 56,734 of 1,229,226, Lee 2 83,137 of 618,754, Manatee 2 5,936 of 322,833, Okeechobee 2 34,658 of 39,996, Polk 2 181,639 of 602,095
	Cities	Arcadia, Avon Park, Bartow, Bowling Green, Eagle Lake 2 0 of 2255, Fort Meade, Frostproof, Highland Park, Hillcrest Heights, Lakeland 2 12047 of 97422, Lake Placid, Lake Wales 2 11713 of 14225, Moore Haven, Mulberry, Okeechobee, Punta Gorda, Sebring, Wauchula, Winter Haven 2 23 of 33874, Zolfo Springs
	Vtd's	120570452 2 13 of 741, 120570482 2 4461 of 5336, 120570483 2 504 of 3158, 120570496 2 3 of 75, 120570502 2 3136 of 3469, 120710072 2 37 of 2853, 120710078 2 4294 of 5864, 120710082 2 6282 of 9783, 120710099 2 2015 of 2076, 120810019 2 523 of 6430, 120810191 2 6 of 3930, 120810206 2 1034 of 2166, 120930007 2 1783 of 1890, 121050029 2 113 of 3641, 121050034 2 1409 of 1718, 121050112 2 1722 of 1734, 121050125 2 1464 of 1658
18	Counties	Martin, Okeechobee 2 5,338 of 39,996, Palm Beach 4 266,900 of 1,320,134, St. Lucie
	Cities	Fort Pierce, Juno Beach, Jupiter, Jupiter Inlet Colony, Jupiter Island, Lake Park 3 0 of 8155, Loxahatchee Groves 2 1681 of 3180, North Palm Beach, Ocean Breeze Park, Palm Beach Gardens, Port St. Lucie, Riviera Beach 3 0 of 32488, Royal Palm Beach 3 14734 of 34140, St. Lucie Village, Sewall's Point, Stuart, Tequesta, West Palm Beach 3 20693 of 99919
	Vtd's	120930007 2 107 of 1890, 120990208 2 1354 of 1783, 120990227 2 34 of 333, 120990228 2 116 of 977, 120990232 2 2432 of 2929, 120990234 2 154 of 934, 120990303 2 2791 of 2796, 120990675 2 2326 of 3195, 120990678 2 1681 of 3180, 120990758 2 1 of 1365
19	Counties	Collier 2 160,728 of 321,520, Lee 2 535,617 of 618,754
	Cities	Bonita Springs, Cape Coral, Fort Myers, Fort Myers Beach, Marco Island, Naples, Sanibel
	Vtd's	120210079 2 1330 of 2119, 120210092 2 320 of 2268, 120210112 2 2225 of 4281, 120710072 2 2816 of 2853, 120710078 2 1570 of 5864, 120710082 2 3501 of 9783, 120710099 2 61 of 2076
20	Counties	Broward 6 455,445 of 1,748,066, Hendry 2 13,550 of 39,140, Palm Beach 4 227,350 of 1,320,134
	Cities	Belle Glade, Boynton Beach 2 19978 of 68217, Clewiston, Cloud Lake, Coconut Creek 2 433 of 52909, Deerfield Beach 3 26242 of 75018, Fort Lauderdale 3 60588 of 165521, Glen Ridge, Haverhill, Lake Park 3 7242 of 8155, Lake Worth 2 10654 of 34910, Lantana 2 4654 of 10423, Lauderdale Lakes, Lauderdale, Loxahatchee Groves 2 1499 of 3180, Mangonia Park, Margate 2 14535 of 53284, North Lauderdale, North Palm Beach 2 0 of 12015, Oakland Park 2 20289 of 41363, Pahokee, Palm Beach Gardens 2 0 of 48452, Plantation 3 13381 of 84955, Pompano Beach 3 46314 of 99845, Riviera Beach 3 28156 of 32488, Royal Palm Beach 3 16299 of 34140, South Bay, Sunrise 3 62665 of 84439, Tamarac, West Palm Beach 3 48663 of 99919, Wilton Manors 2 3311 of 11632
	Vtd's	120110010 2 1509 of 1634, 120110069 2 4326 of 4334, 120110088 2 1050 of 1053, 120110120 2 4534 of 6202, 120110195 2 433 of 4377, 120110216 2 1836 of 4005, 120110491 2 361 of 1663, 120110501 2 2570 of 2624, 120110503 2 869 of 1606, 120110504 2 4697 of 5624, 120110543 2 71 of 896, 120990190 2 435 of 1348, 120990208 2 429 of 1783, 120990227 2 299 of 333, 120990228 2 861 of 977, 120990232 2 497 of 2929, 120990234 2 780 of 934, 120990242 2 33 of 726, 120990247 2 1440 of 3897, 120990248 2 786 of 3218, 120990250 2 215 of 587, 120990252 2 379 of 1035, 120990254 2 776 of 3585, 120990303 2 5 of 2796, 120990675 2 869 of 3195, 120990678 2 1499 of 3180, 120990737 2 971 of 5837, 120990758 2 1364 of 1365, 120990772 2 3338 of 3364, 120990779 2 2760 of 4107, 120990800 2 1013 of 5484, 120990803 2 962 of 5319
21	Counties	Broward 6 272,224 of 1,748,066, Palm Beach 4 424,120 of 1,320,134
	Cities	Coconut Creek 2 52476 of 52909, Coral Springs, Deerfield Beach 3 33897 of 75018, Greenacres, Margate 2 38749 of 53284, Parkland, Pompano Beach 3 1447 of 99845, Royal Palm Beach 3 3107 of 34140, Wellington
	Vtd's	120110195 2 3944 of 4377, 120110216 2 2169 of 4005, 120990252 2 656 of 1035, 120990254 2 2809 of 3585, 120990262 2 1304 of 2339, 120990265 2 23 of 3747, 120990344 2 2477 of 2495, 120990503 2 1738 of 2210, 120990504 2 614 of 617, 120990511 2 459 of 463, 120990578 2 396 of 1253, 120990737 2 4866 of 5837
22	Counties	Broward 6 294,581 of 1,748,066, Palm Beach 4 401,764 of 1,320,134
	Cities	Atlantis, Boca Raton, Boynton Beach 2 48239 of 68217, Briny Breezes, Deerfield Beach 3 14879 of 75018, Delray Beach, Fort Lauderdale 3 104933 of 165521, Glen Ridge 2 0 of 219, Golf, Gulf Stream, Highland Beach, Hillsboro Beach, Hypoluxo, Lake Clarke Shores, Lake Park 3 913 of 8155, Lake Worth 2 24256 of 34910, Lantana 2 5769 of 10423, Lauderdale-by-the-Sea, Lazy Lake, Lighthouse Point, Manalapan, Oakland Park 2 21074 of 41363, Ocean Ridge, Palm Beach, Palm Beach Shores, Palm Springs, Plantation 3 67448 of 84955, Pompano Beach 3 52084 of 99845, Riviera Beach 3 4332 of 32488, Sea Ranch Lakes, South Palm Beach, Sunrise 3 0 of 84439, West Palm Beach 3 30563 of 99919, Wilton Manors 2 8321 of 11632

H000C9001 Plan Geography Splits (note: area listed in red if district does not contain total population of area and district also contains population outside of area).		
	Vtd's	120110010 2 125 of 1634, 120110069 2 8 of 4334, 120110088 2 3 of 1053, 120110120 2 1668 of 6202, 120110362 2 34 of 3934, 120110393 2 1349 of 1575, 120110491 2 1302 of 1663, 120110501 2 54 of 2624, 120110503 2 737 of 1606, 120110504 2 927 of 5624, 120110543 2 825 of 896, 120110867 2 1729 of 1918, 120990190 2 913 of 1348, 120990242 2 693 of 726, 120990247 2 2457 of 3897, 120990248 2 2432 of 3218, 120990250 2 372 of 587, 120990262 2 1035 of 2339, 120990265 2 3724 of 3747, 120990344 2 18 of 2495, 120990503 2 472 of 2210, 120990504 2 3 of 617, 120990511 2 4 of 463, 120990578 2 857 of 1253, 120990772 2 26 of 3364, 120990779 2 1347 of 4107, 120990800 2 4471 of 5484, 120990803 2 4357 of 5319
23	Counties	Broward 6 498,411 of 1,748,066, Miami-Dade 5 197,933 of 2,496,435
	Cities	Aventura, Bal Harbour, Bay Harbor Islands, Cooper City, Dania Beach, Davie, Fort Lauderdale 3 0 of 165521, Golden Beach, Hallandale Beach 2 25370 of 37113, Hollywood 2 114568 of 140768, Indian Creek, Miami 3 15273 of 399457, Miami Beach, Miami Shores 2 0 of 10493, North Bay Village, North Miami 2 9175 of 58786, North Miami Beach 2 6953 of 41523, Pembroke Pines 3 107607 of 154750, Plantation 3 4126 of 84955, Southwest Ranches, Sunny Isles Beach, Sunrise 3 21774 of 84439, Surfside, Weston
	Vtd's	120110362 2 3900 of 3934, 120110393 2 226 of 1575, 120110689 2 473 of 2982, 120110705 2 1127 of 2033, 120110813 2 2 of 2553, 120110867 2 189 of 1918, 120860135 2 1478 of 2352
24	Counties	Broward 6 136,412 of 1,748,066, Miami-Dade 5 559,932 of 2,496,435
	Cities	Biscayne Park, El Portal, Hallandale Beach 2 11743 of 37113, Hollywood 2 26200 of 140768, Miami 3 133006 of 399457, Miami Gardens, Miami Shores, Miramar 2 65355 of 122041, North Miami 2 49611 of 58786, North Miami Beach 2 34570 of 41523, Opa-locka 2 14894 of 15219, Pembroke Park, Pembroke Pines 3 12856 of 154750, West Park
	Vtd's	120110689 2 2509 of 2982, 120110705 2 906 of 2033, 120110772 2 1560 of 6836, 120860135 2 874 of 2352, 120860311 2 41 of 6111, 120860313 2 6106 of 6155, 120860382 2 5 of 8
25	Counties	Broward 6 90,993 of 1,748,066, Collier 2 160,792 of 321,520, Hendry 2 25,590 of 39,140, Miami-Dade 5 418,970 of 2,496,435
	Cities	Doral, Everglades, Hialeah 2 162856 of 224669, Hialeah Gardens, LaBelle, Medley, Miami Lakes, Miramar 2 56686 of 122041, Opa-locka 2 325 of 15219, Pembroke Pines 3 34287 of 154750, Sweetwater
	Vtd's	120110772 2 5276 of 6836, 120110813 2 2551 of 2553, 120210079 2 789 of 2119, 120210092 2 1948 of 2268, 120210112 2 2056 of 4281, 120860311 2 6070 of 6111, 120860313 2 49 of 6155, 120860382 2 3 of 8, 120860454 2 2340 of 3346, 120860455 2 540 of 3355, 120860456 2 829 of 4377, 120860471 2 4174 of 5834, 120860615 2 51 of 2550
26	Counties	Miami-Dade 5 623,255 of 2,496,435, Monroe
	Cities	Cutler Bay 2 0 of 40286, Florida City, Homestead 2 42640 of 60512, Islamorada, Village of Islands, Key Colony Beach, Key West, Layton, Marathon
	Vtd's	120861043 2 569 of 2631, 120861104 2 558 of 2082, 120861115 2 319 of 1176, 120861221 2 1973 of 3284, 120861268 2 2 of 2754, 120861297 2 454 of 540, 120861299 2 188 of 292, 120861360 2 140 of 144, 120861386 2 39 of 469
27	Counties	Miami-Dade
	Cities	Coral Gables, Cutler Bay, Doral 2 0 of 45704, Hialeah 2 61813 of 224669, Homestead 2 17872 of 60512, Key Biscayne, Miami 3 251178 of 399457, Miami Springs, Palmetto Bay, Pinecrest, South Miami, Virginia Gardens, West Miami
	Vtd's	120860454 2 1006 of 3346, 120860455 2 2815 of 3355, 120860456 2 3548 of 4377, 120860471 2 1660 of 5834, 120860615 2 2499 of 2550, 120861043 2 2062 of 2631, 120861104 2 1524 of 2082, 120861115 2 857 of 1176, 120861221 2 1311 of 3284, 120861268 2 2752 of 2754, 120861297 2 86 of 540, 120861299 2 104 of 292, 120861360 2 4 of 144, 120861386 2 430 of 469

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: PCB CRS 12-02 Congressional Redistricting
SPONSOR(S): Congressional Redistricting Subcommittee
TIED BILLS: **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:**

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
Orig. Comm.: Congressional Redistricting Subcommittee		Poreda	Kelly

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The Florida Constitution requires the Legislature, by joint resolution at its regular session in the second year after the United States Census, to apportion state legislative districts. The United States Constitution requires the reapportionment of the United States House of Representatives every ten years, which includes the distribution of the House's 435 seats between the states and the equalization of population between districts within each state.

The 2010 Census revealed an unequal distribution of population growth amongst the State's legislative and congressional districts. Therefore districts must be adjusted to correct population differences.

This proposed committee bill redistricts the resident population of Florida into 27 congressional districts, as required by state and federal law.

This proposed committee bill would substantially amend Chapter 8 of the Florida Statutes.

When compared to the existing 25 congressional districts, this proposed committee bill would:

- Reduce the number of counties split from 30 to 26;
- Reduce the number of cities split from 110 to 57;
- Reduce the total perimeter, width and height of the districts, consistently, based on various methods of measurement;
- Reduce the distance and drive time to travel the average district;
- Reduce the total population deviation from 42.45% to 0.00%; and
- Maintain elected representation for African-American and Hispanic Floridians.

Upon approval by the Legislature, this bill is subject to review by the Governor.

Prior to the implementation, pursuant to Section 5 of the federal Voting Rights Act (VRA), this redistricting must also be approved ("precleared") by either the District Court for the District of Columbia or the United States Department of Justice.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Current Situation

The 2010 Census

According to the 2010 Census, 18,801,310 people resided in Florida on April 1, 2010. That represents a population growth of 2,818,932 Florida residents between the 2000 to 2010 censuses.

After the 2000 Census, the ideal populations for each district in Florida were:

- Congressional: 639,295
- State Senate: 399,559
- State House 133,186

After the 2010 Census, the ideal populations for each district in Florida are:

- Congressional: 696,345
- State Senate: 470,033
- State House: 156,678

The 2010 Census revealed an unequal distribution of population growth amongst the State's legislative and congressional districts. Therefore districts must be adjusted to comply with "one-person, one vote," such that each district must be substantially equal in total population.

Table 1 below shows the changes in population for each of Florida's current congressional districts and their subsequent deviation from the new ideal population of 696,345 residents.

Table 1. Florida Congressional Districts 2002-2011

Florida Congressional Districts 2002-2011				2000	2010
Total State Population, Decennial Census				15,982,378	18,801,310
Maximum Number of Districts				25	27
Ideal District Population (Total State Population / 23 or 25)				639,295	696,345

District	2000 Population	2000 Deviation		2010 Population	2010 Deviation	
		Count	%		Count	%
1	639,295	0	0.0%	694,158	-2,187	-0.3%
2	639,295	0	0.0%	737,519	41,174	5.9%
3	639,295	0	0.0%	659,055	-37,290	-5.4%
4	639,295	0	0.0%	744,418	48,073	6.9%
5	639,295	0	0.0%	929,533	233,188	33.5%
6	639,295	0	0.0%	812,727	116,382	16.7%
7	639,295	0	0.0%	812,442	116,097	16.7%
8	639,295	0	0.0%	805,608	109,263	15.7%
9	639,296	1	0.0%	753,549	57,204	8.2%
10	639,295	0	0.0%	633,889	-62,456	-9.0%
11	639,295	0	0.0%	673,799	-22,546	-3.2%
12	639,296	1	0.0%	842,199	145,854	20.9%
13	639,295	0	0.0%	757,805	61,460	8.8%
14	639,295	0	0.0%	858,956	162,611	23.4%
15	639,295	0	0.0%	813,570	117,225	16.8%

16	639,295	0	0.0%	797,711	101,366	14.6%
17	639,296	1	0.0%	655,160	-41,185	-5.9%
18	639,295	0	0.0%	712,790	16,445	2.4%
19	639,295	0	0.0%	736,419	40,074	5.8%
20	639,295	0	0.0%	691,727	-4,618	-0.7%
21	639,295	0	0.0%	693,501	-2,844	-0.4%
22	639,295	0	0.0%	694,259	-2,086	-0.3%
23	639,295	0	0.0%	684,107	-12,238	-1.8%
24	639,295	0	0.0%	799,233	102,888	14.8%
25	639,295	0	0.0%	807,176	110,831	15.9%
26				0	-696,345	-100.0%
27				0	-696,345	-100.0%

The law governing the reapportionment and redistricting of congressional and state legislative districts implicates the United States Constitution, the Florida Constitution, federal statutes, and a litany of case law.

U.S. Constitution

The United States Constitution requires the reapportionment of the House of Representatives every ten years to distribute each of the House of Representatives' 435 seats between the states and to equalize population between districts within each state.

Article I, Section 4 of the United States Constitution provides that "[t]he Time, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof." See also U.S. Const. art. I, § 2 ("The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States . . ."). The U.S. Supreme Court has recognized that this language delegates to state legislatures the exclusive authority to create congressional districts. See e.g., *Grove v. Emison*, 507 U.S. 25, 34 (1993); *League of United Latin Am. Citizens v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 399, 416 (2006) ("[T]he Constitution vests redistricting responsibilities foremost in the legislatures of the States and in Congress . . .").

In addition to state specific requirements to redistrict, states are obligated to redistrict based on the principle commonly referred to as "one-person, one-vote."¹ In *Reynolds*, the United States Supreme Court held that the Fourteenth Amendment required that seats in state legislature be reapportioned on a population basis. The Supreme Court concluded:

..."the basic principle of representative government remains, and must remain, unchanged – the weight of a citizen's vote cannot be made to depend on where he lives. Population is, of necessity, the starting point for consideration and the controlling criterion for judgment in legislative apportionment controversies...The Equal Protection Clause demands no less than substantially equal state legislative representation for all citizens, of all places as well as of all races. We hold that, as a basic constitutional standard, the Equal Protection Clause requires that the seats in both houses of a bicameral state legislature must be apportioned on a population basis."²

The Court went on to conclude that decennial reapportionment was a rational approach to readjust legislative representation to take into consideration population shifts and growth.³

In addition to requiring states to redistrict, the principle of one-person, one-vote, has come to generally stand for the proposition that each person's vote should count as much as anyone else's vote.

¹ *Baker v. Carr*, 369 U.S. 186 (1962).

² *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 568 (1964).

³ *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 584 (1964).

The requirement that each district be equal in population applies differently to congressional districts than to state legislative districts. The populations of congressional districts must achieve absolute mathematical equality, with no *de minimis* exception.⁴ Limited population variances are permitted if they are “unavoidable despite a good faith effort” or if a valid “justification is shown.”⁵

In practice, congressional districting has strictly adhered to the requirement of exact mathematical equality. In *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler* the Court rejected several justifications for violating this principle, including “a desire to avoid fragmenting either political subdivisions or areas with distinct economic and social interests, considerations of practical politics, and even an asserted preference for geographically compact districts.”⁶

For state legislative districts, the courts have permitted a greater population deviation amongst districts. The populations of state legislative districts must be “substantially equal.”⁷ Substantial equality of population has come to generally mean that a legislative plan will not be held to violate the Equal Protection Clause if the difference between the smallest and largest district is less than ten percent.⁸ Nevertheless, any significant deviation (even within the 10 percent overall deviation margin) must be “based on legitimate considerations incident to the effectuation of a rational state policy,”⁹ including “the integrity of political subdivisions, the maintenance of compactness and contiguity in legislative districts, or the recognition of natural or historical boundary lines.”¹⁰

However, states should not interpret this 10 percent standard to be a safe haven.¹¹ Additionally, nothing in the U.S. Constitution or case law prevents States from imposing stricter standards for population equality.¹²

After Florida last redistricted in 2002, Florida’s population deviation ranges were 2.79% for its State House districts, 0.03% for its State Senate districts, and 0.00% for its Congressional districts.¹³

The Voting Rights Act

Congress passed the Voting Rights Act (VRA) in 1965. The VRA protects the right to vote as guaranteed by the 15th Amendment to the United States Constitution. In addition, the VRA enforces the protections of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution by providing “minority voters an opportunity to participate in the electoral process and elect candidates of their choice, generally free of discrimination.”¹⁴

The relevant components of the Act are contained in Section 2 and Section 5. Section 2 applies to all jurisdictions, while Section 5 applies only to covered jurisdictions (states, counties, or other jurisdictions within a state).¹⁵ The two sections, and any analysis related to each, are considered independently of each other, and therefore a matter considered under by one section may be treated differently by the other section.

The phraseology for types of minority districts can be confusing and often times unintentionally misspoken. It is important to understand that each phrase can have significantly different implications for the courts, depending on the nature of a legal complaint.

⁴ *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, 394 U.S. 526, 531 (1969).

⁵ *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, 394 U.S. 526, 531 (1969).

⁶ *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, 394 U.S. 526, 531 (1969).

⁷ *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 568 (1964).

⁸ *Chapman v. Meier*, 420 U.S. 1 (1975); *Connor v. Finch*, 431 U.S. 407, 418 (1977).

⁹ *Reynolds*, 377 U.S. at 579.

¹⁰ *Swann v. Adams*, 385 U.S. 440, 444 (1967).

¹¹ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 36.

¹² *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 39.

¹³ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Pages 47-48.

¹⁴ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 51.

¹⁵ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 51.

A “majority-minority district” is a district in which the majority of the voting-age population (VAP) of the district is African American, Hispanic, Asian or Native-American. A “minority access district” is a district in which the dominant minority community is less than a majority of the VAP, but is still large enough to elect a candidate of its choice through either crossover votes from majority voters or a coalition with another minority community.

“Minority access” though is more jargon than meaningful in a legal context. There are two types of districts that fall under the definition. A “crossover district” is a minority-access district in which the dominant minority community is less than a majority of the VAP, but is still large enough that a crossover of majority voters is adequate enough to provide that minority community with the opportunity to elect a candidate of its choice. A “coalitional district” is a minority-access district in which two or more minority groups, which individually comprise less than a majority of the VAP, can form a coalition to elect their preferred candidate of choice. A distinction is sometimes made between the two in case law. For example, the legislative discretion asserted in *Bartlett v. Strickland*—as discussed later in this document—is meant for crossover districts, not for coalitional districts.

Lastly, the courts have recognized that an “influence district” is a district in which a minority community is not sufficiently large enough to form a coalition or meaningfully solicit crossover votes and thereby elect a candidate of its choice, but is able to effect election outcomes and therefore elect a candidate would be mindful of the minority community’s needs.

Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act

The most common challenge to congressional and state legislative districts arises under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Section 2 provides: “No voting qualification or prerequisite to voting or standard, practice, or procedure shall be imposed or applied by any State...in a manner which results in a denial or abridgement of the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color.”¹⁶ The purpose of Section 2 is to ensure that minority voters have an equal opportunity along with other members of the electorate to influence the political process and elect representatives of their choice.¹⁷

In general, Section 2 challenges have been brought against districting schemes that either disperse members of minority communities into districts where they constitute an ineffective minority—known as “cracking”¹⁸—or which concentrate minority voters into districts where they constitute excessive majorities—known as “packing”—thus diminishing minority influence in neighboring districts. In prior decades, it was also common that Section 2 challenges would be brought against multimember districts, in which “the voting strength of a minority group can be lessened by placing it in a larger multimember or at-large district where the majority can elect a number of its preferred candidates and the minority group cannot elect any of its preferred candidates.”¹⁹

The Supreme Court set forth the criteria of a vote-dilution claim in *Thornburg v. Gingles*.²⁰ A plaintiff must show:

1. A minority group must be sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a single-member district;
2. The minority group must be politically cohesive; and
3. White voters must vote sufficiently as a bloc to enable them usually to defeat the candidate preferred by the minority group.

The three “*Gingles* factors” are necessary, but not sufficient, to show a violation of Section 2.²¹ To determine whether minority voters have been denied an equal opportunity to influence the political

¹⁶ 42 U.S.C. Section 1973(a) (2006).

¹⁷ 42 U.S.C. Section 1973(b); *Voinovich v. Quilter*, 507 U.S. 146, 155 (1993).

¹⁸ Also frequently referred to as “fracturing.”

¹⁹ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 54.

²⁰ 478 U.S. 30 (1986).

process and elect representatives of their choice, a court must examine the totality of the circumstances.²²

This analysis requires consideration of the so-called "Senate factors," which assess historical patterns of discrimination and the success, or lack thereof, of minorities in participating in campaigns and being elected to office.²³ Generally, these "Senate factors" were born in an attempt to distance Section 2 claims from standards that would otherwise require plaintiffs to prove "intent," which Congress viewed as an additional and largely excessive burden of proof, because "It diverts the judicial inquiry from the crucial question of whether minorities have equal access to the electoral process to a historical question of individual motives."²⁴

States are obligated to balance the existence and creation of districts that provide electoral opportunities for minorities with the reasonable availability of such opportunities and other traditional redistricting principles. For example, in *Johnson v. De Grandy*, the Court decided that while states are not obligated to maximize the number of minority districts, states are also not given safe harbor if they achieve proportionality between the minority population(s) of the state and the number of minority districts.²⁵ Rather, the Court considers the totality of the circumstances. In "examining the totality of the circumstances, the Court found that, since Hispanics and Blacks could elect representatives of their choice in proportion to their share of the voting age population and since there was no other evidence of either minority group having less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process, there was no violation of Section 2."²⁶

In *League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) v. Perry*, the Court elaborated on the first *Gingles* precondition. "Although for a racial gerrymandering claim the focus should be on compactness in the district's shape, for the first *Gingles* prong in a Section 2 claim the focus should be on the compactness of the minority group."²⁷

In *Shaw v. Reno*, the Court found that "state legislation that expressly distinguishes among citizens on account of race - whether it contains an explicit distinction or is "unexplainable on grounds other than race,"...must be narrowly tailored to further a compelling governmental interest. Redistricting legislation that is alleged to be so bizarre on its face that it is unexplainable on grounds other than race demands the same close scrutiny, regardless of the motivations underlying its adoption."²⁸

Later, in *Shaw v. Hunt*, the Court found that the State of North Carolina made race the predominant consideration for redistricting, such that other race-neutral districting principles were subordinated, but the state failed to meet the strict scrutiny²⁹ test. The Court found that the district in question, "as drawn, is not a remedy narrowly tailored to the State's professed interest in avoiding liability under Section(s) 2 of the Act," and "could not remedy any potential Section(s) 2 violation, since the minority group must be shown to be "geographically compact" to establish Section(s) 2 liability."³⁰ Likewise, in *Bush v. Vera*, the Supreme Court supported the strict scrutiny approach, ruling against a Texas redistricting plan included highly irregularly shaped districts that were significantly more sensitive to racial data, and lacked any semblance to pre-existing race-neutral districts.³¹

Lastly, In *Bartlett v. Strickland*, the Supreme Court provided a "bright line" distinction between majority-minority districts and other minority "crossover" or "influence districts. The Court "concluded that §2

²¹ *Johnson v. De Grandy*, 512 U.S. 997, 1011-1012 (1994).

²² 42 U.S.C. Section 1973(b); *Thornburg vs. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 46 (1986).

²³ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 57.

²⁴ Senate Report Number 417, 97th Congress, Session 2 (1982).

²⁵ *Johnson v. De Grandy*, 512 U.S. 997, 1017 (1994).

²⁶ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 61-62.

²⁷ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 62.

²⁸ *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630 (1993).

²⁹ "Strict scrutiny" is the most rigorous standard used in judicial review by courts that are reviewing federal law. Strict scrutiny is part of a hierarchy of standards courts employ to weigh an asserted government interest against a constitutional right or principle that conflicts with the manner in which the interest is being pursued.

³⁰ *Shaw v. Hunt*, 517 U.S. 899 (1996).

³¹ *Bush v. Vera*, 517 U.S. 952 (1996).

does not require state officials to draw election district lines to allow a racial minority that would make up less than 50 percent of the voting-age population in the redrawn district to join with crossover voters to elect the minority's candidate of choice."³² However, the Court made clear that States had the flexibility to implement crossover districts as a method of compliance with the Voting Rights Act, where no other prohibition exists. In the opinion of the Court, Justice Kennedy stated as follows:

"Much like §5, §2 allows States to choose their own method of complying with the Voting Rights Act, and we have said that may include drawing crossover districts...When we address the mandate of §2, however, we must note it is not concerned with maximizing minority voting strength...and, as a statutory matter, §2 does not mandate creating or preserving crossover districts. Our holding also should not be interpreted to entrench majority-minority districts by statutory command, for that, too, could pose constitutional concerns...States that wish to draw crossover districts are free to do so where no other prohibition exists. Majority-minority districts are only required if all three *Gingles* factors are met and if §2 applies based on a totality of the circumstances. In areas with substantial crossover voting it is unlikely that the plaintiffs would be able to establish the third *Gingles* precondition—bloc voting by majority voters."³³

Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act

Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended, is an independent mandate separate and distinct from the requirements of Section 2. "The intent of Section 5 was to prevent states that had a history of racially discriminatory electoral practices from developing new and innovative means to continue to effectively disenfranchise Black voters."³⁴

Section 5 requires states that comprise or include "covered jurisdictions" to obtain federal preclearance of any new enactment of or amendment to a "voting qualification or prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice, or procedure with respect to voting."³⁵ This includes districting plans.

Five Florida counties—Collier, Hardee, Hendry, Hillsborough, and Monroe—have been designated as covered jurisdictions.³⁶

Preclearance may be secured either by initiating a declaratory judgment action in the District Court for the District of Columbia or, as is the case in almost all instances, submitting the new enactment or amendment to the United States Attorney General (United States Department of Justice).³⁷ Preclearance must be granted if the qualification, prerequisite, standard, practice, or procedure "does not have the purpose and will not have the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color."³⁸

The purpose of Section 5 is to "insure that no voting procedure changes would be made that would lead to retrogression"³⁹ in the position of racial minorities with respect to their effective exercise of the electoral franchise.⁴⁰ Whether a districting plan is retrogressive in effect requires an examination of "the entire statewide plan as a whole."⁴¹

The Department of Justice requires that submissions for preclearance include numerous quantitative and qualitative pieces of data to satisfy the Section 5 review. "The Department of Justice, through the U.S. Attorney General, has 60 days in which to interpose an objection to a preclearance submission. The Department of Justice can request additional information within the period of review and following

³² *Bartlett v. Strickland*, No. 07-689 (U.S. Mar. 9, 2009).

³³ *Bartlett v. Strickland*, No. 07-689 (U.S. Mar. 9, 2009).

³⁴ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 78.

³⁵ 42 U.S.C. Section 1973c.

³⁶ Some states were covered in their entirety. In other states only certain counties were covered.

³⁷ 42 U.S.C. Section 1973c.

³⁸ 42 U.S.C. Section 1973c.

³⁹ A decrease in the absolute number of representatives which a minority group has a fair chance to elect.

⁴⁰ *Beer v. United States*, 425 U.S. 130, 141 (1976).

⁴¹ *Georgia v. Ashcroft*, 539 U.S. 461, 479 (2003).

receipt of the additional information, the Department of Justice has an additional 60 days to review the additional information. A change, either approved or not objected to, can be implemented by the submitting jurisdiction. Without preclearance, proposed changes are not legally enforceable and cannot be implemented.”⁴²

Majority-Minority and Minority Access Districts in Florida

Legal challenges to the Florida's 1992 state legislative and congressional redistricting plans resulted in a significant increase in elected representation for both African-Americans and Hispanics. Table 2 illustrates those increases. Prior to 1992, Florida Congressional Delegation included only one minority member, Congresswoman Ileana Ros-Lehtinen.

Table 2. Number of Elected African-American and Hispanic Members in the Florida Legislature and Florida Congressional Delegation

	Congress		State Senate		State House	
	African-American	Hispanic	African-American	Hispanic	African-American	Hispanic
Pre-1982	0	0	0	0	5	0
1982 Plan	0	0-1	2	0-3	10-12	3-7
1992 Plan	3	2	5	3	14-16	9-11
2002 Plan	3	3	6-7	3	17-20	11-15

Prior to the legal challenges in the 1990s, the Florida Legislature established districts that generally included minority populations of less than 30 percent of the total population of the districts. For example, Table 3 illustrates that the 1982 plan for the Florida House of Representatives included 27 districts in which African-Americans comprised 20 percent or more of the total population. In the majority of those districts, 15 of 27, African-Americans represented 20 to 29 percent of the total population. None of the 15 districts elected an African-American to the Florida House of Representatives.

**Table 3. 1982 House Plan
Only Districts with Greater Than 20% African-American Population⁴³**

Total African-American Population	House District Number	Total Districts	African-American Representatives Elected
20% - 29%	2, 12, 15, 22, 23, 25, 29, 42, 78, 81, 92, 94, 103, 118, 119	15	0
30% - 39%	8, 9	2	1
40% - 49%	55, 83, 91	3	2
50% - 59%	17, 40, 63, 108	4	4
60% - 69%	16, 106,	2	2

⁴² *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 96.

⁴³ It is preferred to use voting age population, rather than total population. However, for this analysis the 1982 voting age population data is not available. Therefore total population is used for the sake of comparison.

70% - 79%	107	1	1
TOTAL			10

Subsequent to the legal challenges in the 1990s, the Florida Legislature established districts that were compliant with provisions of federal law, and did not fracture or dilute minority voting strength. For example, Table 4 illustrates that the resulting districting plan doubled the number of African-American representatives in the Florida House of Representatives.

**Table 4. 2002 House Plan
Only Districts with Greater Than 20% African-American Population⁴⁴**

Total African-American Population	House District Number	Total Districts	African-American Representatives Elected
20% - 29%	10, 27, 36, 86	4	1
30% - 39%	3, 23, 92, 105	4	3
40% - 49%	118	1	1
50% - 59%	8, 14, 15, 55, 59, 84, 93, 94, 104, 108	10	10
60% - 69%	39, 109	2	2
70% - 79%	103	1	1
TOTAL			18

Equal Protection – Racial Gerrymandering

Racial gerrymandering is “the deliberate and arbitrary distortion of district boundaries...for (racial) purposes.”⁴⁵ Racial gerrymandering claims are justiciable under equal protection.⁴⁶ In the wake of *Shaw v. Reno*, the Court rendered several opinions that attempted to harmonize the balance between “competing constitutional guarantees that: 1) no state shall purposefully discriminate against any individual on the basis of race; and 2) members of a minority group shall be free from discrimination in the electoral process.”⁴⁷

To make a *prima facie* showing of impermissible racial gerrymandering, the burden rests with the plaintiff to “show, either through circumstantial evidence of a district’s shape and demographics or more direct evidence going to legislative purpose, that race was the predominant factor motivating the legislature’s decision to place a significant number of voters within or without a particular district.”⁴⁸ Thus, the “plaintiff must prove that the legislature subordinated traditional race-neutral districting principles...to racial considerations.”⁴⁹ If the plaintiff meets this burden, “the State must demonstrate that its districting legislation is narrowly tailored to achieve a compelling interest,”⁵⁰ i.e. “narrowly tailored” to achieve that singular compelling state interest.

⁴⁴ It is preferred to use voting age population, rather than total population. However, since the 1982 voting age population data is not available for Table 2, total population is again used in Table 3 for the sake of comparison.

⁴⁵ *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630, 640 (1993)

⁴⁶ *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630, 642 (1993)

⁴⁷ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 72.

⁴⁸ *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900, 916 (1995).

⁴⁹ *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900, 916 (1995).

⁵⁰ *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 920 (1995).

While compliance with federal antidiscrimination laws—specifically, the Voting Rights Act—is a “very strong interest,” it is not in all cases a compelling interest sufficient to overcome strict scrutiny.⁵¹ With respect to Section 2, traditional districting principles may be subordinated to race, and strict scrutiny will be satisfied, where (i) the state has a “strong basis in evidence” for concluding that a majority-minority district is “reasonably necessary” to comply with Section 2; (ii) the race-based districting “substantially addresses” the Section 2 violation; and (iii) the district does “not subordinate traditional districting principles to race substantially more than is ‘reasonably necessary’ to avoid” the Section 2 violation.⁵² The Court has held that compliance with Section 5 is not a compelling interest where race-based districting is not “reasonably necessary” under a “correct reading” of the Voting Rights Act.⁵³

The Use of Statistical Evidence

Political vote histories are essential tools to ensure that new districts comply with the Voting Rights Act.⁵⁴ For example, the use of racial and political data is critical for a court’s consideration of the compelling interests that may be involved in a racial gerrymander. In *Bush v. Vera*, the Court stated:

“The use of sophisticated technology and detailed information in the drawing of majority minority districts is no more objectionable than it is in the drawing of majority majority districts. But ... the direct evidence of racial considerations, coupled with the fact that the computer program used was significantly more sophisticated with respect to race than with respect to other demographic data, provides substantial evidence that it was race that led to the neglect of traditional districting criteria...”

As noted previously, when the U.S. Department of Justice conducts a Section 5 preclearance review it requires that a submitting authority provide political data supporting a plan.⁵⁵ Registration and performance data must be used under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act to determine whether geographically compact minority groups are politically cohesive, and also to determine whether the majority population votes as a block to defeat the minority’s candidate of choice.

If Florida were to attempt to craft districts in areas of significant minority population without such data (or in any of the five Section 5 counties), the districts would be legally suspect and would probably invite litigation.

Florida Constitution, Article III, Section 16

Article III, Section 16 of the Florida Constitution requires the Legislature, by joint resolution at its regular session in the second year after the Census is conducted, to apportion the State into senatorial districts and representative districts.

The Florida Constitution is silent with respect to process for congressional redistricting. Article 1 Section 4 of the United States Constitution grants to each state legislature the exclusive authority to apportion seats designated to that state by providing the legislative bodies with the authority to determine the times place and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives. Consistent therewith, Florida has adopted its congressional apportionment plans by legislation subject to gubernatorial approval.⁵⁷ Congressional apportionment plans are not subject to automatic review by the Florida Supreme Court.

Florida Constitution, Article III, Sections 20 and 21

⁵¹ *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. at 653-654 (1993).

⁵² *Bush v. Vera*, 517 U.S. 977-979 (1996).

⁵³ *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 921 (1995).

⁵⁴ *Georgia v. Ashcroft*, 539 U.S. 461, 487-88 (2003); *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30, 36-37, 48-49 (1986).

⁵⁵ 28 U.S.C. § 51.27(q) & 51.28(a)(1).

⁵⁶ Federal Register / Vol. 76, No. 73 / Friday, April 15, 2011. Page 21249.

⁵⁷ See generally Section 8.0001, et seq., Florida Statutes (2007).

As approved by Florida voters in the November 2010 General Election, Article III, Section 20 of the Florida Constitution establishes the following standards for congressional redistricting:

“In establishing congressional district boundaries:

- (a) No apportionment plan or individual district shall be drawn with the intent to favor or disfavor a political party or an incumbent; and districts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of denying or abridging the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process or to diminish their ability to elect representatives of their choice; and districts shall consist of contiguous territory.
- (b) Unless compliance with the standards in this subsection conflicts with the standards in subsection 1(a) or with federal law, districts shall be as nearly equal in population as is practicable; districts shall be compact; and districts shall, where feasible, utilize existing political and geographical boundaries.
- (c) The order in which the standards within subsections 1(a) and (b) of this section are set forth shall not be read to establish any priority of one standard over the other within that subsection.”

As approved by Florida voters in the November 2010 General Election, Article III, Section 21 of the Florida Constitution establishes the following standards for state legislative apportionment:

“In establishing legislative district boundaries:

- (a) No apportionment plan or district shall be drawn with the intent to favor or disfavor a political party or an incumbent; and districts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of denying or abridging the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process or to diminish their ability to elect representatives of their choice; and districts shall consist of contiguous territory.
- (b) Unless compliance with the standards in this subsection conflicts with the standards in subsection 1(a) or with federal law, districts shall be as nearly equal in population as is practicable; districts shall be compact; and districts shall, where feasible, utilize existing political and geographical boundaries.
- (c) The order in which the standards within subsections 1(a) and (b) of this section are set forth shall not be read to establish any priority of one standard over the other within that subsection.”

These new standards are set forth in two tiers. The first tier, subparagraphs (a) above, contains provisions regarding political favoritism, racial and language minorities, and contiguity. The second tier, subparagraphs (b) above, contains provisions regarding equal population, compactness and use of political and geographical boundaries.

To the extent that compliance with second-tier standards conflicts with first-tier standards or federal law, the second-tier standards do not apply.⁵⁸ The order in which the standards are set forth within either tier does not establish any priority of one standard over another within the same tier.⁵⁹

The first tier provides that no apportionment plan or district shall be drawn with the intent to favor or disfavor a political party or an incumbent. Redistricting decisions unconnected with an intent to favor or disfavor a political party and incumbent do not violate this provision of the Florida Constitution, even if their effect is to favor or disfavor a political party or incumbent.⁶⁰

⁵⁸ Article III, Sections 20(b) and 21(b), Florida Constitution.

⁵⁹ Article III, Sections 20(c) and 21(c), Florida Constitution.

⁶⁰ In *Hartung v. Bradbury*, 33 P.3d 972, 987 (Or. 2001), the court held that “the mere fact that a particular reapportionment may result in a shift in political control of some legislative districts (assuming that every registered voter votes along party lines),” does not show that

The first tier of the new standards also provides the following protections for racial and language minorities:

- Districts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of denying the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process.
- Districts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of abridging the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process.
- Districts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of diminishing the ability of racial or language minorities to elect representatives of their choice.

The non-diminishment standard has comparable text to Section 5 of the federal Voting Rights Act, as amended in 2006, but the text in the Florida Constitution is not limited to the five counties protected by Section 5.⁶¹

On March 29, 2011, the Florida Legislature submitted these new standards to the United States Department of Justice for preclearance. In the submission, the Legislature articulated that the amendments to Florida's Constitution "do not have a retrogressive effect."⁶²

"Properly interpreted, we (the Florida House of Representatives and the Florida Senate) do not believe that the Amendments create roadblocks to the preservation or enhancement of minority voting strength. To avoid retrogression in the position of racial minorities, the Amendments must be understood to preserve without change the Legislature's prior ability to construct effective minority districts. Moreover, the Voting Rights Provisions ensure that the Amendments in no way constrain the Legislature's discretion to preserve or enhance minority voting strength, and permit any practices or considerations that might be instrumental to that important purpose."⁶³

Without comment, the Department of Justice granted preclearance on May 31, 2011.⁶⁴

The first tier also requires that districts consist of contiguous territory. In the context of state legislative districts, the Florida Supreme Court has held that a district is contiguous if no part of the district is isolated from the rest of the district by another district.⁶⁵ In a contiguous district, a person can travel from any point within the district to any other point without departing from the district.⁶⁶ A district is not contiguous if its parts touch only at a common corner, such as a right angle.⁶⁷ The Court has also concluded that the presence in a district of a body of water without a connecting bridge, even if it requires land travel outside the district in order to reach other parts of the district, does not violate contiguity.⁶⁸

a redistricting plan was drawn with an improper intent. It is well recognized that political consequences are inseparable from the redistricting process. In *Vieth v. Jubelirer*, 541 U.S. 267, 343 (2004) (Souter, J., dissenting) ("The choice to draw a district line one way, not another, always carries some consequence for politics, save in a mythical State with voters of every political identity distributed in an absolutely gray uniformity.").

⁶¹ Compare *id.* with 42 U.S.C. § 1973c(b).

⁶² Letter from Andy Bardos, Special Counsel to the Senate President, and George Levesque, General Counsel to the Florida House of Representatives, to T. Christian Herren, Jr., Chief of the Voting Section, Civil Rights Division, United States Department of Justice (Mar. 29, 2011) (on file with the Florida House of Representatives). Page 5.

⁶³ Letter from Andy Bardos, Special Counsel to the Senate President, and George Levesque, General Counsel to the Florida House of Representatives, to T. Christian Herren, Jr., Chief of the Voting Section, Civil Rights Division, United States Department of Justice (Mar. 29, 2011) (on file with the Florida House of Representatives). Page 7.

⁶⁴ Letter from T. Christian Herren, Jr., Chief of the Voting Section, Civil Rights Division, United States Department of Justice, to Andy Bardos, Special Counsel to the Senate President, and George Levesque, General Counsel to the Florida House of Representatives (May 31, 2011) (on file with Florida House of Representatives).

⁶⁵ *In re Senate Joint Resolution 2G, Special Apportionment Session 1992*, 597 So. 2d 276, 279 (Fla. 1992) (citing *In re Apportionment Law, Senate Joint Resolution 1E*, 414 So. 2d 1040, 1051 (Fla. 1982)).

⁶⁶ *Id.*

⁶⁷ *Id.* (citing *In re Apportionment Law, Senate Joint Resolution 1E*, 414 So. 2d at 1051).

⁶⁸ *Id.* at 280.

The second tier of these standards requires that districts be compact.⁶⁹ The meaning of “compactness” can vary significantly, depending on the type of redistricting-related analysis in which the court is involved.⁷⁰ Primarily, courts have used compactness to assess whether some form of racial or political gerrymandering exists. That said, the drawing of a district that is less compact could conversely be the necessary component of a district or plan that attempts to eliminate the dilution of the minority vote. Therefore, compactness is not by itself a dispositive factor.

Courts in other states have used various measures of compactness, including mathematical calculations that compare districts according to their areas, perimeters, and other geometric criteria, and considerations of functional compactness. Geometric compactness considers the shapes of particular districts and the closeness of the territory of each district, while functional compactness looks to practical measures that facilitate effective representation from and access to elected officials. In a Voting Rights context, compactness “refers to the compactness of the minority population, not to the compactness of the contest district”⁷¹ as a whole.

Overall, compactness is a functional factor in reviewing plans and districts. Albeit, compactness is not regarded as a trumping provision against the carrying out of other rationally formed districting decisions.⁷² Additionally, interpretations of compactness require considerations of more than just geography. For example, the “interpretation of the *Gingles* compactness requirement has been termed ‘cultural compactness’ by some, because it suggests more than geographical compactness.”⁷³ In a vote dilution context, “While no precise rule has emerged governing § 2 compactness, the inquiry should take into account traditional districting principles.”⁷⁴

Florida courts have yet to interpret “compactness.”

The second tier of these standards also requires that “districts shall, where feasible, utilize existing political and geographical boundaries.”⁷⁵ The term “political boundaries” refers, at a minimum, to the boundaries of cities and counties.⁷⁶ Florida case law does not specifically define the term “geographical boundaries.” Rather, numerous cases use the phrase generally when defining the borders of a state, county, city, court, special district, or other area of land.⁷⁷

Similarly, the federal courts have used the phrase “geographical boundaries” in a general sense.⁷⁸ The U.S. Supreme Court has used the phrase “geographical considerations” when referring to how difficult it is to travel within a district.⁷⁹

In addition to referring to the borders of a county, city, court, special district, the area of land referenced by “geographical boundaries” could be smaller areas, “such as major traffic streets, railroads, the river,

⁶⁹ Article III, Sections 20(b) and 21(b), Florida Constitution.

⁷⁰ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Pages 109-112.

⁷¹ *League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 26 (2006).

⁷² *Karcher v. Daggett*, 462 U.S. 725, 756 (1983).

⁷³ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 111.

⁷⁴ *League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 27 (2006).

⁷⁵ Article III, Sections 20(b) and 21(b), Florida Constitution.

⁷⁶ The ballot summary of the constitutional amendment that created the new standards referred to “existing city, county and geographical boundaries.” See *Advisory Opinion to Att’y Gen. re Standards for Establishing Legislative Dist. Boundaries*, 2 So. 3d 175, 179 (Fla. 2009).

⁷⁷ E.g., *State v. Stepansky*, 761 So.2d 1027, 1035 (Fla. 2000) (“In fact, the Fifth District acknowledged the effects doctrine as a basis for asserting jurisdiction beyond the state’s geographic boundaries.”); *State v. Holloway*, 318 So.2d 421, 422 (Fla. 1975) (“The arrest was made outside the geographical boundaries of said city.”); *Deen v. Wilson*, 1 So.3d 1179, 1181 (Fla. 5th DCA 2009) (“An Office of Criminal Conflict and Civil Regional Counsel was created within the geographic boundaries of each of the five district courts of appeal.”); *A. Duda and Sons, Inc. v. St. Johns River Water Management Dist.*, 17 So.3d 738, 740 (Fla. 5th DCA 2009) (“Cocoa Ranch, is over 18,000 acres and is located within the [St. Johns River Water Management] District’s geographical boundaries.”).

⁷⁸ E.g., *Sbarra v. Florida Dept. of Corrections*, 2009 WL 4400112, 1 (N.D. Fla. 2009) (“Lee County is within the geographic bounds of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida.”); *Benedict v. General Motors Corp.*, 142 F.Supp.2d 1330, 1333 (N.D. Fla. 2001) (“This was part of the traditional approach of obtaining jurisdiction through service of process within the geographic boundaries of the state at issue.”).

⁷⁹ *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 580 (1964)

etc.”,⁸⁰ or topographical features such as a waterway dividing a county or other natural borders within a state or county.⁸¹

Moreover, it should be noted that in the context of geography, states use a number of geographical units to define the contours of their districting maps. The most common form of geography utilized is census blocks, followed by voter tabulation districts (VTDs). Several states also utilize designations such as counties, towns, political subdivisions, precincts, and wards.

For the 2002 redrawing of its congressional and state legislative maps, Florida used counties, census tracts, block groups and census blocks. For the current redistricting, the Florida House of Representatives’ web-based redistricting application, MyDistrictBuilder™, allows map-drawers to build districts with counties, cities, VTDs, and census blocks.

It should also be noted that these second tier standards are often overlapping. Purely mathematical measures of compactness often fail to account for county, city and other geographic boundaries, and so federal and state courts almost universally account for these boundaries into consideration when measuring compactness. Courts essentially take two views:

- 1) That county, city, and other geographic boundaries are accepted measures of compactness;⁸² or
- 2) That county, city and other geographic boundaries are viable reasons to deviate from compactness.⁸³

Either way, county, city, and other geographic boundaries are primary considerations when evaluating compactness.⁸⁴

Public Outreach

In the summer of 2011, the House and Senate initiated an extensive public outreach campaign. On May 6, 2011, the Senate Committee on Reapportionment and the House Redistricting Committee jointly announced the schedule for a statewide tour of 26 public hearings. The purpose of the hearings was to receive public comments to assist the Legislature in its creation of new redistricting plans. The schedule included stops in every region of the state, in rural and urban areas, and in all five counties subject to preclearance. The hearings were set primarily in the mornings and evenings to allow a variety of participants to attend. Specific sites were chosen based on their availability and their accessibility to members of each community.

Prior to each hearing, committee staff invited a number of interested parties in the region to attend and participate. Invitations were sent to representatives of civic organizations, public interest groups, school boards, and county elections offices, as well as to civil rights advocates, county commissioners and administrators, local elected officials, and the chairs and executive committees of statewide political parties. In all, over 4,000 invitations were sent.

In addition to distributing individual invitations, the House and Senate utilized paid advertising space in newspapers and airtime on local radio stations, free advertising through televised and radio public service announcements, legal advertisements in local print newspapers for each hearing, opinion editorials, and advertising in a variety of Spanish-language media to raise awareness about the hearings. Staff from both the House and Senate also informed the public of the hearings through social media websites and email newsletters.

⁸⁰ *Bd. of Ed. of Oklahoma City Pub. Sch., Indep. Dist. No. 89, Oklahoma County, Okl. v. Dowell*, 375 F.2d 158, 170 n.4 (10th Cir. 1967),

⁸¹ *Moore v. Itawamba County, Miss.*, 431 F.3d 257, 260 (5th Cir. 2005).

⁸² *e.g., DeWitt v. Wilson*, 856 F. Supp. 1409, 1414 (E.D. Cal. 1994).

⁸³ *e.g., Jamerson v. Womack*, 423 S.E. 2d 180 (1992). See generally, 114 A.L.R. 5th 311 at § 3[a], 3[b].

⁸⁴ See *id.*

The impact of the statewide tour and public outreach is observable in multiple ways. During the tour, committee members received testimony from over 1,600 speakers. To obtain an accurate count of attendance, committee staff asked guests to fill out attendance cards. Although not all attendees complied, the total recorded attendance for all 26 hearings amounted to 4,787.

**Table 5. Public Input Meeting Schedule
Attendance and Speakers**

City	Date	Recorded Attendance	Speakers
Tallahassee	June 20	154	63
Pensacola	June 21	141	36
Fort Walton Beach	June 21	132	47
Panama City	June 22	110	36
Jacksonville	July 11	368	96
St. Augustine	July 12	88	35
Daytona Beach	July 12	189	62
The Villages	July 13	114	55
Gainesville	July 13	227	71
Lakeland	July 25	143	46
Wauchula	July 26	34	13
Wesley Chapel	July 26	214	74
Orlando	July 27	621	153
Melbourne	July 28	198	78
Stuart	August 15	180	67
Boca Raton	August 16	237	93
Davie	August 16	263	83
Miami	August 17	146	59
South Miami (FIU)	August 17	137	68
Key West	August 18	41	12
Tampa	August 29	206	92
Largo	August 30	161	66
Sarasota	August 30	332	85
Naples	August 31	115	58
Lehigh Acres	August 31	191	69
Clewiston	September 1	45	20
TOTAL	26 meetings	4,787	1,637

In addition to the public input meetings, the House Redistricting Committee and Senate Committee on Reapportionment received hundreds of additional written suggestions for redistricting, both at the public hearings and via social media.

Throughout the summer and at each hearing, legislators and staff also encouraged members of the public to draw and submit their own redistricting plans (partial or complete maps) through web applications created and made available on the Internet by the House and Senate. At each hearing, staff from both the House and Senate was available to demonstrate how members of the public could illustrate their ideas by means of the redistricting applications.

In September 2011, the chairs of the House Redistricting Committee and Senate Committee on Reapportionment sent individual letters to more than fifty representatives of public-interest and voting-rights advocacy organizations to invite them to prepare and submit proposed redistricting plans.

As a result of these and other outreach efforts, the public submitted 157 proposed legislative and congressional redistricting maps between May 27 and November 1, 2011. Since then, ten additional plans have been submitted by members of the public. During the 2002 redistricting cycle, the Legislature received only four proposed maps from the public.

Table 6. Complete and Partial Redistricting Maps

Submitted to the House or Senate by Florida Residents

Map Type	Complete Maps	Partial Maps	Total Maps
House	17	25	42
Senate	26	18	44
Congressional	54	27	81
TOTAL	97	70	167

Publicly submitted maps, records from the public input hearings, and other public input are all accessible via www.floridaredistricting.org.

Effect of Proposed Changes

Redistricting Plan Summary Statistics for the Proposed Congressional Map

Redistricting Plan Data Report for H000C9003

Plan File Name: H000C9003						Plan Type: Congress - 27 Districts											
Plan Population Fundamentals						Plan Geography Fundamentals:											
Total Population Assigned:		18,801,310 of 18,801,310				Census Blocks Assigned:				484,481 out of 484,481							
Ideal District Population::		696,344				Number Non-Contiguous Sections:				1 (normally one)							
District Population Remainder:		22				County or District Split :				26 Split of 67 used							
District Population Range:		696,344 to 696,345				City or District Split :				57 Split of 411 used							
District Deviation Range:		(0) To 1				VID's Split :				345 Split of 9,436 used							
Deviation:		(0) To 0.00 Total 0.00%															
Number of Districts by Race Language																	
	20%+	30%+	40%+	50%+	60%+												
Current Black VAP	5	3	3	2	0												
New Black VAP	5	3	3	2	0												
Current Hisp VAP	7	4	3	3	3												
New Hisp VAP	7	6	4	3	3												
Plan Name:		H000C9003			Number of Districts		27										
Spatial Measurements - Map Based																	
	Base Shapes			Circle - Dispersion					Convex Hull - Indentation								
	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Pc/P	A/Ac	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Pc/P	A/Ac	Width	Height	W+H	
C9003-Map	7,643	65,934	11.59%	6,802	179,376	3.79%	88.99%	36.75%	5,526	91,149	6.06%	72.29%	72.33%	1,666	1,702	3,333	
Current Map	10,064	65,934	15.26%	7,767	252,642	3.07%	77.18%	26.09%	6,041	105,234	5.74%	60.02%	62.65%	1,898	1,830	3,797	
C9003-Simple	7,084	65,820	10.76%				96.02%	36.69%				78.00%	72.21%				
Current Map	9,153	65,906	13.88%				84.86%	26.08%				66.00%	62.62%				
	Straight line in miles apart				Miles to drive by fastest route				Minutes to drive by fastest route								
	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic					
C9003-Map	23	23	25	19	31	31	33	25	41	41	41		34				
Current Map	29	29	30	22	38	38	38	29	48	48	46		38				

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives.

STORAGE NAME: pcb02.CRS.DOCX

DATE: 12/21/2011

District-by-District Summary Statistics for the Proposed Congressional Map⁸⁵

District ID	Pop Dev	TPOP10	%AllBlkVAP10	%AllHispVAP10	%HaitianPOPACS
1	1	696,345	13.19	4.55	0.19
2	1	696,345	23.83	4.75	0.38
3	1	696,345	13.96	6.72	0.33
4	1	696,345	11.77	6.66	0.24
5	1	696,345	48.27	11.12	3.31
6	1	696,345	9.64	7.17	0.31
7	1	696,345	10.45	16.53	0.44
8	1	696,345	9.78	8.77	0.56
9	0	696,344	11.97	40.16	1.42
10	1	696,345	11.74	12.55	0.68
11	1	696,345	7.27	7.40	0.13
12	1	696,345	4.64	11.29	0.16
13	0	696,344	5.16	7.19	0.05
14	1	696,345	24.61	23.92	0.85
15	1	696,345	13.06	16.34	0.32
16	1	696,345	5.83	8.76	0.71
17	1	696,345	9.12	14.86	0.66
18	1	696,345	10.98	12.06	1.73
19	1	696,345	5.76	13.69	1.54
20	1	696,345	50.21	18.55	10.03
21	0	696,344	11.21	18.30	3.01
22	1	696,345	10.16	17.58	3.92
23	0	696,344	9.93	37.56	1.41
24	0	696,344	55.73	33.15	14.94
25	1	696,345	8.25	70.08	1.78
26	1	696,345	10.02	68.91	1.35
27	1	696,345	7.71	75.04	0.78

District-by-District Descriptions for the Proposed Congressional Map

District 1 encompasses the eastern most portion of the Florida panhandle. The district includes the entirety of Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa and Walton counties and a part of Holmes county. The northern and western boundary of the district is the Florida State line shared with Alabama and the southern boundary is the Gulf of Mexico. The Eastern boundary line follows the eastern Walton county line from the Gulf of Mexico north to the Holmes county line. The district then follows VTD lines with the county until the area of the county where equal population was achieved. The district then follows Stevenson Road and State Highway 173 running north and south.

District 2 encompasses the entirety of 12 counties including all of Bay, Washington, Jackson, Calhoun, Gulf, Franklin, Liberty, Gadsden, Leon, Wakulla, Jefferson and Taylor Counties. The district also includes parts of Holmes County and Madison County. The Northern boundary is created by the state lines with Alabama and Georgia and southern boundary is created by the Gulf of Mexico. The western

⁸⁵ "Pop Dev" is the population deviation above or below the ideal population. "TPOP10" is the proposed district's total resident population, according to the 2010 Census. "%AllBlkVAP10" is the percentage of the proposed district's voting age population that is Black, according to the 2010 Census. "%AllHispVAP10" is the percentage of the proposed district's voting age population that is Hispanic, according to the 2010 Census. "%HaitianPOPACS" is the percentage of the proposed district's voting age population that is Haitian according to the 2005-2009 American Community Survey.

boundary is the western county lines of Bay County and Washington County and then follows VTD lines within Holmes County as well as Stevenson Road to State Highway 173 running north and south. The Eastern Boundary of the district follows the eastern county line of Taylor County continuing into Madison County. Within Madison County the boundary runs north and south following primarily Tom Gunter Road, San Pedro Road, county road 360, Callaway Terrace, Bryan Earnhart Road, County route 14, Farm Center Road, Prescott Road, Settlement Road, County Route 253 and State route 53.

District 3 is made up of ten whole counties as well as part of four others. Hamilton, Suwannee, Columbia, Lafayette, Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, Union and Bradford and Baker Counties are all entirely within the district. Part of Duval, Alachua, Madison and Clay counties are also within the district. The northern border follows the northern Clay County line until it follows VTD lines into Duval County. Within the county the district predominantly follows the Ortega River, 103rd St, Normandy Blvd, Yellow Water Road, the Baldwin city line and Beaver Street until it reaches the Duval County line. From here the district follows the Baker County line north to the state line with Georgia. The Western border follows the Dixie and Lafayette County lines as well as the portions of Madison County not included in district 2 until it reaches the state line. The boundary continues south along the Gulf Coast in Dixie and Levy Counties. The southern border of the district follows the southern Levy County line and continues to follow the Alachua County line until it crosses into Alachua County. Within Alachua County the district primarily follows VTD and roadways up into Gainesville including county roads 225, 234, 2082, Camp Ranch Road, 16th Ave, 6th Street, University Ave, 3rd Ave, 13th Street and State Road 26. The district boundary then continues along the southern line of Clay County until US 17. The Eastern edge of the district then follows primarily VTD lines within Clay County going north to the northern Clay County line.

District 4 is constituted of all of Nassau County and portions of Duval and St. Johns Counties. The proposed district stops at the Nassau County line and does not extend as far west. The northern border of the district is the Georgia State line along the northern edge of Nassau County. The western boundary line is the western Nassau County line and then crosses into Duval County predominantly following Normandy Blvd, Yellow Water Road, the Baldwin city line and Beaver Street before the boundary line then predominantly follows VTD lines as well as various roadway's all the way north up the Duval County line which it follows for a short distance before coming back down into the county heading south again primarily following VTD and roadway's all the way south before crossing into St. Johns county. The district follows the St. Johns River south to State Road 13 where the district then primarily follows that road as well as Roberts Road, Longleaf Pine Parkway, St. Johns Parkway and Race Track Road before following the St. Johns/ Duval County line for a short distance before primarily following the Nocatee Parkway, Palm Valley Road and Mickler Road to the Atlantic Ocean. The district then follows the coast north to complete the eastern boundary of District 4.

District 5 joins the Jacksonville area with areas to the south such as Gainesville, The Ocala National Forest, to Apopka and Orlando. This region has long elected a minority candidate of choice and this proposed district maintains that likelihood. Within Duval County, District 5 starts at the southern border of the county going all the way north to the northern border of the county and then back through downtown Jacksonville to the southern border of the county. Within the county the district follows VTD lines as well as roadways. The district boundary begins by following I-295 where a railway crosses the Duval/ Clay County line. The district follows I-295 west then following the county border west until it starts north along VTD lines. From there the district predominantly follows additional VTD lines but follows additional road and railways that either share a VTD line or is a standalone border for the district. The predominant roads and railways that the district follows are 103rd St, Normandy Blvd, Wilson Blvd, Hyde Grove Ave, Wiley Rd, Lane Ave, Old Middleburg Road, Ramona Blvd, Arques Road, Deanville Road, Le Brun Drive, Memorial Park Road, I-295, Beaver St W, railways leading to and from NS Jacksonville, Soutel Drive, Moncrief Road, New Kings Road, Trout River Blvd, railways leading northwest from CSX Jacksonville, Plummer Road, railways paralleling US 1, Old Kings Road, and US 1. The district then follows the Duval County line east for a short distance before heading south back into the district. The district then predominately follows Lem Turner Road, I-295, I-95, Heckscher Drive, N Main Street, the St. Johns River, Edenfield Road, University Club Blvd, Briarforest Road, Jimtom Drive, Laudonniere Drive, Heidi Road, Fort Caroline Road, Peeler Road, Shetland Road, Searchwood Drive, Oak Summit Drive, Cesey Blvd, Lake Lucina Drive and back to the St. Johns River. From here the district predominantly follows Arlington Road, Lone Star Road, Eddy Road, Townsend Blvd,

Bowland Street, Acme Street, Atlantic Blvd, Southside Blvd, Ivey Road, Crane Ave, Laurina Street, University Blvd S, Beach Blvd, Bedford Road, Emerson Street, Victor Street, Jerrigan Road, St. Augustine Road, Hendricks Ave, Phillips Highway, The Arlington River and the St. Johns River. From here the district follows the St. Johns River to the Fuller Warren Bridge and predominantly continues along I-10, Cassat Ave, Woodcrest Road, S Ellis Road, the Cedar River, San Juan Ave, Hyde Park Road, Wilson Blvd, McGregor Drive, Cinderella Road, Lane Ave, Melvin Ave, I-295, 103rd Street and Roosevelt Blvd back to the Duval County line. Within Clay County the eastern side of the district runs along the St. Johns River, the Western boundary predominantly follows US 17 through the county except where it follows the Green Cove Springs city line so that the whole city is included within the district. Within Putnam County the district follows the county line to the north with the eastern boundary following along the St. Johns River until it reaches the City of Palatka. There it follows the city limits so that the whole city is within the district. It then primarily follows State Road 20 to the west except when it reaches the City of Interlachen where it follows the city limits as to not split the city keeping all of the city in District 6. Within Alachua county the district primarily follows VTD and roadways up into Gainesville including County roads 225, 234, 2082, Camp Ranch Road, 16th Ave, 6th Street, University Ave, 3rd Ave, 13th Street and State Road 26. On the east the district follows the county line. Within Marion county the boundary line predominately follows VTD lines, roadways and rivers including, NF 599-1, NF 599-2, NF 584, NF 588, the Florida Black Bear Scenic Byway, 196th Terrace Road, 49th Street Road, County Road 314A, the Ocklawaha River, County Road 316, Jacksonville Road, US 441, 21st Court, 140th Street, 145th Street, 144th Place, 1-75, NW 193rd St and US 441 back to the county line except where it follows the city lines of McIntosh so that the city is entirely kept within the district. Along the west side of the district the Marion County line is followed. Within Lake County the eastern boundary follows the county line along the west the district predominately follows major roadways including County Road 435, State Road 46, County Road 437 (Plymouth Sorrento Road), County Road 44A, County Road 439 and Kismet Road back to the Lake County line. Within Orange County the district predominantly follows VTD and city lines. The district follows the Orange/ Seminole County line until it reaches Overland Road which it follows south primarily following Pine Hills Road and Clarcona Ocoee Road until it reaches the city of Eatonville where it follows the city lines making to keep the city whole and within the district. The district then primarily follows the John Young Parkway south to Colonial Drive to I-4 which the border then primarily follows to the south to Orange Blossom Trail. The district then predominantly follows Sand Lake Road, Kirkman Road, I-4, Conroy Road, Hiawassee Road, Old Winter Garden Road, the East-West Expressway and Good Homes Road until it reaches the city of Ocoee where the district line surrounds the city to make sure not to split the city. The border then crosses Lake Apopka until it reaches the Orange County line.

District 6 contains all of Flagler County and parts of St. Johns, Putnam and Volusia counties. The northern border of the district follows State road 13 where the district then primarily follows that road as well as Roberts road, Longleaf Pine Parkway, St. Johns Parkway and Race Track Road before following the St. Johns/ Duval County line for a short distance before primarily following the Nocatee Parkway, Palm Valley Road and Mickler Road to the Atlantic Ocean. The border from here then follows the St. Johns River south along the western border of St. Johns County. The boundary line then follows the river within Putnam County to the City of Palatka where it follows the city boundary around to the west without ever including a part of the city in District 6. The northern border then follows State Road 20 west all the way to the Putnam County line except when the border follows the Interlachen City lines so that it includes all of the city with the district. The western edge of the district then follows the Putnam County line south and continues to follow the western Volusia County line until it reaches the City of DeBary where the southern boundary of the district begins to follow the northern city lines of DeBary as to not include any of the city within the district. The southern boundary of the district then primarily follows VTD lines to Howland Blvd which it follows to County Road 4164 to the southern boundary of Volusia County and continues to the Atlantic Ocean. The district is completed with its eastern border the Atlantic Ocean following the coast of Volusia, Flagler and St. Johns counties.

District 7 is contains all of Seminole County wholly and connects the county with parts of Volusia and Orange Counties. The northern border of the district follows County Road 4164 until it reaches Howland Blvd which it follows north until the district begins to primarily follow VTD lines until it reaches the city limits of DeBary following the city lines until it reaches the western Volusia County line. The district then follows the remaining western boarder of Volusia County and continues to follow the western border of

Seminole County into Orange County. Within Orange County the district predominantly follows VTD lines, city lines and roadways. The Cities of Maitland and Winter Park in Orange County are entirely within the district and carefully follows the city lines of Eatonville keeping that city whole and entirely outside the boundary lines of District 7 and in District 5. The southern border of the district then continues east along Colonial Drive primarily following that road east until it reaches the eastern Orange County line which it follows to the southern Seminole County line and continues to follow the eastern Volusia County line that the county shares with Brevard County to form the eastern boundary of the district.

District 8 contains the coastal areas of Brevard and Indian River County as well as a part of eastern Orange County. The district boundaries to the north follow the Brevard County line to the Atlantic Ocean which creates the eastern boarder of the district all the way south to the Indian River County line to the south. The southern edge of the district continues to follow the county line west until it reaches 27th Ave SW which the district then follows north. The district then follows the city lines of Vero Beach keeping that city whole and within the district. The district continues north primarily along 58th Ave, 85th Street, 90th Ave, 95th Street and I-95 which it follows north. The district lines also follow the city lines of Sebastian keeping the city whole and in the district as well as Fellsmere keeping the city whole but outside the district boundary. The district follows I-95 into Brevard County until it reaches the city of Palm Bay, West Melbourne and Melbourne. The district lines then follow the city limits of these cities making sure they remain whole and inside the district. The district then follows I-95 again to the north before it again follows the city lines of Rockledge keeping the city inside the district and whole. The district extends into Orange County following major roadways and VTD lines within the county. From Rockledge the district follows Lake Poinsett to the Orange County line and follows the county line to Dallas Blvd to the Beachline Expressway. From here the district predominantly follows VTD lines until it reaches Colonial Drive which it primarily follows back to the Brevard County line.

District 9 connects part of Orange, Osceola and Polk counties including the entire Cities of Kissimmee, Osceola and Belle Isle City and Edgewood in Orange and Haines City in Polk. The northern district boundary starts at in Orange County which the district follows Dallas Blvd to the Beachline Expressway. From here the district predominantly follows VTD lines until it reaches Colonial Drive which it primarily follows to the west to I-4. The district then turns south predominantly following I-4 and Orange Blossom Trail until it reaches Sand Lake Road. The district line then follows this road to Kirkman road which it follows to I-4. The northern boundary line then follows I-4 until it reaches the Osceola county line. The western boundary line counties to follow the county line south and east for a short distance until it again joins with I-4 which the district follows into Polk County. The district then continues around the city limits of Haines City so that the city is kept whole and within the city. The southern edge of the district then follows Lake Hatchineha Road east to Lake Hatchineha where it crosses into Osceola County. The eastern edge of the district then predominantly follows VTD lines to Canoe Creek Road which it then primarily follows north to US 441 and then to Narcoossee Road which the district follows back to the Orange County line which it follows west to Dallas Blvd, completing the district borders.

District 10 contains a large geographic area of Lake County as well parts of Orange, Sumter and Polk counties. The northern border of the district follows the Lake County line from County Road 439, County Road 466A in Sumter County. The western edge of the district primarily follows this road to County Road 139 and County Road 44A where it then primarily follows State Road 44 to a railway that travels to the southwest. The district follows this railway until it again meets up with I-75 which it follows all the way to the Sumter County line. The district then continues to follow the county line to the Polk County line until it primarily follows a railway into Polk county until it reaches Bartow Road. The district follows Bartow Road until it reaches the Polk Parkway where it primarily follows this roadway before it primarily follows VTD lines to Lake Howard Drive to Dundee Road until it reaches US 27. The district then follows US 27 until it travels around the Haines City limits which is kept whole within district 9. The district then travels north along I-4 and the Osceola County lines back to I-4 which it follows into Orange County. The district then predominantly follows Conroy Road, Hiawassee Road, Old Winter Garden Road, the East-West Expressway and Good Homes Road until it reaches the city of Ocoee where the district line surrounds the city to make sure not to split the city. The border then crosses Lake Apopka until it reaches the orange county line where it follows that boundary line into Lake county at County Road 435. District 10 then continues into Lake County following major roadways including County Road

435, State Road 46, County Road 437 (Plymouth Sorrento Road), County Road 44A, County Road 439, County Road 42, State Road 19 and Keene Rd. The district line then joins back with the Lake County line to complete the district.

District 11 contains all of Citrus and Hernando counties and parts of Marion and Sumter counties. The western and southern boundaries of the district follow the county lines of Citrus and Hernando counties with the Gulf of Mexico to the west and county lines along the entire southern border. The eastern border of the district follows the Hernando County line until it reaches I-75 where it begins to follow the Interstate into Sumter County. The district predominantly follows I-75 to a railway running to the northwest, State Road 44, County Road 44A, County Road 139 and County Road 466A until it reaches the Lake County line. The district then follows the Lake County line to the Marion County line which it primarily follows NF599-1, NF 599-2, NF 584, NF 588, the Florida Black Bear Scenic Byway, 196th Terrace Road, 49th Street Road, County Road 314A, the Ocklawula River, County Road 316, Jacksonville Road, US 441, 21st Court, 140th Street, 145th Street, 144th Place, I-75, NW 193rd St and US 441 back to the county line except where it follows the city lines of McIntosh so that the city is entirely kept outside the district. The northern border of the district then follows the Marion and Citrus county lines to the Gulf of Mexico.

District 12 includes all of Pasco County as well portions of Pinellas and Hillsborough Counties. The proposed district's northern western and eastern borders are the same as the Pasco County lines. The southern border of the district follows the Pasco/ Pinellas County line from the Gulf Coast to US 19. The district line then follows US 19 south into Pinellas County until it reaches Curlew Road following that street to Tampa Road. The district continues to follow Tampa Road until it reaches the Hillsborough County line. The district boundary then follows a railway into Hillsborough County until it reaches Sheldon Road. District 12 follows Sheldon Road to Citrus Park Drive (county road 587) to Gunn Highway to Busch Blvd (county road 580) until it reaches I-275. The district predominantly follows I-275 to until it reaches Livingston Ave. The district boundary line then primarily follows Livingston Ave until the boundary line reaches the Pasco County line which it follows east to the eastern edge of the Pasco County line.

District 13 is entirely within Pinellas County. The district uses the entire western border of the county along the Gulf of Mexico as its western border. The southern border of the district follows the southern edge of Pinellas County until it reaches I-275 which it then follows north beginning the eastern border of the district. The district follows I-275 until it reaches 34th St. where it then predominantly uses VTD lines and roadways including 42nd Ave, 38th Ave, to Boca Ciega Bay. The district then follows 58th Street north from the bay to 5th Ave N. The district then travels primarily along 5th Ave N to Dr Martin Luther King Jr. Street which it then follows north until the district borders again joins back with I-275 until it reaches the Pinellas County line. The district line then follows the county line north until it reaches Tampa Road which it follows to Curlew Road. The border follows this street to US 19 which it follows north to the Pinellas County line completing the district boundary.

District 14 includes part of Hillsborough and Pinellas counties. This region has traditionally elected a minority candidate of choice which is protected by Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act by virtue of its inclusion of parts of Hillsborough County. The district maintains the likelihood of the minority population electing their candidate of choice. The district predominantly uses major roadways, VTD lines as well as part of the Hillsborough and Pinellas County line. The southern boundary of the district follows the Hillsborough County line from Tampa Bay until it reaches I-75. The district follows I-75 north into Hillsborough county until it reaches Broadway Ave. From there the northern district line predominantly follows VTD lines through the county heading northwest into the county. These VTD lines follow many major roadways including Fort King Highway, Hamey Road, Fowler Ave, Bruce B Downs Blvd, Bearss Ave, I-275, Busch Blvd, Gunn Highway, Sheldon Road and a railway until the border reaches the Hillsborough/ Pinellas County line. The western district boundary line follows the county line south until it reaches I-275 and the Howard Frankland Bridge. The border of the district follows I-275 into Pinellas County to Dr Martin Luther King Jr Street which it follows south to 9th Ave which it then primarily follows until it reaches 5th Ave. The district continues west along 5th Ave until it reaches 58th Street. The district then continues south to Boca Ciega Bay. From the bay the district follows I-275 south to the Pinellas/ Hillsborough County line completing the district border.

District 15 contains part of Polk and Hillsborough counties. The northern border of the district follows the northern Hillsborough County line west to Livingston Road where the district head south into the county starting the western edge of the district. The district then predominantly follows I-275, Bears Ave, Bruce B Downs Blvd and Fowler Ave until it follows VTD lines south to the Hillsborough River. It then predominantly follows Hamey Road, the Hamey Canal and the Fort King Highway south to Broadway Ave E which it follows a short distance to I-75. The western border follows I-75 all the way south to the Hillsborough County line which it follows as it turns into the Polk County line until it reaches US 17 creating the southern border of the district. The eastern edge of the district is then created predominantly by US 17, US 98 and a railway heading northwest from the city of Lakeland to the county line rejoining the northern boundary of the district.

District 16 includes all of Sarasota County and the western portion of Manatee County. The western border of the district follows the Manatee and Sarasota county lines along the Gulf of Mexico. The southern boundary line continues to follow the Sarasota County line which it continues to do as it begins the eastern edge of the district. The district line continues along the Sarasota/ Manatee County line until it reaches Verna Road for a short distance to State Road 70 and then shortly to Verna Bethany Road. The district line follows this road north into Manatee County until it reaches State Road 64. It follows this road until it reaches Lake Manatee and Gilley Creek. It follows these waterways until it reaches Rutland Road. It follows this road until Fox Brook Trail where the district then continues north to eventually State Road 62. The district then follows SR 62 until it reaches Saffold Road and continues along this road north to the Manatee County line. The northern border of the district goes west along the county line from Saffold Road until it reaches the Gulf of Mexico.

District 17 contains all of Hardee, De Soto, Highlands, Glades and Charlotte counties. It also contains part of Osceola, Polk, Manatee, Okeechobee, Indian River, Brevard and Lee counties. The northern border of the district starts by following the northern Osceola County line from Brevard County to Narcoossee Road. The northern edge of the district then predominantly follows Narcoossee Road to US 441 and then to Canoe Creek Road which it then primarily follows south until the district primarily follows VTD lines to the Osceola County line. The district then follows Lake Hatchineha Road west until the district primarily follows VTD lines west to US 27. The district follows US 27 south to Dundee Road where it primarily follows Dundee Road, Lake Howard Drive, Avenue G NW, and VTD lines to the Polk Parkway. The district lines then primarily uses the Polk Parkway to US 98. US 98 and US 17 then become the predominate border until it reaches the Hardee County line. The district then follows the county line west becoming the Manatee County line up until it reaches Saffold Road. From here the district boundary continues south through the county following predominantly VTD lines and roadways including State Road 62, Lake Paddock Circle, Fox Brook Trail, Coyote Creek Court, Wolf Ridge Crossing, Howling Wolf Run, Rutland Road, State Road 64, Verna Bethany Road, State Road 70 and Verna Road until it reaches the Manatee/ Sarasota County line. From here the district boundary line follows the eastern Sarasota County line south until it reaches the Charlotte County line where it begins to follow the northern county line west to the Gulf of Mexico and then south following the Charlotte County line to the southern edge of the county. The border of District 17 continues along the southern Charlotte County line until it reaches I-75 and heads into Lee County to begin the districts southern border. The district follows I-75 to Palm Beach Blvd which it follows for a very short distance east until it reaches Orange River Blvd which it follows east to Buckingham Road. The district follows this road until it splits off and becomes Gunnery Road which it follows further south. The district then joins up with State Road 82 until it reaches Parkdale Blvd and then several other roadways until it reaches the Lee County line including Laramie Ave, Creuset Ave, Homestead Road and Milwaukee Blvd. From here the district lines follow the Lee and Glades county lines until it reaches Lake Okeechobee where the eastern boundary line begins. From the lake the district line travels into Okeechobee County following primarily VTD lines that share a border with a railway, canals from Lake Okeechobee and State Road 70 which it follows north to the Okeechobee County line. The district continues to follow the Okeechobee County line north until it follows the southern Indian River County line until it reaches 27th Ave SW which the district then follows north into Indian River County. The district then follows the city lines of Vero Beach keeping that city whole and within the district. The district continues north primarily along 58th Ave, 85th Street, 90th Ave, 95th Street and I-95 which it follows north. The district lines also follow the city lines of Sebastian keeping the city whole and in the district as well as Fellsmere keeping

the city whole but outside the district boundary. The district follows I-95 into Brevard County until it reaches the city of Palm Bay, West Melbourne and Melbourne. The district lines then follow the city limits of these cities making sure they remain whole and inside the district. The district then follows I-95 again to the north before it again follows the city lines of Rockledge keeping the city inside the district and whole. The district is completed by joining back with the northern Osceola County line by traveling from Rockledge through Lake Poinsett to the county line.

District 18 contains all of St. Lucie and Martin counties as well as a part of Okeechobee and Palm Beach counties. The district's eastern boundary is along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean with the northern border following along the St. Lucie County line west and continues to follow the St. Lucie county line as it starts the western edge of the district heading south. The district follows the county line until it reaches State Road 70 where it heads into Okeechobee County. It continues to follow State Road 70 as well as railways and channels extending from Lake Okeechobee until it reaches Lake Okeechobee itself. From the Lake, the southern border of the district begins to head east following the northern edge of the Martin/ Palm Beach county line. The district lines begin to extend into Palm Beach county following predominantly VTD lines and water ways that extend from Lake Okeechobee until it reaches Okeechobee Blvd where the lines primarily continue follow that road and other roadways including State Road 7, Belvedere Road, Military Trail, Community Drive, Village Blvd, Palm Beach Lakes, Blvd, I-95, Shenandoah Drive, Haverhill Road, Roebuck Road, the Florida Turnpike, 45th Street, various waterways, Northlake Blvd, Federal Highway and the Intercoastal Waterway until it reaches the Atlantic ocean.

District 19 contains the coastal areas of Lee and Collier counties. The eastern border of the district follows the county lines of Lee and Collier along the Gulf of Mexico. The district continues to follow the Lee County line along the northern edge of the county until it reaches I-75 where the district continues into the county following the interstate south. The district follows I-75 to Palm Beach Blvd which it follows for a very short distance east until it reaches Orange River Blvd which it follows east to Buckingham Road. The district follows this road until it splits off and becomes Gunnery Road which it follows further south. The district then joins up with State Road 82 until it reaches Parkdale Blvd and then several other roadways until it reaches the Lee County line including Laramie Ave, Creuset Ave, Homestead Road and Milwaukee Blvd. From here the district follows the Lee County line south until it reaches I-75 again and begins to follow the roadway into Collier County. The district line follows I-75 until it reaches Golden Gate Parkway which it follows west for a short distance before it heads south along Livingston Road. The district primarily follows VTD lines that would parallel Livingston road if it continued further south until it reaches Rattlesnake Hammock road. The district follows this road until Collier Blvd which it then follows south until it reaches the Tamiami Trail. The district then follows Tamiami Trail until it reaches County Road 92 and continues along this road to the Goodland Bay and the Gulf of Mexico.

District 20 contains portions of Palm Beach Broward and Hendry counties. Hendry County is a covered jurisdiction under section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. The district's western border starts in Lake Okeechobee where it heads into Hendry County. Within Hendry County the district lines follow primarily VTD lines before it joins back with the Hendry/ Palm Beach county line. The area included contains the whole City of Clewiston as well as the area known as South Clewiston. The eastern border follows the Hendry/ Palm Beach county line south and continues to follow that line when it turns into the Broward County line. The district follows the Broward County line until it reaches Alligator Alley (I-75). The southern border follows I-75 east into Broward County until it reaches a waterway that parallels Markham Park and The Sawgrass Expressway going Northeast. The district then continues into the more populated parts of Broward county before re-joining the Sawgrass expressway and heading further north. The district lines predominantly follow major roadways, waterways and city lines were possible including a waterway paralleling NW 13th Ave, a waterway paralleling NW 18th Dr, University Drive, a waterway paralleling Sunrise Blvd, The Florida Turnpike, Broward, Blvd, SW 40th Ave, Davie Blvd, SW 15th Ave, SW 5th Place, SW 18th Ave, SW 2nd Street, Middle Street, SW 18th Ave, NW 2nd Street, Flagler Ave, NE 5th St, NE 2nd Ave, NE 6th Street, NE 5th Ave, NE 17th Court, Dixie Highway, NE 16th St, Andrews Ave, Oakland Park Blvd, NE 41st Street, NW 44th Street, a railway paralleling I-95, Pompano Park Place, Dr. ML King Blvd, The Hillsboro Canal, Hillsboro Blvd, I-95, SW 10th Street, SW 11th Street, NE 3rd Ave, NE 48th St, Green Road, Military Trail, a railway paralleling Military Trail,

Copans Road, Atlantic Blvd, and a waterway paralleling Atlantic Blvd. the district then follows the Sawgrass Expressway north and continues north crossing into Palm Beach County along a canal until it reaches Loxahatchee Road in Palm Beach County. The district then follows a waterway north that follows the edge of the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge. The district then heads into the more populated areas of Palm Beach County along Southern Blvd (US 98/441) before rejoining the same waterway and heading north. From Southern Blvd the district heads into the populated areas of the county first heading south. These road, rail and waterways include Gun Club Road, Kirk Road, Summit Blvd, I-95, Boyton Beach blvd, SW 8th Street, Woolbright Road, a railway paralleling the Federal Highway, the Federal Highway, Overlook Road, N 18th Street, 6th Ave S, S A Street, the West Palm Beach Canal, a railway paralleling US 1, Forest Hill Blvd, Parker Ave, Australian Ave, Bayan Blvd, Dixie Highway, Poinsettia Ave, Flagler Drive, US 1, E 22nd Street, E 24th Street, Lake Shore Drive, Northlake Blvd, a waterway paralleling I-95, Haverhill Road, 45th Street, Roebuck Road, Shenandoah Drive, Village Blvd, Palm Beach Lakes Road, Community Drive, Okeechobee Blvd, Belvedere Road, W Alan Black Road, W Sycamore Drive, and Hanover circle. The district lines then rejoin the waterway it started from that at this point is paralleling Connors Highway northwest all the way to the Palm Beach County line which it then follows to Lake Okeechobee.

District 21 is located in the more populated areas of Palm Beach and Broward counties that border the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge and other areas to the west. The northern border of the district primarily uses the east-west travel corridor of US 98/441 (Southern Blvd) as its northern border from the canal the borders the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge to Military Trail. The district western edge follows this canal all the way south into Broward County until it reaches the Pompano Canal. This canal becomes the predominate boundary line for the southern edge of the district joining for a short distance Atlantic Ave until it reaches the Florida Turnpike. The district lines follow the turnpike to Copans Road followed by a railway, Military Trail, Green Road, NW 48th St, NE 3rd St, SW 11th Street, SW 10th St, and I-95. From here the district heads back west for a short time primarily along Hillsboro Blvd, the Hillsboro Canal, SW 18th St, Powerline Road, Palmetto Park Road and the Florid Turnpike. The district line then heads north primarily using The Florida Turnpike, Clint Moore Road, and Military Trail until it again rejoins with Southern Blvd.

District 22 is primarily a coastal district connecting Palm Beach and Broward Counties. The northern border of the district starts along the coast and would closely align with Northlake Blvd in Palm Beach County if that road where extended east over the Intercoastal Waterway. The district then follows Summit Blvd to the West Palm Beach Canal east to complete the northern boundary of district 22. The district continues south starting the eastern edge of the district following predominantly Military Trail south. The district continues along this path until it reaches a waterway the parallels Clint Moore Road west until it reaches the Florida Turnpike. The district heads south until it reaches Palmetto Park Road followed by Powerline road, SW 18th Street, the Hillsboro Canal and the Dixie Highway. The district continues to follow this roadway until it joins a railway that parallels I-95 via Pompano Park place and continues south. At this point the district heads into the Fort Lauderdale and Plantation areas of Broward County. The district predominantly follows VTD lines and major roadways heading further south before heading west and ultimately back to the coast. From the railway the roadways the district predominantly follows west are NW 44th St, NE 5th Ave, Oakland Park Blvd, Andrews Ave, NE 16th St, a Railway paralleling Flagler Drive, NE 6th Street, NE 5th Street, NW Flagler Ave, NW 2nd Street, NW 18th Street, Middle Street, SW 18th Ave, SW 5th Place, SW 15th Ave, Davie Blvd, SW 40th Ave, Broward Blvd, The Florida Turnpike, a waterway paralleling Sunrise Blvd, University Drive, a waterway paralleling NW 20th Court, NW 28th Court and NW 27th Street. The district now heads south and back east to the coast following primarily Flamingo Road, the Port Everglades Expressway, The Federal Highway, and Spangler Blvd. The district then follows the coast line of the Atlantic Ocean back north into Palm Beach County for its eastern boundary line completing the district.

District 23 contains part of southern Broward County and the north east part of Miami-Dade County. The district boundary line to the north start with the Atlantic ocean to the east and heads west following predominantly Spangler Blvd, The Federal Highway, the Port Everglades Expressway and Flamingo Road before it begins to follow a waterway that parallels the Sawgrass Expressway, Markham park and I-75 heading further east until that waterway joins another waterway that heads south paralleling US 27 and begins the western boundary of the district. The district lines follow this waterway to Sheridan

Street where the district begins to head back east before heading south into Miami Dade County. The district lines primarily follow roadways as it heads back east. These roadways include NW 17th Street, NW 178th Ave, Pines Blvd, I-75, Pembroke Road, Palm Ave, Washington Blvd, S Douglas Road, SW 5th Street, University Drive and Hollywood Blvd. From here the district heads south following NE 1st Ave which merges with US 1 (Biscayne Blvd). From here the district crossed into Biscayne Bay and heads south using the Bay as a boundary line including all of the Bay Harbor Islands, North Bay Village, Miami Beach and Dodge Island with the Port of Miami. The district briefly rejoins with Biscayne Blvd in downtown Miami heading as far south as SE 14th St before heading back to the Bay and the Atlantic ocean. The district eastern boundary line is the Ocean heading back north completing the district lines.

District 24 connects south Broward County with north Miami-Dade County. The northern boundary of District 24 starts at the Dixie Highway heading west primarily along Hollywood Blvd, University Ave, S Douglas Road, Palm Ave, and Pembroke Road until it reaches Flamingo Road. The western boundary follows Flamingo Road until it reaches the Broward/ Miami-Dade County line which it follows for a short distance east before continuing south to NW 57th Ave. The district then follows Biscayne Canal to NW 37th Ave to the Gratigny Parkway for a very short distance before following VTD lines to the Little River Canal. The district then continues south predominantly following NW 27th Ave, NW 100th Street, NW 32nd Ave, NE 95th Street, NW 36th Ave, NW 79th Street, NW 32nd Street, NW 54th Street, NW 35th Ave, The Airport Expressway, NW 27th Ave, NW 32nd Street, NW 22nd Ave, NW 20th Street, NW 17th Ave, The Dolphin Expressway, NW 8th Street Road to the North Fork Miami River. From here the district boundary line heads back north following NE 2nd Ave, Biscayne Blvd and MacArthur Causeway to Biscayne Bay. From here the district follows the bay north using it as a boundary line. The district lines re-join Biscayne Blvd around the area of N Bayshore Drive. From here the district follows Biscayne Blvd until it splits off with the Dixie Highway continuing to follow that roadway north until it reaches Hollywood Blvd completing the eastern side of the district.

District 25 connects part of Hendry, Collier Broward and Miami-Dade Counties. The district begins in the north including all of Hendry County except the VTD's that include Clewiston and the surrounding area that is a part of District 20. The northern border is same as the Hendry County line to the north. The district continues to the south following the Hendry County line to the west. The district continues to follow the Lee/ Collier County line until it reaches I-75. The district line follows I-75 until it reaches Golden Gate Parkway which it follows west for a short distance before it heads south along Livingston Road. The district primarily follows VTD lines that would parallel Livingston Road if it continued further south until it reaches Rattlesnake Hammock Road. The district follows this road until Collier Blvd which it then follows south until it reaches the Tamiami Trail. The district then follows Tamiami Trail until it reaches County Road 92 and continues along this road to the Goodland Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. The district then comes back from the Gulf along the Collier/ Monroe County line following that until it reaches the Miami-Dade/ Monroe County line which it follows for a short time before it reaches the Tamiami Trail (US 41). The district follows this roadway east until it reaches SW 87th Ave completing the southern boundary line for the district. The eastern boundary line follows SW 87th Ave north to the Dolphin Expressway followed by VTD lines that follow a canal that parallels NW 72nd Ave. From here the district follows road and waterways to the north beginning with W 21st St, primarily followed by W 4th Ave, E 41st Street, NW 95th Street, NW 32nd Ave, NW 100th Street, NW 27th Ave, The little River Canal, Gratigny Parkway, 37th Ave, Biscayne Canal, NW 57th Ave, SW 55th Street, Flamingo Road, Pembroke Road, I-75, Pines Blvd, NW 178th Ave, NW 17th Street and Sheridan Street. From here the district lines follow a waterway that parallels US 27 north until it reaches Alligator Alley (I-75). It follows Alligator Alley west until it joins the Broward County line and follows that line as it turns into the Hendry County line up until it reaches the VTD's of Hendry County that contain Clewiston. The district follows these lines until it join back with the northern border of the county.

District 26 contains all of Monroe County as well as a part of Miami-Dade County. The northern border of the district follows US 41 from SW 87th Ave in Miami-Dade County west until it meets the Monroe County line. From here the district follows the Monroe County line until it reaches the Gulf of Mexico. The districts western and southern border follow the Monroe County lines exactly, including the Dry Tortugas National Park. The eastern border of the district follows the Monroe County line and crosses into Miami-Dade County at Card Sound Road. From here the border of the district continues north on Card Sound Road until it reaches the city of Florida City. The district then follows the city lines so that

all of the city is included within the district. The district then continues north using predominantly the Florida City Canal, SW 152nd Ave, S Canal Drive, N Audubon Drive, SE 8th Street, SE 14th Place, SW 12th terrace, SE 5th Street, SW 162nd Ave, NE 8th Street to the Dixie Highway (US 1). The district then follows the Dixie Highway to SW 152nd Street and then joins SW 97th Ave via a waterway. The district follows SW 97th Ave north until it reaches SW 88th Street. The district then follows SW 88th Street to SW 87th Ave which it follows north until it reaches US 41 and the northern boundary of the district.

District 27 is entirely within Miami-Dade County and primarily a coastal district traveling along the Miami-Dade coast line from Miami and Hialeah to the county boundary in the south. The district's southern border of the district follows the Miami-Dade County line from the Atlantic ocean to Card Sound Road. From here the eastern border of the district continues north on Card Sound Road until it reaches the city of Florida City. The district then follows the city lines so that all of the city is included within the district. The district then continues north using predominantly the Florida City Canal, SW 152nd Ave, S Canal Drive, N Audubon Drive, SE 8th Street, SE 14th Place, SW 12th terrace, SE 5th Street, SW 162nd Ave, NE 8th Street to the Dixie Highway (US 1). The district then follows the Dixie Highway to SW 152nd Street and then joins SW 97th Ave via a waterway. The district follows SW 97th Ave north until it reaches SW 88th Street. The district then follows SW 88th Street to SW 87th Ave. The boundary line follows SW 87th Ave north to the Dolphin Expressway followed by VTD lines that follow a canal that parallels NW 72nd Ave. From here the district follows road and waterways to the north beginning with W 21st St, primarily followed by W 4th Ave and E 41st Street. The eastern boundary begins at E 41st Street where it meets NW 36th Ave. the district continues south and eventually back to the bay by using predominantly NW 79th Street, NW 32nd Street, NW 54th Street, NW 35th Ave, The Airport Expressway, NW 27th Ave, NW 32nd Street, NW 22nd Ave, NW 20th Street, NW 17th Ave, The Dolphin Expressway, NW 8th Street Road to the North Fork Miami River. From here the district boundary line heads south along a railway for a short distance before joining SW 8th Street S Miami Ave and SE 14th St before joining Biscayne Bay. From here the eastern boundary line follows the bay and the Atlantic Ocean south to the southern border of Miami-Dade County. This district includes Key Biscayne, Old Rhodes Key and several other barrier islands.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Section 1 | Provides that the 2010 Census is the official census of the state for the purposes of this bill; Lists and defines the geography utilized for the purposes of this bill in accordance with Public Law 94-171. |
| Section 2 | Provides for the geographical description of the redistricting of the 27 congressional districts. |
| Section 3 | Provides for the apportionment of any territory not specified for inclusion in any district. |
| Section 4 | Provides that the districts created by this joint resolution constitute and form the congressional districts of the State. |
| Section 5 | Provides a severability clause in the event that any portion of this joint resolution is held invalid. |
| Section 6 | Provides that this joint resolution applies with respect to the qualification, nomination, and election to the office of representative to the Congress of the United States in the primary and general elections held in 2012 and thereafter. |
| Section 7 | Provides that, except as otherwise expressly provided, this act shall take effect upon expiration of the terms of the representatives to the United States House of Representatives serving on the date that this act becomes a law. |

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

The 2012 redistricting will have an undetermined fiscal impact on Florida's election officials, including 67 Supervisor of Elections offices and the Department of State, Division of Election. Local supervisors will incur the cost of data-processing and labor to change each of Florida's 11 million voter records to reflect new districts. As precincts are aligned to new districts, postage and printing will be required to provide each active voter whose precinct has changed with mail notification. Temporary staffing will be hired to assist with mapping, data verification, and voter inquiries.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

The 2012 redistricting will have an undetermined fiscal impact on Florida's election officials, including 67 Supervisor of Elections offices and the Department of State, Division of Election. Local supervisors will incur the cost of data-processing and labor to change each of Florida's 11 million voter records to reflect new districts. As precincts are aligned to new districts, postage and printing will be required to provide each active voter whose precinct has changed with mail notification. Temporary staffing will be hired to assist with mapping, data verification, and voter inquiries.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

None.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

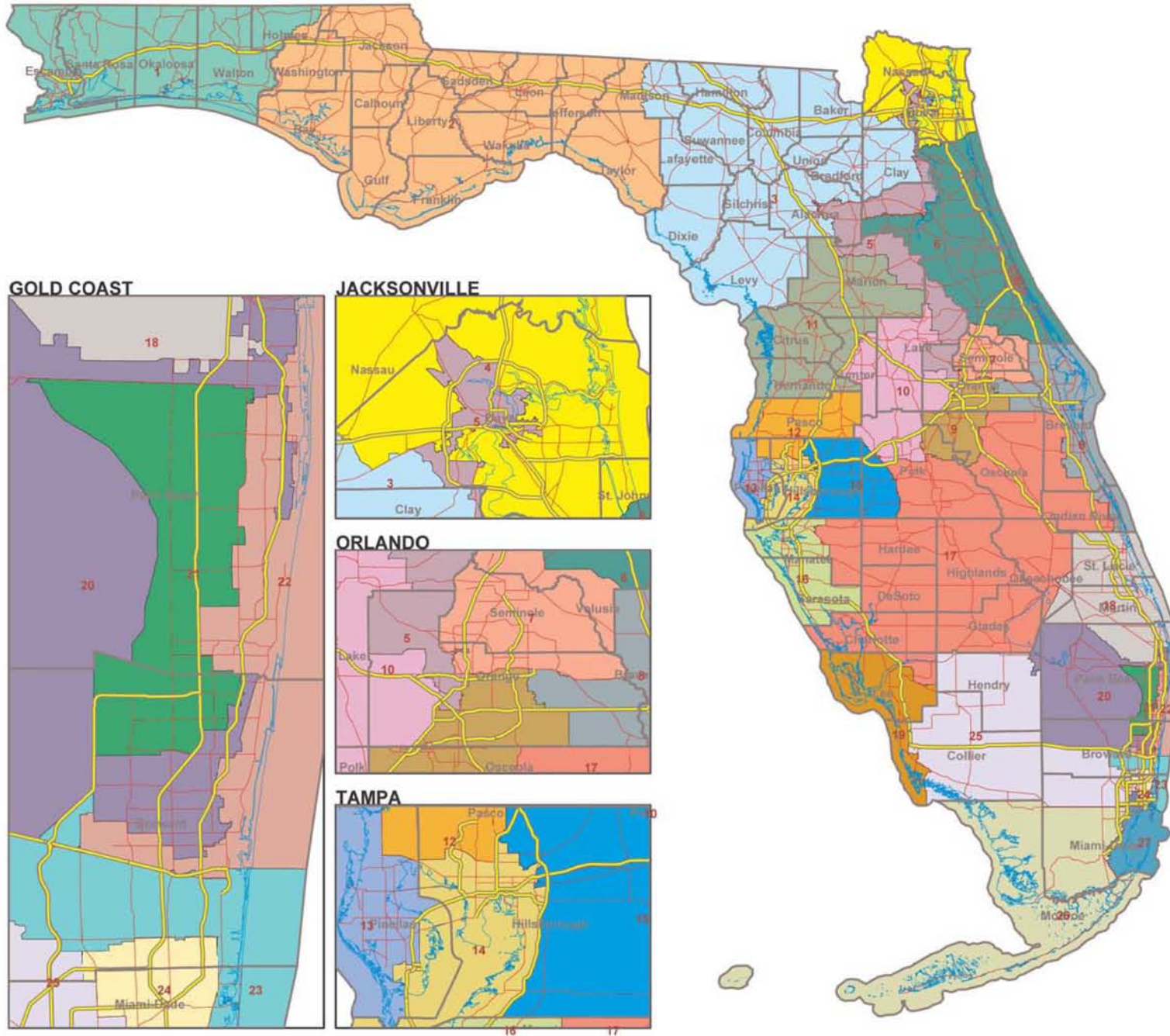
None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

H000C9003



Florida House of Representatives
Redistricting Committee
 402 S. Monroe Street
 House Office Building
 Tallahassee, FL 32399
www.floridaredistricting.org



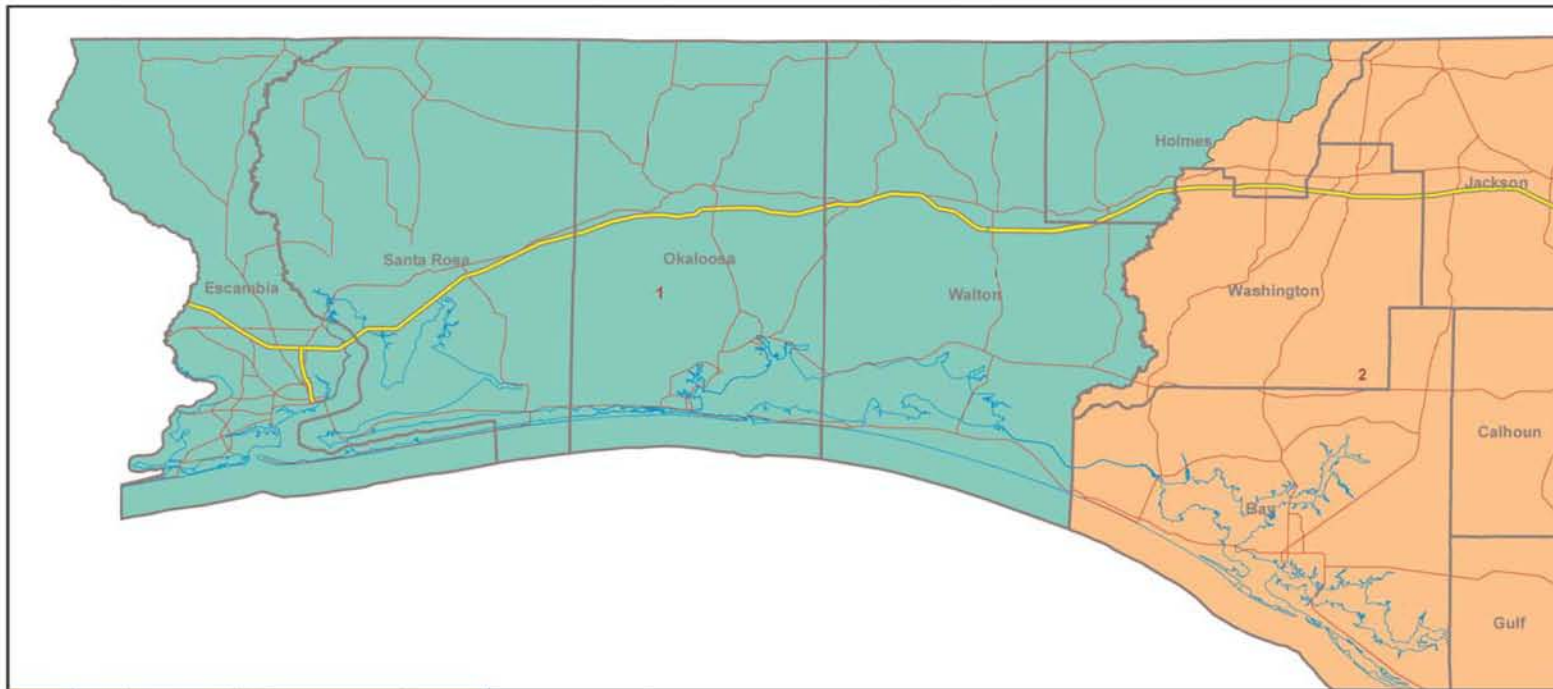
Legend

- 7 District Number
- District Boundary
- County Boundary
- Interstate Highway
- Major Highway
- Shoreline

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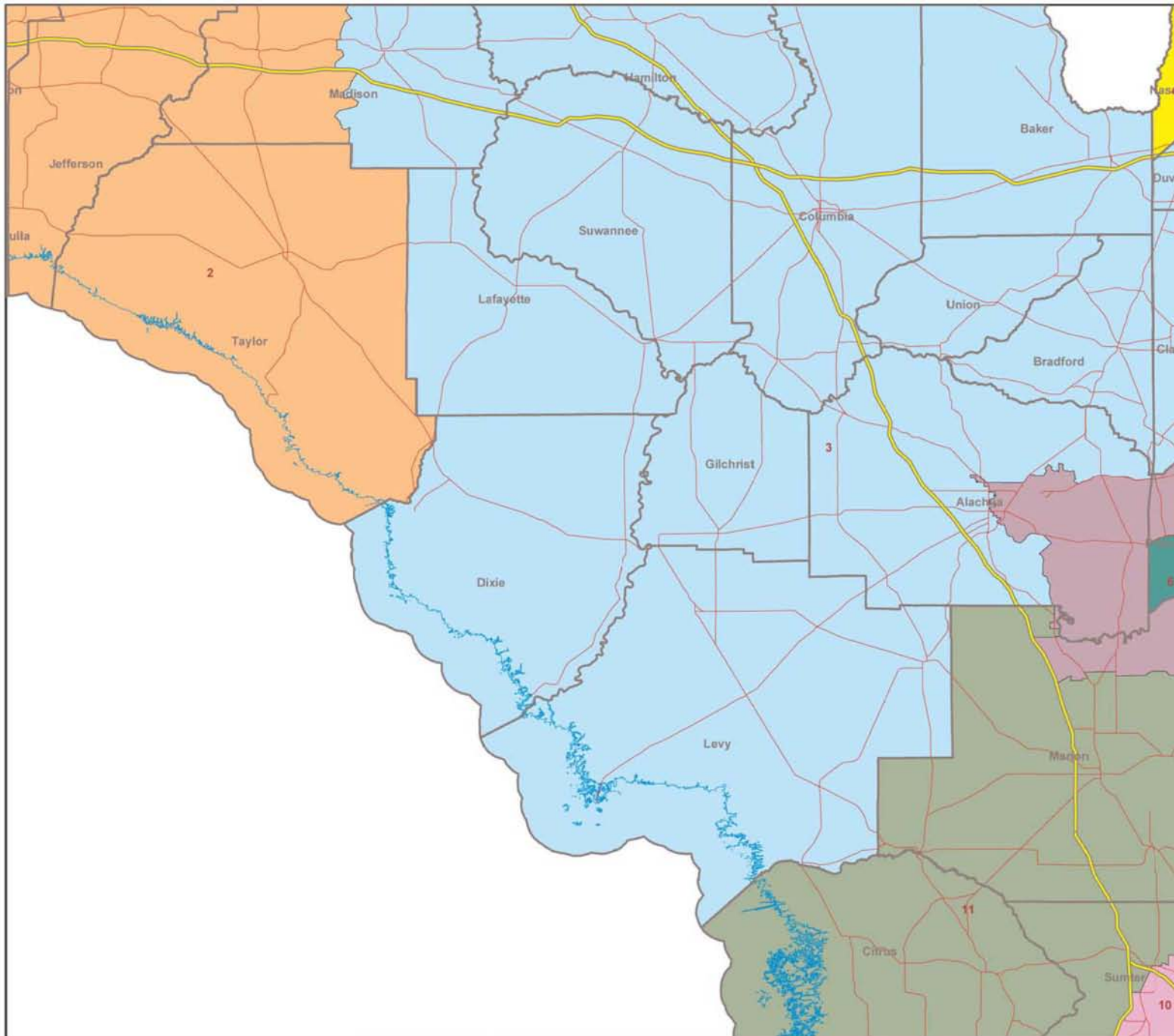


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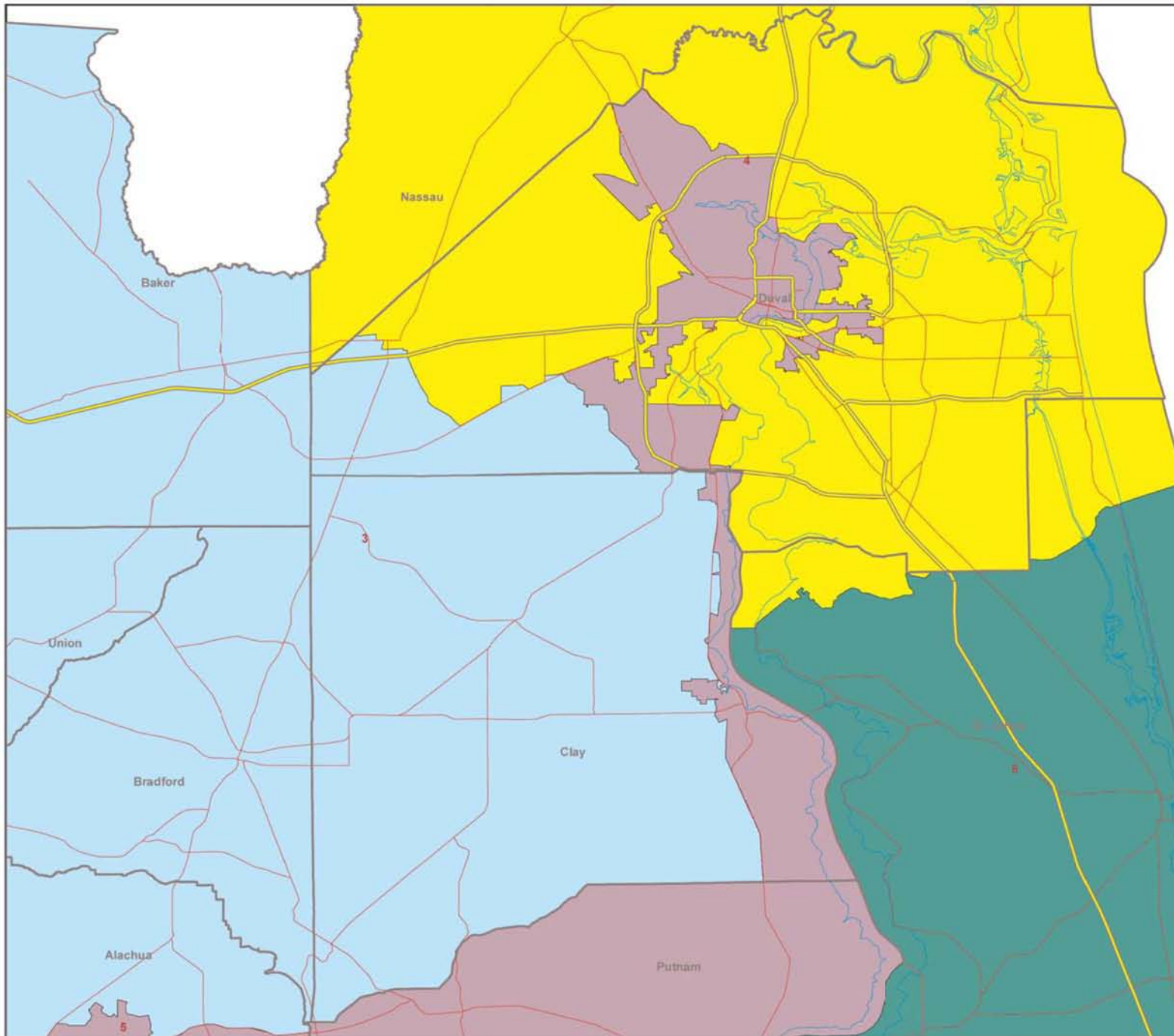


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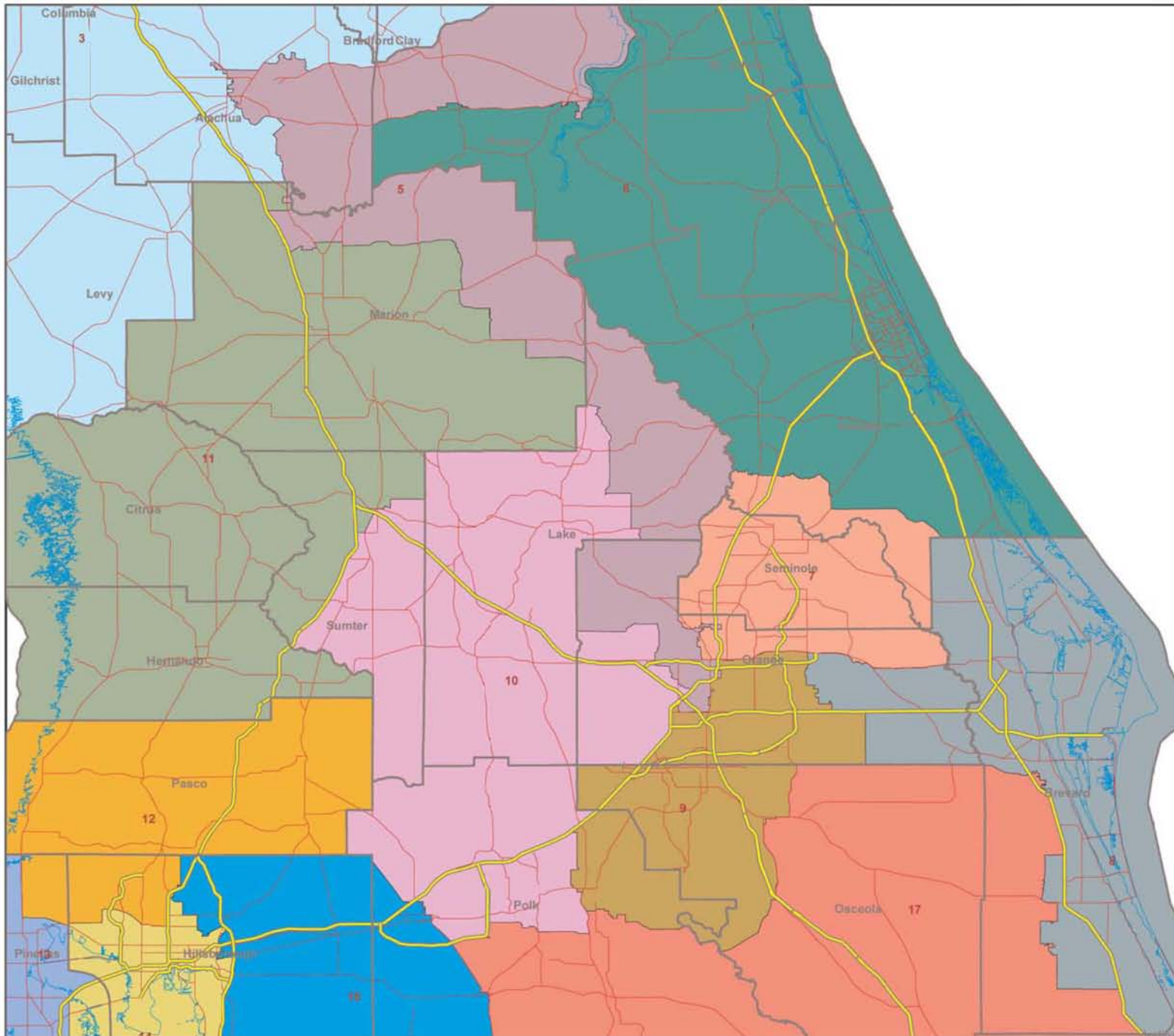


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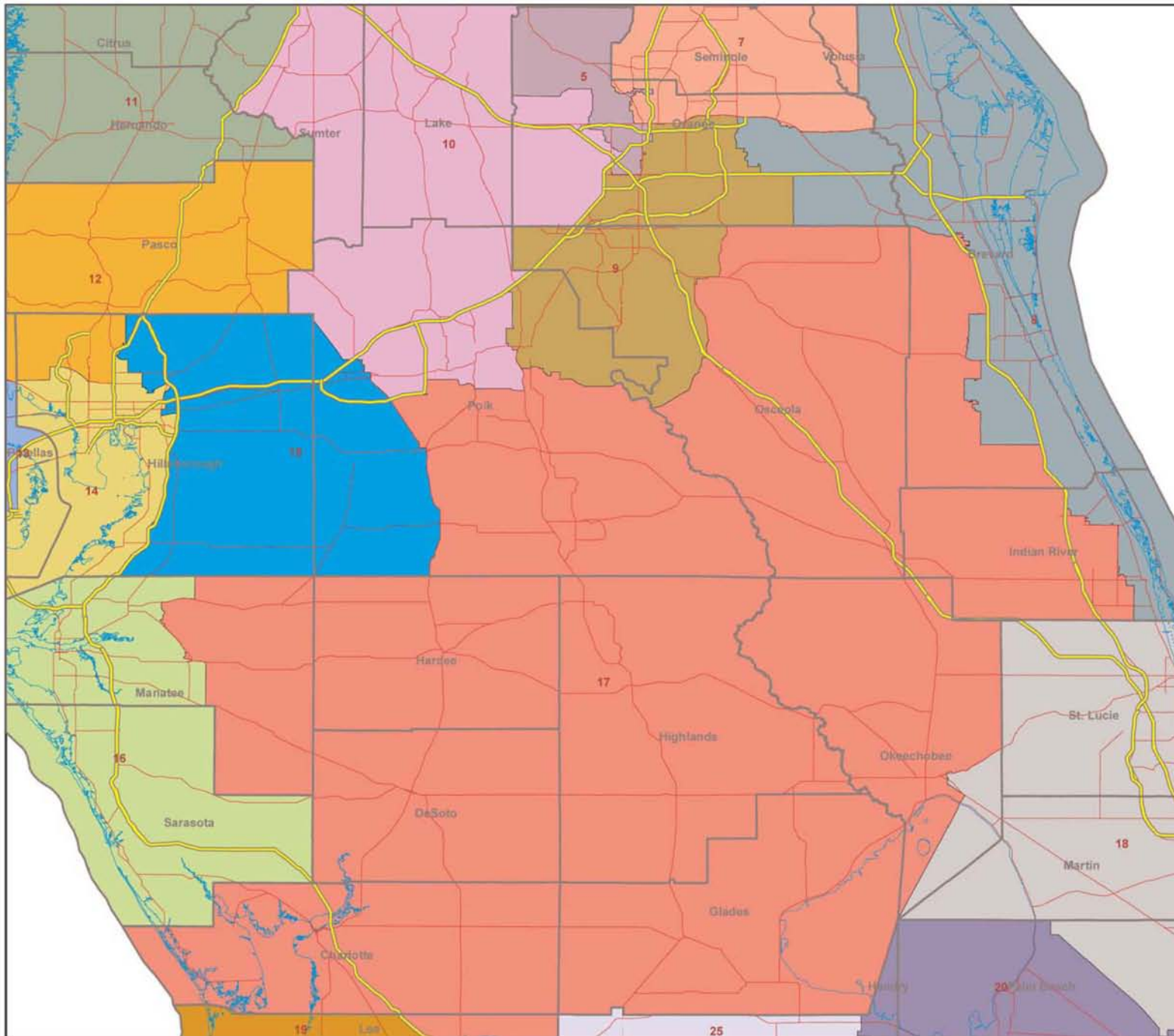


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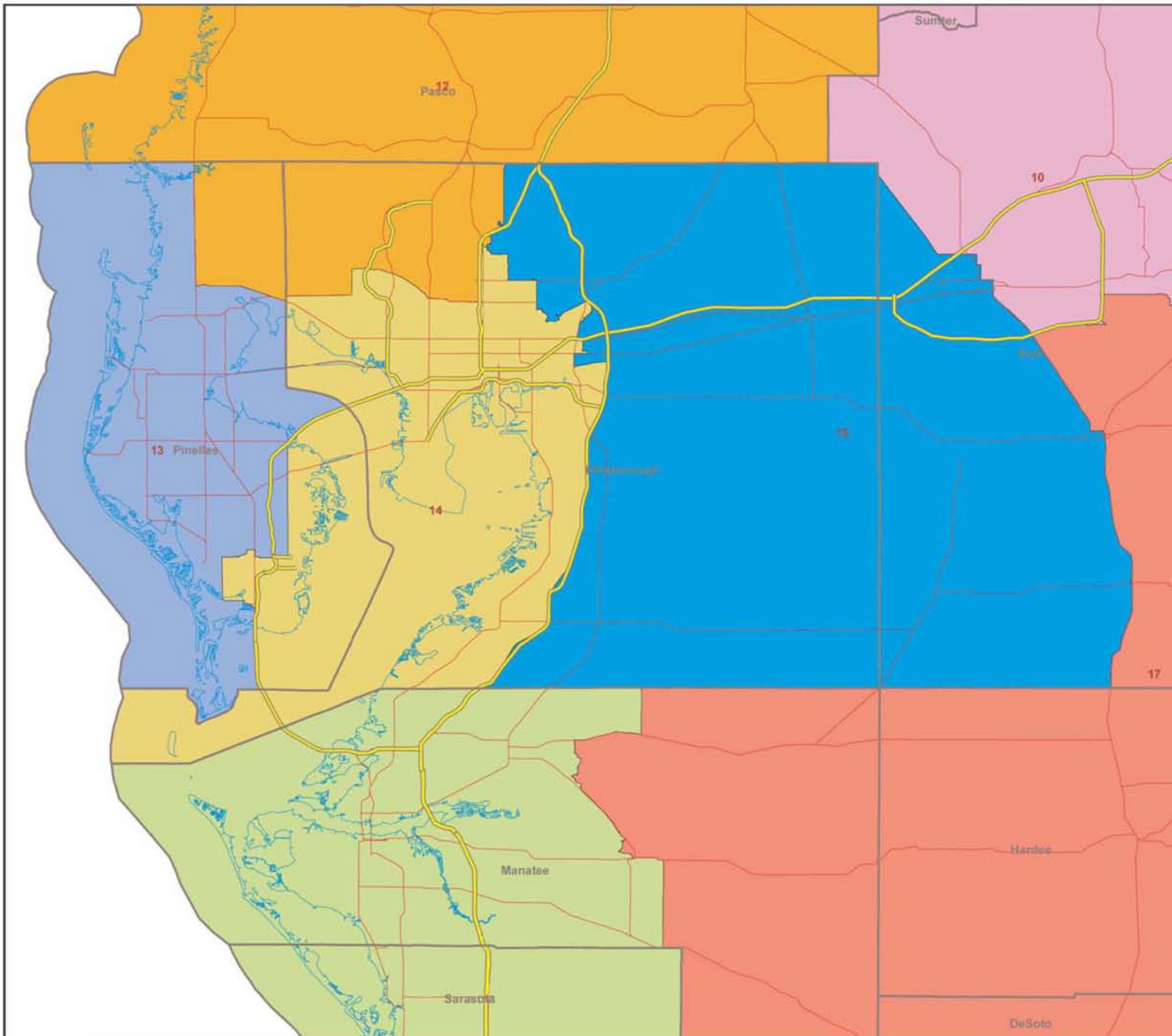


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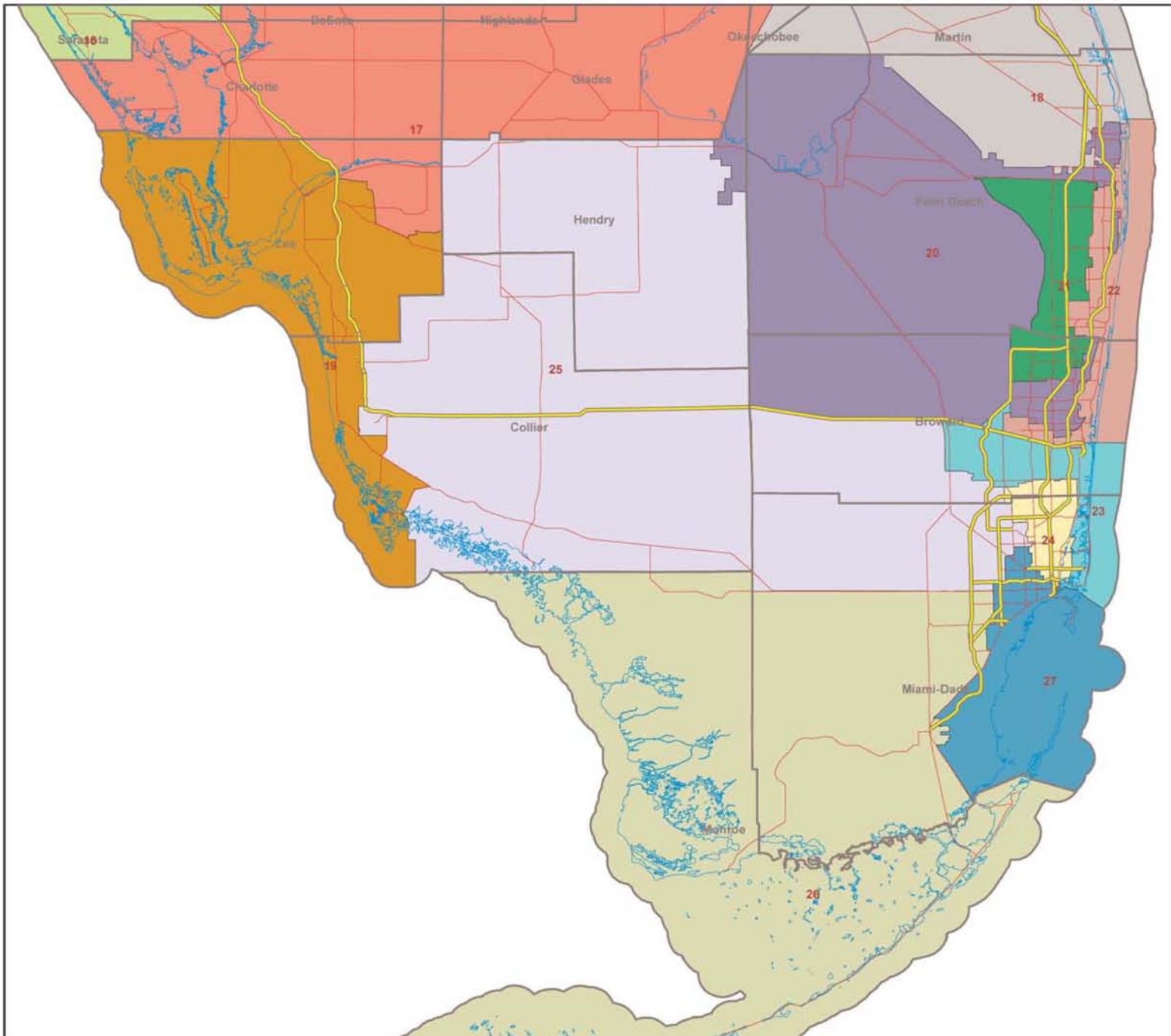


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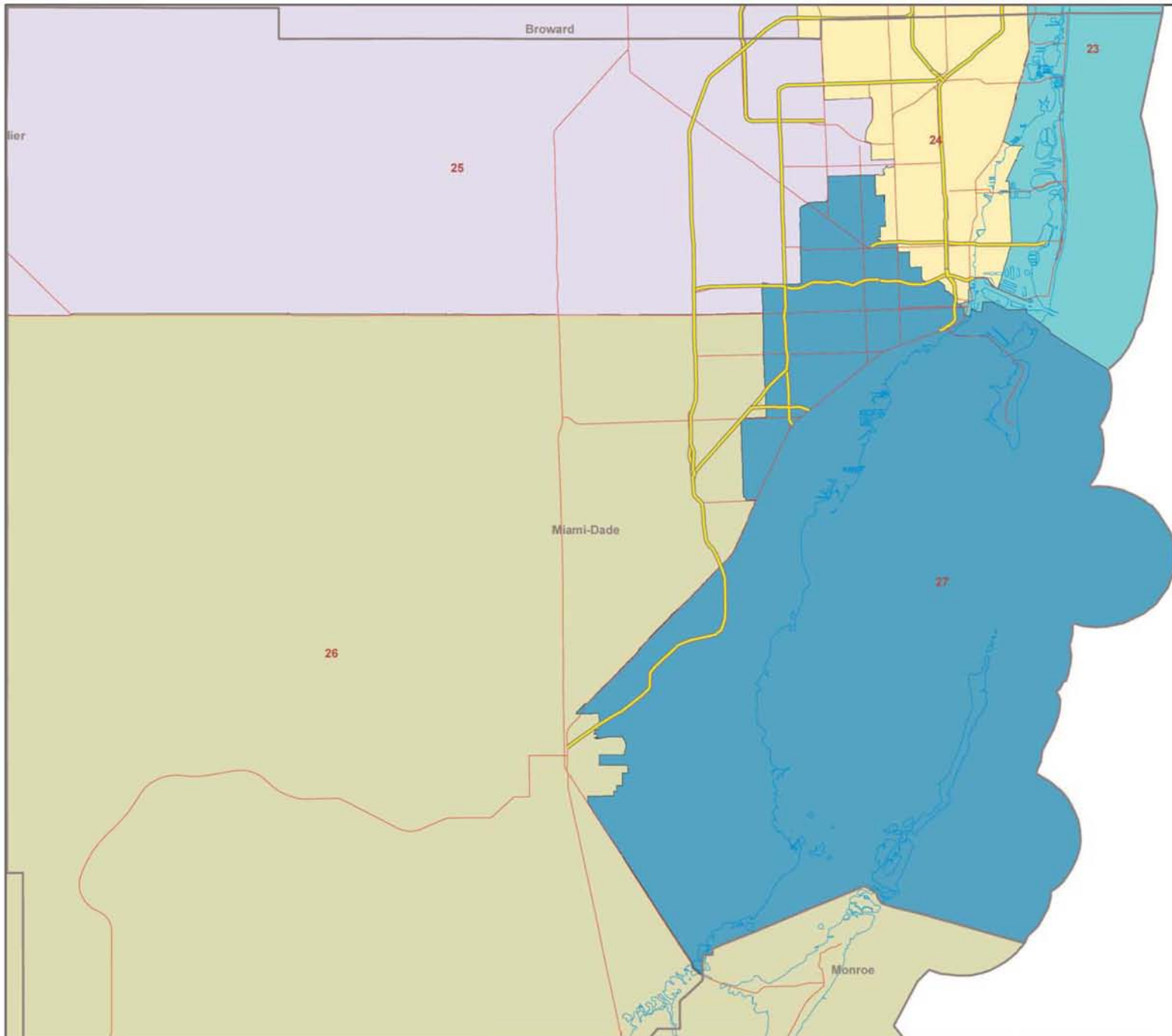


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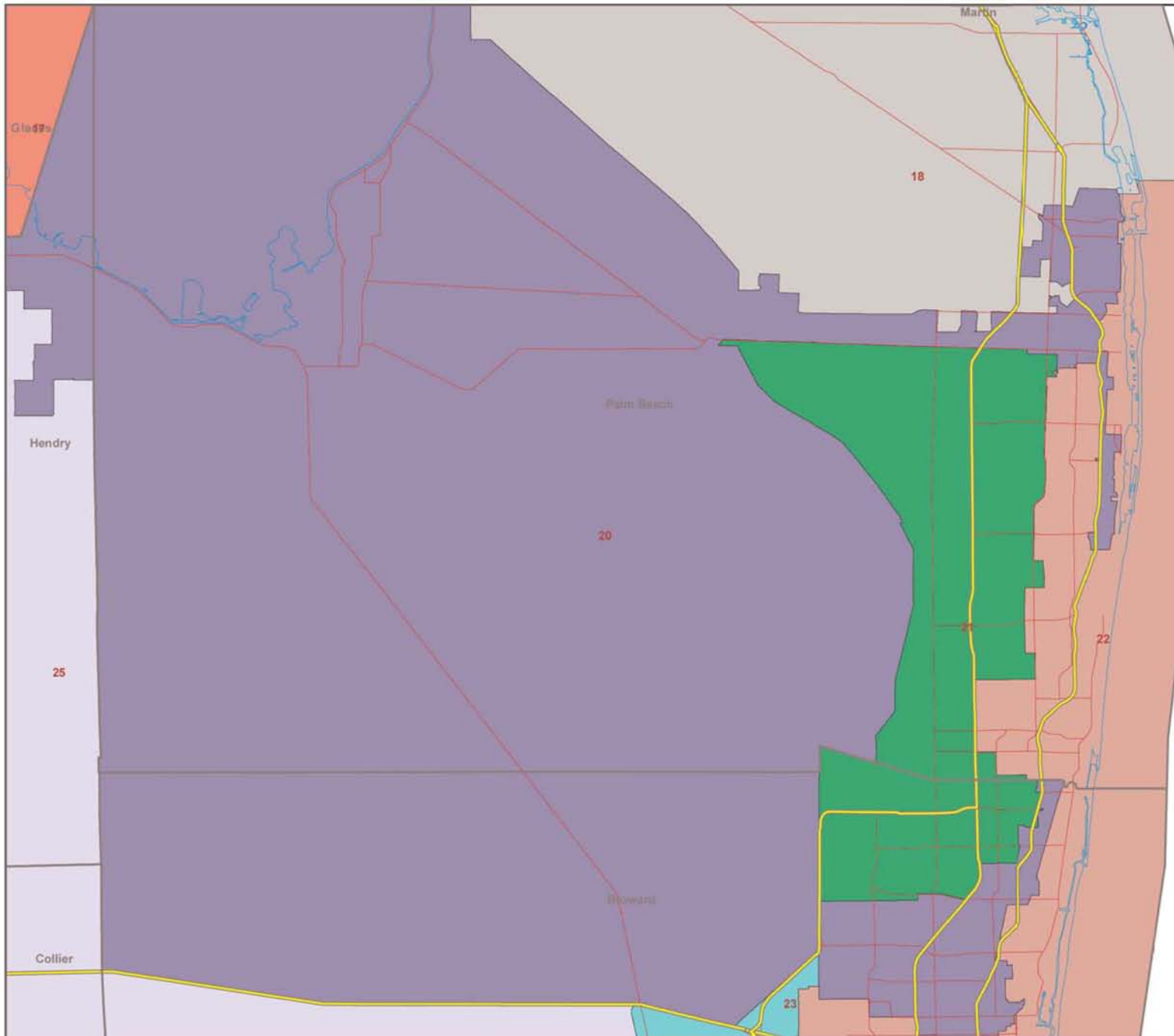


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Redistricting Plan Data Report for H000C9003

Plan File Name: H000C9003						Plan Type: Congress - 27 Districts											
Plan Population Fundamentals						Plan Geography Fundamentals:											
Total Population Assigned:		18,801,310 of 18,801,310				Census Blocks Assigned:						484,481 out of 484,481					
Ideal District Population::		696,344				Number Non-Contiguous Sections:						1 (normally one)					
District Population Remainder:		22				County or District Split :						26 Split of 67 used					
District Population Range:		696,344 to 696,345				City or District Split :						57 Split of 411 used					
District Deviation Range:		(0) To 1				VTD's Split :						345 Split of 9,436 used					
Deviation:		(0) To 0.00 Total 0.00%															
Number of Districts by Race Language																	
	20%+	30%+	40%+	50%+	60%+												
Current Black VAP	5	3	3	2	0												
New Black VAP	5	3	3	2	0												
Current Hisp VAP	7	4	3	3	3												
New Hisp VAP	7	6	4	3	3												
Plan Name:						Number of Districts											
Spatial Measurements - Map Based																	
	Base Shapes			Circle - Dispersion					Convex Hull - Indentation								
	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Pc/P	A/Ac	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Pc/P	A/Ac	Width	Height	W+H	
C9003-Map	7,643	65,934	11.59%	6,802	179,376	3.79%	88.99%	36.75%	5,526	91,149	6.06%	72.29%	72.33%	1,666	1,702	3,333	
Current Map	10,064	65,934	15.26%	7,767	252,642	3.07%	77.18%	26.09%	6,041	105,234	5.74%	60.02%	62.65%	1,898	1,830	3,797	
C9003-Simple	7,084	65,820	10.76%				96.02%	36.69%				78.00%	72.21%				
Current Map	9,153	65,906	13.88%				84.86%	26.08%				66.00%	62.62%				
	Straight line in miles apart				Miles to drive by fastest route				Minutes to drive by fastest route								
	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic					
C9003-Map	23	23	25	19	31	31	33	25	41	41	41	34					
Current Map	29	29	30	22	38	38	38	29	48	48	46	38					

Plan Name:	H000C9003			Number of Districts			27									
Spatial Measurements - Map Based																
	Base Shapes			Circle - Dispersion					Convex Hull - Indentation							
	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Pc/P	A/Ac	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Pc/P	A/Ac	Width	Height	W+H
1	397	4,771	8.33%	423	14,228	2.97%	106.63%	33.53%	324	5,790	5.59%	81.49%	82.41%	122	54	244
2	550	10,102	5.44%	556	24,505	2.26%	101.12%	41.22%	439	12,903	3.40%	79.81%	78.29%	159	100	318
3	519	8,116	6.39%	406	13,057	3.10%	78.22%	62.15%	370	9,579	3.86%	71.28%	84.72%	109	119	218
4	354	1,513	23.40%	190	2,881	6.62%	53.87%	52.51%	166	1,940	8.55%	46.87%	77.99%	44	53	89
5	659	1,719	38.37%	426	14,414	2.95%	64.62%	11.92%	324	4,975	6.51%	49.09%	34.56%	60	142	121
6	360	3,084	11.67%	333	8,807	3.78%	92.57%	35.01%	276	4,301	6.41%	76.65%	71.71%	83	95	166
7	135	628	21.52%	117	1,093	10.73%	86.80%	57.48%	101	714	14.14%	74.68%	88.00%	32	26	64
8	297	1,618	18.36%	290	6,674	4.34%	97.55%	24.25%	224	2,466	9.08%	75.34%	65.64%	57	85	115
9	161	786	20.52%	137	1,491	9.19%	84.96%	52.70%	118	994	11.87%	73.11%	79.09%	34	40	69
10	265	1,887	14.08%	221	3,878	5.70%	83.18%	48.66%	190	2,432	7.81%	71.48%	77.60%	47	72	94
11	313	2,881	10.86%	269	5,753	4.68%	86.01%	50.07%	232	3,824	6.06%	74.09%	75.34%	72	72	145
12	165	1,031	16.09%	184	2,697	6.83%	111.07%	38.24%	139	1,255	11.07%	83.73%	82.18%	51	30	103
13	114	447	25.49%	119	1,141	10.50%	105.05%	39.22%	97	554	17.50%	84.97%	80.81%	19	38	39
14	146	546	26.73%	135	1,467	9.26%	92.99%	37.26%	107	726	14.73%	73.18%	75.33%	30	35	60
15	162	1,110	14.62%	164	2,135	7.68%	101.05%	51.98%	139	1,283	10.83%	85.62%	86.53%	39	36	79
16	177	1,195	14.87%	191	2,921	6.56%	107.78%	40.94%	153	1,486	10.29%	85.97%	80.48%	47	48	94
17	556	8,499	6.54%	452	16,251	2.78%	81.34%	52.30%	386	10,852	3.55%	69.40%	78.32%	123	123	246
18	220	1,998	11.02%	211	3,536	5.96%	95.78%	56.50%	186	2,298	8.09%	84.42%	86.96%	55	59	111
19	233	1,375	17.00%	254	5,163	4.93%	108.96%	26.64%	193	1,958	9.85%	82.50%	70.27%	47	70	95
20	346	2,101	16.50%	229	4,196	5.47%	66.26%	50.07%	202	2,830	7.13%	58.24%	74.24%	56	58	113
21	110	264	41.64%	102	835	12.27%	93.07%	31.65%	88	434	20.27%	79.85%	60.97%	17	31	34
22	188	370	50.86%	159	2,015	7.90%	84.58%	18.36%	122	603	20.23%	64.79%	61.38%	21	50	42
23	124	288	43.02%	114	1,033	11.03%	91.70%	27.96%	92	527	17.45%	73.99%	54.83%	25	32	50
24	57	110	52.44%	53	224	23.69%	91.61%	49.30%	46	127	36.22%	79.36%	87.02%	10	16	20
25	344	3,990	8.63%	332	8,782	3.78%	96.47%	45.44%	276	4,894	5.63%	80.09%	81.54%	93	70	186
26	550	4,912	11.20%	604	29,033	2.08%	109.70%	16.92%	433	10,691	4.05%	78.62%	45.95%	176	96	353
27	130	579	22.45%	120	1,155	10.43%	92.69%	50.13%	103	713	14.44%	79.19%	81.24%	26	39	53

H000C9003 Compactness of Populations within Districts													
	Straight line in miles apart				Miles to drive by fastest route					Minutes to drive by fastest route			
	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hisp	Route/Straight Line	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic
1	30.17	30.19	26.44	29.93	39.99	40.05	34.87	39.74	1.70	51.67	51.75	45.36	52.53
2	49.72	49.65	44.60	46.97	62.86	62.77	56.22	59.36	1.59	76.65	76.59	68.54	72.77
3	42.01	41.94	43.19	41.57	53.64	53.50	55.02	52.64	1.63	68.33	68.17	68.45	66.85
4	14.52	14.49	13.54	13.14	21.41	21.37	19.82	19.51	1.89	29.10	29.05	27.30	27.02
5	63.12	63.00	63.39	71.45	79.49	79.38	79.03	89.57	1.70	83.77	83.73	82.22	92.10
6	31.76	31.50	29.44	31.00	40.27	39.94	37.54	39.99	1.58	47.97	47.71	45.14	48.03
7	9.92	9.91	9.82	10.05	14.64	14.63	14.35	14.87	1.87	24.08	24.07	23.42	24.06
8	26.41	26.35	26.93	28.91	33.85	33.73	34.40	37.41	1.60	42.15	42.08	42.13	45.28
9	13.54	13.52	14.04	13.16	20.14	20.09	20.83	19.67	1.96	29.94	29.84	31.14	29.44
10	27.22	27.30	27.71	26.39	37.06	37.13	37.21	36.00	1.74	47.71	47.83	47.41	46.07
11	27.07	27.01	26.93	27.35	36.72	36.64	36.22	37.30	1.64	51.32	51.30	49.32	51.14
12	16.10	16.15	16.34	15.86	22.65	22.70	22.92	22.37	1.78	35.16	35.24	35.25	34.44
13	9.38	9.41	8.99	9.00	12.64	12.68	12.02	12.06	1.62	24.29	24.36	23.32	23.27
14	12.00	11.97	12.60	11.54	18.22	18.19	18.47	17.23	1.96	26.14	26.12	25.58	25.23
15	15.47	15.53	15.65	15.09	22.47	22.53	22.48	21.91	1.92	29.92	29.97	29.67	29.31
16	15.61	15.70	12.96	13.16	21.34	21.42	17.84	18.13	1.65	30.64	30.79	26.26	26.97
17	55.00	54.79	54.30	54.71	75.21	74.99	72.92	74.44	1.73	91.76	91.60	88.74	90.85
18	22.23	22.15	25.35	22.91	29.50	29.38	33.29	30.35	1.66	38.11	38.07	40.97	38.48
19	18.13	18.15	17.89	18.42	25.16	25.21	24.41	25.37	1.68	36.89	37.02	34.70	36.38
20	23.03	22.87	22.80	24.10	29.49	29.30	29.01	31.07	1.70	35.70	35.54	35.04	37.41
21	13.03	12.94	13.61	13.67	18.11	17.98	18.78	18.80	1.78	26.62	26.51	27.06	27.08
22	16.63	16.60	16.58	17.73	20.99	20.95	20.94	22.07	1.51	27.07	27.06	26.60	27.70
23	10.58	10.61	9.78	11.10	15.45	15.49	14.18	16.16	1.82	24.10	24.19	22.76	25.04
24	6.16	6.18	5.94	6.46	8.70	8.72	8.39	9.13	1.86	15.58	15.60	15.20	16.02
25	35.88	35.70	35.28	29.01	46.53	46.25	45.90	37.96	1.70	51.19	50.92	50.91	43.05
26	23.09	23.69	21.39	18.36	30.32	31.07	27.99	24.36	1.64	42.15	43.03	39.10	35.07
27	9.41	9.28	10.97	9.23	12.96	12.78	14.78	12.76	1.76	20.89	20.70	22.62	20.54

H000C9003 - Basic Data																
			Voting Age Population					Split Geography			District Core					
District	Total Pop	Deviation	TVAP	Black	%Black	Hispanic	%Hispanic	County	City	VTD	Core Dist	TPOP Core	%TPOP Dist	VAP Core	Black Core	Hisp Core
1	696,345	1	541,696	71,459	13.19	24,637	4.54	1	0	1	1	660,824	94.89%	513,015	71,014	23,258
2	696,345	1	552,670	131,705	23.83	26,270	4.75	2	0	4	2	635,155	91.21%	504,382	120,647	24,492
3	696,345	1	544,298	75,992	13.96	36,580	6.72	4	3	25	6	449,827	64.59%	350,554	44,622	26,292
4	696,345	1	542,034	63,816	11.77	36,119	6.66	2	1	45	4	570,142	81.87%	447,487	52,360	31,318
5	696,345	1	515,992	249,053	48.26	57,397	11.12	7	4	87	3	552,029	79.27%	408,762	223,316	41,500
6	696,345	1	561,394	54,135	9.64	40,240	7.16	3	2	18	7	500,548	71.88%	399,609	42,954	30,729
7	696,345	1	547,129	57,166	10.44	90,436	16.52	2	3	23	24	322,000	46.24%	254,542	23,750	45,292
8	696,345	1	556,556	54,418	9.77	48,823	8.77	3	1	11	15	495,291	71.12%	399,782	38,900	30,052
9	696,344	0	527,260	63,133	11.97	211,744	40.15	3	2	20	8	340,719	48.92%	264,592	27,265	100,370
10	696,345	1	542,451	63,691	11.74	68,054	12.54	4	7	21	8	267,815	38.46%	204,652	22,185	28,645
11	696,345	1	574,053	41,743	7.27	42,466	7.39	2	2	8	5	396,936	57.00%	333,259	13,653	19,462
12	696,345	1	546,866	25,366	4.63	61,760	11.29	2	3	7	9	387,897	55.70%	307,804	10,764	29,971
13	696,344	0	576,694	29,729	5.15	41,440	7.18	0	4	6	10	544,269	78.16%	452,791	20,818	29,434
14	696,345	1	539,371	132,758	24.61	129,008	23.91	2	4	8	11	566,300	81.32%	434,949	121,555	116,120
15	696,345	1	523,309	68,339	13.05	85,519	16.34	2	4	20	12	434,272	62.36%	326,612	47,056	52,800
16	696,345	1	571,793	33,331	5.82	50,081	8.75	1	0	2	13	668,192	95.95%	551,980	25,490	44,273
17	696,345	1	550,440	50,209	9.12	81,775	14.85	7	9	35	16	252,983	36.33%	208,236	16,912	24,040
18	696,345	1	556,176	61,045	10.97	67,097	12.06	2	5	10	16	461,755	66.31%	367,365	33,468	45,257
19	696,345	1	574,006	33,038	5.75	78,589	13.69	2	0	7	14	680,681	97.75%	562,254	31,440	74,525
20	696,345	1	525,755	264,002	50.21	97,539	18.55	3	19	32	23	511,335	73.43%	376,527	229,435	60,934
21	696,344	0	544,609	61,029	11.20	99,674	18.30	2	5	12	19	530,826	76.23%	422,535	46,289	77,863
22	696,345	1	580,368	58,946	10.15	102,042	17.58	2	14	28	22	399,962	57.43%	338,898	20,088	51,703
23	696,344	0	554,838	55,108	9.93	208,395	37.55	2	10	7	20	474,497	68.14%	371,721	33,454	123,793
24	696,344	0	525,014	292,576	55.72	174,060	33.15	2	8	7	17	591,480	84.94%	440,594	271,343	122,888
25	696,345	1	532,937	43,982	8.25	373,507	70.08	4	4	13	21	360,059	51.70%	278,641	26,804	225,545
26	696,345	1	541,358	54,265	10.02	373,073	68.91	1	3	9	25	477,823	68.61%	362,081	38,965	275,015
27	696,345	1	550,152	42,403	7.70	412,857	75.04	0	4	14	18	463,692	66.58%	370,822	28,492	282,663

H000C9003 Compare New District Core to the Current Districts										
District	Current Dist	Common Pop	Pop of Part	Common VAP	Black VAP	% of the Black	Hispanic VAP	% of the Hispanic	Haitian POP	W. Indies POP
1	1	660,824	94.89%	513,015	13.84%	99.37%	4.53%	94.40%	0.14%	0.63%
	2	35,521	5.10%	28,681	1.55%	0.62%	4.80%	5.59%	0%	0.00%
2	2	635,155	91.21%	504,382	23.91%	91.60%	4.85%	93.23%	0.33%	1.05%
	1	33,334	4.78%	26,350	15.22%	3.04%	2.63%	2.64%	0.10%	0.18%
	4	27,856	4.00%	21,938	32.11%	5.34%	4.94%	4.12%	0.44%	1.53%
	6	449,827	64.59%	350,554	12.72%	58.71%	7.50%	71.87%	0.41%	1.03%
	4	140,176	20.13%	108,785	21.71%	31.08%	4.30%	12.79%	0.13%	0.63%
	2	66,843	9.59%	52,465	11.46%	7.91%	6.59%	9.45%	0%	0.33%
	5	31,168	4.47%	24,803	5.60%	1.82%	5.38%	3.64%	0%	0.51%
	3	8,331	1.19%	7,691	4.39%	0.44%	10.55%	2.21%	0.11%	0.53%
4	4	570,142	81.87%	447,487	11.70%	82.04%	6.99%	86.70%	0.22%	0.75%
	7	54,887	7.88%	40,768	2.39%	1.52%	4.01%	4.52%	0%	0.11%
	6	48,333	6.94%	36,102	17.64%	9.98%	4.88%	4.88%	0.48%	0.91%
	3	22,983	3.30%	17,677	23.25%	6.44%	7.93%	3.88%	0.17%	0.80%
5	3	552,029	79.27%	408,762	54.63%	89.66%	10.15%	72.30%	3.83%	6.88%
	24	59,592	8.55%	44,498	12.74%	2.27%	20.29%	15.73%	1.08%	2.88%
	6	50,398	7.23%	36,940	32.92%	4.88%	8.57%	5.52%	0.74%	2.07%
	8	23,630	3.39%	17,836	25.78%	1.84%	18.59%	5.77%	1.14%	3.84%
	4	6,244	0.89%	4,636	49.87%	0.92%	5.17%	0.41%	0.12%	0.70%
	7	4,452	0.63%	3,320	29.84%	0.39%	4.18%	0.24%	0%	0%
6	7	500,548	71.88%	399,609	10.74%	79.34%	7.68%	76.36%	0.30%	1.24%
	24	170,111	24.42%	141,965	5.03%	13.19%	4.99%	17.62%	0.19%	0.62%
	3	25,686	3.68%	19,820	20.37%	7.45%	12.20%	6.01%	0%	0.36%
7	24	322,000	46.24%	254,542	9.33%	41.54%	17.79%	50.08%	0.44%	2.22%
	7	252,555	36.26%	194,514	8.97%	30.52%	15.58%	33.51%	0.34%	1.43%
	8	88,317	12.68%	72,912	6.94%	8.86%	15.78%	12.72%	0.39%	1.22%
	3	33,473	4.80%	25,161	43.32%	19.06%	13.22%	3.67%	0.44%	2.00%
8	15	495,291	71.12%	399,782	9.73%	71.48%	7.51%	61.55%	0.70%	2.24%
	24	201,054	28.87%	156,774	9.89%	28.51%	11.97%	38.44%	0.07%	1.44%
9	8	340,719	48.92%	264,592	10.30%	43.18%	37.93%	47.40%	1.03%	2.73%
	15	217,295	31.20%	162,332	10.93%	28.10%	44.27%	33.94%	1.07%	3.04%
	12	91,296	13.11%	65,534	22.06%	22.90%	41.36%	12.80%	3.42%	8.04%
	24	46,476	6.67%	34,353	10.52%	5.72%	35.17%	5.70%	0.77%	3.27%
	3	558	0.08%	449	10.46%	0.07%	69.93%	0.14%	17.97%	20.13%
10	8	267,815	38.46%	204,652	10.84%	34.83%	13.99%	42.09%	0.57%	1.80%
	5	223,831	32.14%	175,557	10.46%	28.85%	12.70%	32.77%	0.46%	1.75%
	12	120,367	17.28%	94,573	15.84%	23.52%	10.22%	14.20%	1.15%	1.97%

H000C9003 Compare New District Core to the Current Districts										
District	Current Dist	Common Pop	Pop of Part	Common VAP	Black VAP	% of the Black	Hispanic VAP	% or the Hispanic	Haitian POP	W. Indies POP
	6	49,887	7.16%	41,095	11.23%	7.24%	4.62%	2.79%	0.21%	1.12%
	15	18,450	2.64%	14,472	7.40%	1.68%	22.95%	4.88%	0%	0.95%
	3	15,995	2.29%	12,102	20.26%	3.85%	18.31%	3.25%	0.56%	1.98%
11	5	396,936	57.00%	333,259	4.09%	32.70%	5.83%	45.82%	0.05%	0.36%
	6	214,282	30.77%	175,224	11.82%	49.61%	10.02%	41.36%	0.16%	1.01%
	8	85,127	12.22%	65,570	11.25%	17.67%	8.29%	12.81%	0.04%	1.37%
12	9	387,897	55.70%	307,804	3.49%	42.43%	9.73%	48.52%	0.13%	0.64%
	5	269,877	38.75%	208,403	5.83%	47.92%	11.76%	39.71%	0.12%	1.18%
	11	38,571	5.53%	30,659	7.97%	9.63%	23.69%	11.76%	0.34%	1.09%
13	10	544,269	78.16%	452,791	4.59%	70.02%	6.50%	71.02%	0.03%	0.23%
	9	152,075	21.83%	123,903	7.19%	29.97%	9.68%	28.97%	0.03%	0.32%
14	11	566,300	81.32%	434,949	27.94%	91.56%	26.69%	90.00%	0.87%	2.51%
	10	89,620	12.87%	74,936	8.74%	4.93%	6.33%	3.67%	0.15%	0.80%
	12	40,425	5.80%	29,486	15.77%	3.50%	27.61%	6.31%	0.71%	1.98%
15	12	434,272	62.36%	326,612	14.40%	68.85%	16.16%	61.74%	0.26%	1.31%
	9	213,577	30.67%	155,915	8.71%	19.89%	17.28%	31.51%	0.11%	1.27%
	11	40,775	5.85%	35,045	21.46%	11.00%	15.05%	6.17%	1.73%	5.04%
	5	7,721	1.10%	5,737	2.92%	0.24%	8.59%	0.57%	0%	0.14%
16	13	668,192	95.95%	551,980	4.61%	76.47%	8.02%	88.40%	0.55%	0.93%
	11	28,153	4.04%	19,813	39.57%	23.52%	29.31%	11.59%	2.35%	2.84%
17	16	252,983	36.33%	208,236	8.12%	33.68%	11.54%	29.39%	0.54%	2.07%
	12	155,839	22.37%	119,672	13.58%	32.36%	14.31%	20.94%	0.57%	1.16%
	14	115,376	16.56%	88,313	10.18%	17.90%	18.13%	19.58%	1.22%	4.06%
	13	89,613	12.86%	70,712	7.28%	10.25%	22.22%	19.22%	0.21%	0.46%
	15	82,534	11.85%	63,507	4.57%	5.78%	13.97%	10.85%	0.14%	0.42%
18	16	461,755	66.31%	367,365	9.11%	54.82%	12.31%	67.45%	1.65%	3.52%
	22	155,089	22.27%	125,634	4.70%	9.69%	9.45%	17.70%	0.35%	1.69%
	23	60,280	8.65%	45,825	42.72%	32.07%	16.52%	11.28%	4.41%	7.78%
	19	19,221	2.76%	17,352	11.99%	3.40%	13.75%	3.55%	1.89%	3.83%
19	14	680,681	97.75%	562,254	5.59%	95.16%	13.25%	94.82%	1.30%	1.77%
	25	15,664	2.24%	11,752	13.59%	4.83%	34.58%	5.17%	10.24%	10.75%
20	23	511,335	73.43%	376,527	60.93%	86.90%	16.18%	62.47%	12.05%	22.13%
	20	87,977	12.63%	71,600	30.21%	8.19%	23.28%	17.09%	5.90%	19.07%
	19	61,593	8.84%	50,580	17.46%	3.34%	23.04%	11.94%	2.71%	7.30%
	16	22,602	3.24%	16,997	11.79%	0.75%	31.42%	5.47%	1.57%	4.75%
	22	12,838	1.84%	10,051	20.81%	0.79%	29.22%	3.01%	4.71%	7.47%
21	19	530,826	76.23%	422,535	10.95%	75.84%	18.42%	78.11%	3.23%	5.74%

H000C9003 Compare New District Core to the Current Districts										
District	Current Dist	Common Pop	Pop of Part	Common VAP	Black VAP	% of the Black	Hispanic VAP	% or the Hispanic	Haitian POP	W. Indies POP
	22	107,378	15.42%	79,565	12.81%	16.70%	17.92%	14.30%	2.34%	5.76%
	16	38,305	5.50%	28,563	8.76%	4.10%	19.21%	5.50%	1.80%	4.21%
	23	19,835	2.84%	13,946	14.62%	3.34%	14.79%	2.07%	1.75%	8.39%
22	22	399,962	57.43%	338,898	5.92%	34.07%	15.25%	50.66%	2.57%	3.62%
	19	124,779	17.91%	101,923	12.79%	22.11%	18.14%	18.12%	5.78%	8.07%
	20	114,174	16.39%	93,645	11.85%	18.83%	21.91%	20.11%	3.24%	6.78%
	23	57,430	8.24%	45,902	32.06%	24.96%	24.66%	11.09%	11.01%	13.24%
23	20	474,497	68.14%	371,721	8.99%	60.70%	33.30%	59.40%	1.10%	3.84%
	18	97,728	14.03%	86,595	5.15%	8.09%	55.51%	23.06%	0.29%	0.77%
	17	63,445	9.11%	49,447	23.55%	21.13%	39.92%	9.47%	4.28%	10.38%
	21	28,734	4.12%	20,513	17.84%	6.64%	44.62%	4.39%	2.69%	8.81%
	22	18,992	2.72%	14,497	6.18%	1.62%	21.50%	1.49%	0.49%	1.33%
	23	12,948	1.85%	12,065	8.16%	1.78%	37.43%	2.16%	2.00%	6.18%
24	17	591,480	84.94%	440,594	61.58%	92.74%	27.89%	70.60%	16.80%	24.83%
	18	46,301	6.64%	38,869	20.48%	2.72%	68.62%	15.32%	2.36%	3.61%
	21	24,749	3.55%	19,145	17.90%	1.17%	81.49%	8.96%	2.72%	7.03%
	23	18,735	2.69%	13,547	60.76%	2.81%	28.16%	2.19%	6.79%	25.31%
	20	15,079	2.16%	12,859	12.52%	0.55%	39.52%	2.92%	8.24%	10.24%
25	21	360,059	51.70%	278,641	9.61%	60.94%	80.94%	60.38%	1.63%	4.04%
	25	234,256	33.64%	173,019	7.40%	29.11%	70.65%	32.72%	2.03%	2.68%
	14	62,899	9.03%	51,465	4.40%	5.15%	12.98%	1.78%	2.09%	2.75%
	16	22,066	3.16%	15,852	4.57%	1.64%	50.32%	2.13%	0.02%	0.34%
	18	13,469	1.93%	11,104	6.16%	1.55%	91.65%	2.72%	0.21%	1.61%
	23	3,544	0.50%	2,817	24.38%	1.56%	30.10%	0.22%	1.39%	3.24%
	17	52	0.00%	39	17.94%	0.01%	87.17%	0.00%	3.53%	9.46%
26	25	477,823	68.61%	362,081	10.76%	71.80%	75.95%	73.71%	1.50%	3.94%
	21	126,922	18.22%	102,078	11.04%	20.77%	71.41%	19.54%	0.73%	3.00%
	18	91,600	13.15%	77,199	5.21%	7.42%	32.58%	6.74%	0.91%	1.26%
27	18	463,692	66.58%	370,822	7.68%	67.19%	76.22%	68.46%	0.42%	1.36%
	21	153,037	21.97%	122,440	4.00%	11.55%	77.94%	23.11%	0.20%	1.32%
	25	79,433	11.40%	56,738	15.85%	21.21%	61.01%	8.38%	3.57%	7.49%
	17	183	0.02%	152	10.52%	0.03%	94.73%	0.03%	0%	0%

H000C9003 Plan Geography Splits (note: area listed in red if district does not contain total population of area and district also contains population outside of area).		
1	Counties	Escambia, Holmes 2 11,489 of 19,927, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Walton
	Cities	Century, Cinco Bayou, Crestview, De Funiak Springs, Destin, Esto, Fort Walton Beach, Freeport, Gulf Breeze, Jay, Laurel Hill, Mary Esther, Milton, Niceville, Noma, Paxton, Pensacola, Ponce de Leon, Shalimar, Valparaiso, Westville
	Vtd's	120590006 2 2538 of 3756
2	Counties	Bay, Calhoun, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes 2 8,438 of 19,927, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Madison 2 4,028 of 19,224, Taylor, Wakulla, Washington
	Cities	Alford, Altha, Apalachicola, Bascom, Blountstown, Bonifay, Bristol, Callaway, Campbellton, Carrabelle, Caryville, Chattahoochee, Chipley, Cottondale, Ebro, Graceville, Grand Ridge, Greensboro, Greenville, Greenwood, Gretna, Havana, Jacob City, Lynn Haven, Malone, Marianna, Mexico Beach, Midway, Monticello, Panama City, Panama City Beach, Parker, Perry, Port St. Joe, Quincy, St. Marks, Sneads, Sopchoppy, Springfield, Tallahassee, Vernon, Wausau, Wewahitchka
	Vtd's	120590006 2 1218 of 3756, 120790001 2 2 of 3498, 120790007 2 258 of 1648, 120790010 2 253 of 3710
3	Counties	Alachua 2 203,021 of 247,336, Baker, Bradford, Clay 2 172,269 of 190,865, Columbia, Dixie, Duval 3 27,776 of 864,263, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Lafayette, Levy, Madison 2 15,196 of 19,224, Suwannee, Union
	Cities	Alachua, Archer, Bell, Branford, Bronson, Brooker, Cedar Key, Chiefland, Cross City, Fanning Springs, Fort White, Gainesville 2 93101 of 124354, Glen St. Mary, Hampton, High Springs, Horseshoe Beach, Inglis, Jacksonville 3 27776 of 821784, Jasper, Jennings, Keystone Heights, La Crosse, Lake Butler, Lake City, Lawtey, Lee, Live Oak, Maccleenny, Madison, Mayo, Micanopy, Newberry, Orange Park 2 4251 of 8412, Otter Creek, Penney Farms, Raiford, Starke, Trenton, Waldo, White Springs, Williston, Worthington Springs, Yankeetown
	Vtd's	120010004 2 13 of 1226, 120010006 2 790 of 1559, 120010013 2 45 of 3958, 120010031 2 5047 of 5470, 120010035 2 1337 of 1362, 120010036 2 730 of 2600, 120010046 2 1873 of 4482, 120010054 2 2264 of 3971, 120010055 2 1087 of 3165, 120010056 2 1262 of 1937, 120010058 2 1337 of 4041, 120010068 2 1968 of 1994, 120190035 2 2225 of 2227, 120190049 2 702 of 1724, 120190067 2 294 of 316, 120190088 2 27 of 1640, 120310212 2 17 of 1453, 120310220 2 2076 of 2483, 120310222 2 119 of 1814, 120310241 3 3341 of 9487, 120310245 2 3592 of 3775, 120310277 2 2374 of 2844, 120790001 2 3496 of 3498, 120790007 2 1390 of 1648, 120790010 2 3457 of 3710
4	Counties	Duval 3 568,144 of 864,263, Nassau, St. Johns 2 54,887 of 190,039
	Cities	Atlantic Beach, Baldwin, Callahan, Fernandina Beach, Hilliard, Jacksonville 3 525665 of 821784, Jacksonville Beach, Neptune Beach
	Vtd's	120310005 2 3872 of 4261, 120310010 2 134 of 2274, 120310012 2 2183 of 2208, 120310013 2 1710 of 3243, 120310014 2 475 of 3607, 120310023 2 1441 of 1980, 120310027 2 1872 of 3342, 120310061 2 2012 of 4403, 120310066 2 1048 of 2066, 120310067 2 3432 of 3745, 120310069 2 1977 of 3789, 120310072 2 2153 of 3142, 120310075 2 373 of 4156, 120310078 2 2658 of 2680, 120310084 2 2873 of 2929, 120310116 2 2 of 2206, 120310128 2 2277 of 2515, 120310138 2 2394 of 2452, 120310143 2 289 of 2622, 120310145 2 116 of 1835, 120310157 2 2152 of 3203, 120310172 2 1582 of 1871, 120310177 2 1092 of 4474, 120310184 2 206 of 752, 120310191 2 567 of 2844, 120310192 2 1351 of 2370, 120310193 2 60 of 1819, 120310198 2 2459 of 2675, 120310200 2 747 of 2999, 120310205 2 820 of 842, 120310212 2 1436 of 1453, 120310213 2 1975 of 4458, 120310215 2 726 of 3981, 120310220 2 407 of 2483, 120310222 2 1695 of 1814, 120310229 2 759 of 1691, 120310235 2 1531 of 4271, 120310237 2 2908 of 3379, 120310238 2 184 of 3670, 120310241 3 3882 of 9487, 120310280 2 3056 of 3580, 120310285 2 2616 of 2683, 121090007 2 1526 of 4195, 121090008 2 5621 of 5669, 121090009 2 63 of 3742
5	Counties	Alachua 2 44,315 of 247,336, Clay 2 18,596 of 190,865, Duval 3 268,343 of 864,263, Lake 2 17,490 of 297,052, Marion 2 15,015 of 331,298, Orange 5 299,709 of 1,145,956, Putnam 2 32,877 of 74,364
	Cities	Apopka, Eatonville, Gainesville 2 31253 of 124354, Green Cove Springs, Hawthorne, Jacksonville 3 268343 of 821784, McIntosh, Orange Park 2 4161 of 8412, Orlando 4 77843 of 238300, Palatka, Reddick
	Vtd's	120010004 2 1213 of 1226, 120010006 2 769 of 1559, 120010013 2 3913 of 3958, 120010031 2 423 of 5470, 120010035 2 25 of 1362, 120010036 2 1870 of 2600, 120010046 2 2609 of 4482, 120010054 2 1707 of 3971, 120010055 2 2078 of 3165, 120010056 2 675 of 1937, 120010058 2 2704 of 4041, 120010068 2 26 of 1994, 120190035 2 2 of 2227, 120190049 2 1022 of 1724, 120190067 2 22 of 316, 120190088 2 1613 of 1640, 120310005 2 389 of 4261, 120310010 2 2140 of 2274, 120310012 2 25 of 2208, 120310013 2 1533 of 3243, 120310014 2 3132 of 3607, 120310023 2 539 of 1980, 120310027 2 1470 of 3342, 120310061 2 2391 of 4403, 120310066 2 1018 of 2066, 120310067 2 313 of 3745, 120310069 2 1812 of 3789, 120310072 2 989 of 3142, 120310075 2 3783 of 4156, 120310078 2 22 of 2680, 120310084 2 56 of 2929, 120310116 2 2204 of 2206, 120310128 2 238 of 2515, 120310138 2 58 of 2452, 120310143 2 2333 of 2622, 120310145 2 1719 of 1835, 120310157 2 1051 of 3203, 120310172 2 289 of 1871, 120310177 2 3382 of 4474, 120310184 2 546 of 752, 120310191 2 2277 of 2844, 120310192 2 1019 of 2370, 120310193 2 1759 of 1819, 120310198 2 216 of 2675, 120310200 2 2252 of 2999, 120310205 2 22 of 842, 120310213 2 2483 of 4458, 120310215 2 3255 of 3981, 120310229 2 932 of 1691, 120310235 2 2740 of 4271, 120310237 2 471 of 3379, 120310238 2 3486 of 3670, 120310241 3 2264 of 9487, 120310245 2 183 of 3775, 120310277 2 470 of 2844, 120310280 2 524 of 3580, 120310285 2 67 of 2683, 120690003 2 117 of 1984, 120690008 2 2263 of 3901, 120690116 2 1874 of 2308, 120690118 2 1282 of 4837,

H000C9003 Plan Geography Splits (note: area listed in red if district does not contain total population of area and district also contains population outside of area).		
		120830026 2 1926 of 2521, 120830027 2 1638 of 1641, 120830032 2 1559 of 2799, 120830034 2 227 of 1882, 120830043 2 966 of 1152, 120950023 2 744 of 5266, 120950059 2 319 of 3793, 120950061 2 1145 of 5132, 120950062 2 44 of 1947, 120950065 2 3865 of 3974, 120950067 2 3 of 3633, 120950068 2 5481 of 5566, 120950079 2 2994 of 3191, 120950150 2 304 of 3406, 120950160 2 338 of 1721, 120950210 2 1 of 1548, 120950268 2 3965 of 4767, 120950269 2 2242 of 2889, 120950281 2 6929 of 7125, 120950287 2 2720 of 6604, 120950290 2 3473 of 3940, 121070028 2 23 of 32, 121070046 2 63 of 317, 121070047 2 6 of 1594, 121070068 2 78 of 1662, 121070100 2 45 of 2534
6	Counties	Flagler, Putnam 2 41,487 of 74,364, St. Johns 2 135,152 of 190,039, Volusia 2 424,010 of 494,593
	Cities	Beverly Beach, Bunnell, Crescent City, Daytona Beach, Daytona Beach Shores, DeLand, Deltona 2 41027 of 85182, Edgewater, Flagler Beach, Hastings, Holly Hill, Interlachen, Lake Helen, Marineland, New Smyrna Beach, Oak Hill, Orange City 2 9811 of 10599, Ormond Beach, Palm Coast, Pierson, Pomona Park, Ponce Inlet, Port Orange, St. Augustine, St. Augustine Beach, South Daytona, Welaka
	Vtd's	121070028 2 9 of 32, 121070046 2 254 of 317, 121070047 2 1588 of 1594, 121070068 2 1584 of 1662, 121070100 2 2489 of 2534, 121090007 2 2669 of 4195, 121090008 2 48 of 5669, 121090009 2 3679 of 3742, 121270056 2 2423 of 2446, 121270075 2 5140 of 5928, 121270077 2 3622 of 3776, 121270080 2 1712 of 3654, 121270083 2 131 of 4988, 121270084 2 3697 of 3762, 121270085 2 1735 of 4803, 121270086 2 2475 of 4670, 121270096 2 216 of 5023, 121270221 2 1381 of 1420
7	Counties	Orange 5 203,044 of 1,145,956, Seminole, Volusia 2 70,583 of 494,593
	Cities	Altamonte Springs, Casselberry, DeBary, Deltona 2 44155 of 85182, Lake Mary, Longwood, Maitland, Orange City 2 788 of 10599, Orlando 4 30467 of 238300, Oviedo, Sanford, Winter Park, Winter Springs
	Vtd's	120950059 2 3474 of 3793, 120950061 2 3987 of 5132, 120950062 2 1903 of 1947, 120950065 2 109 of 3974, 120950067 2 3630 of 3633, 120950068 2 85 of 5566, 120950098 2 952 of 3043, 120950102 2 264 of 2725, 120950106 2 13 of 2853, 120950210 2 1547 of 1548, 120950249 2 3509 of 4722, 120950257 2 1233 of 2518, 120950259 2 5356 of 5697, 121270056 2 23 of 2446, 121270075 2 788 of 5928, 121270077 2 154 of 3776, 121270080 2 1942 of 3654, 121270083 2 4857 of 4988, 121270084 2 65 of 3762, 121270085 2 3068 of 4803, 121270086 2 2195 of 4670, 121270096 2 4807 of 5023, 121270221 2 39 of 1420
8	Counties	Brevard 2 533,973 of 543,376, Indian River 2 91,796 of 138,028, Orange 5 70,576 of 1,145,956
	Cities	Cape Canaveral, Cocoa, Cocoa Beach, Grant-Valkaria, Indialantic, Indian Harbour Beach, Indian River Shores, Malabar, Melbourne, Melbourne Beach, Melbourne Village, Orchid, Palm Bay, Palm Shores, Rockledge, Satellite Beach, Sebastian, Titusville, Vero Beach 2 14999 of 15220, West Melbourne
	Vtd's	120090151 2 2998 of 3002, 120610012 2 68 of 902, 120610018 2 79 of 183, 120610020 2 1955 of 1971, 120610031 2 742 of 1365, 120610036 2 1328 of 1549, 120610037 2 1604 of 1918, 120950205 2 2584 of 9008, 120950249 2 1213 of 4722, 120950257 2 1285 of 2518, 120950259 2 341 of 5697
9	Counties	Orange 5 379,876 of 1,145,956, Osceola 2 241,786 of 268,685, Polk 4 74,682 of 602,095
	Cities	Belle Isle, Davenport, Edgewood, Haines City, Kissimmee, Orlando 4 102331 of 238300, St. Cloud 2 27108 of 35183
	Vtd's	120950098 2 2091 of 3043, 120950102 2 2461 of 2725, 120950106 2 2840 of 2853, 120950150 2 3102 of 3406, 120950160 2 1383 of 1721, 120950205 2 6424 of 9008, 120950268 2 802 of 4767, 120950269 2 647 of 2889, 120950281 2 196 of 7125, 120950290 2 467 of 3940, 120970099 2 6978 of 7238, 120970124 2 140 of 273, 120970150 2 99 of 463, 120970169 2 4039 of 6433, 120970171 2 402 of 406, 120970178 2 590 of 1158, 121050069 2 246 of 1602, 121050070 2 1411 of 4943, 121050085 2 3317 of 3502, 121050090 2 302 of 3493
10	Counties	Lake 2 279,562 of 297,052, Orange 5 192,751 of 1,145,956, Polk 4 196,660 of 602,095, Sumter 2 27,372 of 93,420
	Cities	Astatula, Auburndale, Bay Lake, Bushnell, Center Hill, Clermont, Coleman 2 691 of 703, Dundee 2 155 of 3717, Eustis, Fruitland Park, Groveland, Howey-in-the-Hills, Lady Lake, Lake Alfred, Lake Buena Vista, Lake Hamilton 2 68 of 1231, Lakeland 2 33694 of 97422, Leesburg, Mascotte, Minneola, Montverde, Mount Dora, Oakland, Ocoee, Orlando 4 27659 of 238300, Polk City, Tavares, Umatilla, Webster, Wildwood 2 709 of 6709, Windermere, Winter Garden, Winter Haven 2 16513 of 33874
	Vtd's	120690003 2 1867 of 1984, 120690008 2 1638 of 3901, 120690116 2 434 of 2308, 120690118 2 3555 of 4837, 120950023 2 4522 of 5266, 120950079 2 197 of 3191, 120950287 2 3884 of 6604, 121050016 2 7732 of 8456, 121050021 2 356 of 8020, 121050022 2 3476 of 3796, 121050032 2 1622 of 2659, 121050045 2 1272 of 1481, 121050069 2 1356 of 1602, 121050070 2 3532 of 4943, 121050074 2 1102 of 3579, 121050087 2 68 of 2039, 121050089 2 155 of 5232, 121050128 2 10557 of 13050, 121190008 2 156 of 163, 121190009 2 591 of 4776, 121190043 2 691 of 703
11	Counties	Citrus, Hernando, Marion 2 316,283 of 331,298, Sumter 2 66,048 of 93,420
	Cities	Bellevue, Brooksville, Coleman 2 12 of 703, Crystal River, Dunnellon, Inverness, Ocala, Weeki Wachee, Wildwood 2 6000 of 6709
	Vtd's	120830026 2 595 of 2521, 120830027 2 3 of 1641, 120830032 2 1240 of 2799, 120830034 2 1655 of 1882, 120830043 2 186 of 1152, 121190008 2 7 of 163, 121190009 2 4185 of 4776, 121190043 2 12 of 703
12	Counties	Hillsborough 3 167,520 of 1,229,226, Pasco, Pinellas 3 64,128 of 916,542

H000C9003 Plan Geography Splits (note: area listed in red if district does not contain total population of area and district also contains population outside of area).		
	Cities	Dade City, New Port Richey, Oldsmar 2 5101 of 13591, Port Richey, St. Leo, San Antonio, Tampa 3 7411 of 335709, Tarpon Springs 2 2498 of 23484, Zephyrhills
	Vtd's	120570163 2 14 of 2494, 120570263 3 300 of 4083, 120570265 2 2747 of 2799, 120570267 2 3280 of 3312, 120570272 2 2801 of 4519, 121030334 2 817 of 3133, 121030359 2 405 of 4101
13	Counties	Pinellas
	Cities	Belleair, Belleair Beach, Belleair Bluffs, Belleair Shore, Clearwater, Dunedin, Gulfport 2 5509 of 12029, Indian Rocks Beach, Indian Shores, Kenneth City, Largo, Madeira Beach, North Redington Beach, Oldsmar 2 8490 of 13591, Pinellas Park, Redington Beach, Redington Shores, Safety Harbor, St. Pete Beach, St. Petersburg 2 96485 of 244769, Seminole, South Pasadena, Tarpon Springs 2 20986 of 23484, Treasure Island
	Vtd's	121030070 2 303 of 5609, 121030072 2 2889 of 4462, 121030093 2 59 of 2599, 121030103 2 940 of 2975, 121030334 2 2316 of 3133, 121030359 2 3696 of 4101
14	Counties	Hillsborough 3 540,275 of 1,229,226, Pinellas 3 156,070 of 916,542
	Cities	Gulfport 2 6520 of 12029, St. Petersburg 2 148284 of 244769, Tampa 3 281381 of 335709, Temple Terrace 2 0 of 24541
	Vtd's	120570163 2 2480 of 2494, 120570244 2 1055 of 1067, 120570263 3 14 of 4083, 120570421 2 100 of 5264, 121030070 2 5306 of 5609, 121030072 2 1573 of 4462, 121030093 2 2540 of 2599, 121030103 2 2035 of 2975
15	Counties	Hillsborough 3 521,431 of 1,229,226, Polk 4 174,914 of 602,095
	Cities	Bartow 2 12714 of 17298, Fort Meade 2 1208 of 5626, Lakeland 2 63728 of 97422, Mulberry, Plant City, Tampa 3 46917 of 335709, Temple Terrace
	Vtd's	120570244 2 12 of 1067, 120570263 3 3769 of 4083, 120570265 2 52 of 2799, 120570267 2 32 of 3312, 120570272 2 1718 of 4519, 120570421 2 5164 of 5264, 121050016 2 724 of 8456, 121050021 2 7664 of 8020, 121050022 2 320 of 3796, 121050032 2 1037 of 2659, 121050045 2 209 of 1481, 121050050 2 521 of 559, 121050054 2 4953 of 5685, 121050061 2 5003 of 5627, 121050094 2 884 of 1844, 121050095 2 2148 of 2557, 121050097 2 1336 of 1395, 121050102 2 432 of 493, 121050104 2 703 of 1875, 121050105 2 1237 of 2505
16	Counties	Manatee 2 316,897 of 322,833, Sarasota
	Cities	Anna Maria, Bradenton, Bradenton Beach, Holmes Beach, Longboat Key, North Port, Palmetto, Sarasota, Venice
	Vtd's	120810019 2 5855 of 6430, 120810206 2 1178 of 2166
17	Counties	Brevard 2 9,403 of 543,376, Charlotte, DeSoto, Glades, Hardee, Highlands, Indian River 2 46,232 of 138,028, Lee 2 83,137 of 618,754, Manatee 2 5,936 of 322,833, Okeechobee 2 34,658 of 39,996, Osceola 2 26,899 of 268,685, Polk 4 155,839 of 602,095
	Cities	Arcadia, Auburndale 2 0 of 13507, Avon Park, Bartow 2 4584 of 17298, Bowling Green, Dundee 2 3562 of 3717, Eagle Lake, Fellsmere, Fort Meade 2 4418 of 5626, Frostproof, Highland Park, Hillcrest Heights, Lake Hamilton 2 1163 of 1231, Lake Placid, Lake Wales, Moore Haven, Okeechobee, Punta Gorda, Rockledge 2 0 of 24926, St. Cloud 2 8075 of 35183, Sebring, Vero Beach 2 221 of 15220, Wauchula, Winter Haven 2 17361 of 33874, Zolfo Springs
	Vtd's	120090151 2 4 of 3002, 120610012 2 834 of 902, 120610018 2 104 of 183, 120610020 2 16 of 1971, 120610031 2 623 of 1365, 120610036 2 221 of 1549, 120610037 2 314 of 1918, 120710072 2 37 of 2853, 120710078 2 4294 of 5864, 120710082 2 6282 of 9783, 120710099 2 2015 of 2076, 120810019 2 575 of 6430, 120810206 2 988 of 2166, 120930007 2 1783 of 1890, 120970099 2 260 of 7238, 120970124 2 133 of 273, 120970150 2 364 of 463, 120970169 2 2394 of 6433, 120970171 2 4 of 406, 120970178 2 568 of 1158, 121050050 2 38 of 559, 121050054 2 732 of 5685, 121050061 2 624 of 5627, 121050074 2 2477 of 3579, 121050085 2 185 of 3502, 121050087 2 1971 of 2039, 121050089 2 5077 of 5232, 121050090 2 3191 of 3493, 121050094 2 960 of 1844, 121050095 2 409 of 2557, 121050097 2 59 of 1395, 121050102 2 61 of 493, 121050104 2 1172 of 1875, 121050105 2 1268 of 2505, 121050128 2 2493 of 13050
18	Counties	Martin, Okeechobee 2 5,338 of 39,996, Palm Beach 4 266,900 of 1,320,134, St. Lucie
	Cities	Fort Pierce, Juno Beach, Jupiter, Jupiter Inlet Colony, Jupiter Island, Lake Park 3 0 of 8155, Loxahatchee Groves 2 1681 of 3180, North Palm Beach, Ocean Breeze Park, Palm Beach Gardens, Port St. Lucie, Riviera Beach 3 0 of 32488, Royal Palm Beach 3 14734 of 34140, St. Lucie Village, Sewall's Point, Stuart, Tequesta, West Palm Beach 3 20693 of 99919
	Vtd's	120930007 2 107 of 1890, 120990208 2 1354 of 1783, 120990227 2 34 of 333, 120990228 2 116 of 977, 120990232 2 2432 of 2929, 120990234 2 154 of 934, 120990303 2 2791 of 2796, 120990675 2 2326 of 3195, 120990678 2 1681 of 3180, 120990758 2 1 of 1365
19	Counties	Collier 2 160,728 of 321,520, Lee 2 535,617 of 618,754
	Cities	Bonita Springs, Cape Coral, Fort Myers, Fort Myers Beach, Marco Island, Naples, Sanibel
	Vtd's	120210079 2 1330 of 2119, 120210092 2 320 of 2268, 120210112 2 2225 of 4281, 120710072 2 2816 of 2853, 120710078 2 1570 of 5864, 120710082 2 3501 of 9783, 120710099 2 61 of 2076

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20	Counties	Broward 6 455,445 of 1,748,066, Hendry 2 13,550 of 39,140, Palm Beach 4 227,350 of 1,320,134
	Cities	Belle Glade, Boynton Beach 2 19978 of 68217, Clewiston, Cloud Lake, Coconut Creek 2 433 of 52909, Deerfield Beach 3 26242 of 75018, Fort Lauderdale 3 60588 of 165521, Glen Ridge, Haverhill, Lake Park 3 7242 of 8155, Lake Worth 2 10654 of 34910, Lantana 2 4654 of 10423, Lauderdale Lakes, Lauderdale, Loxahatchee Groves 2 1499 of 3180, Mangonia Park, Margate 2 14535 of 53284, North Lauderdale, North Palm Beach 2 0 of 12015, Oakland Park 2 20289 of 41363, Pahokee, Palm Beach Gardens 2 0 of 48452, Plantation 3 13381 of 84955, Pompano Beach 3 46314 of 99845, Riviera Beach 3 28156 of 32488, Royal Palm Beach 3 16299 of 34140, South Bay, Sunrise 3 62665 of 84439, Tamarac, West Palm Beach 3 48663 of 99919, Wilton Manors 2 3311 of 11632
	Vtd's	120110010 2 1509 of 1634, 120110069 2 4326 of 4334, 120110088 2 1050 of 1053, 120110120 2 4534 of 6202, 120110195 2 433 of 4377, 120110216 2 1836 of 4005, 120110491 2 361 of 1663, 120110501 2 2570 of 2624, 120110503 2 869 of 1606, 120110504 2 4697 of 5624, 120110543 2 71 of 896, 120990190 2 435 of 1348, 120990208 2 429 of 1783, 120990227 2 299 of 333, 120990228 2 861 of 977, 120990232 2 497 of 2929, 120990234 2 780 of 934, 120990242 2 33 of 726, 120990247 2 1440 of 3897, 120990248 2 786 of 3218, 120990250 2 215 of 587, 120990252 2 379 of 1035, 120990254 2 776 of 3585, 120990303 2 5 of 2796, 120990675 2 869 of 3195, 120990678 2 1499 of 3180, 120990737 2 971 of 5837, 120990758 2 1364 of 1365, 120990772 2 3338 of 3364, 120990779 2 2760 of 4107, 120990800 2 1013 of 5484, 120990803 2 962 of 5319
21	Counties	Broward 6 272,224 of 1,748,066, Palm Beach 4 424,120 of 1,320,134
	Cities	Coconut Creek 2 52476 of 52909, Coral Springs, Deerfield Beach 3 33897 of 75018, Greenacres, Margate 2 38749 of 53284, Parkland, Pompano Beach 3 1447 of 99845, Royal Palm Beach 3 3107 of 34140, Wellington
	Vtd's	120110195 2 3944 of 4377, 120110216 2 2169 of 4005, 120990252 2 656 of 1035, 120990254 2 2809 of 3585, 120990262 2 1304 of 2339, 120990265 2 23 of 3747, 120990344 2 2477 of 2495, 120990503 2 1738 of 2210, 120990504 2 614 of 617, 120990511 2 459 of 463, 120990578 2 396 of 1253, 120990737 2 4866 of 5837
22	Counties	Broward 6 294,581 of 1,748,066, Palm Beach 4 401,764 of 1,320,134
	Cities	Atlantis, Boca Raton, Boynton Beach 2 48239 of 68217, Briny Breezes, Deerfield Beach 3 14879 of 75018, Delray Beach, Fort Lauderdale 3 104933 of 165521, Glen Ridge 2 0 of 219, Golf, Gulf Stream, Highland Beach, Hillsboro Beach, Hypoluxo, Lake Clarke Shores, Lake Park 3 913 of 8155, Lake Worth 2 24256 of 34910, Lantana 2 5769 of 10423, Lauderdale-by-the-Sea, Lazy Lake, Lighthouse Point, Manalapan, Oakland Park 2 21074 of 41363, Ocean Ridge, Palm Beach, Palm Beach Shores, Palm Springs, Plantation 3 67448 of 84955, Pompano Beach 3 52084 of 99845, Riviera Beach 3 4332 of 32488, Sea Ranch Lakes, South Palm Beach, Sunrise 3 0 of 84439, West Palm Beach 3 30563 of 99919, Wilton Manors 2 8321 of 11632
	Vtd's	120110010 2 125 of 1634, 120110069 2 8 of 4334, 120110088 2 3 of 1053, 120110120 2 1668 of 6202, 120110362 2 34 of 3934, 120110393 2 1349 of 1575, 120110491 2 1302 of 1663, 120110501 2 54 of 2624, 120110503 2 737 of 1606, 120110504 2 927 of 5624, 120110543 2 825 of 896, 120110867 2 1729 of 1918, 120990190 2 913 of 1348, 120990242 2 693 of 726, 120990247 2 2457 of 3897, 120990248 2 2432 of 3218, 120990250 2 372 of 587, 120990262 2 1035 of 2339, 120990265 2 3724 of 3747, 120990344 2 18 of 2495, 120990503 2 472 of 2210, 120990504 2 3 of 617, 120990511 2 4 of 463, 120990578 2 857 of 1253, 120990772 2 26 of 3364, 120990779 2 1347 of 4107, 120990800 2 4471 of 5484, 120990803 2 4357 of 5319
23	Counties	Broward 6 498,411 of 1,748,066, Miami-Dade 5 197,933 of 2,496,435
	Cities	Aventura, Bal Harbour, Bay Harbor Islands, Cooper City, Dania Beach, Davie, Fort Lauderdale 3 0 of 165521, Golden Beach, Hallandale Beach 2 25370 of 37113, Hollywood 2 114568 of 140768, Indian Creek, Miami 3 15273 of 399457, Miami Beach, Miami Shores 2 0 of 10493, North Bay Village, North Miami 2 9175 of 58786, North Miami Beach 2 6953 of 41523, Pembroke Pines 3 107607 of 154750, Plantation 3 4126 of 84955, Southwest Ranches, Sunny Isles Beach, Sunrise 3 21774 of 84439, Surfside, Weston
	Vtd's	120110362 2 3900 of 3934, 120110393 2 226 of 1575, 120110689 2 473 of 2982, 120110705 2 1127 of 2033, 120110813 2 2 of 2553, 120110867 2 189 of 1918, 120860135 2 1478 of 2352
24	Counties	Broward 6 136,412 of 1,748,066, Miami-Dade 5 559,932 of 2,496,435
	Cities	Biscayne Park, El Portal, Hallandale Beach 2 11743 of 37113, Hollywood 2 26200 of 140768, Miami 3 133006 of 399457, Miami Gardens, Miami Shores, Miramar 2 65355 of 122041, North Miami 2 49611 of 58786, North Miami Beach 2 34570 of 41523, Opa-locka 2 14894 of 15219, Pembroke Park, Pembroke Pines 3 12856 of 154750, West Park
	Vtd's	120110689 2 2509 of 2982, 120110705 2 906 of 2033, 120110772 2 1560 of 6836, 120860135 2 874 of 2352, 120860311 2 41 of 6111, 120860313 2 6106 of 6155, 120860382 2 5 of 8
25	Counties	Broward 6 90,993 of 1,748,066, Collier 2 160,792 of 321,520, Hendry 2 25,590 of 39,140, Miami-Dade 5 418,970 of 2,496,435
	Cities	Doral, Everglades, Hialeah 2 162856 of 224669, Hialeah Gardens, LaBelle, Medley, Miami Lakes, Miramar 2 56686 of 122041, Opa-locka 2 325 of 15219, Pembroke Pines 3 34287 of 154750, Sweetwater

H000C9003 Plan Geography Splits (note: area listed in red if district does not contain total population of area and district also contains population outside of area).		
	Vtd's	120110772 2 5276 of 6836, 120110813 2 2551 of 2553, 120210079 2 789 of 2119, 120210092 2 1948 of 2268, 120210112 2 2056 of 4281, 120860311 2 6070 of 6111, 120860313 2 49 of 6155, 120860382 2 3 of 8, 120860454 2 2340 of 3346, 120860455 2 540 of 3355, 120860456 2 829 of 4377, 120860471 2 4174 of 5834, 120860615 2 51 of 2550
26	Counties	Miami-Dade 5 623,255 of 2,496,435, Monroe
	Cities	Cutler Bay 2 0 of 40286, Florida City, Homestead 2 42640 of 60512, Islamorada, Village of Islands, Key Colony Beach, Key West, Layton, Marathon
	Vtd's	120861043 2 569 of 2631, 120861104 2 558 of 2082, 120861115 2 319 of 1176, 120861221 2 1973 of 3284, 120861268 2 2 of 2754, 120861297 2 454 of 540, 120861299 2 188 of 292, 120861360 2 140 of 144, 120861386 2 39 of 469
27	Counties	Miami-Dade
	Cities	Coral Gables, Cutler Bay, Doral 2 0 of 45704, Hialeah 2 61813 of 224669, Homestead 2 17872 of 60512, Key Biscayne, Miami 3 251178 of 399457, Miami Springs, Palmetto Bay, Pinecrest, South Miami, Virginia Gardens, West Miami
	Vtd's	120860454 2 1006 of 3346, 120860455 2 2815 of 3355, 120860456 2 3548 of 4377, 120860471 2 1660 of 5834, 120860615 2 2499 of 2550, 120861043 2 2062 of 2631, 120861104 2 1524 of 2082, 120861115 2 857 of 1176, 120861221 2 1311 of 3284, 120861268 2 2752 of 2754, 120861297 2 86 of 540, 120861299 2 104 of 292, 120861360 2 4 of 144, 120861386 2 430 of 469

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: PCB CRS 12-03 Congressional Redistricting
SPONSOR(S): Congressional Redistricting Subcommittee
TIED BILLS: **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:**

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
Orig. Comm.: Congressional Redistricting Subcommittee		Poreda	Kelly

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The Florida Constitution requires the Legislature, by joint resolution at its regular session in the second year after the United States Census, to apportion state legislative districts. The United States Constitution requires the reapportionment of the United States House of Representatives every ten years, which includes the distribution of the House's 435 seats between the states and the equalization of population between districts within each state.

The 2010 Census revealed an unequal distribution of population growth amongst the State's legislative and congressional districts. Therefore districts must be adjusted to correct population differences.

This proposed committee bill redistricts the resident population of Florida into 27 congressional districts, as required by state and federal law.

This proposed committee bill would substantially amend Chapter 8 of the Florida Statutes.

When compared to the existing 25 congressional districts, this proposed committee bill would:

- Reduce the number of counties split from 30 to 22;
- Reduce the number of cities split from 110 to 50;
- Reduce the total perimeter, width and height of the districts, consistently, based on various methods of measurement;
- Reduce the distance and drive time to travel the average district;
- Reduce the total population deviation from 42.45% to 0.00%; and
- Maintain elected representation for African-American and Hispanic Floridians.

Upon approval by the Legislature, this bill is subject to review by the Governor.

Prior to the implementation, pursuant to Section 5 of the federal Voting Rights Act (VRA), this redistricting must also be approved ("precleared") by either the District Court for the District of Columbia or the United States Department of Justice.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Current Situation

The 2010 Census

According to the 2010 Census, 18,801,310 people resided in Florida on April 1, 2010. That represents a population growth of 2,818,932 Florida residents between the 2000 to 2010 censuses.

After the 2000 Census, the ideal populations for each district in Florida were:

- Congressional: 639,295
- State Senate: 399,559
- State House 133,186

After the 2010 Census, the ideal populations for each district in Florida are:

- Congressional: 696,345
- State Senate: 470,033
- State House: 156,678

The 2010 Census revealed an unequal distribution of population growth amongst the State's legislative and congressional districts. Therefore districts must be adjusted to comply with "one-person, one vote," such that each district must be substantially equal in total population.

Table 1 below shows the changes in population for each of Florida's current congressional districts and their subsequent deviation from the new ideal population of 696,345 residents.

Table 1. Florida Congressional Districts 2002-2011

Florida Congressional Districts 2002-2011		2000	2010
Total State Population, Decennial Census		15,982,378	18,801,310
Maximum Number of Districts		25	27
Ideal District Population (Total State Population / 23 or 25)		639,295	696,345

District	2000 Population	2000 Deviation		2010 Population	2010 Deviation	
		Count	%		Count	%
1	639,295	0	0.0%	694,158	-2,187	-0.3%
2	639,295	0	0.0%	737,519	41,174	5.9%
3	639,295	0	0.0%	659,055	-37,290	-5.4%
4	639,295	0	0.0%	744,418	48,073	6.9%
5	639,295	0	0.0%	929,533	233,188	33.5%
6	639,295	0	0.0%	812,727	116,382	16.7%
7	639,295	0	0.0%	812,442	116,097	16.7%
8	639,295	0	0.0%	805,608	109,263	15.7%
9	639,296	1	0.0%	753,549	57,204	8.2%
10	639,295	0	0.0%	633,889	-62,456	-9.0%
11	639,295	0	0.0%	673,799	-22,546	-3.2%
12	639,296	1	0.0%	842,199	145,854	20.9%
13	639,295	0	0.0%	757,805	61,460	8.8%
14	639,295	0	0.0%	858,956	162,611	23.4%
15	639,295	0	0.0%	813,570	117,225	16.8%

16	639,295	0	0.0%	797,711	101,366	14.6%
17	639,296	1	0.0%	655,160	-41,185	-5.9%
18	639,295	0	0.0%	712,790	16,445	2.4%
19	639,295	0	0.0%	736,419	40,074	5.8%
20	639,295	0	0.0%	691,727	-4,618	-0.7%
21	639,295	0	0.0%	693,501	-2,844	-0.4%
22	639,295	0	0.0%	694,259	-2,086	-0.3%
23	639,295	0	0.0%	684,107	-12,238	-1.8%
24	639,295	0	0.0%	799,233	102,888	14.8%
25	639,295	0	0.0%	807,176	110,831	15.9%
26				0	-696,345	-100.0%
27				0	-696,345	-100.0%

The law governing the reapportionment and redistricting of congressional and state legislative districts implicates the United States Constitution, the Florida Constitution, federal statutes, and a litany of case law.

U.S. Constitution

The United States Constitution requires the reapportionment of the House of Representatives every ten years to distribute each of the House of Representatives' 435 seats between the states and to equalize population between districts within each state.

Article I, Section 4 of the United States Constitution provides that "[t]he Time, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof." See also U.S. Const. art. I, § 2 ("The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States . . ."). The U.S. Supreme Court has recognized that this language delegates to state legislatures the exclusive authority to create congressional districts. See e.g., *Grove v. Emison*, 507 U.S. 25, 34 (1993); *League of United Latin Am. Citizens v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 399, 416 (2006) ("[T]he Constitution vests redistricting responsibilities foremost in the legislatures of the States and in Congress . . .").

In addition to state specific requirements to redistrict, states are obligated to redistrict based on the principle commonly referred to as "one-person, one-vote."¹ In *Reynolds*, the United States Supreme Court held that the Fourteenth Amendment required that seats in state legislature be reapportioned on a population basis. The Supreme Court concluded:

..."the basic principle of representative government remains, and must remain, unchanged – the weight of a citizen's vote cannot be made to depend on where he lives. Population is, of necessity, the starting point for consideration and the controlling criterion for judgment in legislative apportionment controversies...The Equal Protection Clause demands no less than substantially equal state legislative representation for all citizens, of all places as well as of all races. We hold that, as a basic constitutional standard, the Equal Protection Clause requires that the seats in both houses of a bicameral state legislature must be apportioned on a population basis."²

The Court went on to conclude that decennial reapportionment was a rational approach to readjust legislative representation to take into consideration population shifts and growth.³

In addition to requiring states to redistrict, the principle of one-person, one-vote, has come to generally stand for the proposition that each person's vote should count as much as anyone else's vote.

¹ *Baker v. Carr*, 369 U.S. 186 (1962).

² *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 568 (1964).

³ *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 584 (1964).

The requirement that each district be equal in population applies differently to congressional districts than to state legislative districts. The populations of congressional districts must achieve absolute mathematical equality, with no *de minimis* exception.⁴ Limited population variances are permitted if they are “unavoidable despite a good faith effort” or if a valid “justification is shown.”⁵

In practice, congressional districting has strictly adhered to the requirement of exact mathematical equality. In *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler* the Court rejected several justifications for violating this principle, including “a desire to avoid fragmenting either political subdivisions or areas with distinct economic and social interests, considerations of practical politics, and even an asserted preference for geographically compact districts.”⁶

For state legislative districts, the courts have permitted a greater population deviation amongst districts. The populations of state legislative districts must be “substantially equal.”⁷ Substantial equality of population has come to generally mean that a legislative plan will not be held to violate the Equal Protection Clause if the difference between the smallest and largest district is less than ten percent.⁸ Nevertheless, any significant deviation (even within the 10 percent overall deviation margin) must be “based on legitimate considerations incident to the effectuation of a rational state policy,”⁹ including “the integrity of political subdivisions, the maintenance of compactness and contiguity in legislative districts, or the recognition of natural or historical boundary lines.”¹⁰

However, states should not interpret this 10 percent standard to be a safe haven.¹¹ Additionally, nothing in the U.S. Constitution or case law prevents States from imposing stricter standards for population equality.¹²

After Florida last redistricted in 2002, Florida’s population deviation ranges were 2.79% for its State House districts, 0.03% for its State Senate districts, and 0.00% for its Congressional districts.¹³

The Voting Rights Act

Congress passed the Voting Rights Act (VRA) in 1965. The VRA protects the right to vote as guaranteed by the 15th Amendment to the United States Constitution. In addition, the VRA enforces the protections of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution by providing “minority voters an opportunity to participate in the electoral process and elect candidates of their choice, generally free of discrimination.”¹⁴

The relevant components of the Act are contained in Section 2 and Section 5. Section 2 applies to all jurisdictions, while Section 5 applies only to covered jurisdictions (states, counties, or other jurisdictions within a state).¹⁵ The two sections, and any analysis related to each, are considered independently of each other, and therefore a matter considered under by one section may be treated differently by the other section.

The phraseology for types of minority districts can be confusing and often times unintentionally misspoken. It is important to understand that each phrase can have significantly different implications for the courts, depending on the nature of a legal complaint.

⁴ *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, 394 U.S. 526, 531 (1969).

⁵ *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, 394 U.S. 526, 531 (1969).

⁶ *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, 394 U.S. 526, 531 (1969).

⁷ *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 568 (1964).

⁸ *Chapman v. Meier*, 420 U.S. 1 (1975); *Connor v. Finch*, 431 U.S. 407, 418 (1977).

⁹ *Reynolds*, 377 U.S. at 579.

¹⁰ *Swann v. Adams*, 385 U.S. 440, 444 (1967).

¹¹ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 36.

¹² *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 39.

¹³ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Pages 47-48.

¹⁴ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 51.

¹⁵ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 51.

A “majority-minority district” is a district in which the majority of the voting-age population (VAP) of the district is African American, Hispanic, Asian or Native-American. A “minority access district” is a district in which the dominant minority community is less than a majority of the VAP, but is still large enough to elect a candidate of its choice through either crossover votes from majority voters or a coalition with another minority community.

“Minority access” though is more jargon than meaningful in a legal context. There are two types of districts that fall under the definition. A “crossover district” is a minority-access district in which the dominant minority community is less than a majority of the VAP, but is still large enough that a crossover of majority voters is adequate enough to provide that minority community with the opportunity to elect a candidate of its choice. A “coalitional district” is a minority-access district in which two or more minority groups, which individually comprise less than a majority of the VAP, can form a coalition to elect their preferred candidate of choice. A distinction is sometimes made between the two in case law. For example, the legislative discretion asserted in *Bartlett v. Strickland*—as discussed later in this document—is meant for crossover districts, not for coalitional districts.

Lastly, the courts have recognized that an “influence district” is a district in which a minority community is not sufficiently large enough to form a coalition or meaningfully solicit crossover votes and thereby elect a candidate of its choice, but is able to effect election outcomes and therefore elect a candidate would be mindful of the minority community’s needs.

Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act

The most common challenge to congressional and state legislative districts arises under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Section 2 provides: “No voting qualification or prerequisite to voting or standard, practice, or procedure shall be imposed or applied by any State...in a manner which results in a denial or abridgement of the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color.”¹⁶ The purpose of Section 2 is to ensure that minority voters have an equal opportunity along with other members of the electorate to influence the political process and elect representatives of their choice.¹⁷

In general, Section 2 challenges have been brought against districting schemes that either disperse members of minority communities into districts where they constitute an ineffective minority—known as “cracking”¹⁸—or which concentrate minority voters into districts where they constitute excessive majorities—known as “packing”—thus diminishing minority influence in neighboring districts. In prior decades, it was also common that Section 2 challenges would be brought against multimember districts, in which “the voting strength of a minority group can be lessened by placing it in a larger multimember or at-large district where the majority can elect a number of its preferred candidates and the minority group cannot elect any of its preferred candidates.”¹⁹

The Supreme Court set forth the criteria of a vote-dilution claim in *Thornburg v. Gingles*.²⁰ A plaintiff must show:

1. A minority group must be sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a single-member district;
2. The minority group must be politically cohesive; and
3. White voters must vote sufficiently as a bloc to enable them usually to defeat the candidate preferred by the minority group.

The three “*Gingles* factors” are necessary, but not sufficient, to show a violation of Section 2.²¹ To determine whether minority voters have been denied an equal opportunity to influence the political

¹⁶ 42 U.S.C. Section 1973(a) (2006).

¹⁷ 42 U.S.C. Section 1973(b); *Voinovich v. Quilter*, 507 U.S. 146, 155 (1993).

¹⁸ Also frequently referred to as “fracturing.”

¹⁹ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 54.

²⁰ 478 U.S. 30 (1986).

process and elect representatives of their choice, a court must examine the totality of the circumstances.²²

This analysis requires consideration of the so-called "Senate factors," which assess historical patterns of discrimination and the success, or lack thereof, of minorities in participating in campaigns and being elected to office.²³ Generally, these "Senate factors" were born in an attempt to distance Section 2 claims from standards that would otherwise require plaintiffs to prove "intent," which Congress viewed as an additional and largely excessive burden of proof, because "It diverts the judicial inquiry from the crucial question of whether minorities have equal access to the electoral process to a historical question of individual motives."²⁴

States are obligated to balance the existence and creation of districts that provide electoral opportunities for minorities with the reasonable availability of such opportunities and other traditional redistricting principles. For example, in *Johnson v. De Grandy*, the Court decided that while states are not obligated to maximize the number of minority districts, states are also not given safe harbor if they achieve proportionality between the minority population(s) of the state and the number of minority districts.²⁵ Rather, the Court considers the totality of the circumstances. In "examining the totality of the circumstances, the Court found that, since Hispanics and Blacks could elect representatives of their choice in proportion to their share of the voting age population and since there was no other evidence of either minority group having less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process, there was no violation of Section 2."²⁶

In *League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) v. Perry*, the Court elaborated on the first *Gingles* precondition. "Although for a racial gerrymandering claim the focus should be on compactness in the district's shape, for the first *Gingles* prong in a Section 2 claim the focus should be on the compactness of the minority group."²⁷

In *Shaw v. Reno*, the Court found that "state legislation that expressly distinguishes among citizens on account of race - whether it contains an explicit distinction or is "unexplainable on grounds other than race,"...must be narrowly tailored to further a compelling governmental interest. Redistricting legislation that is alleged to be so bizarre on its face that it is unexplainable on grounds other than race demands the same close scrutiny, regardless of the motivations underlying its adoption."²⁸

Later, in *Shaw v. Hunt*, the Court found that the State of North Carolina made race the predominant consideration for redistricting, such that other race-neutral districting principles were subordinated, but the state failed to meet the strict scrutiny²⁹ test. The Court found that the district in question, "as drawn, is not a remedy narrowly tailored to the State's professed interest in avoiding liability under Section(s) 2 of the Act," and "could not remedy any potential Section(s) 2 violation, since the minority group must be shown to be "geographically compact" to establish Section(s) 2 liability."³⁰ Likewise, in *Bush v. Vera*, the Supreme Court supported the strict scrutiny approach, ruling against a Texas redistricting plan included highly irregularly shaped districts that were significantly more sensitive to racial data, and lacked any semblance to pre-existing race-neutral districts.³¹

Lastly, In *Bartlett v. Strickland*, the Supreme Court provided a "bright line" distinction between majority-minority districts and other minority "crossover" or "influence districts. The Court "concluded that §2

²¹ *Johnson v. De Grandy*, 512 U.S. 997, 1011-1012 (1994).

²² 42 U.S.C. Section 1973(b); *Thornburg vs. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 46 (1986).

²³ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 57.

²⁴ Senate Report Number 417, 97th Congress, Session 2 (1982).

²⁵ *Johnson v. De Grandy*, 512 U.S. 997, 1017 (1994).

²⁶ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 61-62.

²⁷ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 62.

²⁸ *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630 (1993).

²⁹ "Strict scrutiny" is the most rigorous standard used in judicial review by courts that are reviewing federal law. Strict scrutiny is part of a hierarchy of standards courts employ to weigh an asserted government interest against a constitutional right or principle that conflicts with the manner in which the interest is being pursued.

³⁰ *Shaw v. Hunt*, 517 U.S. 899 (1996).

³¹ *Bush v. Vera*, 517 U.S. 952 (1996).

does not require state officials to draw election district lines to allow a racial minority that would make up less than 50 percent of the voting-age population in the redrawn district to join with crossover voters to elect the minority's candidate of choice."³² However, the Court made clear that States had the flexibility to implement crossover districts as a method of compliance with the Voting Rights Act, where no other prohibition exists. In the opinion of the Court, Justice Kennedy stated as follows:

"Much like §5, §2 allows States to choose their own method of complying with the Voting Rights Act, and we have said that may include drawing crossover districts...When we address the mandate of §2, however, we must note it is not concerned with maximizing minority voting strength...and, as a statutory matter, §2 does not mandate creating or preserving crossover districts. Our holding also should not be interpreted to entrench majority-minority districts by statutory command, for that, too, could pose constitutional concerns...States that wish to draw crossover districts are free to do so where no other prohibition exists. Majority-minority districts are only required if all three *Gingles* factors are met and if §2 applies based on a totality of the circumstances. In areas with substantial crossover voting it is unlikely that the plaintiffs would be able to establish the third *Gingles* precondition—bloc voting by majority voters."³³

Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act

Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended, is an independent mandate separate and distinct from the requirements of Section 2. "The intent of Section 5 was to prevent states that had a history of racially discriminatory electoral practices from developing new and innovative means to continue to effectively disenfranchise Black voters."³⁴

Section 5 requires states that comprise or include "covered jurisdictions" to obtain federal preclearance of any new enactment of or amendment to a "voting qualification or prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice, or procedure with respect to voting."³⁵ This includes districting plans.

Five Florida counties—Collier, Hardee, Hendry, Hillsborough, and Monroe—have been designated as covered jurisdictions.³⁶

Preclearance may be secured either by initiating a declaratory judgment action in the District Court for the District of Columbia or, as is the case in almost all instances, submitting the new enactment or amendment to the United States Attorney General (United States Department of Justice).³⁷ Preclearance must be granted if the qualification, prerequisite, standard, practice, or procedure "does not have the purpose and will not have the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color."³⁸

The purpose of Section 5 is to "insure that no voting procedure changes would be made that would lead to retrogression³⁹ in the position of racial minorities with respect to their effective exercise of the electoral franchise."⁴⁰ Whether a districting plan is retrogressive in effect requires an examination of "the entire statewide plan as a whole."⁴¹

The Department of Justice requires that submissions for preclearance include numerous quantitative and qualitative pieces of data to satisfy the Section 5 review. "The Department of Justice, through the U.S. Attorney General, has 60 days in which to interpose an objection to a preclearance submission. The Department of Justice can request additional information within the period of review and following

³² *Bartlett v. Strickland*, No. 07-689 (U.S. Mar. 9, 2009).

³³ *Bartlett v. Strickland*, No. 07-689 (U.S. Mar. 9, 2009).

³⁴ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 78.

³⁵ 42 U.S.C. Section 1973c.

³⁶ Some states were covered in their entirety. In other states only certain counties were covered.

³⁷ 42 U.S.C. Section 1973c.

³⁸ 42 U.S.C. Section 1973c.

³⁹ A decrease in the absolute number of representatives which a minority group has a fair chance to elect.

⁴⁰ *Beer v. United States*, 425 U.S. 130, 141 (1976).

⁴¹ *Georgia v. Ashcroft*, 539 U.S. 461, 479 (2003).

receipt of the additional information, the Department of Justice has an additional 60 days to review the additional information. A change, either approved or not objected to, can be implemented by the submitting jurisdiction. Without preclearance, proposed changes are not legally enforceable and cannot be implemented."⁴²

Majority-Minority and Minority Access Districts in Florida

Legal challenges to the Florida's 1992 state legislative and congressional redistricting plans resulted in a significant increase in elected representation for both African-Americans and Hispanics. Table 2 illustrates those increases. Prior to 1992, Florida Congressional Delegation included only one minority member, Congresswoman Ileana Ros-Lehtinen.

Table 2. Number of Elected African-American and Hispanic Members in the Florida Legislature and Florida Congressional Delegation

	Congress		State Senate		State House	
	African-American	Hispanic	African-American	Hispanic	African-American	Hispanic
Pre-1982	0	0	0	0	5	0
1982 Plan	0	0-1	2	0-3	10-12	3-7
1992 Plan	3	2	5	3	14-16	9-11
2002 Plan	3	3	6-7	3	17-20	11-15

Prior to the legal challenges in the 1990s, the Florida Legislature established districts that generally included minority populations of less than 30 percent of the total population of the districts. For example, Table 3 illustrates that the 1982 plan for the Florida House of Representatives included 27 districts in which African-Americans comprised 20 percent or more of the total population. In the majority of those districts, 15 of 27, African-Americans represented 20 to 29 percent of the total population. None of the 15 districts elected an African-American to the Florida House of Representatives.

**Table 3. 1982 House Plan
Only Districts with Greater Than 20% African-American Population⁴³**

Total African-American Population	House District Number	Total Districts	African-American Representatives Elected
20% - 29%	2, 12, 15, 22, 23, 25, 29, 42, 78, 81, 92, 94, 103, 118, 119	15	0
30% - 39%	8, 9	2	1
40% - 49%	55, 83, 91	3	2
50% - 59%	17, 40, 63, 108	4	4
60% - 69%	16, 106,	2	2

⁴² *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 96.

⁴³ It is preferred to use voting age population, rather than total population. However, for this analysis the 1982 voting age population data is not available. Therefore total population is used for the sake of comparison.

70% - 79%	107	1	1
TOTAL			10

Subsequent to the legal challenges in the 1990s, the Florida Legislature established districts that were compliant with provisions of federal law, and did not fracture or dilute minority voting strength. For example, Table 4 illustrates that the resulting districting plan doubled the number of African-American representatives in the Florida House of Representatives.

**Table 4. 2002 House Plan
Only Districts with Greater Than 20% African-American Population⁴⁴**

Total African-American Population	House District Number	Total Districts	African-American Representatives Elected
20% - 29%	10, 27, 36, 86	4	1
30% - 39%	3, 23, 92, 105	4	3
40% - 49%	118	1	1
50% - 59%	8, 14, 15, 55, 59, 84, 93, 94, 104, 108	10	10
60% - 69%	39, 109	2	2
70% - 79%	103	1	1
TOTAL			18

Equal Protection – Racial Gerrymandering

Racial gerrymandering is “the deliberate and arbitrary distortion of district boundaries...for (racial) purposes.”⁴⁵ Racial gerrymandering claims are justiciable under equal protection.⁴⁶ In the wake of *Shaw v. Reno*, the Court rendered several opinions that attempted to harmonize the balance between “competing constitutional guarantees that: 1) no state shall purposefully discriminate against any individual on the basis of race; and 2) members of a minority group shall be free from discrimination in the electoral process.”⁴⁷

To make a *prima facie* showing of impermissible racial gerrymandering, the burden rests with the plaintiff to “show, either through circumstantial evidence of a district’s shape and demographics or more direct evidence going to legislative purpose, that race was the predominant factor motivating the legislature’s decision to place a significant number of voters within or without a particular district.”⁴⁸ Thus, the “plaintiff must prove that the legislature subordinated traditional race-neutral districting principles...to racial considerations.”⁴⁹ If the plaintiff meets this burden, “the State must demonstrate that its districting legislation is narrowly tailored to achieve a compelling interest,”⁵⁰ i.e. “narrowly tailored” to achieve that singular compelling state interest.

⁴⁴ It is preferred to use voting age population, rather than total population. However, since the 1982 voting age population data is not available for Table 2, total population is again used in Table 3 for the sake of comparison.

⁴⁵ *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630, 640 (1993)

⁴⁶ *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630, 642 (1993)

⁴⁷ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 72.

⁴⁸ *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900, 916 (1995).

⁴⁹ *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900, 916 (1995).

⁵⁰ *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 920 (1995).

While compliance with federal antidiscrimination laws—specifically, the Voting Rights Act—is a “very strong interest,” it is not in all cases a compelling interest sufficient to overcome strict scrutiny.⁵¹ With respect to Section 2, traditional districting principles may be subordinated to race, and strict scrutiny will be satisfied, where (i) the state has a “strong basis in evidence” for concluding that a majority-minority district is “reasonably necessary” to comply with Section 2; (ii) the race-based districting “substantially addresses” the Section 2 violation; and (iii) the district does “not subordinate traditional districting principles to race substantially more than is ‘reasonably necessary’ to avoid” the Section 2 violation.⁵² The Court has held that compliance with Section 5 is not a compelling interest where race-based districting is not “reasonably necessary” under a “correct reading” of the Voting Rights Act.⁵³

The Use of Statistical Evidence

Political vote histories are essential tools to ensure that new districts comply with the Voting Rights Act.⁵⁴ For example, the use of racial and political data is critical for a court’s consideration of the compelling interests that may be involved in a racial gerrymander. In *Bush v. Vera*, the Court stated:

“The use of sophisticated technology and detailed information in the drawing of majority minority districts is no more objectionable than it is in the drawing of majority majority districts. But ... the direct evidence of racial considerations, coupled with the fact that the computer program used was significantly more sophisticated with respect to race than with respect to other demographic data, provides substantial evidence that it was race that led to the neglect of traditional districting criteria...”

As noted previously, when the U.S. Department of Justice conducts a Section 5 preclearance review it requires that a submitting authority provide political data supporting a plan.⁵⁵ Registration and performance data must be used under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act to determine whether geographically compact minority groups are politically cohesive, and also to determine whether the majority population votes as a block to defeat the minority’s candidate of choice.

If Florida were to attempt to craft districts in areas of significant minority population without such data (or in any of the five Section 5 counties), the districts would be legally suspect and would probably invite litigation.

Florida Constitution, Article III, Section 16

Article III, Section 16 of the Florida Constitution requires the Legislature, by joint resolution at its regular session in the second year after the Census is conducted, to apportion the State into senatorial districts and representative districts.

The Florida Constitution is silent with respect to process for congressional redistricting. Article 1 Section 4 of the United States Constitution grants to each state legislature the exclusive authority to apportion seats designated to that state by providing the legislative bodies with the authority to determine the times place and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives. Consistent therewith, Florida has adopted its congressional apportionment plans by legislation subject to gubernatorial approval.⁵⁷ Congressional apportionment plans are not subject to automatic review by the Florida Supreme Court.

Florida Constitution, Article III, Sections 20 and 21

⁵¹ *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. at 653-654 (1993).

⁵² *Bush v. Vera*, 517 U.S. 977-979 (1996).

⁵³ *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 921 (1995).

⁵⁴ *Georgia v. Ashcroft*, 539 U.S. 461, 487-88 (2003); *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30, 36-37, 48-49 (1986).

⁵⁵ 28 U.S.C. § 51.27(q) & 51.28(a)(1).

⁵⁶ Federal Register / Vol. 76, No. 73 / Friday, April 15, 2011. Page 21249.

⁵⁷ See generally Section 8.0001, et seq., Florida Statutes (2007).

As approved by Florida voters in the November 2010 General Election, Article III, Section 20 of the Florida Constitution establishes the following standards for congressional redistricting:

"In establishing congressional district boundaries:

(a) No apportionment plan or individual district shall be drawn with the intent to favor or disfavor a political party or an incumbent; and districts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of denying or abridging the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process or to diminish their ability to elect representatives of their choice; and districts shall consist of contiguous territory.

(b) Unless compliance with the standards in this subsection conflicts with the standards in subsection 1(a) or with federal law, districts shall be as nearly equal in population as is practicable; districts shall be compact; and districts shall, where feasible, utilize existing political and geographical boundaries.

(c) The order in which the standards within subsections 1(a) and (b) of this section are set forth shall not be read to establish any priority of one standard over the other within that subsection."

As approved by Florida voters in the November 2010 General Election, Article III, Section 21 of the Florida Constitution establishes the following standards for state legislative apportionment:

"In establishing legislative district boundaries:

(a) No apportionment plan or district shall be drawn with the intent to favor or disfavor a political party or an incumbent; and districts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of denying or abridging the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process or to diminish their ability to elect representatives of their choice; and districts shall consist of contiguous territory.

(b) Unless compliance with the standards in this subsection conflicts with the standards in subsection 1(a) or with federal law, districts shall be as nearly equal in population as is practicable; districts shall be compact; and districts shall, where feasible, utilize existing political and geographical boundaries.

(c) The order in which the standards within subsections 1(a) and (b) of this section are set forth shall not be read to establish any priority of one standard over the other within that subsection."

These new standards are set forth in two tiers. The first tier, subparagraphs (a) above, contains provisions regarding political favoritism, racial and language minorities, and contiguity. The second tier, subparagraphs (b) above, contains provisions regarding equal population, compactness and use of political and geographical boundaries.

To the extent that compliance with second-tier standards conflicts with first-tier standards or federal law, the second-tier standards do not apply.⁵⁸ The order in which the standards are set forth within either tier does not establish any priority of one standard over another within the same tier.⁵⁹

The first tier provides that no apportionment plan or district shall be drawn with the intent to favor or disfavor a political party or an incumbent. Redistricting decisions unconnected with an intent to favor or disfavor a political party and incumbent do not violate this provision of the Florida Constitution, even if their effect is to favor or disfavor a political party or incumbent.⁶⁰

⁵⁸ Article III, Sections 20(b) and 21(b), Florida Constitution.

⁵⁹ Article III, Sections 20(c) and 21(c), Florida Constitution.

⁶⁰ In *Hartung v. Bradbury*, 33 P.3d 972, 987 (Or. 2001), the court held that "the mere fact that a particular reapportionment may result in a shift in political control of some legislative districts (assuming that every registered voter votes along party lines)," does not show that

The first tier of the new standards also provides the following protections for racial and language minorities:

- Districts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of denying the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process.
- Districts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of abridging the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process.
- Districts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of diminishing the ability of racial or language minorities to elect representatives of their choice.

The non-diminishment standard has comparable text to Section 5 of the federal Voting Rights Act, as amended in 2006, but the text in the Florida Constitution is not limited to the five counties protected by Section 5.⁶¹

On March 29, 2011, the Florida Legislature submitted these new standards to the United States Department of Justice for preclearance. In the submission, the Legislature articulated that the amendments to Florida's Constitution "do not have a retrogressive effect."⁶²

"Properly interpreted, we (the Florida House of Representatives and the Florida Senate) do not believe that the Amendments create roadblocks to the preservation or enhancement of minority voting strength. To avoid retrogression in the position of racial minorities, the Amendments must be understood to preserve without change the Legislature's prior ability to construct effective minority districts. Moreover, the Voting Rights Provisions ensure that the Amendments in no way constrain the Legislature's discretion to preserve or enhance minority voting strength, and permit any practices or considerations that might be instrumental to that important purpose."⁶³

Without comment, the Department of Justice granted preclearance on May 31, 2011.⁶⁴

The first tier also requires that districts consist of contiguous territory. In the context of state legislative districts, the Florida Supreme Court has held that a district is contiguous if no part of the district is isolated from the rest of the district by another district.⁶⁵ In a contiguous district, a person can travel from any point within the district to any other point without departing from the district.⁶⁶ A district is not contiguous if its parts touch only at a common corner, such as a right angle.⁶⁷ The Court has also concluded that the presence in a district of a body of water without a connecting bridge, even if it requires land travel outside the district in order to reach other parts of the district, does not violate contiguity.⁶⁸

a redistricting plan was drawn with an improper intent. It is well recognized that political consequences are inseparable from the redistricting process. In *Vieth v. Jubelirer*, 541 U.S. 267, 343 (2004) (Souter, J., dissenting) ("The choice to draw a district line one way, not another, always carries some consequence for politics, save in a mythical State with voters of every political identity distributed in an absolutely gray uniformity.").

⁶¹ Compare *id.* with 42 U.S.C. § 1973c(b).

⁶² Letter from Andy Bardos, Special Counsel to the Senate President, and George Levesque, General Counsel to the Florida House of Representatives, to T. Christian Herren, Jr., Chief of the Voting Section, Civil Rights Division, United States Department of Justice (Mar. 29, 2011) (on file with the Florida House of Representatives). Page 5.

⁶³ Letter from Andy Bardos, Special Counsel to the Senate President, and George Levesque, General Counsel to the Florida House of Representatives, to T. Christian Herren, Jr., Chief of the Voting Section, Civil Rights Division, United States Department of Justice (Mar. 29, 2011) (on file with the Florida House of Representatives). Page 7.

⁶⁴ Letter from T. Christian Herren, Jr., Chief of the Voting Section, Civil Rights Division, United States Department of Justice, to Andy Bardos, Special Counsel to the Senate President, and George Levesque, General Counsel to the Florida House of Representatives (May 31, 2011) (on file with Florida House of Representatives).

⁶⁵ *In re Senate Joint Resolution 2G, Special Apportionment Session 1992*, 597 So. 2d 276, 279 (Fla. 1992) (citing *In re Apportionment Law, Senate Joint Resolution 1E*, 414 So. 2d 1040, 1051 (Fla. 1982)).

⁶⁶ *Id.*

⁶⁷ *Id.* (citing *In re Apportionment Law, Senate Joint Resolution 1E*, 414 So. 2d at 1051).

⁶⁸ *Id.* at 280.

The second tier of these standards requires that districts be compact.⁶⁹ The meaning of “compactness” can vary significantly, depending on the type of redistricting-related analysis in which the court is involved.⁷⁰ Primarily, courts have used compactness to assess whether some form of racial or political gerrymandering exists. That said, the drawing of a district that is less compact could conversely be the necessary component of a district or plan that attempts to eliminate the dilution of the minority vote. Therefore, compactness is not by itself a dispositive factor.

Courts in other states have used various measures of compactness, including mathematical calculations that compare districts according to their areas, perimeters, and other geometric criteria, and considerations of functional compactness. Geometric compactness considers the shapes of particular districts and the closeness of the territory of each district, while functional compactness looks to practical measures that facilitate effective representation from and access to elected officials. In a Voting Rights context, compactness “refers to the compactness of the minority population, not to the compactness of the contest district”⁷¹ as a whole.

Overall, compactness is a functional factor in reviewing plans and districts. Albeit, compactness is not regarded as a trumping provision against the carrying out of other rationally formed districting decisions.⁷² Additionally, interpretations of compactness require considerations of more than just geography. For example, the “interpretation of the *Gingles* compactness requirement has been termed ‘cultural compactness’ by some, because it suggests more than geographical compactness.”⁷³ In a vote dilution context, “While no precise rule has emerged governing § 2 compactness, the inquiry should take into account traditional districting principles.”⁷⁴

Florida courts have yet to interpret “compactness.”

The second tier of these standards also requires that “districts shall, where feasible, utilize existing political and geographical boundaries.”⁷⁵ The term “political boundaries” refers, at a minimum, to the boundaries of cities and counties.⁷⁶ Florida case law does not specifically define the term “geographical boundaries.” Rather, numerous cases use the phrase generally when defining the borders of a state, county, city, court, special district, or other area of land.⁷⁷

Similarly, the federal courts have used the phrase “geographical boundaries” in a general sense.⁷⁸ The U.S. Supreme Court has used the phrase “geographical considerations” when referring to how difficult it is to travel within a district.⁷⁹

In addition to referring to the borders of a county, city, court, special district, the area of land referenced by “geographical boundaries” could be smaller areas, “such as major traffic streets, railroads, the river,

⁶⁹ Article III, Sections 20(b) and 21(b), Florida Constitution.

⁷⁰ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Pages 109-112.

⁷¹ *League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 26 (2006).

⁷² *Karcher v. Daggett*, 462 U.S. 725, 756 (1983).

⁷³ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 111.

⁷⁴ *League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 27 (2006).

⁷⁵ Article III, Sections 20(b) and 21(b), Florida Constitution.

⁷⁶ The ballot summary of the constitutional amendment that created the new standards referred to “existing city, county and geographical boundaries.” See *Advisory Opinion to Att’y Gen. re Standards for Establishing Legislative Dist. Boundaries*, 2 So. 3d 175, 179 (Fla. 2009).

⁷⁷ E.g., *State v. Stepansky*, 761 So.2d 1027, 1035 (Fla. 2000) (“In fact, the Fifth District acknowledged the effects doctrine as a basis for asserting jurisdiction beyond the state’s geographic boundaries.”); *State v. Holloway*, 318 So.2d 421, 422 (Fla. 1975) (“The arrest was made outside the geographical boundaries of said city.”); *Deen v. Wilson*, 1 So.3d 1179, 1181 (Fla. 5th DCA 2009) (“An Office of Criminal Conflict and Civil Regional Counsel was created within the geographic boundaries of each of the five district courts of appeal.”); *A. Duda and Sons, Inc. v. St. Johns River Water Management Dist.*, 17 So.3d 738, 740 (Fla. 5th DCA 2009) (“Cocoa Ranch, is over 18,000 acres and is located within the [St. Johns River Water Management] District’s geographical boundaries.”).

⁷⁸ E.g., *Sbarra v. Florida Dept. of Corrections*, 2009 WL 4400112, 1 (N.D. Fla. 2009) (“Lee County is within the geographic bounds of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida.”); *Benedict v. General Motors Corp.*, 142 F.Supp.2d 1330, 1333 (N.D. Fla. 2001) (“This was part of the traditional approach of obtaining jurisdiction through service of process within the geographic boundaries of the state at issue.”).

⁷⁹ *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 580 (1964)

etc.”⁸⁰ or topographical features such as a waterway dividing a county or other natural borders within a state or county.⁸¹

Moreover, it should be noted that in the context of geography, states use a number of geographical units to define the contours of their districting maps. The most common form of geography utilized is census blocks, followed by voter tabulation districts (VTDs). Several states also utilize designations such as counties, towns, political subdivisions, precincts, and wards.

For the 2002 redrawing of its congressional and state legislative maps, Florida used counties, census tracts, block groups and census blocks. For the current redistricting, the Florida House of Representatives’ web-based redistricting application, MyDistrictBuilder™, allows map-drawers to build districts with counties, cities, VTDs, and census blocks.

It should also be noted that these second tier standards are often overlapping. Purely mathematical measures of compactness often fail to account for county, city and other geographic boundaries, and so federal and state courts almost universally account for these boundaries into consideration when measuring compactness. Courts essentially take two views:

- 1) That county, city, and other geographic boundaries are accepted measures of compactness;⁸² or
- 2) That county, city and other geographic boundaries are viable reasons to deviate from compactness.⁸³

Either way, county, city, and other geographic boundaries are primary considerations when evaluating compactness.⁸⁴

Public Outreach

In the summer of 2011, the House and Senate initiated an extensive public outreach campaign. On May 6, 2011, the Senate Committee on Reapportionment and the House Redistricting Committee jointly announced the schedule for a statewide tour of 26 public hearings. The purpose of the hearings was to receive public comments to assist the Legislature in its creation of new redistricting plans. The schedule included stops in every region of the state, in rural and urban areas, and in all five counties subject to preclearance. The hearings were set primarily in the mornings and evenings to allow a variety of participants to attend. Specific sites were chosen based on their availability and their accessibility to members of each community.

Prior to each hearing, committee staff invited a number of interested parties in the region to attend and participate. Invitations were sent to representatives of civic organizations, public interest groups, school boards, and county elections offices, as well as to civil rights advocates, county commissioners and administrators, local elected officials, and the chairs and executive committees of statewide political parties. In all, over 4,000 invitations were sent.

In addition to distributing individual invitations, the House and Senate utilized paid advertising space in newspapers and airtime on local radio stations, free advertising through televised and radio public service announcements, legal advertisements in local print newspapers for each hearing, opinion editorials, and advertising in a variety of Spanish-language media to raise awareness about the hearings. Staff from both the House and Senate also informed the public of the hearings through social media websites and email newsletters.

⁸⁰ *Bd. of Ed. of Oklahoma City Pub. Sch., Indep. Dist. No. 89, Oklahoma County, Okl. v. Dowell*, 375 F.2d 158, 170 n.4 (10th Cir. 1967),

⁸¹ *Moore v. Itawamba County, Miss.*, 431 F.3d 257, 260 (5th Cir. 2005).

⁸² *e.g., DeWitt v. Wilson*, 856 F. Supp. 1409, 1414 (E.D. Cal. 1994).

⁸³ *e.g., Jamerson v. Womack*, 423 S.E. 2d 180 (1992). See generally, 114 A.L.R. 5th 311 at § 3[a], 3[b].

⁸⁴ See *id.*

The impact of the statewide tour and public outreach is observable in multiple ways. During the tour, committee members received testimony from over 1,600 speakers. To obtain an accurate count of attendance, committee staff asked guests to fill out attendance cards. Although not all attendees complied, the total recorded attendance for all 26 hearings amounted to 4,787.

**Table 5. Public Input Meeting Schedule
Attendance and Speakers**

City	Date	Recorded Attendance	Speakers
Tallahassee	June 20	154	63
Pensacola	June 21	141	36
Fort Walton Beach	June 21	132	47
Panama City	June 22	110	36
Jacksonville	July 11	368	96
St. Augustine	July 12	88	35
Daytona Beach	July 12	189	62
The Villages	July 13	114	55
Gainesville	July 13	227	71
Lakeland	July 25	143	46
Wauchula	July 26	34	13
Wesley Chapel	July 26	214	74
Orlando	July 27	621	153
Melbourne	July 28	198	78
Stuart	August 15	180	67
Boca Raton	August 16	237	93
Davie	August 16	263	83
Miami	August 17	146	59
South Miami (FIU)	August 17	137	68
Key West	August 18	41	12
Tampa	August 29	206	92
Largo	August 30	161	66
Sarasota	August 30	332	85
Naples	August 31	115	58
Lehigh Acres	August 31	191	69
Clewiston	September 1	45	20
TOTAL	26 meetings	4,787	1,637

In addition to the public input meetings, the House Redistricting Committee and Senate Committee on Reapportionment received hundreds of additional written suggestions for redistricting, both at the public hearings and via social media.

Throughout the summer and at each hearing, legislators and staff also encouraged members of the public to draw and submit their own redistricting plans (partial or complete maps) through web applications created and made available on the Internet by the House and Senate. At each hearing, staff from both the House and Senate was available to demonstrate how members of the public could illustrate their ideas by means of the redistricting applications.

In September 2011, the chairs of the House Redistricting Committee and Senate Committee on Reapportionment sent individual letters to more than fifty representatives of public-interest and voting-rights advocacy organizations to invite them to prepare and submit proposed redistricting plans.

As a result of these and other outreach efforts, the public submitted 157 proposed legislative and congressional redistricting maps between May 27 and November 1, 2011. Since then, ten additional plans have been submitted by members of the public. During the 2002 redistricting cycle, the Legislature received only four proposed maps from the public.

Table 6. Complete and Partial Redistricting Maps

Submitted to the House or Senate by Florida Residents

Map Type	Complete Maps	Partial Maps	Total Maps
House	17	25	42
Senate	26	18	44
Congressional	54	27	81
TOTAL	97	70	167

Publicly submitted maps, records from the public input hearings, and other public input are all accessible via www.floridaredistricting.org.

Effect of Proposed Changes

Redistricting Plan Summary Statistics for the Proposed Congressional Map

Redistricting Plan Data Report for H000C9005

Plan File Name: H000C9005						Plan Type: Congress - 27 Districts											
Plan Population Fundamentals						Plan Geography Fundamentals:											
Total Population Assigned:		18,801,310 of 18,801,310				Census Blocks Assigned:						484,481 out of 484,481					
Ideal District Population::		696,344				Number Non-Contiguous Sections:						1 (normally one)					
District Population Remainder:		22				County or District Split :						22 Split of 67 used					
District Population Range:		696,344 to 696,345				City or District Split :						50 Split of 411 used					
District Deviation Range:		(0) To 1				VID's Split :						297 Split of 9,436 used					
Deviation:		(0) To 0.00 Total 0.00%															
Number of Districts by Race Language																	
	20%+	30%+	40%+	50%+	60%+												
Current Black VAP	5	3	3	2	0												
New Black VAP	5	3	3	2	0												
Current Hisp VAP	7	4	3	3	3												
New Hisp VAP	8	5	3	3	3												
Plan Name: H000C9005						Number of Districts		27									
Spatial Measurements - Map Based																	
Base Shapes				Circle - Dispersion					Convex Hull - Indentation								
	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Pc/P	A/Ac	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Pc/P	A/Ac	Width	Height	W+H	
C9005-Map	7,791	65,934	11.81%	7,066	191,260	3.69%	90.69%	34.47%	5,656	92,433	6.11%	72.59%	71.33%	1,738	1,699	3,476	
Current Map	10,064	65,934	15.26%	7,767	252,642	3.07%	77.18%	26.09%	6,041	105,234	5.74%	60.02%	62.65%	1,898	1,830	3,797	
C9005-Simple	7,196	65,837	10.93%				98.19%	34.42%				78.59%	71.22%				
Current Map	9,153	65,906	13.88%				84.86%	26.08%				66.00%	62.62%				
Straight line in miles apart						Miles to drive by fastest route				Minutes to drive by fastest route							
	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic					
C9005-Map	23	23	25	19	31	31	32	25	40	40	40	34					
Current Map	29	29	30	22	38	38	38	29	48	48	46	38					

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives.

STORAGE NAME: pcb03.CRS.DOCX

DATE: 12/21/2011

District-by-District Summary Statistics for the Proposed Congressional Map⁸⁵

District ID	Pop Dev	TPOP10	%AllBlkVAP10	%AllHisVAP10	%HaitianPOPACS
1	1	696,345	13.19	4.55	0.19
2	1	696,345	23.83	4.75	0.38
3	1	696,345	14.43	6.34	0.37
4	1	696,345	10.87	6.87	0.23
5	1	696,345	48.11	11.13	3.31
6	1	696,345	10.08	8.68	0.37
7	0	696,344	10.71	18.66	0.42
8	1	696,345	9.19	9.72	0.58
9	1	696,345	13.80	28.64	1.13
10	1	696,345	10.82	20.77	0.94
11	1	696,345	8.75	6.90	0.13
12	1	696,345	4.30	9.25	0.13
13	0	696,344	5.12	7.18	0.05
14	1	696,345	24.58	23.89	0.83
15	1	696,345	11.14	17.72	0.35
16	1	696,345	5.80	8.80	0.71
17	1	696,345	9.50	14.63	0.63
18	1	696,345	10.98	12.06	1.73
19	1	696,345	5.76	13.69	1.54
20	1	696,345	50.21	18.55	10.03
21	0	696,344	11.21	18.30	3.01
22	1	696,345	10.16	17.58	3.92
23	0	696,344	9.93	37.56	1.41
24	0	696,344	55.73	33.15	14.94
25	1	696,345	8.25	70.08	1.78
26	1	696,345	10.02	68.91	1.35
27	1	696,345	7.71	75.04	0.78

District-by-District Descriptions for the Proposed Congressional Map

District 1 encompasses the eastern most portion of the Florida panhandle. The district includes the entirety of Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa and Walton counties and a part of Holmes county. The northern and western boundary of the district is the Florida State line shared with Alabama and the southern boundary is the Gulf of Mexico. The Eastern boundary line follows the eastern Walton county line from the Gulf of Mexico north to the Holmes county line. The district then follows VTD lines with the county until the area of the county where equal population was achieved. The district then follows Stevenson Road and State Highway 173 running north and south.

District 2 encompasses the entirety of 12 counties including all of Bay, Washington, Jackson, Calhoun, Gulf, Franklin, Liberty, Gadsden, Leon, Wakulla, Jefferson and Taylor Counties. The district also includes parts of Holmes County and Madison County. The Northern boundary is created by the state lines with Alabama and Georgia and southern boundary is created by the Gulf of Mexico. The western

⁸⁵ "Pop Dev" is the population deviation above or below the ideal population. "TPOP10" is the proposed district's total resident population, according to the 2010 Census. "%AllBlkVAP10" is the percentage of the proposed district's voting age population that is Black, according to the 2010 Census. "%AllHisVAP10" is the percentage of the proposed district's voting age population that is Hispanic, according to the 2010 Census. "%HaitianPOPACS" is the percentage of the proposed district's voting age population that is Haitian according to the 2005-2009 American Community Survey.

boundary is the western county lines of Bay County and Washington County and then follows VTD lines within Holmes County as well as Stevenson Road to State Highway 173 running north and south. The Eastern Boundary of the district follows the eastern county line of Taylor County continuing into Madison County. Within Madison County the boundary runs north and south following primarily Tom Gunter Road, San Pedro Road, county road 360, Callaway Terrace, Bryan Earnhart Road, County route 14, Farm Center Road, Prescott Road, Settlement Road, County Route 253 and State route 53.

District 3 is made up of eight whole counties as well as part of four others. Hamilton, Suwannee, Columbia, Lafayette, Union, Bradford, Baker and Nassau counties are all entirely within the district. Part of Madison, Alachua, Clay and Duval counties are also within the district. The northern border follows the Georgia State line from the Atlantic Ocean in Nassau county to State Road 53 in Madison County. The Western boundary line continues through Madison County south predominantly following VTD lines, County Road 14 and State Road 53 until it reaches the Madison and Lafayette county lines. The boundary line continues along the county line as it turns into the Suwannee and Columbia county lines. The boundary line starts to head into Alachua County from the county line at Martin Luther King Blvd where it continues to primarily follow this road as well as VTD lines, I-75 and SE Williston Road until it reaches Gainesville. The border of the district then predominantly travels through the county using 16th Ave, 6th Street, University Ave, 3rd Ave, 13th Street and State Road 26 until it reaches the eastern Alachua County line. The district boundary then continues along the southern line of Clay County until US 17 which it then primarily follows north to the Duval County line except when it uses the Green Cove Springs city line making sure that none of the city is included within District 3. The district then travels into Duval County following I-295 west then following the county border west until it starts north along the Ortega River. From there the district predominantly follows VTD lines but follows additional road and railways that either share a VTD line or is a standalone border for the district. The predominate roads and railways that the district follows are 103rd St, Normandy Blvd, Wilson Blvd, Hyde Grove Ave, Wiley Rd, Lane Ave, old Middleburg Road, Ramona Blvd, Arques Road, Deenville Road, Le Brun Drive, Memorial Park Road, I-295, Beaver St W, railways leading to and from NS Jacksonville, Soutel Drive, Moncrief Road, New Kings Road, Trout River Blvd, railways leading northwest from CSX Jacksonville, Plummer Road, railways paralleling US 1, Old Kings road, and US 1. The district follows the Duval County line shortly before heading south back into Duval County. The boundary line primarily following Lem Turner Road and I-295 before predominantly using VTD lines to head back to the Duval/ Nassau county line. From here the boundary line follows the county line to the Atlantic ocean and up the coast to the northern Nassau boundary line completing the district border.

District 4 is constituted of portions of Duval County and all of St. Johns County. The eastern boundary of the district follows the Atlantic coast for all of St. Johns and Duval counties. The district's northern border then begins as it heads west along the Duval County line until predominantly follows VTD lines to I-295. From here the district predominately follows I-95, Heckscher Drive, N Main Street, the St. Johns River, Edenfield Road, University Club Blvd, Briarforest Road, Jimtom Drive, Laudonniere Drive, Heidi Road, Fort Caroline Road, Peeler Road, Shetland Road, Searchwood Drive, Oak Summit Drive, Cesey Blvd, Lake Lucina Drive and back to the St. Johns River. From here the district predominantly follows Arlington Road, Lone Star Road, Eddy Road, Townsend Blvd, Bowland Street, Acme Street, Atlantic Blvd, Southside Blvd, Ivey Road, Crane Ave, Laurina Street, University Blvd S, Beach Blvd, Bedford Road, Emerson Street, Victor Street, Jerrigan Road, St. Augustine Road, Hendricks Ave, Phillips Highway, the Arlington River and the St. Johns River. From here the district follows the St. Johns River to the Fuller Warren Bridge and predominantly continues along I-10, Cassat Ave, Woodcrest Road, S Ellis Road, the Cedar River, San Juan Ave, Hyde Park Road, Wilson Blvd, McGregor Drive, Cinderella Road, Lane Ave, Melvin Ave, I-295, 103rd Street and Roosevelt Blvd to the southern Duval County line at St. Johns River. The remaining eastern border of the district Follows along the St. Johns County line all the way until the county line turns east to the Atlantic Ocean. This becomes the district southern line as well.

District 5 joins the Jacksonville area with areas to the south such as Gainesville, The Ocala National Forest, to Apopka and Orlando. This region has elected a minority candidate of choice and this proposed district maintains that likelihood. Within Duval County, District 5 starts at the southern border of the county going all the way north to the northern border of the county and then back through downtown Jacksonville to the southern border of the county. Within the county the district follows VTD

lines as well as roadways. The district boundary begins by following I-295 where a railway crosses the Duval/ Clay county line. The district follows I-295 west then following the county border west until it starts north along the Ortega River. From there the district predominantly follows VTD lines but follows additional road and railways that either share a VTD line or is a standalone border for the district. The predominate roads and railways that the district follows are 103rd St, Normandy Blvd, Wilson Blvd, Hyde Grove Ave, Wiley Rd, Lane Ave, old Middleburg Road, Ramona Blvd, Arques Road, Deenville Road, Le Brun Drive, Memorial Park Road, I-295, Beaver St W, Railways leading to and from NS Jacksonville, Soutel Drive, Moncrief Road, New Kings Road, Trout River Blvd, railways leading northwest from CSX Jacksonville, Plummer Road, railways paralleling US 1, Old Kings road, and US 1. The district then follows the Duval County line east for a short distance before heading south back into the district. The district then predominately follows Lem Turner Road, I-295, I-95, Heckscher Drive, N Main Street, the St. Johns River, Edenfield Road, University Club Blvd, Briarforest road, Jimtom Drive, Laudonniere Drive, Heidi Road, Fort Caroline Road, Peeler Road, Shetland Road, Searchwood Drive, Oak Summit Drive, Cesey Blvd, Lake Lucina Drive and back to the St. Johns River. From here the district predominantly follows Arlington Road, Lone Star Road, Eddy Road, Townsend Blvd, Bowland Street, Acme Street, Atlantic Blvd, Southside Blvd, Ivey Road, Crane Ave, Laurina Street, University Blvd S, Beach Blvd, Bedford Road, Emerson Street, Victor Street, Jerrigan Road, St. Augustine Road, Hendricks Ave, Phillips Highway, the Arlington River and the St. Johns River. From here the district follows the St. Johns River to the Fuller Warren Bridge and predominantly continues along I-10, Cassat Ave, Woodcrest Road, S Ellis Road, the Cedar River, San Juan Ave, Hyde Park Road, Wilson Blvd, McGregor Drive, Cinderella Road, Lane Ave, Melvin Ave, I-295, 103rd Street and Roosevelt Blvd back to the Duval County line. Within Clay County the eastern side of the district runs along the St. Johns River, the Western boundary predominantly follows US 17 through the county except where it follows the Green Cove Springs city line so that the whole city is included within the district. Within Putnam County the district follows the county line to the north with the eastern boundary following along the St. Johns River until it reaches the city of Palatka. There it follows the city limits so that the whole city is within the district. It then primarily follows State Road 20 to the west except when it reaches the City of Interlachen where it follows the city limits as to not spilt the city keeping all of the city in District 6. Within Alachua County the district primarily follows VTD and roadways up into Gainesville including County roads 225, 234, 2082, Camp Ranch Road, 16th Ave, 6th Street, University Ave, 3rd Ave, 13th Street and State Road 26. On the east the district follows the county line. Within Marion County the boundary line predominately follows VTD lines, roadways and rivers including, NF 599-1, NF 599-2, NF 584, NF 588, the Florida Black Bear Scenic Byway, 196th Terrace Road, 49th Street Road, County road 314A, the Ocklawula River, County Road 316, Jacksonville Road, US 441, 21st Court, 140th Street, 145th Street, 144th Place, 1-75, NW 193rd St and US 441 back to the county line except where it follows the city lines of McIntosh so that the city is entirely kept within the district. Along the west side of the district the Marion County line is followed. Within Lake County the eastern boundary follows the county line along the west the district predominately follows major roadways including County Road 435, State Road 46, County Road 437 (Plymouth Sorrento Road), County Road 44A, County Road 439 and Kismet Road back to the Lake County line. Within Orange County the district predominantly follows VTD and city lines. The district follows the Orange/ Seminole county line until it reaches Overland Road which it follows south primarily following Pine Hills Road and Clarcona Ocoee Road until it reaches the city of Eatonville where it follows the city lines making to keep the city whole and within the district. The district then primarily follows the John Young Parkway south to Colonial Drive to I-4 which the border then primarily follows to the south to Orange Blossom Trail. The district then predominantly follows Sand Lake Road, Kirkman Road, I-4, Conroy Road, Hiawasse Road, Old Winter Garden Road, the East-West Expressway and Good Homes Road until it reaches the city of Ocoee where the district line surrounds the city to make sure not to spilt the city. The border then crosses Lake Apopka until it reaches the Orange County line.

District 6 contains all of Volusia and Flagler counties and parts of Putnam and Brevard counties. The northern border of the district follows the northern Flagler County line from the Atlantic Ocean west to the Putnam County line which the district then follows north to the St. Johns River. The boundary line then follows the river within the Putnam County to the city of Palatka where it follows the city boundary around to the west without ever including a part of the city in District 6. The northern border then follows State Road 20 west all the way to the Putnam County line except when the border follows the Interlachen City lines so that it includes all of the city with the district. The western edge of the district

then follows the Putnam County line south and continues to follow the western Volusia County line all the way south to the Beachline Expressway after following the Brevard/ Orange county lines as well. The southern border is created within Brevard County going west to east primarily following the Beachline Expressway, the Challenger Memorial Parkway, the NASA Parkway and the Banana River until it reaches the Atlantic Ocean. The eastern edge then follows the coast line north to the Flagler County line.

District 7 contains all of Seminole County and connects it with parts of Orange County. The northern, western and eastern borders follows the Seminole County line exactly. The southern edge of the district goes into Orange County. Within Orange County the district predominantly follows VTD lines, city lines and roadways. The Cities of Maitland and Winter Park in Orange County are entirely within the district and carefully follows the city lines of Eatonville keeping that city whole and entirely outside the boundary lines of district 7. The southern border of the district then continues east predominately following the East-West Expressway, Curry Ford Road, Dean Road S, and Colonial Drive. From here the district predominately follows VTD lines until it reaches the Orange/ Seminole county line along Chuluota Road where it again follows the Seminole County line.

District 8 contains the entire county of Indian River County as well as the majority of Brevard County and a part of eastern Orange County. The southern edge of the district begins at the Atlantic Ocean along the Indian River County Line west and continues to follow the county line of both Indian River and Brevard County north to Orange County. The district extends into Orange County to achieve equal population but follows major roadways within the county to do so. From the Brevard County line the district follows the southern Orange County line to a waterway that heads into Lake Mary Jane. From here the district boundary heads north into the county using primarily census block lines until it reaches Curry Ford Road. From here the boundary lines primarily follow Dean Road S, and Colonial Drive. From here the district predominately follows VTD lines until it reaches the Orange/Seminole County line along Chuluota Road. The district begins its northern boundary line here heading east back to the Atlantic Ocean by first traveling along the northern and eastern Orange County line until it reaches the Beachline Expressway. The border within Brevard County going west to east primarily follows the Beachline Expressway, the Challenger Memorial Parkway, the NASA Parkway and the Banana River until it reaches the Atlantic Ocean. The eastern edge of the district then follows the coast of both Brevard and Indian River counties to complete the district boundary.

District 9 connects all of Osceola County with parts of Orange and Polk counties. The northern district boundary starts at by following the southern Orange County line from its eastern most point to a waterway that heads into Lake Mary Jane. From here the district boundary heads north into the county using primarily census block lines until it reaches Curry Ford Road. The district follows Curry Ford Road west until it then predominantly follows the East West Expressway, Semoran Blvd, Goldenrod Road, the Beachline Expressway, The Orlando International Airport, and Boggy Creek Road back to the southern Orange County line. The district then follows the Orange County line to the northern Polk County line which it continues to follow west and then south until it reaches Drane Field Road on the western side of Polk County. The southern boundary line is created as the district crosses Polk County west to east predominately traveling along Drane Field Road, The Polk Parkway, Winter Lake Road, Lake Howard Drive, Dundee Road, US 27, Edwards Road and finally Lake Hatchineha Road until it reaches the Osceola/ Polk County line. From here District 9 follows the Osceola County line south and all the way around heading back north to the northern Osceola County line.

District 10 contains a large geographic area of Lake County as well a part of Orange County. These areas on the proposed map, including the area known as the "Golden Triangle", which are the Cities of Eustis, Tavares and Mount Dora, is kept whole within this district. The northern border of the district starts at the Lake County line at County Road 435 where it begins to head west primarily following County Road 435, State Road 46, County Road 437 (Plymouth Sorrento Road) County Road 44A, County Road 439, County Road 42, County Road 450, E Collins Street, State Road 19 Lake Yale, Thomas Boat Landing Road, Em en el Grove Road and County Road 452 until it meets up with the northern Lake County line. The district then follows the Lake County line west completing the northern edge of the district. District 10 then continues to follow the Lake County line south along its western border and continues along the southern Lake and Orange County lines until it reaches Boggy Creek

road and heads into Orange County. From here the district line turns north predominantly following Boggy Creek Road, The Orlando International Airport, the Beachline Expressway, Goldenrod Road and Semoran Blvd before heading west for the short distance along the East West Expressway before the boundary line turns south along I-4. From I-4 the border then primarily travels to the south to Orange Blossom Trail. The district then predominantly follows Sand Lake Road, Kirkman Road, I-4, Conroy Road, Hiawasse Road, Old Winter Garden Road, the East-West Expressway and Good Homes Road until it reaches the city of Ocoee where the district line surrounds the city to make sure not to spilt the city. The border then crosses Lake Apopka until it reaches the Orange County line. From here the district follows the Orange/ Lake County line back to County Road 435.

District 11 contains all of Citrus, Levy, Dixie, Gilchrist and Sumter counties and parts of Marion, Lake, Hernando and Alachua counties. The northern border of the district begins at the Gulf of Mexico along the northern Dixie County line. The district travels east following the Dixie County line continuing along the northern Gilchrist County line to Alachua County. The boundary line starts to head into Alachua County from the county line at Martin Luther King Blvd where it continues to primarily follow this road as well as VTD lines, I-75 and SE Williston Road until it reaches Gainesville. From here it primarily follows VTD lines and Camp Ranch road and county roads 225, 234, 2082 until it crosses into Marion County where it begins to travel predominantly along US 441 which it primarily follows south to NW 193rd Street expect where it follows the city lines of McIntosh so that the city is entirely kept within the district. From here the district follows this road to I-75 which it follows south reaching 144th Place. The district then travels east through the county predominately following 145th Street, 140th Street, 21st Court, US 441, Jacksonville Road, County Road 316, the Ocklawula River, County Road 314A, , 49th Street Road, 196th Terrace Road, the Florida Black Bear Scenic Byway, NF 588, NF 599-2 and NF 599-1 until it reaches the Marion County line. The district then travels into Lake County primarily following Nfs-572-1, County Road 439, County Road 42, County Road 450, E Collins Street, State Road 19 Lake Yale, Thomas Boat Landing Road, Em en el Grove Road and County Road 452 until it meets up with the northern Lake County line. From here the district boundary lines follows the Lake, Sumter, and Hernando County lines until Broad Street in Hernando County which it begins to follows south in to the county. The district then predominately travels along Broad Street, Snow Memorial Highway, Lake Lindsey Road, Centralia Road and US 19 before rejoining with the Hernando/ Citrus County line which it then follows west to the Gulf of Mexico.

District 12 includes all of Pasco County and part Hernando and Pinellas counties. The district's eastern border is the Pasco and Hernando County lines along the Gulf of Mexico. The southern boundary line continues along the Pasco County line until it reaches US-19 which it follows into Pinellas County. The boundary line predominately follows US-19 until it reaches Curlew Road which it follows east to the Pinellas County line. The district then follows the Pinellas County north to the Pasco County and continues to follow the county line east and then north to Hernando County. The eastern border of the district follows the Hernando County line until it turns west starting the northern border of the district until it reaches Broad Street in Hernando County which it begins to follows south in to the county. The district then predominately travels along Broad Street, Snow Memorial Highway, Lake Lindsey Road, Centralia Road and US-19 before rejoining with the Hernando County line which it then follows west to the Gulf of Mexico.

District 13 is entirely within Pinellas County. The southern border of the proposed district follows the southern edge of Pinellas County until it reaches I-275 which it then follows north beginning the eastern border of the district. The district follows I-275 until it reaches 34th St. where it then predominantly uses VTD lines and roadways including 42nd Ave, 38th Ave, to Boca Ciega Bay. The district then follows 58th Street north from the bay to 5th Ave. The district then uses roadways including 31st Street, 6th Ave, 32nd St, 7th Ave, 30th St, 9th Ave. The district follows 9th Ave to Dr Martin Luther King Jr. Street which it then follows north until the district borders again joins back with I-275 until it reaches the Pinellas County line. The district line then follows the county line north until it reaches Curlew Road which it then follows west into the county. The border follows Curlew Road until it reaches US 19 which it predominately follows north to the Pinellas County line. The district then follows the county line west to the Gulf of Mexico which it follows for the entire length of the county creating the western edge of the district.

District 14 includes part of Hillsborough and Pinellas Counties. This region has traditionally elected a minority candidate of choice which is protected by Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act by virtue of its inclusion of parts of Hillsborough County. The proposed district maintains the likelihood of the minority population electing their candidate of choice. The proposed district predominantly uses major roadways, VTD lines as well as part of the Hillsborough County and Pinellas County line. The southern boundary of the district follows the Hillsborough County line from Tampa Bay until it reaches I-75. The district follows I-75 north into Hillsborough County until it reaches Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd E. From there the northern district line predominantly follows the Hamey Canal and the Hillsborough River until it primarily follows VTD lines through the county heading northwest into the county. These VTD lines follow many major roadways including Serena Drive, Bougainvillea Ave, N 30th Street, Bruce B Downs Blvd, Bearss Ave, I-275, Busch Blvd, Gunn Highway, Sheldon Road and a railway until the border reaches the Hillsborough/ Pinellas County line. The western district boundary line follows the county line south until it reaches I-275 and the Howard Frankland Bridge. The border of the district follows I-275 into Pinellas County to Dr Martin Luther King Jr Street which it follows south to 9th Ave which it then primarily follows until it reaches 5th Ave. The district continues west along 5th Ave until it reaches 58th Street. The district then continues south to Boca Ciega Bay. From the bay the district follows I-275 south to the Pinellas/ Hillsborough county line completing the district border.

District 15 contains part of Manatee and Hillsborough counties. The district includes the entire Cities of Plant City and Temple Terrace. The boundary of the district starts at State Road 64 in Manatee County. The district's southern boundary then follows this road west into the county primarily following it, Lake Manatee and the Manatee River to Fort Hammer Road. The district line continues along this road then predominately following State Road 43 and VTD lines north to I-75. The district follows I-75 north into Hillsborough County until it reaches Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd E. From there the northern district line predominantly follows the Hamey Canal and the Hillsborough River until it primarily follows VTD lines through the county heading northwest into the county. These VTD lines follow many major roadways including Serena Drive, Bougainvillea Ave, N 30th Street,, Bruce B Downs Blvd, Bearss Ave, I-275, Busch Blvd, Gunn Highway, Sheldon Road and a railway until the border reaches the Hillsborough/ Pinellas County line. District 15 is then completed by following the Hillsborough County line north then west and finally south where it joins and follows the Manatee County line until it reaches State Road 64.

District 16 includes all of Sarasota County and a portion of Manatee County. The western border of the district follows the Manatee and Sarasota County lines along the Gulf of Mexico. The southern boundary line continues to follow the Sarasota County line which it continues to do as it begins the eastern edge of the district. The district line continues along the Sarasota and Manatee county lines until it reaches State Road 64 in Manatee County. The district then follows this road west into the county primarily following it, Lake Manatee and the Manatee River to Fort Hammer Road. The district line continues along this road then predominately following State Road 43 and VTD lines north to the Manatee County line. The district line then continues west to the Gulf of Mexico along the county line.

District 17 contains all of Hardee, De Soto, Highlands, Glades and Charlotte counties. It also contains part of Polk, Osceola, Okeechobee and Lee counties. The border of District 17 starts at the Gulf of Mexico along the southern Charlotte County line until it reaches I-75 and heads into Lee County to begin the districts southern border. The district follows I-75 to Palm Beach Blvd which it follows for a very short distance east until it reaches Orange River Blvd which it follows east to Buckingham Road. The district follows this road until it splits off and becomes Gunnery Road which it follows further south. The district then joins up with State Road 82 until it reaches Parkdale Blvd and then several other roadways until it reaches the Lee County line including Laramie Ave, Creuset Ave, Homestead Road and Milwaukee Blvd. From here the district lines follow the Lee and Glades county lines until it reaches Lake Okeechobee where the eastern boundary line begins. From the lake the district line travels into Okeechobee County following primarily VTD lines that share a border with a railway, canals from Lake Okeechobee and State Road 70 which it follows north to the Okeechobee County line. The district continues to follow the Okeechobee County line north to the Osceola County line. The district then continues to follow the Osceola County line north until it reaches Lake Hatchineha Road in Polk County. The northern border of the district then predominately travels east to west along Lake Hatchineha Road and Edwards Road until it reaches the US-27 where it begins to primarily follow

Dundee Road, Lake Howard Drive, Winter Lake Road, The Polk Parkway, and Drane Field Road when it reaches the Polk County line. The district boundary is completed along its western side by following the Polk County line from this point south then following the Hardee, De Soto and Charlotte county lines to the Gulf of Mexico.

District 18 contains all of St. Lucie and Martin counties as well as a part of Okeechobee and Palm Beach counties. The district's eastern boundary is along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean with the northern border following along the St. Lucie County line west and continues to follow the St. Lucie county line as it starts the western edge of the district heading south. The district follows the county line until it reaches State Road 70 where it heads into Okeechobee County. It continues to follow State Road 70 as well as railways and channels extending from Lake Okeechobee until it reaches Lake Okeechobee itself. From the Lake, the southern border of the district begin to head east following the northern edge of the Martin/ Palm Beach county line. The district lines begin to extend into Palm Beach county following predominantly VTD lines and waterways that extend from Lake Okeechobee until it reaches Okeechobee Blvd where the lines primarily continue follow that road and other roadways including State Road 7, Belvedere Road, Military Trail, Community Drive, Village Blvd, palm Beach Lakes, Blvd, I-95, Shenandoah Drive, Haverhill Road, Roebuck Road, the Florida Turnpike, 45th Street, various waterways, Northlake Blvd, Federal Highway and the Intercoastal Waterway until it reaches the Atlantic Ocean.

District 19 contains the coastal areas of Lee and Collier counties. The eastern border of the district follows the county lines of Lee and Collier along the Gulf of Mexico. The district continues to follow the Lee County line along the northern edge of the county until it reaches I-75 where the district continues into the county following the interstate south. The district follows I-75 to Palm Beach Blvd which it follows for a very short distance east until it reaches Orange River Blvd which it follows east to Buckingham Road. The district follows this road until it splits off and becomes Gunnery Road which it follows further south. The district then joins up with State Road 82 until it reaches Parkdale Blvd and then several other roadways until it reaches the Lee County line including Laramie Ave, Creuset Ave, Homestead Road and Milwaukee Blvd. From here the district follows the Lee County line south until it reaches I-75 again and begins to follow the roadway into Collier County. The district line follows I-75 until it reaches Golden Gate Parkway which it follows west for a short distance before it heads south along Livingston Road. The district primarily follows VTD lines that would parallel Livingston road if it continued further south until it reaches Rattlesnake Hammock road. The district follows this road until Collier Blvd which it then follows south until it reaches the Tamiami Trail. The district then follows Tamiami Trail until it reaches county road 92 and continues along this road to the Goodland Bay and the Gulf of Mexico.

District 20 contains portions of Palm Beach Broward and Hendry counties. This region has elected a minority candidate of choice and Hendry County is a covered jurisdiction under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. The districts western border starts in Lake Okeechobee where it heads into Hendry County. Within Hendry County the district lines follow primarily VTD lines before it joins back with the Hendry/ Palm Beach county line. The area included contains the whole city of Clewiston as well as the area known as South Clewiston. The eastern border follows the Hendry/Palm Beach County line south and continues to follow that line when it turns into the Broward County line. The district follows the Broward County line until it reaches Alligator Alley (I-75). The southern border follows I-75 east into Broward County until it reaches a waterway that parallels Markham Park and the Sawgrass Expressway going Northeast. The district then continues into the more populated parts of Broward county before rejoining the Sawgrass expressway and heading further north. The district lines predominantly follow major roadways, waterways and city lines were possible including a waterway paralleling NW 13th Ave, a waterway paralleling NW 18th Dr, University Drive, a waterway paralleling Sunrise Blvd, The Florida Turnpike, Broward, Blvd, SW 40th Ave, Davie Blvd, SW 15th Ave, SW, 5th Place, SW 18th Ave, SW 2nd Street, Middle Street, SW 18th Ave, NW 2nd Street, Flagler Ave, NE 5th St, NE 2nd Ave, NE 6th Street, NE 5th Ave, NE 17th Court, Dixie Highway, NE 16th St, Andrews Ave, Oakland Park Blvd, NE 41st Street, NW 44th Street, a railway paralleling I-95, Pompano Park Place, Dr. ML King Blvd, the Hillsboro Canal, Hillsboro Blvd, I-95, SW 10th Street, SW 11th Street, NE 3rd Ave, NE 48th St, Green Road, Military Trail, a railway paralleling Military Trail, Copans Road, Atlantic Blvd, and a waterway paralleling Atlantic Blvd. the district then follows the Sawgrass Expressway north and continues north crossing into Palm Beach

County along a canal until it reaches Loxahatchee Road in Palm Beach County. The district then follows a waterway north that follows the edge of the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge. The district then heads into the more populated areas of Palm Beach County along Southern Blvd (US 98/441) before rejoining the same waterway and heading north. From Southern Blvd the district heads into the populated areas of the county first heading south. These road, rail and waterways include Gun Club Road, Kirk Road, Summit Blvd, I-95, Boyton Beach Blvd, SW 8th Street, Woolbright Road, a railway paralleling the Federal Highway, the Federal Highway, Overlook Road, N 18th Street, 6th Ave S, S A Street, the West Palm Beach Canal, a railway paralleling US 1, Forest Hill Blvd, Parker Ave, Australian Ave, Bayan Blvd, Dixie Highway, Poinsettia Ave, Flagler Drive, US 1, E 22nd Street, E 24th Street, Lake Shore Drive, Northlake Blvd, a waterway paralleling I-95, Haverhill Road, 45th Street, Roebuck Road, Shenandoah Drive, Village Blvd, Palm Beach Lakes Road, Community Drive, Okeechobee Blvd, Belvedere Road, W Alan Black Road, W Sycamore Drive, and Hanover circle. The district lines then rejoin the waterway it started from that at this point is paralleling Connors Highway northwest all the way to the Palm Beach County line which it then follows to Lake Okeechobee.

District 21 is a district that is located in the areas of Palm Beach and Broward counties that border the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge and other areas to the west. The northern border of the district primarily uses the east-west travel corridor of US 98/441 (Southern Blvd) as its northern border from the canal the borders the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge to Military Trail. The district western edge follows this canal all the way south into Broward County until it reaches the Pompano Canal. This canal becomes the predominant boundary line for the southern edge of the district joining for a short distance Atlantic Ave until it reaches the Florida Turnpike. The district lines follow the turnpike to Copans Road followed by a railway, Military Trail, Green Road, NW 48th St, NE 3rd St, SW 11th Street, SW 10th St, and I-95. From here the district heads back west for a short time primarily along Hillsboro Blvd, the Hillsboro Canal, SW 18th St, Powerline Road, Palmetto Park Road and the Florid Turnpike. The district line then heads north primarily using The Florida Turnpike, Clint Moore Road, and Military Trail until it again rejoins with Southern Blvd.

District 22 is primarily a coastal district Palm Beach and Broward Counties. The northern border of the district starts along the coast and would closely align with Northlake Blvd in Palm Beach County if that road were extended east over the Intercoastal Waterway. The district then follows Summit Blvd to the West Palm Beach Canal east to complete the northern boundary of district 22. The district continues south starting the eastern edge of the district following predominantly Military Trail south. The district continues along this path until it reaches a waterway the parallels Clint Moore Road west until it reaches the Florida Turnpike. The district heads south until it reaches Palmetto Park Road followed by Powerline road, SW 18th Street, the Hillsboro Canal and the Dixie Highway. The district continues to follow this roadway until it joins a railway that parallels I-95 via Pompano Park place and continues south. At this point the district heads into the Fort Lauderdale and Plantation areas of Broward County. The district predominantly follows VTD lines and major roadways heading further south before heading west and ultimately back to the coast. From the railway the roadways the district predominantly follows west are NW 44th St, NE 5th Ave, Oakland Park Blvd, Andrews Ave, NE 16th St, a Railway paralleling Flagler Drive, NE 6th Street, NE 5th Street, NW Flagler Ave, NW 2nd Street, NW 18th Street, Middle Street, SW 18th Ave, SW 5th Place, SW 15th Ave, Davie Blvd, SW 40th Ave, Broward Blvd, The Florida Turnpike, a waterway paralleling Sunrise Blvd, University Drive, a waterway paralleling NW 20th Court, NW 28th Court and NW 27th Street. The district now heads south and back east to the coast following primarily Flamingo Road, the Port Everglades Expressway, The Federal Highway, and Spangler Blvd. The district then follows the coast line of the Atlantic Ocean back north into Palm Beach County for its eastern boundary line.

District 23 contains part of southern Broward County and the northeast part of Miami-Dade County. The district boundary line to the north start with the Atlantic ocean to the east and heads west following predominantly Spangler Blvd, The Federal Highway, the Port Everglades Expressway and Flamingo Road before it begins to follow a waterway that parallels the Sawgrass Expressway, Markham Park and I-75 heading further east until that waterway joins another waterway that heads south paralleling US-27 and begins the western boundary of the district. The district lines follow this waterway to Sheridan Street where the district begins to head back east before heading south into Miami Dade County. The district lines primarily follow roadways as it heads back east. These roadways include NW 17th Street,

NW 178th Ave, Pines Blvd, I-75, Pembroke Road, Palm Ave, Washington Blvd, S Douglas Road, SW 5th Street, University Drive and Hollywood Blvd. From here the district heads south following NE 1st Ave which merges with US 1 (Biscayne Blvd). From here the district crossed into Biscayne Bay and heads south using the Bay as a boundary line including all of the Bay Harbor Islands, North Bay Village, Miami Beach and Dodge Island with the Port of Miami. The district briefly re-joins with Biscayne Blvd in downtown Miami heading as far south as SE 14th St before heading back to the Bay and the Atlantic ocean. The district eastern boundary line is the Ocean heading back north.

District 24 connects South Broward County with North Miami-Dade County. The northern boundary of District 24 starts at the Dixie Highway heading west primarily along Hollywood Blvd, University Ave, S Douglas Road, Palm Ave, and Pembroke Road until it reaches Flamingo Road. The western boundary follows Flamingo Road until it reaches the Broward/ Miami-Dade County line which it follows for a short distance east before continuing south to NW 57th Ave. The district then follows Biscayne Canal to NW 37th Ave to the Gratigny Parkway for a very short distance before following VTD lines to the Little River Canal. The district then continues south predominantly following NW 27th Ave, NW 100th Street, NW 32nd Ave, NE 95th Street, NW 36th Ave, NW 79th Street, NW 32nd Street, NW 54th Street, NW 35th Ave, The Airport Expressway, NW 27th Ave, NW 32nd Street, NW 22nd Ave, NW 20th Street, NW 17th Ave, The Dolphin Expressway, NW 8th Street Road to the North Fork Miami River. From here the district boundary line heads back north following NE 2nd Ave, Biscayne Blvd and MacArthur Causeway to Biscayne Bay. From here the district follows the bay north using it as a boundary line. The district lines re-join Biscayne Blvd around the area of N Bayshore Drive. From here the district follows Biscayne Blvd until it splits off with the Dixie Highway continuing to follow that roadway north until it reaches Hollywood Blvd completing the eastern side of the district.

District 25 connects part of Hendry, Collier Broward and Miami-Dade Counties. The district begins in the north including all of Hendry County except the VTD's that include Clewiston and the surrounding area that is a part of District 20. The northern border is same as the Hendry County line to the north. The district continues to the south following the Hendry County line to the west. The district continues to follow the Lee/ Collier County line until it reaches I-75. The district line follows I-75 until it reaches Golden Gate Parkway which it follows west for a short distance before it heads south along Livingston Road. The district primarily follows VTD lines that would parallel Livingston Road if it continued further south until it reaches Rattlesnake Hammock Road. The district follows this road until Collier Blvd which it then follows south until it reaches the Tamiami Trail. The district then follows Tamiami Trail until it reaches County Road 92 and continues along this road to the Goodland Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. The district then comes back from the Gulf along the Collier/ Monroe County line following that until it reaches the Miami-Dade/ Monroe County line which it follows for a short time before it reaches the Tamiami Trail (US-41). The district follows this roadway east until it reaches SW 87th Ave completing the southern boundary line for the district. The eastern boundary line follows SW 87th Ave north to the Dolphin Expressway followed by VTD lines that follow a canal that parallels NW 72nd Ave. From here the district follows road and waterways to the north beginning with W 21st St, primarily followed by W 4th Ave, E 41st Street, NW 95th Street, NW 32nd Ave, NW 100th Street, NW 27th Ave, The little River Canal, Gratigny Parkway, 37th Ave, Biscayne Canal, NW 57th Ave, SW 55th Street, Flamingo Road, Pembroke Road, I-75, Pines Blvd, NW 178th Ave, NW 17th Street and Sheridan Street. From here the district lines follow a waterway that parallels US 27 north until it reaches Alligator Alley (I-75). It follows Alligator Alley west until it joins the Broward County line and follows that line as it turns into the Hendry County line up until it reaches the VTD's of Hendry County that contain Clewiston. The district follows these lines until it join back with the northern border of the county.

District 26 contains all of Monroe County as well as a part of Miami-Dade County. The northern border of the district follows US 41 from SW 87th Ave in Miami-Dade County west until it meets the Monroe County line. From here the district follows the Monroe County line until it reaches the Gulf of Mexico. The districts western and southern border follow the Monroe County lines exactly, including the Dry Tortugas National Park. The eastern border of the district follows the Monroe County line and crosses into Miami-Dade County at Card Sound Road. From here the border of the district continues north on Card Sound Road until it reaches the city of Florida City. The district then follows the city lines so that all of the city is included within the district. The district then continues north using predominantly the Florida City Canal, SW 152nd Ave, S Canal Drive, N Audubon Drive, SE 8th Street, SE 14th Place, SW

12th terrace, SE 5th Street, SW 162nd Ave, NE 8th Street to the Dixie Highway (US 1). The district then follows the Dixie Highway to SW 152nd Street and then joins SW 97th Ave via a waterway. The district follows SW 97th Ave north until it reaches SW 88th Street. The district then follows SW 88th Street to SW 87th Ave which it follows north until it reaches US 41 and the northern boundary of the district.

District 27 is entirely within Miami-Dade County and primarily a coastal district traveling along the Miami-Dade coast line from Miami and Hialeah to the county boundary in the south. The district's southern border of the district follows the Miami-Dade County line from the Atlantic ocean to Card Sound Road. From here the eastern border of the district continues north on Card Sound Road until it reaches the city of Florida City. The district then follows the city lines so that all of the city is included within the district. The district then continues north using predominantly the Florida City Canal, SW 152nd Ave, S Canal Drive, N Audubon Drive, SE 8th Street, SE 14th Place, SW 12th terrace, SE 5th Street, SW 162nd Ave, NE 8th Street to the Dixie Highway (US 1). The district then follows the Dixie Highway to SW 152nd Street and then joins SW 97th Ave via a waterway. The district follows SW 97th Ave north until it reaches SW 88th Street. The district then follows SW 88th Street to SW 87th Ave. The boundary line follows SW 87th Ave north to the Dolphin Expressway followed by VTD lines that follow a canal that parallels NW 72nd Ave. From here the district follows road and waterways to the north beginning with W 21st St, primarily followed by W 4th Ave and E 41st Street. The eastern boundary begins at E 41st Street where it meets NW 36th Ave. the district continues south and eventually back to the bay by using predominantly NW 79th Street, NW 32nd Street, NW 54th Street, NW 35th Ave, The Airport Expressway, NW 27th Ave, NW 32nd Street, NW 22nd Ave, NW 20th Street, NW 17th Ave, The Dolphin Expressway, NW 8th Street Road to the North Fork Miami River. From here the district boundary line heads south along a railway for a short distance before joining SW 8th Street S Miami Ave and SE 14th St before joining Biscayne Bay. From here the eastern boundary line follows the bay and the Atlantic Ocean south to the southern border of Miami-Dade County. This district includes Key Biscayne, Old Rhodes Key and several other barrier islands.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Section 1 | Provides that the 2010 Census is the official census of the state for the purposes of this bill; Lists and defines the geography utilized for the purposes of this bill in accordance with Public Law 94-171. |
| Section 2 | Provides for the geographical description of the redistricting of the 27 congressional districts. |
| Section 3 | Provides for the apportionment of any territory not specified for inclusion in any district. |
| Section 4 | Provides that the districts created by this joint resolution constitute and form the congressional districts of the State. |
| Section 5 | Provides a severability clause in the event that any portion of this joint resolution is held invalid. |
| Section 6 | Provides that this joint resolution applies with respect to the qualification, nomination, and election to the office of representative to the Congress of the United States in the primary and general elections held in 2012 and thereafter. |

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

The 2012 redistricting will have an undetermined fiscal impact on Florida's election officials, including 67 Supervisor of Elections offices and the Department of State, Division of Election. Local supervisors will incur the cost of data-processing and labor to change each of Florida's 11 million voter records to reflect new districts. As precincts are aligned to new districts, postage and printing will be required to provide each active voter whose precinct has changed with mail notification. Temporary staffing will be hired to assist with mapping, data verification, and voter inquiries.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

The 2012 redistricting will have an undetermined fiscal impact on Florida's election officials, including 67 Supervisor of Elections offices and the Department of State, Division of Election. Local supervisors will incur the cost of data-processing and labor to change each of Florida's 11 million voter records to reflect new districts. As precincts are aligned to new districts, postage and printing will be required to provide each active voter whose precinct has changed with mail notification. Temporary staffing will be hired to assist with mapping, data verification, and voter inquiries.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

None.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

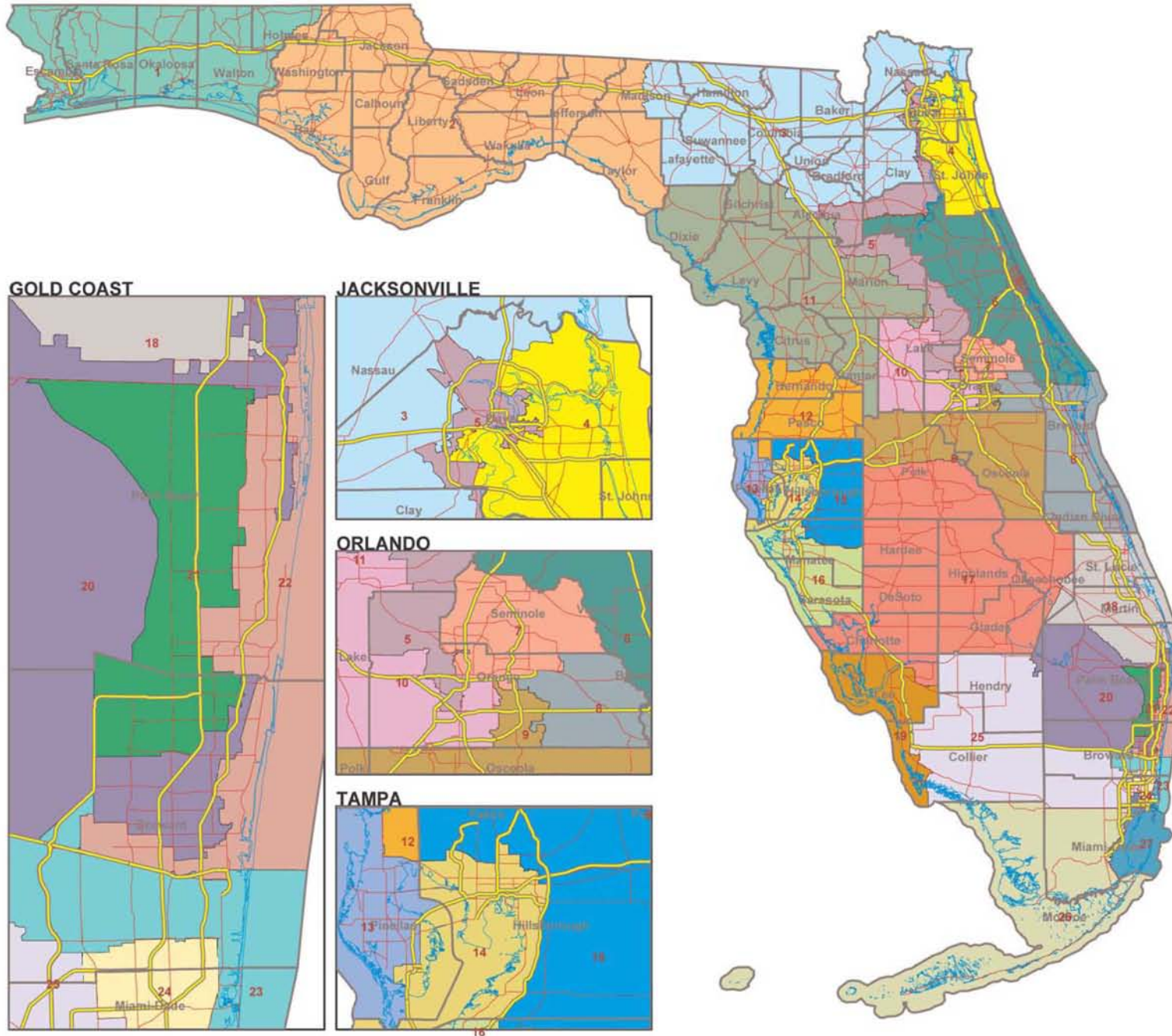
None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

H000C9005



Florida House of Representatives
Redistricting Committee
 402 S. Monroe Street
 House Office Building
 Tallahassee, FL 32399
www.floridaredistricting.org



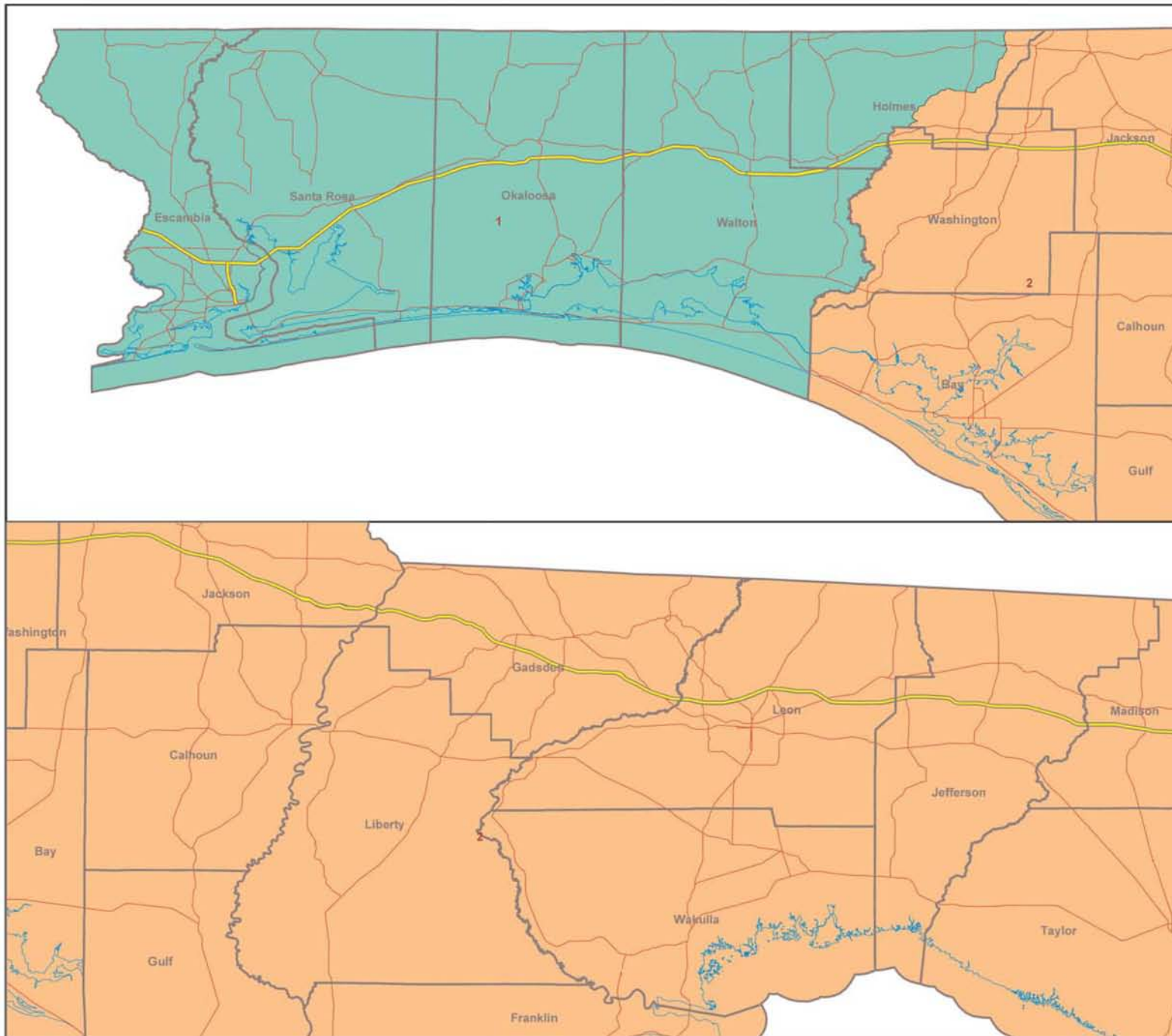
Legend

- 7 District Number
- District Boundary
- County Boundary
- Interstate Highway
- Major Highway
- Shoreline

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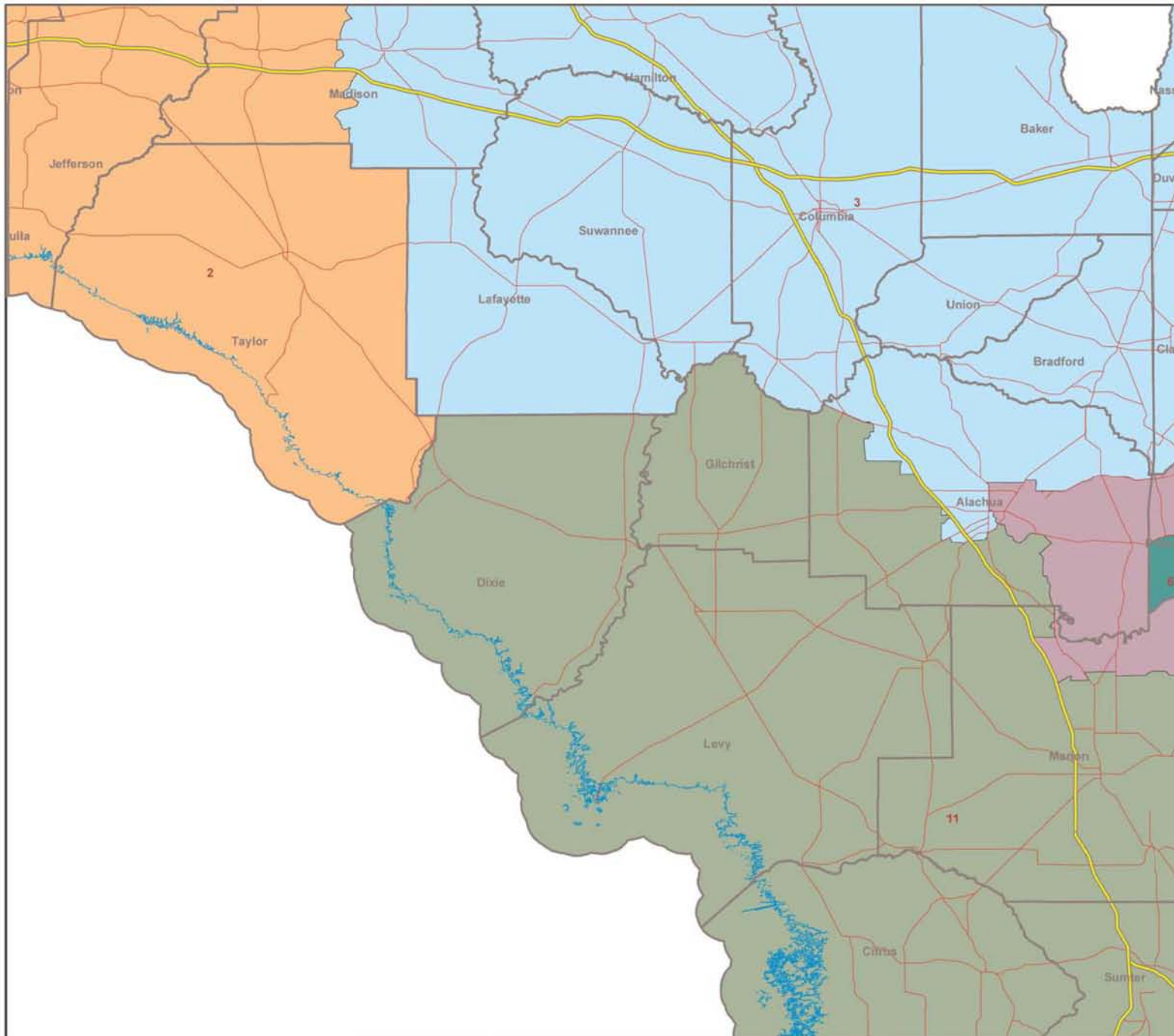


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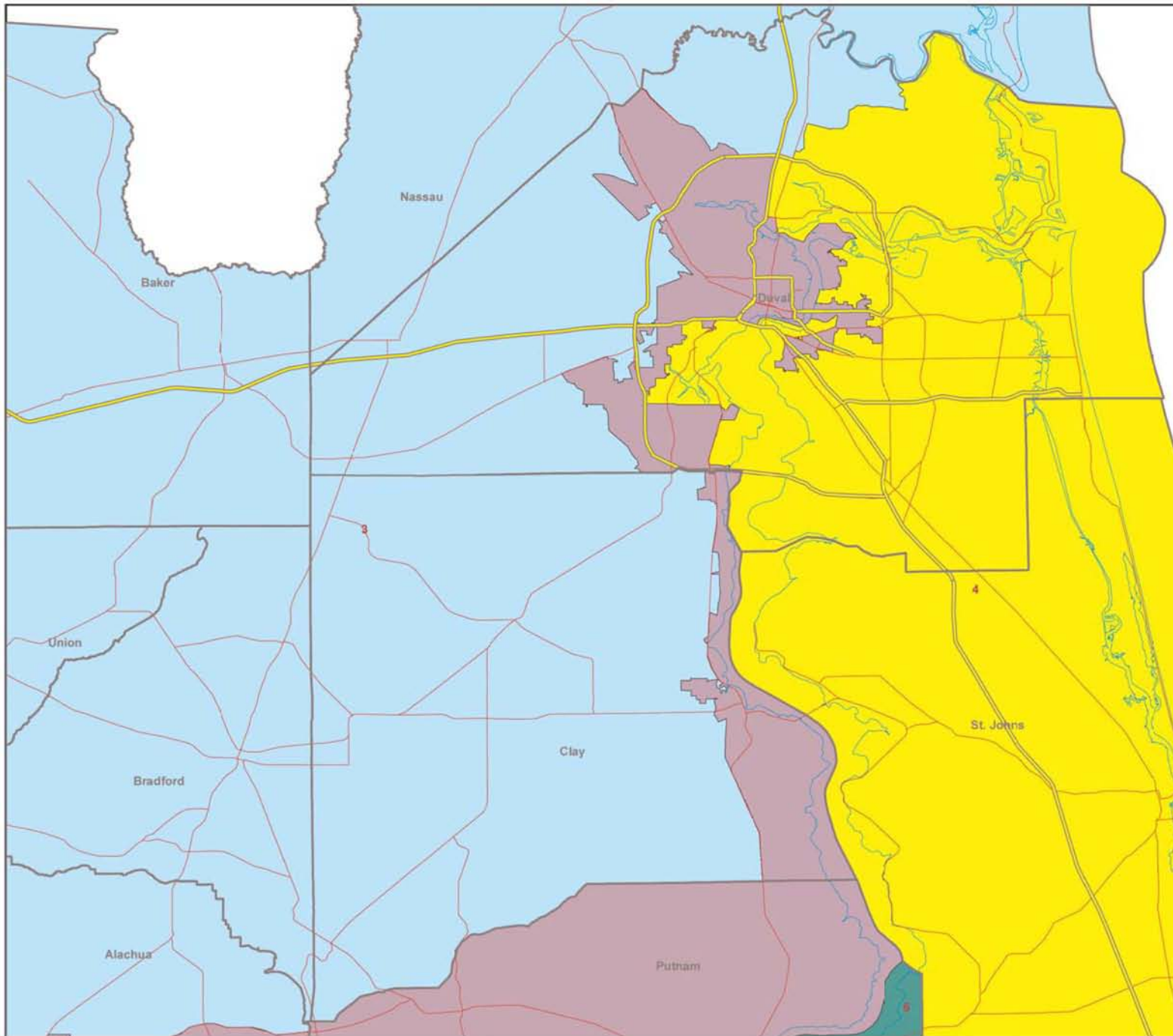


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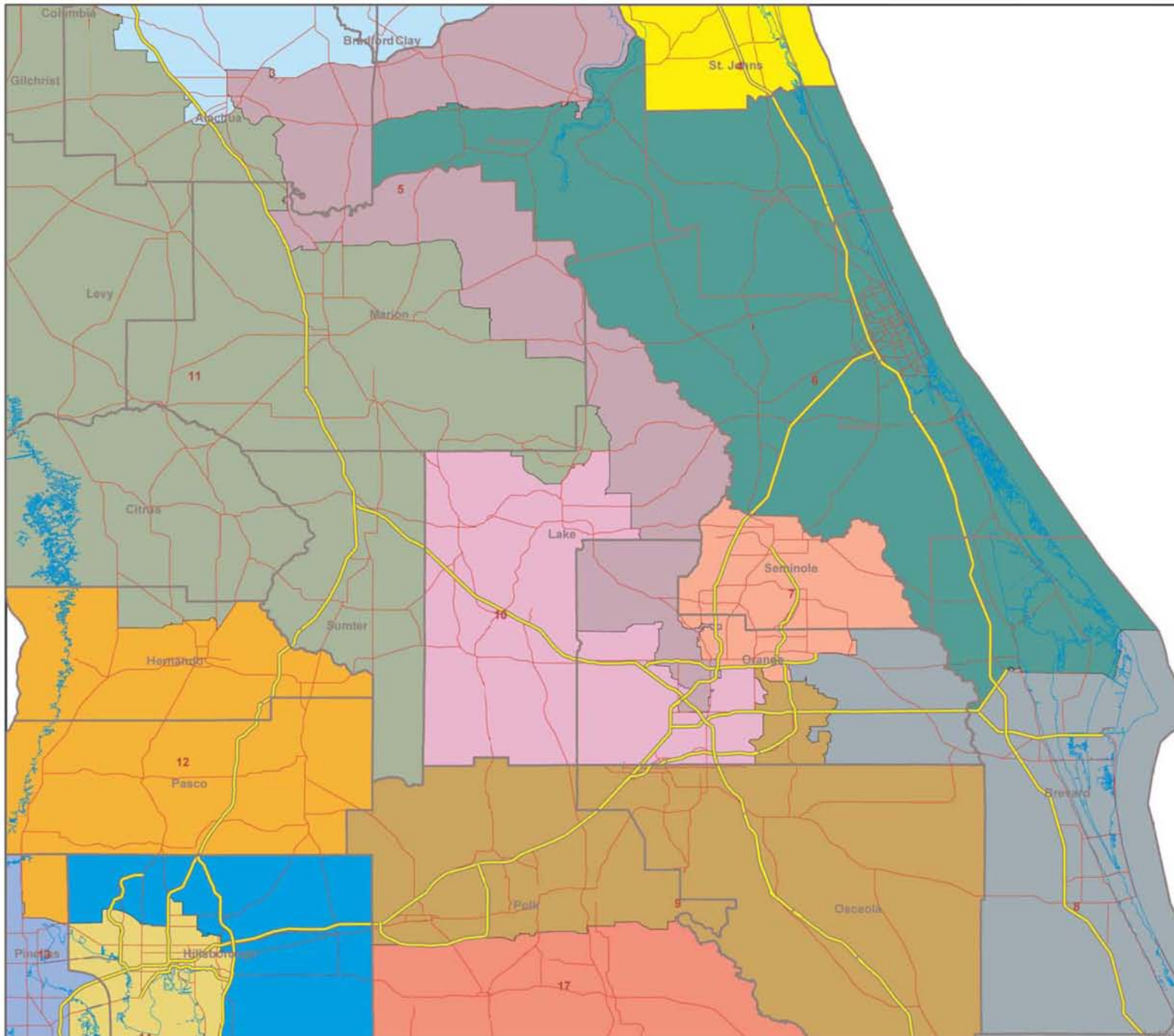


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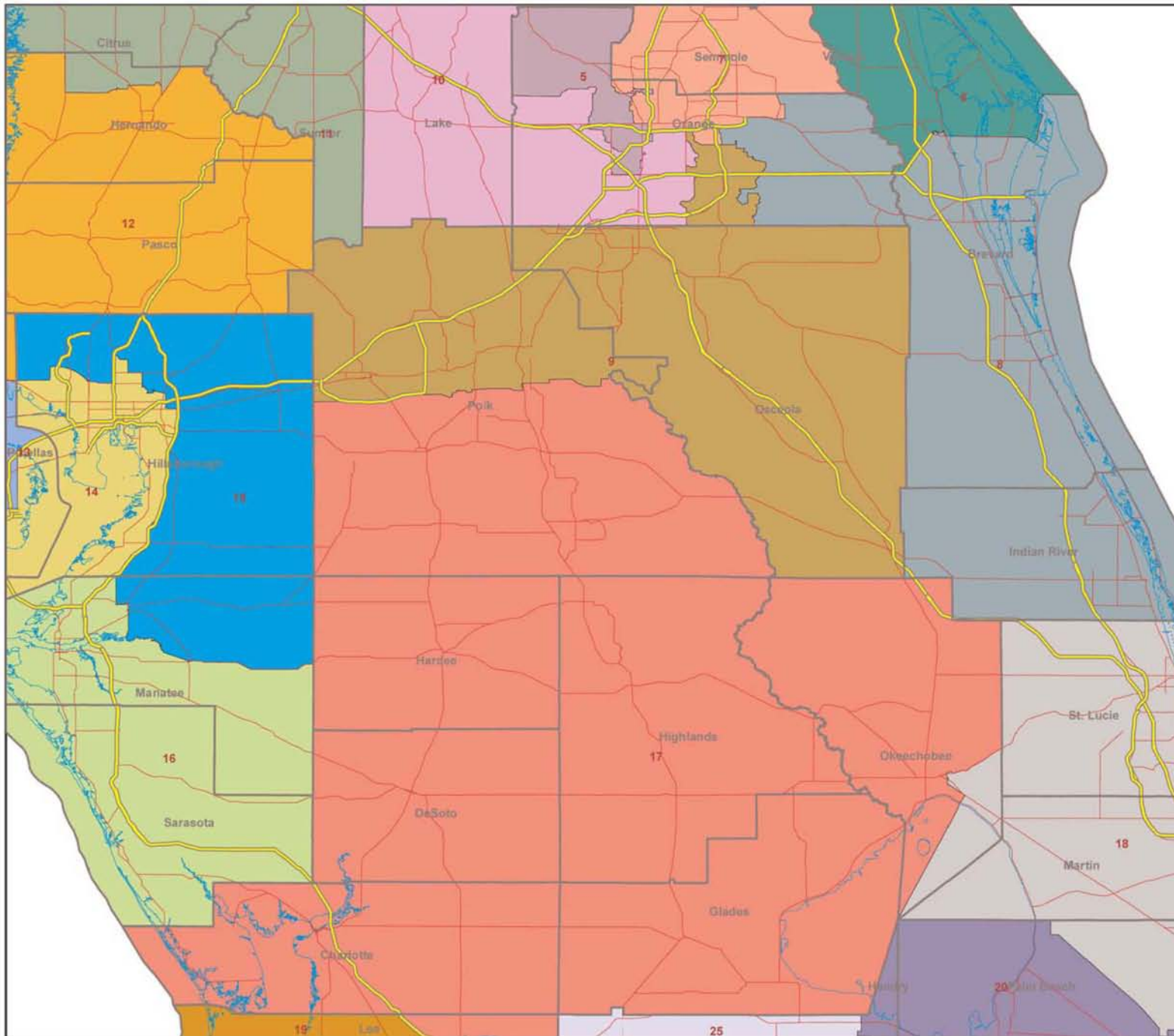


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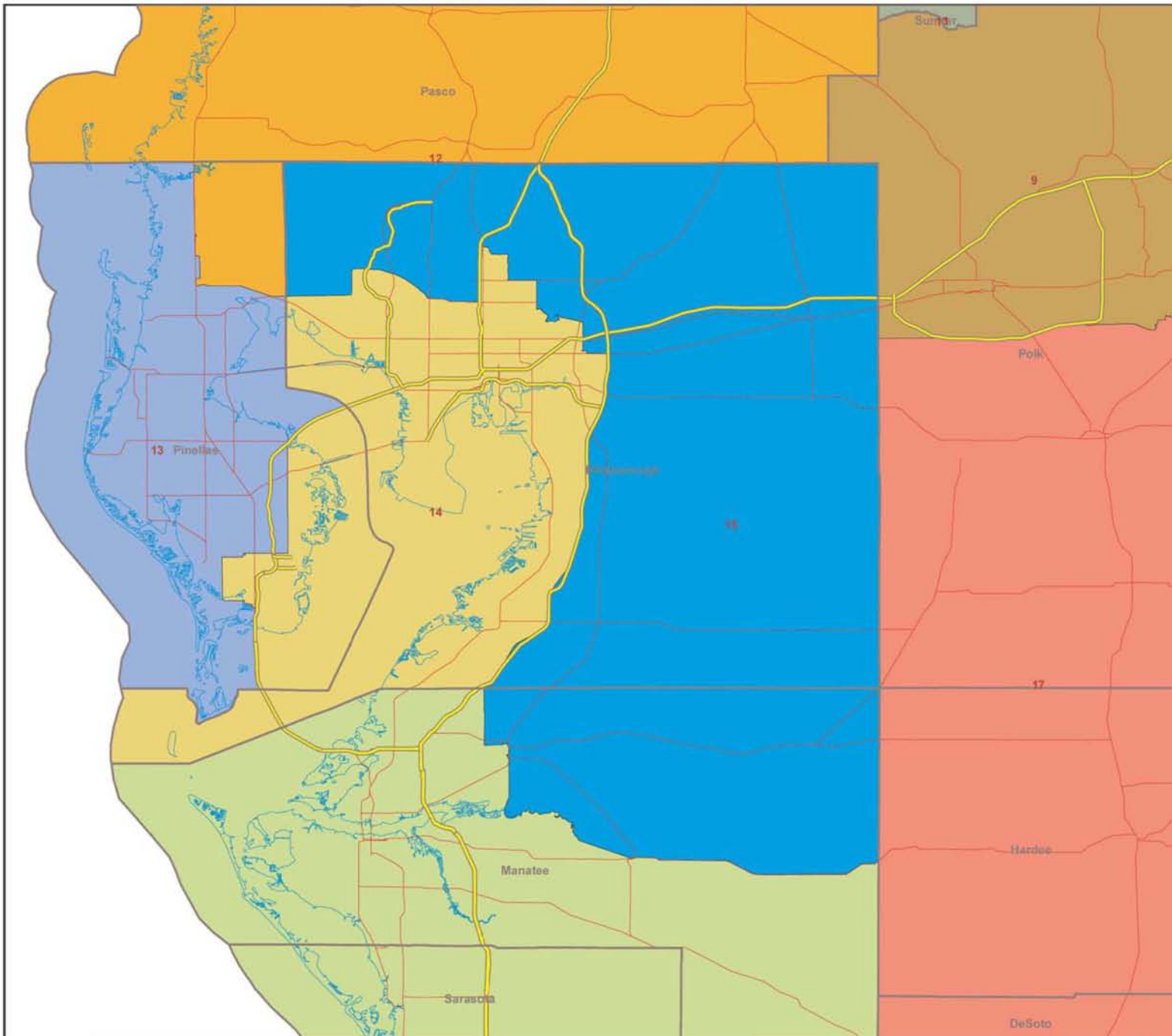


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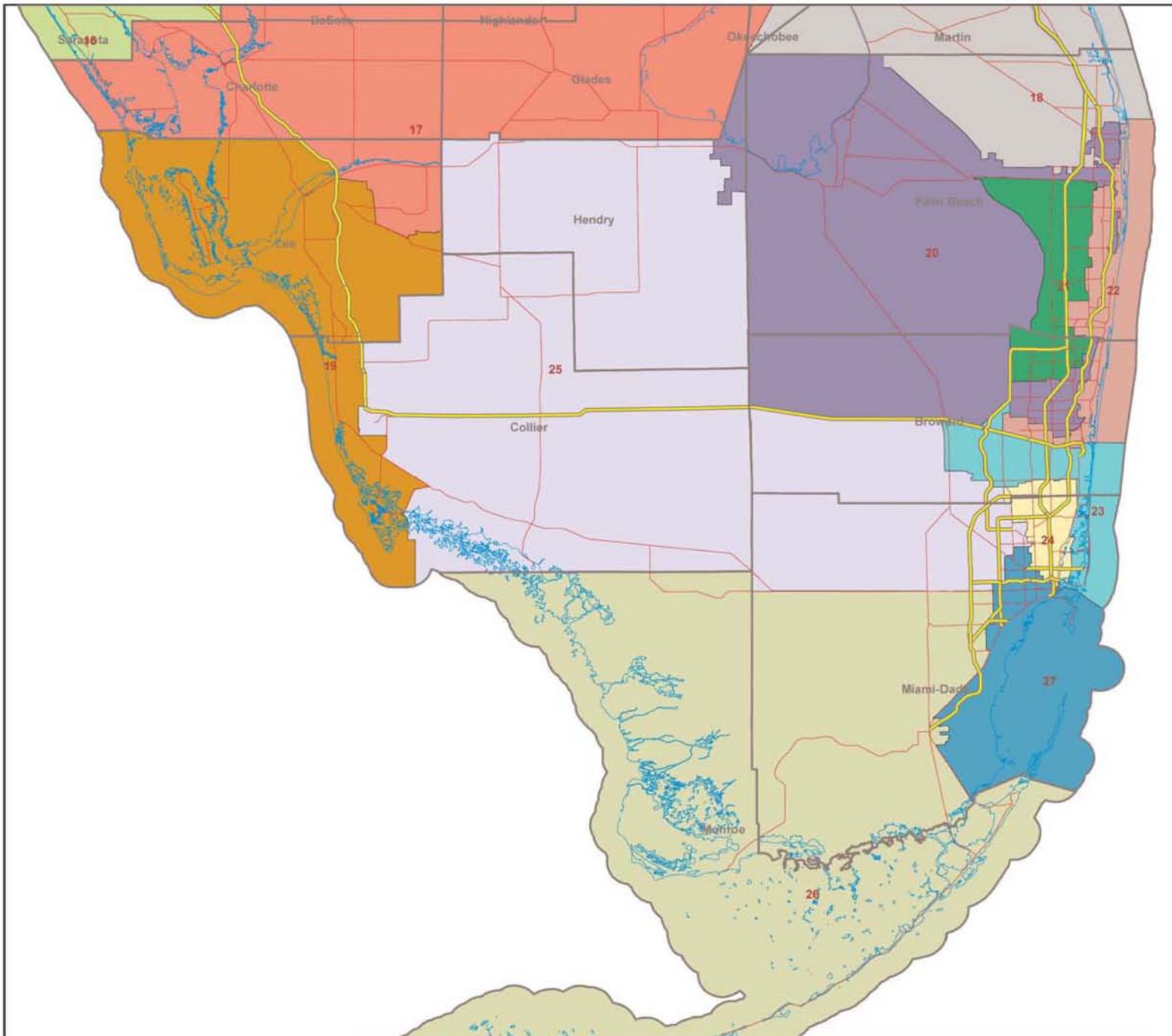


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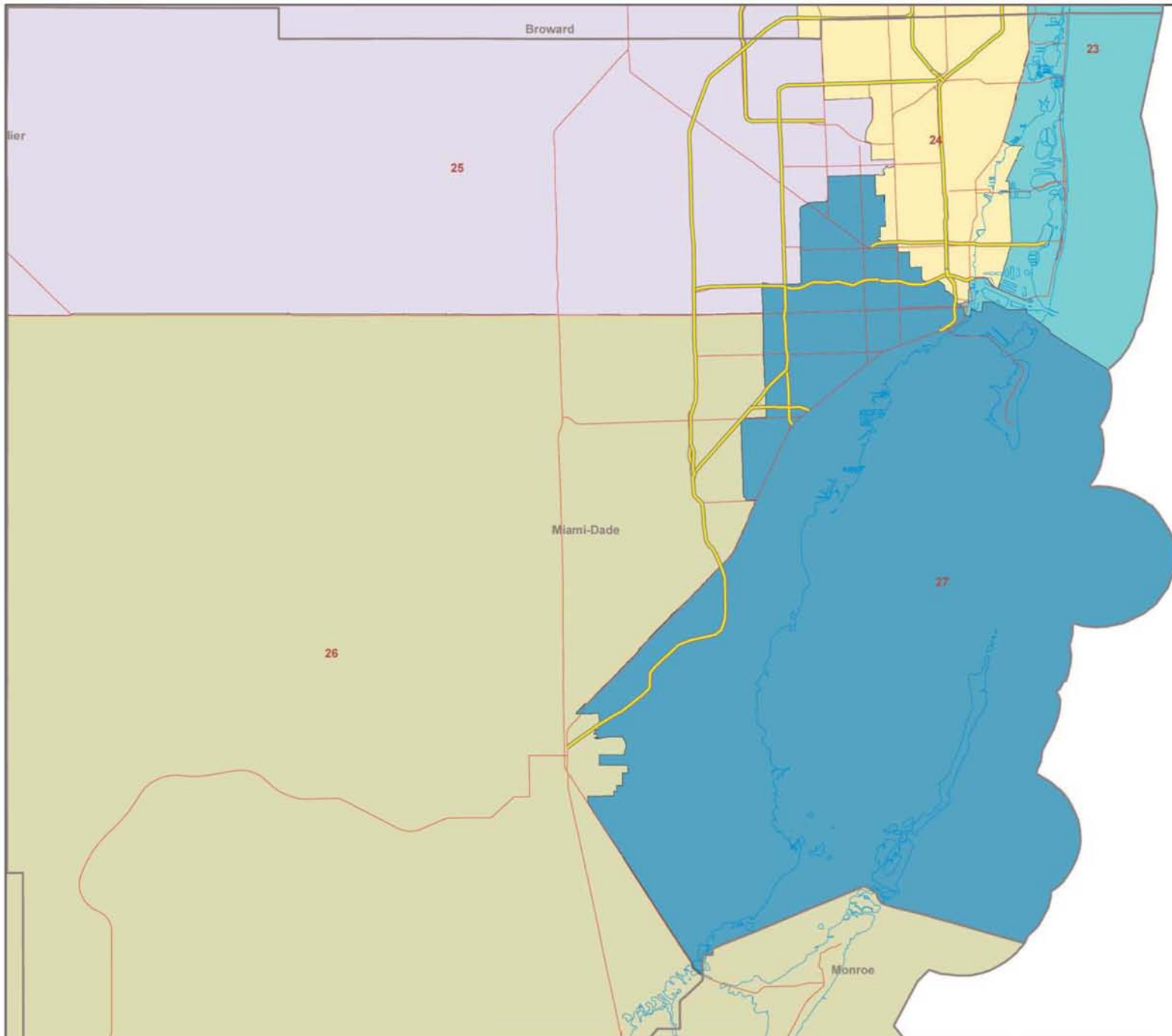


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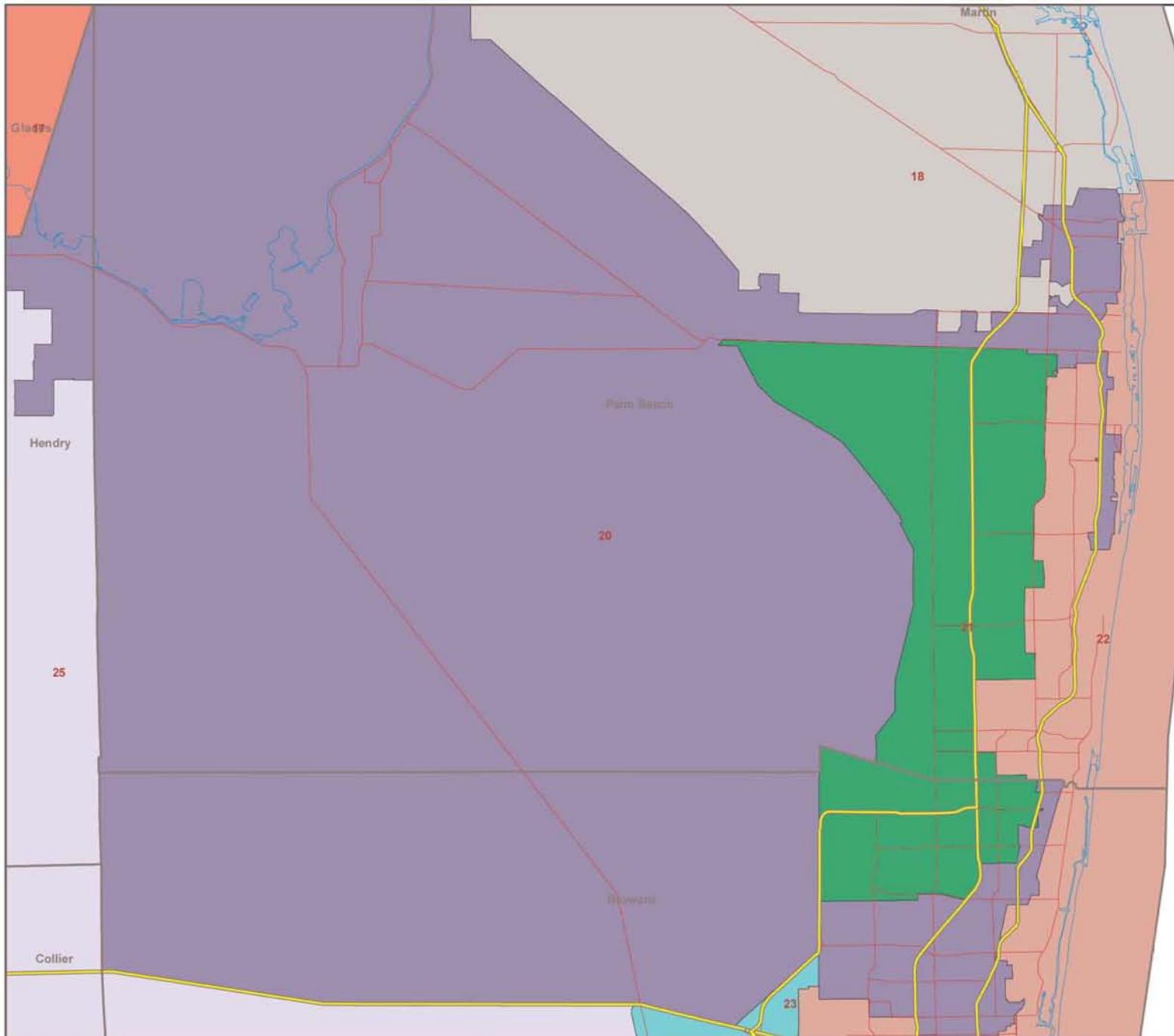


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Redistricting Plan Data Report for H000C9005

Plan File Name: H000C9005						Plan Type: Congress - 27 Districts											
Plan Population Fundamentals						Plan Geography Fundamentals:											
Total Population Assigned:		18,801,310 of 18,801,310				Census Blocks Assigned:						484,481 out of 484,481					
Ideal District Population::		696,344				Number Non-Contiguous Sections:						1 (normally one)					
District Population Remainder:		22				County or District Split :						22 Split of 67 used					
District Population Range:		696,344 to 696,345				City or District Split :						50 Split of 411 used					
District Deviation Range:		(0) To 1				VTD's Split :						297 Split of 9,436 used					
Deviation:		(0) To 0.00 Total 0.00%															
Number of Districts by Race Language																	
	20%+	30%+	40%+	50%+	60%+												
Current Black VAP	5	3	3	2	0												
New Black VAP	5	3	3	2	0												
Current Hisp VAP	7	4	3	3	3												
New Hisp VAP	8	5	3	3	3												
Plan Name:		H000C9005				Number of Districts		27									
Spatial Measurements - Map Based																	
	Base Shapes			Circle - Dispersion					Convex Hull - Indentation								
	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Pc/P	A/Ac	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Pc/P	A/Ac	Width	Height	W+H	
C9005-Map	7,791	65,934	11.81%	7,066	191,260	3.69%	90.69%	34.47%	5,656	92,433	6.11%	72.59%	71.33%	1,738	1,699	3,476	
Current Map	10,064	65,934	15.26%	7,767	252,642	3.07%	77.18%	26.09%	6,041	105,234	5.74%	60.02%	62.65%	1,898	1,830	3,797	
C9005-Simple	7,196	65,837	10.93%				98.19%	34.42%				78.59%	71.22%				
Current Map	9,153	65,906	13.88%				84.86%	26.08%				66.00%	62.62%				
	Straight line in miles apart				Miles to drive by fastest route				Minutes to drive by fastest route								
	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic					
C9005-Map	23	23	25	19	31	31	32	25	40	40	40	34					
Current Map	29	29	30	22	38	38	38	29	48	48	46	38					

Plan Name:	H000C9005			Number of Districts			27									
Spatial Measurements - Map Based																
	Base Shapes			Circle - Dispersion					Convex Hull - Indentation							
	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Pc/P	A/Ac	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Pc/P	A/Ac	Width	Height	W+H
1	397	4,771	8.33%	423	14,228	2.97%	106.63%	33.53%	324	5,790	5.59%	81.49%	82.41%	122	54	244
2	550	10,102	5.44%	556	24,505	2.26%	101.12%	41.22%	439	12,903	3.40%	79.81%	78.29%	159	100	318
3	592	6,086	9.73%	446	15,774	2.82%	75.35%	38.58%	356	8,343	4.26%	60.10%	72.94%	127	85	255
4	239	1,306	18.29%	197	3,098	6.38%	82.73%	42.17%	164	1,550	10.58%	68.60%	84.31%	36	65	72
5	645	1,708	37.76%	426	14,414	2.95%	66.08%	11.85%	322	4,903	6.56%	49.89%	34.84%	59	142	118
6	385	2,907	13.25%	370	10,869	3.40%	96.09%	26.75%	274	4,003	6.84%	71.11%	72.63%	92	90	184
7	125	445	28.14%	98	774	12.75%	78.79%	57.51%	86	534	16.10%	68.55%	83.45%	28	25	57
8	303	2,068	14.66%	284	6,436	4.42%	93.85%	32.13%	226	2,996	7.54%	74.48%	69.04%	59	72	119
9	316	2,350	13.45%	282	6,345	4.45%	89.41%	37.04%	228	3,349	6.80%	72.09%	70.19%	75	61	151
10	215	1,110	19.40%	181	2,602	6.95%	84.05%	42.67%	151	1,427	10.58%	70.06%	77.84%	40	42	81
11	473	5,706	8.29%	414	13,621	3.04%	87.51%	41.89%	336	7,296	4.60%	70.94%	78.21%	113	112	226
12	205	1,452	14.15%	187	2,790	6.72%	91.23%	52.02%	162	1,875	8.64%	78.80%	77.44%	51	45	103
13	113	447	25.45%	119	1,141	10.50%	105.20%	39.23%	97	556	17.44%	85.09%	80.54%	19	38	39
14	138	547	25.36%	132	1,399	9.48%	95.58%	39.12%	106	719	14.74%	76.30%	76.15%	30	35	60
15	192	1,103	17.44%	187	2,804	6.70%	97.61%	39.35%	156	1,469	10.61%	81.00%	75.15%	36	49	72
16	172	1,353	12.74%	191	2,921	6.56%	111.12%	46.34%	155	1,562	9.92%	89.80%	86.67%	47	48	94
17	417	6,470	6.44%	381	11,555	3.30%	91.47%	55.99%	333	8,083	4.11%	79.85%	80.04%	107	103	214
18	220	1,998	11.02%	211	3,536	5.96%	95.78%	56.50%	186	2,298	8.09%	84.42%	86.96%	55	59	111
19	233	1,375	17.00%	254	5,163	4.93%	108.96%	26.64%	193	1,958	9.85%	82.50%	70.27%	47	70	95
20	346	2,101	16.50%	229	4,196	5.47%	66.26%	50.07%	202	2,830	7.13%	58.24%	74.24%	56	58	113
21	110	264	41.64%	102	835	12.27%	93.07%	31.65%	88	434	20.27%	79.85%	60.97%	17	31	34
22	188	370	50.86%	159	2,015	7.90%	84.58%	18.36%	122	603	20.23%	64.79%	61.38%	21	50	42
23	124	288	43.02%	114	1,033	11.03%	91.70%	27.96%	92	527	17.45%	73.99%	54.83%	25	32	50
24	57	110	52.44%	53	224	23.69%	91.61%	49.30%	46	127	36.22%	79.36%	87.02%	10	16	20
25	344	3,990	8.63%	332	8,782	3.78%	96.47%	45.44%	276	4,894	5.63%	80.09%	81.54%	93	70	186
26	550	4,912	11.20%	604	29,033	2.08%	109.70%	16.92%	433	10,691	4.05%	78.62%	45.95%	176	96	353
27	130	579	22.45%	120	1,155	10.43%	92.69%	50.13%	103	713	14.44%	79.19%	81.24%	26	39	53

H000C9005 Compactness of Populations within Districts													
	Straight line in miles apart				Miles to drive by fastest route					Minutes to drive by fastest route			
	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hisp	Route/Straight Line	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic
1	30.17	30.19	26.44	29.93	39.99	40.05	34.87	39.74	1.70	51.67	51.75	45.36	52.53
2	49.72	49.65	44.60	46.97	62.86	62.77	56.22	59.36	1.59	76.65	76.59	68.54	72.77
3	41.89	42.17	43.32	42.55	53.42	53.68	54.92	53.63	1.62	64.87	65.19	65.51	65.45
4	15.74	15.79	14.66	14.47	22.33	22.36	20.72	20.67	1.81	30.02	30.05	28.09	28.13
5	63.08	62.97	63.34	71.49	79.45	79.34	78.98	89.63	1.70	83.73	83.69	82.16	92.17
6	28.53	28.47	28.03	27.99	36.93	36.83	36.05	36.92	1.60	45.43	45.32	44.17	45.83
7	9.06	9.06	9.23	9.30	13.42	13.41	13.50	13.83	1.88	22.54	22.53	22.25	22.51
8	26.38	26.24	26.14	29.82	34.34	34.12	34.05	39.18	1.64	42.55	42.40	41.85	46.70
9	22.52	22.62	23.03	19.70	31.25	31.36	31.79	27.77	1.82	40.96	41.04	41.73	37.78
10	20.19	20.28	19.82	20.40	27.96	28.07	27.31	28.03	1.77	37.93	38.03	36.98	37.57
11	31.94	31.79	31.64	30.16	41.31	41.16	40.33	39.09	1.58	56.35	56.27	53.68	53.06
12	18.69	18.72	19.34	18.64	25.99	25.99	27.14	26.19	1.74	38.94	38.97	40.03	39.13
13	9.42	9.44	9.01	9.03	12.67	12.71	12.04	12.09	1.62	24.31	24.38	23.33	23.28
14	12.02	11.99	12.61	11.58	18.24	18.21	18.47	17.28	1.96	26.14	26.12	25.57	25.26
15	14.70	14.68	13.77	14.75	21.50	21.44	20.08	21.57	1.93	30.56	30.50	28.81	30.51
16	15.67	15.75	12.98	13.28	21.44	21.52	17.86	18.30	1.65	30.74	30.88	26.27	27.15
17	47.69	47.39	48.71	48.10	62.61	62.31	63.17	62.68	1.67	78.47	78.24	78.42	78.29
18	22.23	22.15	25.35	22.91	29.50	29.38	33.29	30.35	1.66	38.11	38.07	40.97	38.48
19	18.13	18.15	17.89	18.42	25.16	25.21	24.41	25.37	1.68	36.89	37.02	34.70	36.38
20	23.03	22.87	22.80	24.10	29.49	29.30	29.01	31.07	1.70	35.70	35.54	35.04	37.41
21	13.03	12.94	13.61	13.67	18.11	17.98	18.78	18.80	1.78	26.62	26.51	27.06	27.08
22	16.63	16.60	16.58	17.73	20.99	20.95	20.94	22.07	1.51	27.07	27.06	26.60	27.70
23	10.58	10.61	9.78	11.10	15.45	15.49	14.18	16.16	1.82	24.10	24.19	22.76	25.04
24	6.16	6.18	5.94	6.46	8.70	8.72	8.39	9.13	1.86	15.58	15.60	15.20	16.02
25	35.88	35.70	35.28	29.01	46.53	46.25	45.90	37.96	1.70	51.19	50.92	50.91	43.05
26	23.09	23.69	21.39	18.36	30.32	31.07	27.99	24.36	1.64	42.15	43.03	39.10	35.07
27	9.41	9.28	10.97	9.23	12.96	12.78	14.78	12.76	1.76	20.89	20.70	22.62	20.54

H000C9005 - Basic Data																
			Voting Age Population					Split Geography			District Core					
District	Total Pop	Deviation	TVAP	Black	%Black	Hispanic	%Hispanic	County	City	VTD	Core Dist	TPOP Core	%TPOP Dist	VAP Core	Black Core	Hisp Core
1	696,345	1	541,696	71,459	13.19	24,637	4.54	1	0	1	1	660,824	94.89%	513,015	71,014	23,258
2	696,345	1	552,670	131,705	23.83	26,270	4.75	2	0	4	2	635,155	91.21%	504,382	120,647	24,492
3	696,345	1	542,769	78,317	14.42	34,410	6.33	4	4	35	6	410,344	58.92%	319,457	43,567	23,825
4	696,345	1	543,553	59,097	10.87	37,340	6.86	1	2	26	4	486,042	69.79%	381,743	47,440	29,400
5	696,345	1	516,410	248,419	48.10	57,463	11.12	7	4	81	3	551,771	79.23%	408,908	222,722	41,560
6	696,345	1	562,664	56,733	10.08	48,834	8.67	2	1	6	7	415,006	59.59%	332,954	38,912	33,694
7	696,344	0	548,268	58,715	10.70	102,324	18.66	1	1	12	24	314,143	45.11%	249,100	23,700	46,484
8	696,345	1	553,999	50,897	9.18	53,836	9.71	2	1	6	15	550,926	79.11%	443,288	41,051	35,749
9	696,345	1	525,706	72,534	13.79	150,561	28.63	2	4	9	12	290,386	41.70%	220,403	43,039	44,036
10	696,345	1	539,991	58,401	10.81	112,131	20.76	2	2	17	8	491,289	70.55%	378,723	40,968	92,678
11	696,345	1	571,575	49,987	8.74	39,460	6.90	4	2	18	6	301,835	43.34%	242,138	28,185	21,803
12	696,345	1	552,749	23,762	4.29	51,136	9.25	2	2	8	5	438,855	63.02%	344,175	18,866	36,654
13	696,344	0	576,766	29,555	5.12	41,422	7.18	0	4	11	10	542,811	77.95%	451,570	20,605	29,340
14	696,345	1	539,528	132,607	24.57	128,873	23.88	2	4	12	11	566,094	81.29%	434,749	121,521	116,104
15	696,345	1	525,859	58,591	11.14	93,156	17.71	2	2	7	9	342,526	49.18%	253,852	19,422	42,362
16	696,345	1	571,929	33,195	5.80	50,342	8.80	1	0	1	13	668,192	95.95%	552,116	25,354	44,534
17	696,345	1	547,874	52,069	9.50	80,154	14.63	3	3	6	16	252,983	36.33%	208,236	16,912	24,040
18	696,345	1	556,176	61,045	10.97	67,097	12.06	2	5	10	16	461,755	66.31%	367,365	33,468	45,257
19	696,345	1	574,006	33,038	5.75	78,589	13.69	2	0	7	14	680,681	97.75%	562,254	31,440	74,525
20	696,345	1	525,755	264,002	50.21	97,539	18.55	3	19	32	23	511,335	73.43%	376,527	229,435	60,934
21	696,344	0	544,609	61,029	11.20	99,674	18.30	2	5	12	19	530,826	76.23%	422,535	46,289	77,863
22	696,345	1	580,368	58,946	10.15	102,042	17.58	2	14	28	22	399,962	57.43%	338,898	20,088	51,703
23	696,344	0	554,838	55,108	9.93	208,395	37.55	2	10	7	20	474,497	68.14%	371,721	33,454	123,793
24	696,344	0	525,014	292,576	55.72	174,060	33.15	2	8	7	17	591,480	84.94%	440,594	271,343	122,888
25	696,345	1	532,937	43,982	8.25	373,507	70.08	4	4	13	21	360,059	51.70%	278,641	26,804	225,545
26	696,345	1	541,358	54,265	10.02	373,073	68.91	1	3	9	25	477,823	68.61%	362,081	38,965	275,015
27	696,345	1	550,152	42,403	7.70	412,857	75.04	0	4	14	18	463,692	66.58%	370,822	28,492	282,663

H000C9005 Compare New District Core to the Current Districts										
District	Current Dist	Common Pop	Pop of Part	Common VAP	Black VAP	% of the Black	Hispanic VAP	% of the Hispanic	Haitian POP	W. Indies POP
1	1	660,824	94.89%	513,015	13.84%	99.37%	4.53%	94.40%	0.14%	0.63%
	2	35,521	5.10%	28,681	1.55%	0.62%	4.80%	5.59%	0%	0.00%
2	2	635,155	91.21%	504,382	23.91%	91.60%	4.85%	93.23%	0.33%	1.05%
	1	33,334	4.78%	26,350	15.22%	3.04%	2.63%	2.64%	0.10%	0.18%
	4	27,856	4.00%	21,938	32.11%	5.34%	4.94%	4.12%	0.44%	1.53%
	6	410,344	58.92%	319,457	13.63%	55.62%	7.45%	69.23%	0.49%	1.16%
	4	224,276	32.20%	174,529	16.35%	36.44%	3.78%	19.18%	0.10%	0.48%
	2	50,421	7.24%	39,187	12.38%	6.19%	7.87%	8.96%	0%	0.43%
	3	11,304	1.62%	9,596	14.06%	1.72%	9.37%	2.61%	0.53%	1.23%
	4	486,042	69.79%	381,743	12.42%	80.27%	7.70%	78.73%	0.25%	0.85%
	7	190,039	27.29%	146,188	5.44%	13.47%	4.57%	17.90%	0.08%	0.41%
	3	20,264	2.91%	15,622	23.63%	6.24%	8.02%	3.35%	0.14%	0.71%
5	3	551,771	79.23%	408,908	54.46%	89.65%	10.16%	72.32%	3.83%	6.88%
	24	59,589	8.55%	44,495	12.74%	2.28%	20.30%	15.71%	1.08%	2.88%
	6	50,661	7.27%	37,225	32.54%	4.87%	8.49%	5.50%	0.69%	2.01%
	8	23,628	3.39%	17,826	25.83%	1.85%	18.68%	5.79%	1.14%	3.82%
	4	6,244	0.89%	4,636	49.87%	0.93%	5.17%	0.41%	0.12%	0.70%
	7	4,452	0.63%	3,320	29.84%	0.39%	4.18%	0.24%	0%	0%
6	7	415,006	59.59%	332,954	11.68%	68.58%	10.11%	68.99%	0.45%	1.59%
	24	253,609	36.42%	208,179	6.59%	24.20%	6.07%	25.89%	0.16%	0.75%
	3	27,730	3.98%	21,531	18.98%	7.20%	11.58%	5.10%	0%	0.44%
	24	314,143	45.11%	249,100	9.51%	40.36%	18.66%	45.42%	0.49%	2.32%
	7	202,945	29.14%	155,749	9.31%	24.70%	14.31%	21.78%	0.19%	1.28%
	8	147,823	21.22%	119,965	8.05%	16.45%	25.25%	29.60%	0.36%	1.48%
	3	31,433	4.51%	23,454	46.26%	18.48%	13.86%	3.17%	0.50%	2.11%
	15	550,926	79.11%	443,288	9.26%	80.65%	8.06%	66.40%	0.65%	2.08%
	24	145,377	20.87%	110,677	8.89%	19.34%	16.33%	33.57%	0.11%	1.79%
	8	42	0.00%	34	0%	0%	32.35%	0.02%	0%	2.73%
9	12	290,386	41.70%	220,403	19.52%	59.33%	19.97%	29.24%	1.60%	3.42%
	15	262,644	37.71%	196,805	9.94%	26.97%	39.82%	52.05%	0.89%	2.61%
	5	65,564	9.41%	50,448	6.67%	4.64%	9.64%	3.23%	0.04%	0.79%
	8	51,236	7.35%	38,369	9.93%	5.25%	44.97%	11.46%	0.44%	2.33%
	24	26,515	3.80%	19,681	13.95%	3.78%	30.65%	4.00%	0.20%	3.02%
	8	491,289	70.55%	378,723	10.81%	70.14%	24.47%	82.65%	0.94%	2.41%
10	5	138,616	19.90%	107,622	9.58%	17.66%	13.95%	13.39%	0.63%	2.24%
	6	49,887	7.16%	41,095	11.23%	7.90%	4.62%	1.69%	0.21%	1.12%
	3	16,553	2.37%	12,551	19.91%	4.28%	20.15%	2.25%	3.00%	4.52%

H000C9005 Compare New District Core to the Current Districts										
District	Current Dist	Common Pop	Pop of Part	Common VAP	Black VAP	% of the Black	Hispanic VAP	% or the Hispanic	Haitian POP	W. Indies POP
11	6	301,835	43.34%	242,138	11.64%	56.38%	9.00%	55.25%	0.14%	0.82%
	5	286,498	41.14%	245,514	5.37%	26.39%	4.71%	29.32%	0.06%	0.43%
	8	91,590	13.15%	70,645	10.53%	14.89%	8.08%	14.47%	0.04%	1.29%
	2	16,422	2.35%	13,278	8.75%	2.32%	2.81%	0.94%	0%	0.01%
12	5	438,855	63.02%	344,175	5.48%	79.39%	10.64%	71.67%	0.11%	0.90%
	9	257,490	36.97%	208,574	2.34%	20.60%	6.94%	28.32%	0.07%	0.45%
13	10	542,811	77.95%	451,570	4.56%	69.71%	6.49%	70.83%	0.03%	0.23%
	9	153,533	22.04%	125,196	7.14%	30.28%	9.65%	29.16%	0.03%	0.33%
14	11	566,094	81.29%	434,749	27.95%	91.63%	26.70%	90.09%	0.87%	2.51%
	10	91,078	13.07%	76,157	8.88%	5.10%	6.35%	3.75%	0.14%	0.80%
	12	39,173	5.62%	28,622	15.10%	3.25%	27.70%	6.15%	0.47%	1.56%
15	9	342,526	49.18%	253,852	7.65%	33.14%	16.68%	45.47%	0.18%	1.19%
	12	268,331	38.53%	201,769	14.37%	49.49%	18.61%	40.31%	0.31%	1.75%
	11	79,552	11.42%	65,904	15.17%	17.06%	19.05%	13.47%	1.01%	2.99%
	13	5,936	0.85%	4,334	3.83%	0.28%	15.68%	0.72%	0%	0%
16	13	668,192	95.95%	552,116	4.59%	76.37%	8.06%	88.46%	0.55%	0.93%
	11	28,153	4.04%	19,813	39.57%	23.62%	29.31%	11.53%	2.35%	2.84%
17	16	252,983	36.33%	208,236	8.12%	32.47%	11.54%	29.99%	0.54%	2.07%
	12	244,309	35.08%	185,083	11.37%	40.41%	13.68%	31.59%	0.32%	0.79%
	14	115,376	16.56%	88,313	10.18%	17.26%	18.13%	19.97%	1.22%	4.06%
	13	83,677	12.01%	66,242	7.72%	9.83%	22.30%	18.43%	0.22%	0.49%
18	16	461,755	66.31%	367,365	9.11%	54.82%	12.31%	67.45%	1.65%	3.52%
	22	155,089	22.27%	125,634	4.70%	9.69%	9.45%	17.70%	0.35%	1.69%
	23	60,280	8.65%	45,825	42.72%	32.07%	16.52%	11.28%	4.41%	7.78%
	19	19,221	2.76%	17,352	11.99%	3.40%	13.75%	3.55%	1.89%	3.83%
19	14	680,681	97.75%	562,254	5.59%	95.16%	13.25%	94.82%	1.30%	1.77%
	25	15,664	2.24%	11,752	13.59%	4.83%	34.58%	5.17%	10.24%	10.75%
20	23	511,335	73.43%	376,527	60.93%	86.90%	16.18%	62.47%	12.05%	22.13%
	20	87,977	12.63%	71,600	30.21%	8.19%	23.28%	17.09%	5.90%	19.07%
	19	61,593	8.84%	50,580	17.46%	3.34%	23.04%	11.94%	2.71%	7.30%
	16	22,602	3.24%	16,997	11.79%	0.75%	31.42%	5.47%	1.57%	4.75%
	22	12,838	1.84%	10,051	20.81%	0.79%	29.22%	3.01%	4.71%	7.47%
21	19	530,826	76.23%	422,535	10.95%	75.84%	18.42%	78.11%	3.23%	5.74%
	22	107,378	15.42%	79,565	12.81%	16.70%	17.92%	14.30%	2.34%	5.76%
	16	38,305	5.50%	28,563	8.76%	4.10%	19.21%	5.50%	1.80%	4.21%
	23	19,835	2.84%	13,946	14.62%	3.34%	14.79%	2.07%	1.75%	8.39%
22	22	399,962	57.43%	338,898	5.92%	34.07%	15.25%	50.66%	2.57%	3.62%

H000C9005 Compare New District Core to the Current Districts										
District	Current Dist	Common Pop	Pop of Part	Common VAP	Black VAP	% of the Black	Hispanic VAP	% of the Hispanic	Haitian POP	W. Indies POP
	19	124,779	17.91%	101,923	12.79%	22.11%	18.14%	18.12%	5.78%	8.07%
	20	114,174	16.39%	93,645	11.85%	18.83%	21.91%	20.11%	3.24%	6.78%
	23	57,430	8.24%	45,902	32.06%	24.96%	24.66%	11.09%	11.01%	13.24%
23	20	474,497	68.14%	371,721	8.99%	60.70%	33.30%	59.40%	1.10%	3.84%
	18	97,728	14.03%	86,595	5.15%	8.09%	55.51%	23.06%	0.29%	0.77%
	17	63,445	9.11%	49,447	23.55%	21.13%	39.92%	9.47%	4.28%	10.38%
	21	28,734	4.12%	20,513	17.84%	6.64%	44.62%	4.39%	2.69%	8.81%
	22	18,992	2.72%	14,497	6.18%	1.62%	21.50%	1.49%	0.49%	1.33%
	23	12,948	1.85%	12,065	8.16%	1.78%	37.43%	2.16%	2.00%	6.18%
24	17	591,480	84.94%	440,594	61.58%	92.74%	27.89%	70.60%	16.80%	24.83%
	18	46,301	6.64%	38,869	20.48%	2.72%	68.62%	15.32%	2.36%	3.61%
	21	24,749	3.55%	19,145	17.90%	1.17%	81.49%	8.96%	2.72%	7.03%
	23	18,735	2.69%	13,547	60.76%	2.81%	28.16%	2.19%	6.79%	25.31%
	20	15,079	2.16%	12,859	12.52%	0.55%	39.52%	2.92%	8.24%	10.24%
25	21	360,059	51.70%	278,641	9.61%	60.94%	80.94%	60.38%	1.63%	4.04%
	25	234,256	33.64%	173,019	7.40%	29.11%	70.65%	32.72%	2.03%	2.68%
	14	62,899	9.03%	51,465	4.40%	5.15%	12.98%	1.78%	2.09%	2.75%
	16	22,066	3.16%	15,852	4.57%	1.64%	50.32%	2.13%	0.02%	0.34%
	18	13,469	1.93%	11,104	6.16%	1.55%	91.65%	2.72%	0.21%	1.61%
	23	3,544	0.50%	2,817	24.38%	1.56%	30.10%	0.22%	1.39%	3.24%
	17	52	0.00%	39	17.94%	0.01%	87.17%	0.00%	3.53%	9.46%
26	25	477,823	68.61%	362,081	10.76%	71.80%	75.95%	73.71%	1.50%	3.94%
	21	126,922	18.22%	102,078	11.04%	20.77%	71.41%	19.54%	0.73%	3.00%
	18	91,600	13.15%	77,199	5.21%	7.42%	32.58%	6.74%	0.91%	1.26%
27	18	463,692	66.58%	370,822	7.68%	67.19%	76.22%	68.46%	0.42%	1.36%
	21	153,037	21.97%	122,440	4.00%	11.55%	77.94%	23.11%	0.20%	1.32%
	25	79,433	11.40%	56,738	15.85%	21.21%	61.01%	8.38%	3.57%	7.49%
	17	183	0.02%	152	10.52%	0.03%	94.73%	0.03%	0%	0%

H000C9005 Plan Geography Splits (note: area listed in red if district does not contain total population of area and district also contains population outside of area).		
1	Counties	Escambia, Holmes 2 11,489 of 19,927, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Walton
	Cities	Century, Cinco Bayou, Crestview, De Funiak Springs, Destin, Esto, Fort Walton Beach, Freeport, Gulf Breeze, Jay, Laurel Hill, Mary Esther, Milton, Niceville, Noma, Paxton, Pensacola, Ponce de Leon, Shalimar, Valparaiso, Westville
	Vtd's	120590006 2 2538 of 3756
2	Counties	Bay, Calhoun, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes 2 8,438 of 19,927, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Madison 2 4,028 of 19,224, Taylor, Wakulla, Washington
	Cities	Alford, Altha, Apalachicola, Bascom, Blountstown, Bonifay, Bristol, Callaway, Campbellton, Carrabelle, Caryville, Chattahoochee, Chipley, Cottondale, Ebro, Graceville, Grand Ridge, Greensboro, Greenville, Greenwood, Gretna, Havana, Jacob City, Lynn Haven, Malone, Marianna, Mexico Beach, Midway, Monticello, Panama City, Panama City Beach, Parker, Perry, Port St. Joe, Quincy, St. Marks, Sneads, Sopchoppy, Springfield, Tallahassee, Vernon, Wausau, Wewahitchka
	Vtd's	120590006 2 1218 of 3756, 120790001 2 2 of 3498, 120790007 2 258 of 1648, 120790010 2 253 of 3710
3	Counties	Alachua 3 142,034 of 247,336, Baker, Bradford, Clay 2 172,269 of 190,865, Columbia, Duval 3 89,611 of 864,263, Hamilton, Lafayette, Madison 2 15,196 of 19,224, Nassau, Suwannee, Union
	Cities	Alachua, Baldwin, Branford, Brooker, Callahan, Fernandina Beach, Fort White, Gainesville 2 93046 of 124354, Glen St. Mary, Hampton, High Springs 2 2183 of 5350, Hilliard, Jacksonville 3 88186 of 821784, Jasper, Jennings, Keystone Heights, La Crosse, Lake Butler, Lake City, Lawtey, Lee, Live Oak, Macclenny, Madison, Mayo, Orange Park 2 4251 of 8412, Penney Farms, Raiford, Starke, Waldo, White Springs, Worthington Springs
	Vtd's	120010004 3 39 of 1226, 120010006 2 790 of 1559, 120010008 2 4934 of 5348, 120010012 2 400 of 1104, 120010025 2 1830 of 2189, 120010031 2 5047 of 5470, 120010036 2 703 of 2600, 120010046 2 1402 of 4482, 120010054 2 2352 of 3971, 120010061 2 4553 of 5823, 120010065 2 3377 of 3379, 120190035 2 2225 of 2227, 120190049 2 702 of 1724, 120190067 2 294 of 316, 120190088 2 27 of 1640, 120310145 2 116 of 1835, 120310157 2 2152 of 3203, 120310192 2 1351 of 2370, 120310193 2 60 of 1819, 120310198 2 2459 of 2675, 120310200 2 747 of 2999, 120310205 2 820 of 842, 120310211 3 2334 of 5333, 120310213 2 1975 of 4458, 120310215 2 726 of 3981, 120310229 2 759 of 1691, 120310235 2 1531 of 4271, 120310237 2 2908 of 3379, 120310238 2 184 of 3670, 120310241 2 7223 of 9487, 120310245 2 3592 of 3775, 120310277 2 2374 of 2844, 120790001 2 3496 of 3498, 120790007 2 1390 of 1648, 120790010 2 3457 of 3710
4	Counties	Duval 3 506,306 of 864,263, St. Johns
	Cities	Atlantic Beach, Hastings, Jacksonville 3 465252 of 821784, Jacksonville Beach, Marineland 2 0 of 16, Neptune Beach, St. Augustine, St. Augustine Beach
	Vtd's	120310005 2 3872 of 4261, 120310010 2 134 of 2274, 120310012 2 2183 of 2208, 120310013 2 1710 of 3243, 120310014 2 475 of 3607, 120310023 2 1438 of 1980, 120310027 2 1872 of 3342, 120310061 2 2012 of 4403, 120310066 2 1048 of 2066, 120310067 2 3432 of 3745, 120310069 2 1977 of 3789, 120310072 2 2153 of 3142, 120310075 2 373 of 4156, 120310078 2 2658 of 2680, 120310084 2 2873 of 2929, 120310116 2 2 of 2206, 120310128 2 2277 of 2515, 120310138 2 2394 of 2452, 120310143 2 289 of 2622, 120310172 2 1582 of 1871, 120310177 2 1092 of 4474, 120310184 2 206 of 752, 120310191 2 567 of 2844, 120310211 3 2999 of 5333, 120310280 2 3056 of 3580, 120310285 2 2616 of 2683
5	Counties	Alachua 3 44,317 of 247,336, Clay 2 18,596 of 190,865, Duval 3 268,346 of 864,263, Lake 3 17,490 of 297,052, Marion 2 15,019 of 331,298, Orange 5 299,700 of 1,145,956, Putnam 2 32,877 of 74,364
	Cities	Apopka, Eatonville, Gainesville 2 31308 of 124354, Green Cove Springs, Hawthorne, Jacksonville 3 268346 of 821784, McIntosh, Orange Park 2 4161 of 8412, Orlando 4 77843 of 238300, Palatka, Reddick
	Vtd's	120010004 3 1185 of 1226, 120010006 2 769 of 1559, 120010013 2 3913 of 3958, 120010031 2 423 of 5470, 120010036 2 1897 of 2600, 120010046 2 3080 of 4482, 120010054 2 1619 of 3971, 120010068 2 26 of 1994, 120190035 2 2 of 2227, 120190049 2 1022 of 1724, 120190067 2 22 of 316, 120190088 2 1613 of 1640, 120310005 2 389 of 4261, 120310010 2 2140 of 2274, 120310012 2 25 of 2208, 120310013 2 1533 of 3243, 120310014 2 3132 of 3607, 120310023 2 542 of 1980, 120310027 2 1470 of 3342, 120310061 2 2391 of 4403, 120310066 2 1018 of 2066, 120310067 2 313 of 3745, 120310069 2 1812 of 3789, 120310072 2 989 of 3142, 120310075 2 3783 of 4156, 120310078 2 22 of 2680, 120310084 2 56 of 2929, 120310116 2 2204 of 2206, 120310128 2 238 of 2515, 120310138 2 58 of 2452, 120310143 2 2333 of 2622, 120310145 2 1719 of 1835, 120310157 2 1051 of 3203, 120310172 2 289 of 1871, 120310177 2 3382 of 4474, 120310184 2 546 of 752, 120310191 2 2277 of 2844, 120310192 2 1019 of 2370, 120310193 2 1759 of 1819, 120310198 2 216 of 2675, 120310200 2 2252 of 2999, 120310205 2 22 of 842, 120310213 2 2483 of 4458, 120310215 2 3255 of 3981, 120310229 2 932 of 1691, 120310235 2 2740 of 4271, 120310237 2 471 of 3379, 120310238 2 3486 of 3670, 120310241 2 2264 of 9487, 120310245 2 183 of 3775, 120310277 2 470 of 2844, 120310280 2 524 of 3580, 120310285 2 67 of 2683, 120690003 2 117 of 1984, 120690008 2 2263 of 3901, 120690116 2 1874 of 2308, 120690118 2 1282 of 4837, 120830026 2 1927 of 2521, 120830032 2 1559 of 2799, 120830034 2 227 of 1882, 120830043 2 966 of 1152, 120950023 2 744 of 5266, 120950059 2 319 of 3793, 120950061 2 1145 of 5132, 120950062 2 40 of 1947, 120950065 2 3865 of 3974, 120950068 2 5481 of 5566, 120950079 2 2992 of 3191, 120950150 2 304 of 3406, 120950160 2 338 of 1721, 120950210 2 1 of 1548, 120950268 2 3965 of 4767, 120950269 2 2242 of 2889, 120950281 2 6929 of 7125, 120950287 2 2720 of 6604, 120950290 2 3473 of 3940, 121070028 2 23 of 32, 121070046 2 63 of 317, 121070047 2 6 of 1594, 121070068 2 78 of

H000C9005 Plan Geography Splits (note: area listed in red if district does not contain total population of area and district also contains population outside of area).		
		1662, 121070100 2 45 of 2534
6	Counties	Brevard 2 64,569 of 543,376, Flagler, Putnam 2 41,487 of 74,364, Volusia
	Cities	Beverly Beach, Bunnell, Crescent City, Daytona Beach, Daytona Beach Shores, DeBary, DeLand, Deltona, Edgewater, Flagler Beach, Holly Hill, Interlachen, Lake Helen, Marineland, New Smyrna Beach, Oak Hill, Orange City, Ormond Beach, Palm Coast, Pierson, Pomona Park, Ponce Inlet, Port Orange, South Daytona, Titusville 2 43418 of 43761, Welaka
	Vtd's	120090100 2 5379 of 5722, 121070028 2 9 of 32, 121070046 2 254 of 317, 121070047 2 1588 of 1594, 121070068 2 1584 of 1662, 121070100 2 2489 of 2534
7	Counties	Orange 5 273,626 of 1,145,956, Seminole
	Cities	Altamonte Springs, Casselberry, Lake Mary, Longwood, Maitland, Orlando 4 43409 of 238300, Oviedo, Sanford, Winter Park, Winter Springs
	Vtd's	120950059 2 3474 of 3793, 120950061 2 3987 of 5132, 120950062 2 1907 of 1947, 120950065 2 109 of 3974, 120950068 2 85 of 5566, 120950110 2 2388 of 2458, 120950114 2 1476 of 3774, 120950133 2 431 of 2933, 120950137 2 2618 of 4963, 120950138 2 2733 of 3386, 120950210 2 1547 of 1548, 120950259 2 5201 of 5697
8	Counties	Brevard 2 478,807 of 543,376, Indian River, Orange 5 79,510 of 1,145,956
	Cities	Cape Canaveral, Cocoa, Cocoa Beach, Fellsmere, Grant-Valkaria, Indian Harbour Beach, Indian River Shores, Malabar, Melbourne, Melbourne Beach, Melbourne Village, Orchid, Palm Bay, Palm Shores, Rockledge, Satellite Beach, Sebastian, Titusville 2 343 of 43761, Vero Beach, West Melbourne
	Vtd's	120090100 2 343 of 5722, 120950137 2 2345 of 4963, 120950138 2 653 of 3386, 120950205 2 205 of 9008, 120950206 2 919 of 3109, 120950259 2 496 of 5697
9	Counties	Orange 5 69,874 of 1,145,956, Osceola, Polk 2 357,786 of 602,095
	Cities	Auburndale, Davenport, Dundee 2 4 of 3717, Haines City, Kissimmee, Lake Alfred, Lake Hamilton, Lakeland 2 86624 of 97422, Orlando 4 31083 of 238300, Polk City, St. Cloud, Winter Haven 2 18702 of 33874
	Vtd's	120950110 2 70 of 2458, 120950114 2 2298 of 3774, 120950133 2 2502 of 2933, 120950139 2 413 of 5882, 120950140 2 39 of 3880, 120950175 2 207 of 5957, 120950205 2 8803 of 9008, 120950206 2 2190 of 3109, 121050075 2 3615 of 7813
10	Counties	Lake 3 273,099 of 297,052, Orange 5 423,246 of 1,145,956
	Cities	Astatula, Bay Lake, Belle Isle, Clermont, Edgewood, Eustis, Fruitland Park, Groveland, Howey-in-the-Hills, Lady Lake, Lake Buena Vista, Leesburg, Mascotte, Minneola, Montverde, Mount Dora, Oakland, Ocoee, Orlando 4 85965 of 238300, Tavares, Umatilla 2 1148 of 3456, Windermere, Winter Garden
	Vtd's	120690008 2 1638 of 3901, 120690013 2 3153 of 4306, 120690017 2 1849 of 2165, 120690116 2 434 of 2308, 120690118 2 3555 of 4837, 120950023 2 4522 of 5266, 120950079 2 199 of 3191, 120950139 2 5469 of 5882, 120950140 2 3841 of 3880, 120950150 2 3102 of 3406, 120950160 2 1383 of 1721, 120950175 2 5750 of 5957, 120950268 2 802 of 4767, 120950269 2 647 of 2889, 120950281 2 196 of 7125, 120950287 2 3884 of 6604, 120950290 2 467 of 3940
11	Counties	Alachua 3 60,985 of 247,336, Citrus, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hernando 2 3,800 of 172,778, Lake 3 6,463 of 297,052, Levy, Marion 2 316,279 of 331,298, Sumter
	Cities	Archer, Bell, Belleview, Bronson, Bushnell, Cedar Key, Center Hill, Chiefland, Coleman, Cross City, Crystal River, Dunnellon, Fanning Springs, High Springs 2 3167 of 5350, Horseshoe Beach, Inglis, Inverness, Micanopy, Newberry, Ocala, Otter Creek, Trenton, Umatilla 2 2308 of 3456, Webster, Wildwood, Williston, Yankeetown
	Vtd's	120010004 3 2 of 1226, 120010008 2 414 of 5348, 120010012 2 704 of 1104, 120010013 2 45 of 3958, 120010025 2 359 of 2189, 120010061 2 1270 of 5823, 120010065 2 2 of 3379, 120010068 2 1968 of 1994, 120530002 2 651 of 1188, 120530003 2 1439 of 1492, 120530049 2 1710 of 3679, 120690003 2 1867 of 1984, 120690013 2 1153 of 4306, 120690017 2 316 of 2165, 120830026 2 594 of 2521, 120830032 2 1240 of 2799, 120830034 2 1655 of 1882, 120830043 2 186 of 1152
12	Counties	Hernando 2 168,978 of 172,778, Pasco, Pinellas 3 62,670 of 916,542
	Cities	Brooksville, Dade City, New Port Richey, Oldsmar 2 5101 of 13591, Port Richey, St. Leo, San Antonio, Tarpon Springs 2 2498 of 23484, Weeki Wachee, Zephyrhills
	Vtd's	120530002 2 537 of 1188, 120530003 2 53 of 1492, 120530049 2 1969 of 3679, 121030317 2 1745 of 2459, 121030318 2 3019 of 3728, 121030320 2 2100 of 2135, 121030334 2 817 of 3133, 121030359 2 405 of 4101
13	Counties	Pinellas
	Cities	Belleair, Belleair Beach, Belleair Bluffs, Belleair Shore, Clearwater, Dunedin, Gulfport 2 5509 of 12029, Indian Rocks Beach, Indian Shores, Kenneth City, Largo, Madeira Beach, North Redington Beach, Oldsmar 2 8490 of 13591, Pinellas Park, Redington Beach, Redington Shores, Safety Harbor, St. Pete Beach, St. Petersburg 2 95027 of 244769, Seminole, South Pasadena, Tarpon Springs 2 20986 of 23484, Treasure Island
	Vtd's	121030031 2 1101 of 2496, 121030032 2 1110 of 1878, 121030070 2 303 of 5609, 121030072 2 2889 of 4462, 121030093 2 588 of 2599, 121030103 2 1116 of 2975, 121030317 2 714 of 2459, 121030318 2 709 of 3728, 121030320 2 35 of 2135, 121030334 2 2316 of 3133, 121030359 2 3696 of 4101

H000C9005 Plan Geography Splits (note: area listed in red if district does not contain total population of area and district also contains population outside of area).		
14	Counties	Hillsborough 2 538,817 of 1,229,226, Pinellas 3 157,528 of 916,542
	Cities	Gulfport 2 6520 of 12029, St. Petersburg 2 149742 of 244769, Tampa 2 281167 of 335709, Temple Terrace 2 10 of 24541
	Vtd's	120570102 2 4308 of 4522, 120570163 2 2480 of 2494, 120570282 2 87 of 1614, 120570284 2 159 of 447, 120570304 2 10 of 4449, 120570421 2 216 of 5264, 121030031 2 1395 of 2496, 121030032 2 768 of 1878, 121030070 2 5306 of 5609, 121030072 2 1573 of 4462, 121030093 2 2011 of 2599, 121030103 2 1859 of 2975
15	Counties	Hillsborough 2 690,409 of 1,229,226, Manatee 2 5,936 of 322,833
	Cities	Plant City, Tampa 2 54542 of 335709, Temple Terrace 2 24531 of 24541
	Vtd's	120570102 2 214 of 4522, 120570163 2 14 of 2494, 120570282 2 1527 of 1614, 120570284 2 288 of 447, 120570304 2 4439 of 4449, 120570421 2 5048 of 5264, 120810019 2 4594 of 6430
16	Counties	Manatee 2 316,897 of 322,833, Sarasota
	Cities	Anna Maria, Bradenton, Bradenton Beach, Holmes Beach, Longboat Key, North Port, Palmetto, Sarasota, Venice
	Vtd's	120810019 2 1836 of 6430
17	Counties	Charlotte, DeSoto, Glades, Hardee, Highlands, Lee 2 83,137 of 618,754, Okeechobee 2 34,658 of 39,996, Polk 2 244,309 of 602,095
	Cities	Arcadia, Avon Park, Bartow, Bowling Green, Dundee 2 3713 of 3717, Eagle Lake, Fort Meade, Frostproof, Highland Park, Hillcrest Heights, Lakeland 2 10798 of 97422, Lake Placid, Lake Wales, Moore Haven, Mulberry, Okeechobee, Punta Gorda, Sebring, Wauchula, Winter Haven 2 15172 of 33874, Zolfo Springs
	Vtd's	120710072 2 37 of 2853, 120710078 2 4294 of 5864, 120710082 2 6282 of 9783, 120710099 2 2015 of 2076, 120930007 2 1783 of 1890, 121050075 2 4198 of 7813
18	Counties	Martin, Okeechobee 2 5,338 of 39,996, Palm Beach 4 266,900 of 1,320,134, St. Lucie
	Cities	Fort Pierce, Juno Beach, Jupiter, Jupiter Inlet Colony, Jupiter Island, Lake Park 3 0 of 8155, Loxahatchee Groves 2 1681 of 3180, North Palm Beach, Ocean Breeze Park, Palm Beach Gardens, Port St. Lucie, Riviera Beach 3 0 of 32488, Royal Palm Beach 3 14734 of 34140, St. Lucie Village, Sewall's Point, Stuart, Tequesta, West Palm Beach 3 20693 of 99919
	Vtd's	120930007 2 107 of 1890, 120990208 2 1354 of 1783, 120990227 2 34 of 333, 120990228 2 116 of 977, 120990232 2 2432 of 2929, 120990234 2 154 of 934, 120990303 2 2791 of 2796, 120990675 2 2326 of 3195, 120990678 2 1681 of 3180, 120990758 2 1 of 1365
19	Counties	Collier 2 160,728 of 321,520, Lee 2 535,617 of 618,754
	Cities	Bonita Springs, Cape Coral, Fort Myers, Fort Myers Beach, Marco Island, Naples, Sanibel
	Vtd's	120210079 2 1330 of 2119, 120210092 2 320 of 2268, 120210112 2 2225 of 4281, 120710072 2 2816 of 2853, 120710078 2 1570 of 5864, 120710082 2 3501 of 9783, 120710099 2 61 of 2076
20	Counties	Broward 6 455,445 of 1,748,066, Hendry 2 13,550 of 39,140, Palm Beach 4 227,350 of 1,320,134
	Cities	Belle Glade, Boynton Beach 2 19978 of 68217, Clewiston, Cloud Lake, Coconut Creek 2 433 of 52909, Deerfield Beach 3 26242 of 75018, Fort Lauderdale 3 60588 of 165521, Glen Ridge, Haverhill, Lake Park 3 7242 of 8155, Lake Worth 2 10654 of 34910, Lantana 2 4654 of 10423, Lauderdale Lakes, Lauderdale, Loxahatchee Groves 2 1499 of 3180, Mangonia Park, Margate 2 14535 of 53284, North Lauderdale, North Palm Beach 2 0 of 12015, Oakland Park 2 20289 of 41363, Pahokee, Palm Beach Gardens 2 0 of 48452, Plantation 3 13381 of 84955, Pompano Beach 3 46314 of 99845, Riviera Beach 3 28156 of 32488, Royal Palm Beach 3 16299 of 34140, South Bay, Sunrise 3 62665 of 84439, Tamarac, West Palm Beach 3 48663 of 99919, Wilton Manors 2 3311 of 11632
	Vtd's	120110010 2 1509 of 1634, 120110069 2 4326 of 4334, 120110088 2 1050 of 1053, 120110120 2 4534 of 6202, 120110195 2 433 of 4377, 120110216 2 1836 of 4005, 120110491 2 361 of 1663, 120110501 2 2570 of 2624, 120110503 2 869 of 1606, 120110504 2 4697 of 5624, 120110543 2 71 of 896, 120990190 2 435 of 1348, 120990208 2 429 of 1783, 120990227 2 299 of 333, 120990228 2 861 of 977, 120990232 2 497 of 2929, 120990234 2 780 of 934, 120990242 2 33 of 726, 120990247 2 1440 of 3897, 120990248 2 786 of 3218, 120990250 2 215 of 587, 120990252 2 379 of 1035, 120990254 2 776 of 3585, 120990303 2 5 of 2796, 120990675 2 869 of 3195, 120990678 2 1499 of 3180, 120990737 2 971 of 5837, 120990758 2 1364 of 1365, 120990772 2 3338 of 3364, 120990779 2 2760 of 4107, 120990800 2 1013 of 5484, 120990803 2 962 of 5319
21	Counties	Broward 6 272,224 of 1,748,066, Palm Beach 4 424,120 of 1,320,134
	Cities	Coconut Creek 2 52476 of 52909, Coral Springs, Deerfield Beach 3 33897 of 75018, Greenacres, Margate 2 38749 of 53284, Parkland, Pompano Beach 3 1447 of 99845, Royal Palm Beach 3 3107 of 34140, Wellington
	Vtd's	120110195 2 3944 of 4377, 120110216 2 2169 of 4005, 120990252 2 656 of 1035, 120990254 2 2809 of 3585, 120990262 2 1304 of 2339, 120990265 2 23 of 3747, 120990344 2 2477 of 2495, 120990503 2 1738 of 2210, 120990504 2 614 of 617, 120990511 2 459 of 463, 120990578 2 396 of 1253, 120990737 2 4866 of 5837

H000C9005 Plan Geography Splits (note: area listed in red if district does not contain total population of area and district also contains population outside of area).		
22	Counties	Broward 6 294,581 of 1,748,066, Palm Beach 4 401,764 of 1,320,134
	Cities	Atlantis, Boca Raton, Boynton Beach 2 48239 of 68217, Briny Breezes, Deerfield Beach 3 14879 of 75018, Delray Beach, Fort Lauderdale 3 104933 of 165521, Glen Ridge 2 0 of 219, Golf, Gulf Stream, Highland Beach, Hillsboro Beach, Hypoluxo, Lake Clarke Shores, Lake Park 3 913 of 8155, Lake Worth 2 24256 of 34910, Lantana 2 5769 of 10423, Lauderdale-by-the-Sea, Lazy Lake, Lighthouse Point, Manalapan, Oakland Park 2 21074 of 41363, Ocean Ridge, Palm Beach, Palm Beach Shores, Palm Springs, Plantation 3 67448 of 84955, Pompano Beach 3 52084 of 99845, Riviera Beach 3 4332 of 32488, Sea Ranch Lakes, South Palm Beach, Sunrise 3 0 of 84439, West Palm Beach 3 30563 of 99919, Wilton Manors 2 8321 of 11632
	Vtd's	120110010 2 125 of 1634, 120110069 2 8 of 4334, 120110088 2 3 of 1053, 120110120 2 1668 of 6202, 120110362 2 34 of 3934, 120110393 2 1349 of 1575, 120110491 2 1302 of 1663, 120110501 2 54 of 2624, 120110503 2 737 of 1606, 120110504 2 927 of 5624, 120110543 2 825 of 896, 120110867 2 1729 of 1918, 120990190 2 913 of 1348, 120990242 2 693 of 726, 120990247 2 2457 of 3897, 120990248 2 2432 of 3218, 120990250 2 372 of 587, 120990262 2 1035 of 2339, 120990265 2 3724 of 3747, 120990344 2 18 of 2495, 120990503 2 472 of 2210, 120990504 2 3 of 617, 120990511 2 4 of 463, 120990578 2 857 of 1253, 120990772 2 26 of 3364, 120990779 2 1347 of 4107, 120990800 2 4471 of 5484, 120990803 2 4357 of 5319
23	Counties	Broward 6 498,411 of 1,748,066, Miami-Dade 5 197,933 of 2,496,435
	Cities	Aventura, Bal Harbour, Bay Harbor Islands, Cooper City, Dania Beach, Davie, Fort Lauderdale 3 0 of 165521, Golden Beach, Hallandale Beach 2 25370 of 37113, Hollywood 2 114568 of 140768, Indian Creek, Miami 3 15273 of 399457, Miami Beach, Miami Shores 2 0 of 10493, North Bay Village, North Miami 2 9175 of 58786, North Miami Beach 2 6953 of 41523, Pembroke Pines 3 107607 of 154750, Plantation 3 4126 of 84955, Southwest Ranches, Sunny Isles Beach, Sunrise 3 21774 of 84439, Surfside, Weston
	Vtd's	120110362 2 3900 of 3934, 120110393 2 226 of 1575, 120110689 2 473 of 2982, 120110705 2 1127 of 2033, 120110813 2 2 of 2553, 120110867 2 189 of 1918, 120860135 2 1478 of 2352
24	Counties	Broward 6 136,412 of 1,748,066, Miami-Dade 5 559,932 of 2,496,435
	Cities	Biscayne Park, El Portal, Hallandale Beach 2 11743 of 37113, Hollywood 2 26200 of 140768, Miami 3 133006 of 399457, Miami Gardens, Miami Shores, Miramar 2 65355 of 122041, North Miami 2 49611 of 58786, North Miami Beach 2 34570 of 41523, Opa-locka 2 14894 of 15219, Pembroke Park, Pembroke Pines 3 12856 of 154750, West Park
	Vtd's	120110689 2 2509 of 2982, 120110705 2 906 of 2033, 120110772 2 1560 of 6836, 120860135 2 874 of 2352, 120860311 2 41 of 6111, 120860313 2 6106 of 6155, 120860382 2 5 of 8
25	Counties	Broward 6 90,993 of 1,748,066, Collier 2 160,792 of 321,520, Hendry 2 25,590 of 39,140, Miami-Dade 5 418,970 of 2,496,435
	Cities	Doral, Everglades, Hialeah 2 162856 of 224669, Hialeah Gardens, LaBelle, Medley, Miami Lakes, Miramar 2 56686 of 122041, Opa-locka 2 325 of 15219, Pembroke Pines 3 34287 of 154750, Sweetwater
	Vtd's	120110772 2 5276 of 6836, 120110813 2 2551 of 2553, 120210079 2 789 of 2119, 120210092 2 1948 of 2268, 120210112 2 2056 of 4281, 120860311 2 6070 of 6111, 120860313 2 49 of 6155, 120860382 2 3 of 8, 120860454 2 2340 of 3346, 120860455 2 540 of 3355, 120860456 2 829 of 4377, 120860471 2 4174 of 5834, 120860615 2 51 of 2550
26	Counties	Miami-Dade 5 623,255 of 2,496,435, Monroe
	Cities	Cutler Bay 2 0 of 40286, Florida City, Homestead 2 42640 of 60512, Islamorada, Village of Islands, Key Colony Beach, Key West, Layton, Marathon
	Vtd's	120861043 2 569 of 2631, 120861104 2 558 of 2082, 120861115 2 319 of 1176, 120861221 2 1973 of 3284, 120861268 2 2 of 2754, 120861297 2 454 of 540, 120861299 2 188 of 292, 120861360 2 140 of 144, 120861386 2 39 of 469
27	Counties	Miami-Dade
	Cities	Coral Gables, Cutler Bay, Doral 2 0 of 45704, Hialeah 2 61813 of 224669, Homestead 2 17872 of 60512, Key Biscayne, Miami 3 251178 of 399457, Miami Springs, Palmetto Bay, Pinecrest, South Miami, Virginia Gardens, West Miami
	Vtd's	120860454 2 1006 of 3346, 120860455 2 2815 of 3355, 120860456 2 3548 of 4377, 120860471 2 1660 of 5834, 120860615 2 2499 of 2550, 120861043 2 2062 of 2631, 120861104 2 1524 of 2082, 120861115 2 857 of 1176, 120861221 2 1311 of 3284, 120861268 2 2752 of 2754, 120861297 2 86 of 540, 120861299 2 104 of 292, 120861360 2 4 of 144, 120861386 2 430 of 469

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: PCB CRS 12-04 Congressional Redistricting
SPONSOR(S): Congressional Redistricting Subcommittee
TIED BILLS: **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:**

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
Orig. Comm.: Congressional Redistricting Subcommittee		Poreda	Kelly

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The Florida Constitution requires the Legislature, by joint resolution at its regular session in the second year after the United States Census, to apportion state legislative districts. The United States Constitution requires the reapportionment of the United States House of Representatives every ten years, which includes the distribution of the House's 435 seats between the states and the equalization of population between districts within each state.

The 2010 Census revealed an unequal distribution of population growth amongst the State's legislative and congressional districts. Therefore districts must be adjusted to correct population differences.

This proposed committee bill redistricts the resident population of Florida into 27 congressional districts, as required by state and federal law.

This proposed committee bill would substantially amend Chapter 8 of the Florida Statutes.

When compared to the existing 25 congressional districts, this proposed committee bill would:

- Reduce the number of counties split from 30 to 24;
- Reduce the number of cities split from 110 to 55;
- Reduce the total perimeter, width and height of the districts, consistently, based on various methods of measurement;
- Reduce the distance and drive time to travel the average district;
- Reduce the total population deviation from 42.45% to 0.00%; and
- Maintain elected representation for African-American and Hispanic Floridians.

Upon approval by the Legislature, this bill is subject to review by the Governor.

Prior to the implementation, pursuant to Section 5 of the federal Voting Rights Act (VRA), this redistricting must also be approved ("precleared") by either the District Court for the District of Columbia or the United States Department of Justice.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Current Situation

The 2010 Census

According to the 2010 Census, 18,801,310 people resided in Florida on April 1, 2010. That represents a population growth of 2,818,932 Florida residents between the 2000 to 2010 censuses.

After the 2000 Census, the ideal populations for each district in Florida were:

- Congressional: 639,295
- State Senate: 399,559
- State House 133,186

After the 2010 Census, the ideal populations for each district in Florida are:

- Congressional: 696,345
- State Senate: 470,033
- State House: 156,678

The 2010 Census revealed an unequal distribution of population growth amongst the State's legislative and congressional districts. Therefore districts must be adjusted to comply with "one-person, one vote," such that each district must be substantially equal in total population.

Table 1 below shows the changes in population for each of Florida's current congressional districts and their subsequent deviation from the new ideal population of 696,345 residents.

Table 1. Florida Congressional Districts 2002-2011

Florida Congressional Districts 2002-2011		2000	2010
Total State Population, Decennial Census		15,982,378	18,801,310
Maximum Number of Districts		25	27
Ideal District Population (Total State Population / 23 or 25)		639,295	696,345

District	2000 Population	2000 Deviation		2010 Population	2010 Deviation	
		Count	%		Count	%
1	639,295	0	0.0%	694,158	-2,187	-0.3%
2	639,295	0	0.0%	737,519	41,174	5.9%
3	639,295	0	0.0%	659,055	-37,290	-5.4%
4	639,295	0	0.0%	744,418	48,073	6.9%
5	639,295	0	0.0%	929,533	233,188	33.5%
6	639,295	0	0.0%	812,727	116,382	16.7%
7	639,295	0	0.0%	812,442	116,097	16.7%
8	639,295	0	0.0%	805,608	109,263	15.7%
9	639,296	1	0.0%	753,549	57,204	8.2%
10	639,295	0	0.0%	633,889	-62,456	-9.0%
11	639,295	0	0.0%	673,799	-22,546	-3.2%
12	639,296	1	0.0%	842,199	145,854	20.9%
13	639,295	0	0.0%	757,805	61,460	8.8%
14	639,295	0	0.0%	858,956	162,611	23.4%
15	639,295	0	0.0%	813,570	117,225	16.8%

16	639,295	0	0.0%	797,711	101,366	14.6%
17	639,296	1	0.0%	655,160	-41,185	-5.9%
18	639,295	0	0.0%	712,790	16,445	2.4%
19	639,295	0	0.0%	736,419	40,074	5.8%
20	639,295	0	0.0%	691,727	-4,618	-0.7%
21	639,295	0	0.0%	693,501	-2,844	-0.4%
22	639,295	0	0.0%	694,259	-2,086	-0.3%
23	639,295	0	0.0%	684,107	-12,238	-1.8%
24	639,295	0	0.0%	799,233	102,888	14.8%
25	639,295	0	0.0%	807,176	110,831	15.9%
26				0	-696,345	-100.0%
27				0	-696,345	-100.0%

The law governing the reapportionment and redistricting of congressional and state legislative districts implicates the United States Constitution, the Florida Constitution, federal statutes, and a litany of case law.

U.S. Constitution

The United States Constitution requires the reapportionment of the House of Representatives every ten years to distribute each of the House of Representatives' 435 seats between the states and to equalize population between districts within each state.

Article I, Section 4 of the United States Constitution provides that "[t]he Time, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof." See also U.S. Const. art. I, § 2 ("The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States . . ."). The U.S. Supreme Court has recognized that this language delegates to state legislatures the exclusive authority to create congressional districts. See e.g., *Grove v. Emison*, 507 U.S. 25, 34 (1993); *League of United Latin Am. Citizens v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 399, 416 (2006) ("[T]he Constitution vests redistricting responsibilities foremost in the legislatures of the States and in Congress . . .").

In addition to state specific requirements to redistrict, states are obligated to redistrict based on the principle commonly referred to as "one-person, one-vote."¹ In *Reynolds*, the United States Supreme Court held that the Fourteenth Amendment required that seats in state legislature be reapportioned on a population basis. The Supreme Court concluded:

..."the basic principle of representative government remains, and must remain, unchanged – the weight of a citizen's vote cannot be made to depend on where he lives. Population is, of necessity, the starting point for consideration and the controlling criterion for judgment in legislative apportionment controversies...The Equal Protection Clause demands no less than substantially equal state legislative representation for all citizens, of all places as well as of all races. We hold that, as a basic constitutional standard, the Equal Protection Clause requires that the seats in both houses of a bicameral state legislature must be apportioned on a population basis."²

The Court went on to conclude that decennial reapportionment was a rational approach to readjust legislative representation to take into consideration population shifts and growth.³

In addition to requiring states to redistrict, the principle of one-person, one-vote, has come to generally stand for the proposition that each person's vote should count as much as anyone else's vote.

¹ *Baker v. Carr*, 369 U.S. 186 (1962).

² *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 568 (1964).

³ *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 584 (1964).

The requirement that each district be equal in population applies differently to congressional districts than to state legislative districts. The populations of congressional districts must achieve absolute mathematical equality, with no *de minimis* exception.⁴ Limited population variances are permitted if they are “unavoidable despite a good faith effort” or if a valid “justification is shown.”⁵

In practice, congressional districting has strictly adhered to the requirement of exact mathematical equality. In *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler* the Court rejected several justifications for violating this principle, including “a desire to avoid fragmenting either political subdivisions or areas with distinct economic and social interests, considerations of practical politics, and even an asserted preference for geographically compact districts.”⁶

For state legislative districts, the courts have permitted a greater population deviation amongst districts. The populations of state legislative districts must be “substantially equal.”⁷ Substantial equality of population has come to generally mean that a legislative plan will not be held to violate the Equal Protection Clause if the difference between the smallest and largest district is less than ten percent.⁸ Nevertheless, any significant deviation (even within the 10 percent overall deviation margin) must be “based on legitimate considerations incident to the effectuation of a rational state policy,”⁹ including “the integrity of political subdivisions, the maintenance of compactness and contiguity in legislative districts, or the recognition of natural or historical boundary lines.”¹⁰

However, states should not interpret this 10 percent standard to be a safe haven.¹¹ Additionally, nothing in the U.S. Constitution or case law prevents States from imposing stricter standards for population equality.¹²

After Florida last redistricted in 2002, Florida’s population deviation ranges were 2.79% for its State House districts, 0.03% for its State Senate districts, and 0.00% for its Congressional districts.¹³

The Voting Rights Act

Congress passed the Voting Rights Act (VRA) in 1965. The VRA protects the right to vote as guaranteed by the 15th Amendment to the United States Constitution. In addition, the VRA enforces the protections of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution by providing “minority voters an opportunity to participate in the electoral process and elect candidates of their choice, generally free of discrimination.”¹⁴

The relevant components of the Act are contained in Section 2 and Section 5. Section 2 applies to all jurisdictions, while Section 5 applies only to covered jurisdictions (states, counties, or other jurisdictions within a state).¹⁵ The two sections, and any analysis related to each, are considered independently of each other, and therefore a matter considered under by one section may be treated differently by the other section.

The phraseology for types of minority districts can be confusing and often times unintentionally misspoken. It is important to understand that each phrase can have significantly different implications for the courts, depending on the nature of a legal complaint.

⁴ *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, 394 U.S. 526, 531 (1969).

⁵ *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, 394 U.S. 526, 531 (1969).

⁶ *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, 394 U.S. 526, 531 (1969).

⁷ *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 568 (1964).

⁸ *Chapman v. Meier*, 420 U.S. 1 (1975); *Connor v. Finch*, 431 U.S. 407, 418 (1977).

⁹ *Reynolds*, 377 U.S. at 579.

¹⁰ *Swann v. Adams*, 385 U.S. 440, 444 (1967).

¹¹ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 36.

¹² *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 39.

¹³ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Pages 47-48.

¹⁴ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 51.

¹⁵ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 51.

A “majority-minority district” is a district in which the majority of the voting-age population (VAP) of the district is African American, Hispanic, Asian or Native-American. A “minority access district” is a district in which the dominant minority community is less than a majority of the VAP, but is still large enough to elect a candidate of its choice through either crossover votes from majority voters or a coalition with another minority community.

“Minority access” though is more jargon than meaningful in a legal context. There are two types of districts that fall under the definition. A “crossover district” is a minority-access district in which the dominant minority community is less than a majority of the VAP, but is still large enough that a crossover of majority voters is adequate enough to provide that minority community with the opportunity to elect a candidate of its choice. A “coalitional district” is a minority-access district in which two or more minority groups, which individually comprise less than a majority of the VAP, can form a coalition to elect their preferred candidate of choice. A distinction is sometimes made between the two in case law. For example, the legislative discretion asserted in *Bartlett v. Strickland*—as discussed later in this document—is meant for crossover districts, not for coalitional districts.

Lastly, the courts have recognized that an “influence district” is a district in which a minority community is not sufficiently large enough to form a coalition or meaningfully solicit crossover votes and thereby elect a candidate of its choice, but is able to effect election outcomes and therefore elect a candidate would be mindful of the minority community’s needs.

Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act

The most common challenge to congressional and state legislative districts arises under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Section 2 provides: “No voting qualification or prerequisite to voting or standard, practice, or procedure shall be imposed or applied by any State...in a manner which results in a denial or abridgement of the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color.”¹⁶ The purpose of Section 2 is to ensure that minority voters have an equal opportunity along with other members of the electorate to influence the political process and elect representatives of their choice.¹⁷

In general, Section 2 challenges have been brought against districting schemes that either disperse members of minority communities into districts where they constitute an ineffective minority—known as “cracking”¹⁸—or which concentrate minority voters into districts where they constitute excessive majorities—known as “packing”—thus diminishing minority influence in neighboring districts. In prior decades, it was also common that Section 2 challenges would be brought against multimember districts, in which “the voting strength of a minority group can be lessened by placing it in a larger multimember or at-large district where the majority can elect a number of its preferred candidates and the minority group cannot elect any of its preferred candidates.”¹⁹

The Supreme Court set forth the criteria of a vote-dilution claim in *Thornburg v. Gingles*.²⁰ A plaintiff must show:

1. A minority group must be sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a single-member district;
2. The minority group must be politically cohesive; and
3. White voters must vote sufficiently as a bloc to enable them usually to defeat the candidate preferred by the minority group.

The three “*Gingles* factors” are necessary, but not sufficient, to show a violation of Section 2.²¹ To determine whether minority voters have been denied an equal opportunity to influence the political

¹⁶ 42 U.S.C. Section 1973(a) (2006).

¹⁷ 42 U.S.C. Section 1973(b); *Voinovich v. Quilter*, 507 U.S. 146, 155 (1993).

¹⁸ Also frequently referred to as “fracturing.”

¹⁹ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 54.

²⁰ 478 U.S. 30 (1986).

process and elect representatives of their choice, a court must examine the totality of the circumstances.²²

This analysis requires consideration of the so-called "Senate factors," which assess historical patterns of discrimination and the success, or lack thereof, of minorities in participating in campaigns and being elected to office.²³ Generally, these "Senate factors" were born in an attempt to distance Section 2 claims from standards that would otherwise require plaintiffs to prove "intent," which Congress viewed as an additional and largely excessive burden of proof, because "It diverts the judicial inquiry from the crucial question of whether minorities have equal access to the electoral process to a historical question of individual motives."²⁴

States are obligated to balance the existence and creation of districts that provide electoral opportunities for minorities with the reasonable availability of such opportunities and other traditional redistricting principles. For example, in *Johnson v. De Grandy*, the Court decided that while states are not obligated to maximize the number of minority districts, states are also not given safe harbor if they achieve proportionality between the minority population(s) of the state and the number of minority districts.²⁵ Rather, the Court considers the totality of the circumstances. In "examining the totality of the circumstances, the Court found that, since Hispanics and Blacks could elect representatives of their choice in proportion to their share of the voting age population and since there was no other evidence of either minority group having less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process, there was no violation of Section 2."²⁶

In *League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) v. Perry*, the Court elaborated on the first *Gingles* precondition. "Although for a racial gerrymandering claim the focus should be on compactness in the district's shape, for the first *Gingles* prong in a Section 2 claim the focus should be on the compactness of the minority group."²⁷

In *Shaw v. Reno*, the Court found that "state legislation that expressly distinguishes among citizens on account of race - whether it contains an explicit distinction or is "unexplainable on grounds other than race,"...must be narrowly tailored to further a compelling governmental interest. Redistricting legislation that is alleged to be so bizarre on its face that it is unexplainable on grounds other than race demands the same close scrutiny, regardless of the motivations underlying its adoption."²⁸

Later, in *Shaw v. Hunt*, the Court found that the State of North Carolina made race the predominant consideration for redistricting, such that other race-neutral districting principles were subordinated, but the state failed to meet the strict scrutiny²⁹ test. The Court found that the district in question, "as drawn, is not a remedy narrowly tailored to the State's professed interest in avoiding liability under Section(s) 2 of the Act," and "could not remedy any potential Section(s) 2 violation, since the minority group must be shown to be "geographically compact" to establish Section(s) 2 liability."³⁰ Likewise, in *Bush v. Vera*, the Supreme Court supported the strict scrutiny approach, ruling against a Texas redistricting plan included highly irregularly shaped districts that were significantly more sensitive to racial data, and lacked any semblance to pre-existing race-neutral districts.³¹

Lastly, In *Bartlett v. Strickland*, the Supreme Court provided a "bright line" distinction between majority-minority districts and other minority "crossover" or "influence districts. The Court "concluded that §2

²¹ *Johnson v. De Grandy*, 512 U.S. 997, 1011-1012 (1994).

²² 42 U.S.C. Section 1973(b); *Thornburg vs. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 46 (1986).

²³ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 57.

²⁴ Senate Report Number 417, 97th Congress, Session 2 (1982).

²⁵ *Johnson v. De Grandy*, 512 U.S. 997, 1017 (1994).

²⁶ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 61-62.

²⁷ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 62.

²⁸ *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630 (1993).

²⁹ "Strict scrutiny" is the most rigorous standard used in judicial review by courts that are reviewing federal law. Strict scrutiny is part of a hierarchy of standards courts employ to weigh an asserted government interest against a constitutional right or principle that conflicts with the manner in which the interest is being pursued.

³⁰ *Shaw v. Hunt*, 517 U.S. 899 (1996).

³¹ *Bush v. Vera*, 517 U.S. 952 (1996).

does not require state officials to draw election district lines to allow a racial minority that would make up less than 50 percent of the voting-age population in the redrawn district to join with crossover voters to elect the minority's candidate of choice."³² However, the Court made clear that States had the flexibility to implement crossover districts as a method of compliance with the Voting Rights Act, where no other prohibition exists. In the opinion of the Court, Justice Kennedy stated as follows:

"Much like §5, §2 allows States to choose their own method of complying with the Voting Rights Act, and we have said that may include drawing crossover districts...When we address the mandate of §2, however, we must note it is not concerned with maximizing minority voting strength...and, as a statutory matter, §2 does not mandate creating or preserving crossover districts. Our holding also should not be interpreted to entrench majority-minority districts by statutory command, for that, too, could pose constitutional concerns...States that wish to draw crossover districts are free to do so where no other prohibition exists. Majority-minority districts are only required if all three *Gingles* factors are met and if §2 applies based on a totality of the circumstances. In areas with substantial crossover voting it is unlikely that the plaintiffs would be able to establish the third *Gingles* precondition—bloc voting by majority voters."³³

Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act

Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended, is an independent mandate separate and distinct from the requirements of Section 2. "The intent of Section 5 was to prevent states that had a history of racially discriminatory electoral practices from developing new and innovative means to continue to effectively disenfranchise Black voters."³⁴

Section 5 requires states that comprise or include "covered jurisdictions" to obtain federal preclearance of any new enactment of or amendment to a "voting qualification or prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice, or procedure with respect to voting."³⁵ This includes districting plans.

Five Florida counties—Collier, Hardee, Hendry, Hillsborough, and Monroe—have been designated as covered jurisdictions.³⁶

Preclearance may be secured either by initiating a declaratory judgment action in the District Court for the District of Columbia or, as is the case in almost all instances, submitting the new enactment or amendment to the United States Attorney General (United States Department of Justice).³⁷ Preclearance must be granted if the qualification, prerequisite, standard, practice, or procedure "does not have the purpose and will not have the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color."³⁸

The purpose of Section 5 is to "insure that no voting procedure changes would be made that would lead to retrogression"³⁹ in the position of racial minorities with respect to their effective exercise of the electoral franchise.⁴⁰ Whether a districting plan is retrogressive in effect requires an examination of "the entire statewide plan as a whole."⁴¹

The Department of Justice requires that submissions for preclearance include numerous quantitative and qualitative pieces of data to satisfy the Section 5 review. "The Department of Justice, through the U.S. Attorney General, has 60 days in which to interpose an objection to a preclearance submission. The Department of Justice can request additional information within the period of review and following

³² *Bartlett v. Strickland*, No. 07-689 (U.S. Mar. 9, 2009).

³³ *Bartlett v. Strickland*, No. 07-689 (U.S. Mar. 9, 2009).

³⁴ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 78.

³⁵ 42 U.S.C. Section 1973c.

³⁶ Some states were covered in their entirety. In other states only certain counties were covered.

³⁷ 42 U.S.C. Section 1973c.

³⁸ 42 U.S.C. Section 1973c.

³⁹ A decrease in the absolute number of representatives which a minority group has a fair chance to elect.

⁴⁰ *Beer v. United States*, 425 U.S. 130, 141 (1976).

⁴¹ *Georgia v. Ashcroft*, 539 U.S. 461, 479 (2003).

receipt of the additional information, the Department of Justice has an additional 60 days to review the additional information. A change, either approved or not objected to, can be implemented by the submitting jurisdiction. Without preclearance, proposed changes are not legally enforceable and cannot be implemented."⁴²

Majority-Minority and Minority Access Districts in Florida

Legal challenges to the Florida's 1992 state legislative and congressional redistricting plans resulted in a significant increase in elected representation for both African-Americans and Hispanics. Table 2 illustrates those increases. Prior to 1992, Florida Congressional Delegation included only one minority member, Congresswoman Ileana Ros-Lehtinen.

Table 2. Number of Elected African-American and Hispanic Members in the Florida Legislature and Florida Congressional Delegation

	Congress		State Senate		State House	
	African-American	Hispanic	African-American	Hispanic	African-American	Hispanic
Pre-1982	0	0	0	0	5	0
1982 Plan	0	0-1	2	0-3	10-12	3-7
1992 Plan	3	2	5	3	14-16	9-11
2002 Plan	3	3	6-7	3	17-20	11-15

Prior to the legal challenges in the 1990s, the Florida Legislature established districts that generally included minority populations of less than 30 percent of the total population of the districts. For example, Table 3 illustrates that the 1982 plan for the Florida House of Representatives included 27 districts in which African-Americans comprised 20 percent or more of the total population. In the majority of those districts, 15 of 27, African-Americans represented 20 to 29 percent of the total population. None of the 15 districts elected an African-American to the Florida House of Representatives.

**Table 3. 1982 House Plan
Only Districts with Greater Than 20% African-American Population⁴³**

Total African-American Population	House District Number	Total Districts	African-American Representatives Elected
20% - 29%	2, 12, 15, 22, 23, 25, 29, 42, 78, 81, 92, 94, 103, 118, 119	15	0
30% - 39%	8, 9	2	1
40% - 49%	55, 83, 91	3	2
50% - 59%	17, 40, 63, 108	4	4
60% - 69%	16, 106,	2	2

⁴² *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 96.

⁴³ It is preferred to use voting age population, rather than total population. However, for this analysis the 1982 voting age population data is not available. Therefore total population is used for the sake of comparison.

70% - 79%	107	1	1
TOTAL			10

Subsequent to the legal challenges in the 1990s, the Florida Legislature established districts that were compliant with provisions of federal law, and did not fracture or dilute minority voting strength. For example, Table 4 illustrates that the resulting districting plan doubled the number of African-American representatives in the Florida House of Representatives.

**Table 4. 2002 House Plan
Only Districts with Greater Than 20% African-American Population⁴⁴**

Total African-American Population	House District Number	Total Districts	African-American Representatives Elected
20% - 29%	10, 27, 36, 86	4	1
30% - 39%	3, 23, 92, 105	4	3
40% - 49%	118	1	1
50% - 59%	8, 14, 15, 55, 59, 84, 93, 94, 104, 108	10	10
60% - 69%	39, 109	2	2
70% - 79%	103	1	1
TOTAL			18

Equal Protection – Racial Gerrymandering

Racial gerrymandering is “the deliberate and arbitrary distortion of district boundaries...for (racial) purposes.”⁴⁵ Racial gerrymandering claims are justiciable under equal protection.⁴⁶ In the wake of *Shaw v. Reno*, the Court rendered several opinions that attempted to harmonize the balance between “competing constitutional guarantees that: 1) no state shall purposefully discriminate against any individual on the basis of race; and 2) members of a minority group shall be free from discrimination in the electoral process.”⁴⁷

To make a *prima facie* showing of impermissible racial gerrymandering, the burden rests with the plaintiff to “show, either through circumstantial evidence of a district’s shape and demographics or more direct evidence going to legislative purpose, that race was the predominant factor motivating the legislature’s decision to place a significant number of voters within or without a particular district.”⁴⁸ Thus, the “plaintiff must prove that the legislature subordinated traditional race-neutral districting principles...to racial considerations.”⁴⁹ If the plaintiff meets this burden, “the State must demonstrate that its districting legislation is narrowly tailored to achieve a compelling interest,”⁵⁰ i.e. “narrowly tailored” to achieve that singular compelling state interest.

⁴⁴ It is preferred to use voting age population, rather than total population. However, since the 1982 voting age population data is not available for Table 2, total population is again used in Table 3 for the sake of comparison.

⁴⁵ *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630, 640 (1993)

⁴⁶ *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630, 642 (1993)

⁴⁷ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 72.

⁴⁸ *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900, 916 (1995).

⁴⁹ *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900, 916 (1995).

⁵⁰ *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 920 (1995).

While compliance with federal antidiscrimination laws—specifically, the Voting Rights Act—is a “very strong interest,” it is not in all cases a compelling interest sufficient to overcome strict scrutiny.⁵¹ With respect to Section 2, traditional districting principles may be subordinated to race, and strict scrutiny will be satisfied, where (i) the state has a “strong basis in evidence” for concluding that a majority-minority district is “reasonably necessary” to comply with Section 2; (ii) the race-based districting “substantially addresses” the Section 2 violation; and (iii) the district does “not subordinate traditional districting principles to race substantially more than is ‘reasonably necessary’ to avoid” the Section 2 violation.⁵² The Court has held that compliance with Section 5 is not a compelling interest where race-based districting is not “reasonably necessary” under a “correct reading” of the Voting Rights Act.⁵³

The Use of Statistical Evidence

Political vote histories are essential tools to ensure that new districts comply with the Voting Rights Act.⁵⁴ For example, the use of racial and political data is critical for a court’s consideration of the compelling interests that may be involved in a racial gerrymander. In *Bush v. Vera*, the Court stated:

“The use of sophisticated technology and detailed information in the drawing of majority minority districts is no more objectionable than it is in the drawing of majority majority districts. But ... the direct evidence of racial considerations, coupled with the fact that the computer program used was significantly more sophisticated with respect to race than with respect to other demographic data, provides substantial evidence that it was race that led to the neglect of traditional districting criteria...”

As noted previously, when the U.S. Department of Justice conducts a Section 5 preclearance review it requires that a submitting authority provide political data supporting a plan.⁵⁵ Registration and performance data must be used under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act to determine whether geographically compact minority groups are politically cohesive, and also to determine whether the majority population votes as a block to defeat the minority’s candidate of choice.

If Florida were to attempt to craft districts in areas of significant minority population without such data (or in any of the five Section 5 counties), the districts would be legally suspect and would probably invite litigation.

Florida Constitution, Article III, Section 16

Article III, Section 16 of the Florida Constitution requires the Legislature, by joint resolution at its regular session in the second year after the Census is conducted, to apportion the State into senatorial districts and representative districts.

The Florida Constitution is silent with respect to process for congressional redistricting. Article 1 Section 4 of the United States Constitution grants to each state legislature the exclusive authority to apportion seats designated to that state by providing the legislative bodies with the authority to determine the times place and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives. Consistent therewith, Florida has adopted its congressional apportionment plans by legislation subject to gubernatorial approval.⁵⁷ Congressional apportionment plans are not subject to automatic review by the Florida Supreme Court.

Florida Constitution, Article III, Sections 20 and 21

⁵¹ *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. at 653-654 (1993).

⁵² *Bush v. Vera*, 517 U.S. 977-979 (1996).

⁵³ *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 921 (1995).

⁵⁴ *Georgia v. Ashcroft*, 539 U.S. 461, 487-88 (2003); *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30, 36-37, 48-49 (1986).

⁵⁵ 28 U.S.C. § 51.27(q) & 51.28(a)(1).

⁵⁶ Federal Register / Vol. 76, No. 73 / Friday, April 15, 2011. Page 21249.

⁵⁷ See generally Section 8.0001, et seq., Florida Statutes (2007).

As approved by Florida voters in the November 2010 General Election, Article III, Section 20 of the Florida Constitution establishes the following standards for congressional redistricting:

"In establishing congressional district boundaries:

- (a) No apportionment plan or individual district shall be drawn with the intent to favor or disfavor a political party or an incumbent; and districts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of denying or abridging the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process or to diminish their ability to elect representatives of their choice; and districts shall consist of contiguous territory.
- (b) Unless compliance with the standards in this subsection conflicts with the standards in subsection 1(a) or with federal law, districts shall be as nearly equal in population as is practicable; districts shall be compact; and districts shall, where feasible, utilize existing political and geographical boundaries.
- (c) The order in which the standards within subsections 1(a) and (b) of this section are set forth shall not be read to establish any priority of one standard over the other within that subsection."

As approved by Florida voters in the November 2010 General Election, Article III, Section 21 of the Florida Constitution establishes the following standards for state legislative apportionment:

"In establishing legislative district boundaries:

- (a) No apportionment plan or district shall be drawn with the intent to favor or disfavor a political party or an incumbent; and districts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of denying or abridging the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process or to diminish their ability to elect representatives of their choice; and districts shall consist of contiguous territory.
- (b) Unless compliance with the standards in this subsection conflicts with the standards in subsection 1(a) or with federal law, districts shall be as nearly equal in population as is practicable; districts shall be compact; and districts shall, where feasible, utilize existing political and geographical boundaries.
- (c) The order in which the standards within subsections 1(a) and (b) of this section are set forth shall not be read to establish any priority of one standard over the other within that subsection."

These new standards are set forth in two tiers. The first tier, subparagraphs (a) above, contains provisions regarding political favoritism, racial and language minorities, and contiguity. The second tier, subparagraphs (b) above, contains provisions regarding equal population, compactness and use of political and geographical boundaries.

To the extent that compliance with second-tier standards conflicts with first-tier standards or federal law, the second-tier standards do not apply.⁵⁸ The order in which the standards are set forth within either tier does not establish any priority of one standard over another within the same tier.⁵⁹

The first tier provides that no apportionment plan or district shall be drawn with the intent to favor or disfavor a political party or an incumbent. Redistricting decisions unconnected with an intent to favor or disfavor a political party and incumbent do not violate this provision of the Florida Constitution, even if their effect is to favor or disfavor a political party or incumbent.⁶⁰

⁵⁸ Article III, Sections 20(b) and 21(b), Florida Constitution.

⁵⁹ Article III, Sections 20(c) and 21(c), Florida Constitution.

⁶⁰ In *Hartung v. Bradbury*, 33 P.3d 972, 987 (Or. 2001), the court held that "the mere fact that a particular reapportionment may result in a shift in political control of some legislative districts (assuming that every registered voter votes along party lines)," does not show that

The first tier of the new standards also provides the following protections for racial and language minorities:

- Districts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of denying the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process.
- Districts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of abridging the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process.
- Districts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of diminishing the ability of racial or language minorities to elect representatives of their choice.

The non-diminishment standard has comparable text to Section 5 of the federal Voting Rights Act, as amended in 2006, but the text in the Florida Constitution is not limited to the five counties protected by Section 5.⁶¹

On March 29, 2011, the Florida Legislature submitted these new standards to the United States Department of Justice for preclearance. In the submission, the Legislature articulated that the amendments to Florida's Constitution "do not have a retrogressive effect."⁶²

"Properly interpreted, we (the Florida House of Representatives and the Florida Senate) do not believe that the Amendments create roadblocks to the preservation or enhancement of minority voting strength. To avoid retrogression in the position of racial minorities, the Amendments must be understood to preserve without change the Legislature's prior ability to construct effective minority districts. Moreover, the Voting Rights Provisions ensure that the Amendments in no way constrain the Legislature's discretion to preserve or enhance minority voting strength, and permit any practices or considerations that might be instrumental to that important purpose."⁶³

Without comment, the Department of Justice granted preclearance on May 31, 2011.⁶⁴

The first tier also requires that districts consist of contiguous territory. In the context of state legislative districts, the Florida Supreme Court has held that a district is contiguous if no part of the district is isolated from the rest of the district by another district.⁶⁵ In a contiguous district, a person can travel from any point within the district to any other point without departing from the district.⁶⁶ A district is not contiguous if its parts touch only at a common corner, such as a right angle.⁶⁷ The Court has also concluded that the presence in a district of a body of water without a connecting bridge, even if it requires land travel outside the district in order to reach other parts of the district, does not violate contiguity.⁶⁸

a redistricting plan was drawn with an improper intent. It is well recognized that political consequences are inseparable from the redistricting process. In *Vieth v. Jubelirer*, 541 U.S. 267, 343 (2004) (Souter, J., dissenting) ("The choice to draw a district line one way, not another, always carries some consequence for politics, save in a mythical State with voters of every political identity distributed in an absolutely gray uniformity.").

⁶¹ Compare *id.* with 42 U.S.C. § 1973c(b).

⁶² Letter from Andy Bardos, Special Counsel to the Senate President, and George Levesque, General Counsel to the Florida House of Representatives, to T. Christian Herren, Jr., Chief of the Voting Section, Civil Rights Division, United States Department of Justice (Mar. 29, 2011) (on file with the Florida House of Representatives). Page 5.

⁶³ Letter from Andy Bardos, Special Counsel to the Senate President, and George Levesque, General Counsel to the Florida House of Representatives, to T. Christian Herren, Jr., Chief of the Voting Section, Civil Rights Division, United States Department of Justice (Mar. 29, 2011) (on file with the Florida House of Representatives). Page 7.

⁶⁴ Letter from T. Christian Herren, Jr., Chief of the Voting Section, Civil Rights Division, United States Department of Justice, to Andy Bardos, Special Counsel to the Senate President, and George Levesque, General Counsel to the Florida House of Representatives (May 31, 2011) (on file with Florida House of Representatives).

⁶⁵ *In re Senate Joint Resolution 2G, Special Apportionment Session 1992*, 597 So. 2d 276, 279 (Fla. 1992) (citing *In re Apportionment Law, Senate Joint Resolution 1E*, 414 So. 2d 1040, 1051 (Fla. 1982)).

⁶⁶ *Id.*

⁶⁷ *Id.* (citing *In re Apportionment Law, Senate Joint Resolution 1E*, 414 So. 2d at 1051).

⁶⁸ *Id.* at 280.

The second tier of these standards requires that districts be compact.⁶⁹ The meaning of “compactness” can vary significantly, depending on the type of redistricting-related analysis in which the court is involved.⁷⁰ Primarily, courts have used compactness to assess whether some form of racial or political gerrymandering exists. That said, the drawing of a district that is less compact could conversely be the necessary component of a district or plan that attempts to eliminate the dilution of the minority vote. Therefore, compactness is not by itself a dispositive factor.

Courts in other states have used various measures of compactness, including mathematical calculations that compare districts according to their areas, perimeters, and other geometric criteria, and considerations of functional compactness. Geometric compactness considers the shapes of particular districts and the closeness of the territory of each district, while functional compactness looks to practical measures that facilitate effective representation from and access to elected officials. In a Voting Rights context, compactness “refers to the compactness of the minority population, not to the compactness of the contest district”⁷¹ as a whole.

Overall, compactness is a functional factor in reviewing plans and districts. Albeit, compactness is not regarded as a trumping provision against the carrying out of other rationally formed districting decisions.⁷² Additionally, interpretations of compactness require considerations of more than just geography. For example, the “interpretation of the *Gingles* compactness requirement has been termed ‘cultural compactness’ by some, because it suggests more than geographical compactness.”⁷³ In a vote dilution context, “While no precise rule has emerged governing § 2 compactness, the inquiry should take into account traditional districting principles.”⁷⁴

Florida courts have yet to interpret “compactness.”

The second tier of these standards also requires that “districts shall, where feasible, utilize existing political and geographical boundaries.”⁷⁵ The term “political boundaries” refers, at a minimum, to the boundaries of cities and counties.⁷⁶ Florida case law does not specifically define the term “geographical boundaries.” Rather, numerous cases use the phrase generally when defining the borders of a state, county, city, court, special district, or other area of land.⁷⁷

Similarly, the federal courts have used the phrase “geographical boundaries” in a general sense.⁷⁸ The U.S. Supreme Court has used the phrase “geographical considerations” when referring to how difficult it is to travel within a district.⁷⁹

In addition to referring to the borders of a county, city, court, special district, the area of land referenced by “geographical boundaries” could be smaller areas, “such as major traffic streets, railroads, the river,

⁶⁹ Article III, Sections 20(b) and 21(b), Florida Constitution.

⁷⁰ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Pages 109-112.

⁷¹ *League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 26 (2006).

⁷² *Karcher v. Daggett*, 462 U.S. 725, 756 (1983).

⁷³ *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 111.

⁷⁴ *League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 27 (2006).

⁷⁵ Article III, Sections 20(b) and 21(b), Florida Constitution.

⁷⁶ The ballot summary of the constitutional amendment that created the new standards referred to “existing city, county and geographical boundaries.” See *Advisory Opinion to Att’y Gen. re Standards for Establishing Legislative Dist. Boundaries*, 2 So. 3d 175, 179 (Fla. 2009).

⁷⁷ E.g., *State v. Stepansky*, 761 So.2d 1027, 1035 (Fla. 2000) (“In fact, the Fifth District acknowledged the effects doctrine as a basis for asserting jurisdiction beyond the state’s geographic boundaries.”); *State v. Holloway*, 318 So.2d 421, 422 (Fla. 1975) (“The arrest was made outside the geographical boundaries of said city.”); *Deen v. Wilson*, 1 So.3d 1179, 1181 (Fla. 5th DCA 2009) (“An Office of Criminal Conflict and Civil Regional Counsel was created within the geographic boundaries of each of the five district courts of appeal.”); *A. Duda and Sons, Inc. v. St. Johns River Water Management Dist.*, 17 So.3d 738, 740 (Fla. 5th DCA 2009) (“Cocoa Ranch, is over 18,000 acres and is located within the [St. Johns River Water Management] District’s geographical boundaries.”).

⁷⁸ E.g., *Sbarra v. Florida Dept. of Corrections*, 2009 WL 4400112, 1 (N.D. Fla. 2009) (“Lee County is within the geographic bounds of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida.”); *Benedict v. General Motors Corp.*, 142 F.Supp.2d 1330, 1333 (N.D. Fla. 2001) (“This was part of the traditional approach of obtaining jurisdiction through service of process within the geographic boundaries of the state at issue.”).

⁷⁹ *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 580 (1964)

etc.”⁸⁰ or topographical features such as a waterway dividing a county or other natural borders within a state or county.⁸¹

Moreover, it should be noted that in the context of geography, states use a number of geographical units to define the contours of their districting maps. The most common form of geography utilized is census blocks, followed by voter tabulation districts (VTDs). Several states also utilize designations such as counties, towns, political subdivisions, precincts, and wards.

For the 2002 redrawing of its congressional and state legislative maps, Florida used counties, census tracts, block groups and census blocks. For the current redistricting, the Florida House of Representatives’ web-based redistricting application, MyDistrictBuilder™, allows map-drawers to build districts with counties, cities, VTDs, and census blocks.

It should also be noted that these second tier standards are often overlapping. Purely mathematical measures of compactness often fail to account for county, city and other geographic boundaries, and so federal and state courts almost universally account for these boundaries into consideration when measuring compactness. Courts essentially take two views:

- 1) That county, city, and other geographic boundaries are accepted measures of compactness;⁸² or
- 2) That county, city and other geographic boundaries are viable reasons to deviate from compactness.⁸³

Either way, county, city, and other geographic boundaries are primary considerations when evaluating compactness.⁸⁴

Public Outreach

In the summer of 2011, the House and Senate initiated an extensive public outreach campaign. On May 6, 2011, the Senate Committee on Reapportionment and the House Redistricting Committee jointly announced the schedule for a statewide tour of 26 public hearings. The purpose of the hearings was to receive public comments to assist the Legislature in its creation of new redistricting plans. The schedule included stops in every region of the state, in rural and urban areas, and in all five counties subject to preclearance. The hearings were set primarily in the mornings and evenings to allow a variety of participants to attend. Specific sites were chosen based on their availability and their accessibility to members of each community.

Prior to each hearing, committee staff invited a number of interested parties in the region to attend and participate. Invitations were sent to representatives of civic organizations, public interest groups, school boards, and county elections offices, as well as to civil rights advocates, county commissioners and administrators, local elected officials, and the chairs and executive committees of statewide political parties. In all, over 4,000 invitations were sent.

In addition to distributing individual invitations, the House and Senate utilized paid advertising space in newspapers and airtime on local radio stations, free advertising through televised and radio public service announcements, legal advertisements in local print newspapers for each hearing, opinion editorials, and advertising in a variety of Spanish-language media to raise awareness about the hearings. Staff from both the House and Senate also informed the public of the hearings through social media websites and email newsletters.

⁸⁰ *Bd. of Ed. of Oklahoma City Pub. Sch., Indep. Dist. No. 89, Oklahoma County, Okl. v. Dowell*, 375 F.2d 158, 170 n.4 (10th Cir. 1967),

⁸¹ *Moore v. Itawamba County, Miss.*, 431 F.3d 257, 260 (5th Cir. 2005).

⁸² *e.g., DeWitt v. Wilson*, 856 F. Supp. 1409, 1414 (E.D. Cal. 1994).

⁸³ *e.g., Jamerson v. Womack*, 423 S.E. 2d 180 (1992). *See generally*, 114 A.L.R. 5th 311 at § 3[a], 3[b].

⁸⁴ *See id.*

The impact of the statewide tour and public outreach is observable in multiple ways. During the tour, committee members received testimony from over 1,600 speakers. To obtain an accurate count of attendance, committee staff asked guests to fill out attendance cards. Although not all attendees complied, the total recorded attendance for all 26 hearings amounted to 4,787.

**Table 5. Public Input Meeting Schedule
Attendance and Speakers**

City	Date	Recorded Attendance	Speakers
Tallahassee	June 20	154	63
Pensacola	June 21	141	36
Fort Walton Beach	June 21	132	47
Panama City	June 22	110	36
Jacksonville	July 11	368	96
St. Augustine	July 12	88	35
Daytona Beach	July 12	189	62
The Villages	July 13	114	55
Gainesville	July 13	227	71
Lakeland	July 25	143	46
Wauchula	July 26	34	13
Wesley Chapel	July 26	214	74
Orlando	July 27	621	153
Melbourne	July 28	198	78
Stuart	August 15	180	67
Boca Raton	August 16	237	93
Davie	August 16	263	83
Miami	August 17	146	59
South Miami (FIU)	August 17	137	68
Key West	August 18	41	12
Tampa	August 29	206	92
Largo	August 30	161	66
Sarasota	August 30	332	85
Naples	August 31	115	58
Lehigh Acres	August 31	191	69
Clewiston	September 1	45	20
TOTAL	26 meetings	4,787	1,637

In addition to the public input meetings, the House Redistricting Committee and Senate Committee on Reapportionment received hundreds of additional written suggestions for redistricting, both at the public hearings and via social media.

Throughout the summer and at each hearing, legislators and staff also encouraged members of the public to draw and submit their own redistricting plans (partial or complete maps) through web applications created and made available on the Internet by the House and Senate. At each hearing, staff from both the House and Senate was available to demonstrate how members of the public could illustrate their ideas by means of the redistricting applications.

In September 2011, the chairs of the House Redistricting Committee and Senate Committee on Reapportionment sent individual letters to more than fifty representatives of public-interest and voting-rights advocacy organizations to invite them to prepare and submit proposed redistricting plans.

As a result of these and other outreach efforts, the public submitted 157 proposed legislative and congressional redistricting maps between May 27 and November 1, 2011. Since then, ten additional plans have been submitted by members of the public. During the 2002 redistricting cycle, the Legislature received only four proposed maps from the public.

Table 6. Complete and Partial Redistricting Maps

Submitted to the House or Senate by Florida Residents

Map Type	Complete Maps	Partial Maps	Total Maps
House	17	25	42
Senate	26	18	44
Congressional	54	27	81
TOTAL	97	70	167

Publicly submitted maps, records from the public input hearings, and other public input are all accessible via www.floridaredistricting.org.

Effect of Proposed Changes

Redistricting Plan Summary Statistics for the Proposed Congressional Map

Redistricting Plan Data Report for H000C9007

Plan File Name: H000C9007					
Plan Population Fundamentals					
Total Population Assigned:	18,801,310 of 18,801,310				
Ideal District Population::	696,344				
District Population Remainder:	22				
District Population Range:	696,344 to 696,345				
District Deviation Range:	(0) To 1				
Deviation:	(0) To 0.00 Total 0.00%				

Number of Districts by Race Language					
	20%+	30%+	40%+	50%+	60%+
Current Black VAP	5	3	3	2	0
New Black VAP	5	3	3	2	0
Current Hisp VAP	7	4	3	3	3
New Hisp VAP	7	6	4	3	3

Plan Type: Congress - 27 Districts					
Plan Geography Fundamentals:					
Census Blocks Assigned:	484,481 out of 484,481				
Number Non-Contiguous Sections:	1 (normally one)				
County or District Split :	24 Split of 67 used				
City or District Split :	55 Split of 411 used				
VID's Split :	296 Split of 9,436 used				

Plan Name:	H000C9007		Number of Districts	27												
Spatial Measurements - Map Based																
	Base Shapes			Circle - Dispersion			Convex Hull - Indentation									
	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Pc/P	A/Ac	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Pc/P	A/Ac	Width	Height	W+H
C9007-Map	7,931	65,934	12.03%	6,858	182,585	3.75%	86.46%	36.11%	5,587	92,586	6.03%	70.43%	71.21%	1,639	1,746	3,279
Current Map	10,064	65,934	15.26%	7,767	252,642	3.07%	77.18%	26.09%	6,041	105,234	5.74%	60.02%	62.65%	1,898	1,830	3,797
C9007-Simple	7,298	65,816	11.08%				93.97%	36.04%				76.55%	71.08%			
Current Map	9,153	65,906	13.88%				84.86%	26.08%				66.00%	62.62%			

	Straight line in miles apart				Miles to drive by fastest route				Minutes to drive by fastest route			
	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic
C9007-Map	23	23	25	19	31	31	33	26	41	41	41	34
Current Map	29	29	30	22	38	38	38	29	48	48	46	38

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives.

STORAGE NAME: pcb04.CRS.DOCX

DATE: 12/21/2011

District-by-District Summary Statistics for the Proposed Congressional Map⁸⁵

District ID	Pop Dev	TPOP10	%AllBlkVAP10	%AllHispVAP10	%HaitianPOPACS
1	1	696,345	13.19	4.55	0.19
2	1	696,345	23.83	4.75	0.38
3	1	696,345	13.71	6.86	0.27
4	1	696,345	12.45	6.76	0.30
5	1	696,345	48.27	11.13	3.31
6	1	696,345	9.47	6.52	0.28
7	1	696,345	10.48	16.51	0.46
8	1	696,345	9.32	7.79	0.57
9	0	696,344	11.97	40.16	1.42
10	1	696,345	11.07	12.50	0.72
11	1	696,345	7.50	7.46	0.15
12	1	696,345	4.70	11.32	0.17
13	0	696,344	5.16	7.19	0.05
14	1	696,345	24.61	23.92	0.85
15	1	696,345	13.12	16.06	0.39
16	1	696,345	5.82	8.80	0.70
17	1	696,345	9.59	16.53	0.56
18	1	696,345	10.98	12.06	1.73
19	1	696,345	5.76	13.69	1.54
20	1	696,345	50.21	18.55	10.03
21	0	696,344	11.21	18.30	3.01
22	1	696,345	10.16	17.58	3.92
23	0	696,344	9.93	37.56	1.41
24	0	696,344	55.73	33.15	14.94
25	1	696,345	8.25	70.08	1.78
26	1	696,345	10.02	68.91	1.35
27	1	696,345	7.71	75.04	0.78

District-by-District Descriptions for the Proposed Congressional Map

District 1 encompasses the eastern most portion of the Florida panhandle. The district includes the entirety of Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa and Walton counties and a part of Holmes county. The northern and western boundary of the district is the Florida State line shared with Alabama and the southern boundary is the Gulf of Mexico. The Eastern boundary line follows the eastern Walton county line from the Gulf of Mexico north to the Holmes county line. The district then follows VTD lines with the county until the area of the county where equal population was achieved. The district then follows Stevenson Road and State Highway 173 running north and south.

District 2 encompasses the entirety of 12 counties including all of Bay, Washington, Jackson, Calhoun, Gulf, Franklin, Liberty, Gadsden, Leon, Wakulla, Jefferson and Taylor Counties. The district also includes parts of Holmes County and Madison County. The northern boundary is created by the state lines with Alabama and Georgia and southern boundary is created by the Gulf of Mexico. The western

⁸⁵ "Pop Dev" is the population deviation above or below the ideal population. "TPOP10" is the proposed district's total resident population, according to the 2010 Census. "%AllBlkVAP10" is the percentage of the proposed district's voting age population that is Black, according to the 2010 Census. "%AllHispVAP10" is the percentage of the proposed district's voting age population that is Hispanic, according to the 2010 Census. "%HaitianPOPACS" is the percentage of the proposed district's voting age population that is Haitian according to the 2005-2009 American Community Survey.

boundary is the western county lines of Bay County and Washington County and then follows VTD lines within Holmes County as well as Stevenson Road to State Highway 173 running north and south. The eastern Boundary of the district follows the eastern county line of Taylor County continuing into Madison County. Within Madison County the boundary runs north and south following primarily Tom Gunter Road, San Pedro Road, county road 360, Callaway Terrace, Bryan Earnhart Road, County route 14, Farm Center Road, Prescott Road, Settlement Road, County Route 253 and State Route 53.

District 3 is made up of ten whole counties as well as part of four others. Hamilton, Suwannee, Columbia, Lafayette, Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, Union, Bradford and Baker counties are all entirely within the district. Part of Madison, Marion, Alachua and Clay counties are also within the district. The northern border follows the northern Clay and eastern Baker County lines north to the Florida/Georgia state line. The western border follows the Dixie and Lafayette county lines as well as the portions of Madison county not included in District 2. The boundary continues south along the Gulf Coast in Dixie and Levy counties. The southern border of the district follows the southern Levy County line and into Marion County. From the county line the district boundary primarily follows VTD and census block lines to Highway 40 which it then follows northeast. From here the district travels north through the county predominantly along Highway 225A, Highway 326, NW 77th Street, US-441 and I-75 until it reaches the northern Alachua County line except where the district follows the city lines of McIntosh as to not break the city lines. The district continues along US-441 into Alachua County predominantly following follows VTD and roadways up into Gainesville including county roads 225, 234, 2082, Camp Ranch road, 16th Ave, 6th Street, University Ave, 3rd Ave, 13th Street and State Road 26 to the Alachua County line. The district boundary then continues along the southern line of Clay County until US-17 where it then primarily follows the roadway north to the Clay County line except when it follows the city lines of Green Cove Springs completing the district border.

District 4 is constituted of all of Nassau County and portions of Duval and St. Johns Counties. The northern border of the district is the Florida/Georgia line along the northern edge of Nassau County. The western boundary line follows the Nassau and Duval lines to the south. The district line continues to follow the Duval County east to begin the southern border of the district. As the district heads north into Duval County the district follows the Ortega River. From there the district predominantly follows additional VTD lines but follows additional road and railways that either share a VTD line or is a standalone border for the district. The predominant roads and railways that the district follows are 103rd St, Normandy Blvd, Wilson Blvd, Hyde Grove Ave, Wiley Rd, Lane Ave, old Middleburg Road, Ramona Blvd, Arques Road, Deenville Road, Le Brun Drive, Memorial Park Road, I-295, Beaver St W, Railways leading to and from NS Jacksonville, Soutel Drive, Moncrief Road, New Kings Road, Trout River Blvd, railways leading northwest from CSX Jacksonville, Plummer Road, railways paralleling US 1, Old Kings road, and US 1. The district then follows the Duval County line east for a short distance before heading south back into the district. The district then predominately follows Lem Turner Road, I-295, I-95, Heckscher Drive, N Main Street, the St. Johns River, Edenfield Road, University Club Blvd, Briarforest road, Jimtom Drive, Laudonniere Drive, Heidi Road, Fort Caroline Road, Peeler Road, Shetland Road, Searchwood Drive, Oak Summit Drive, Cesey Blvd, Lake Lucina Drive and back to the St. Johns River. From here the District predominantly follows Arlington Road, Lone Star Road, Eddy Road, Townsend Blvd, Bowland Street, Acme Street, Atlantic Blvd, Southside Blvd, Ivey Road, Crane Ave, Laurina Street, University Blvd S, Beach Blvd, Bedford Road, Emerson Street, Victor Street, Jerrigan Road, St. Augustine Road, Hendricks Ave, Phillips Highway, The Arlington River and the St. Johns River. From here the district follows the St. Johns River to the Fuller Warren Bridge and predominantly continues along I-10, Cassat Ave, Woodcrest Road, S Ellis Road, the Cedar River, San Juan Ave, Hyde Park Road, Wilson Blvd, McGregor Drive, Cinderella Road, Lane Ave, Melvin Ave, I-295, 103rd Street and Roosevelt Blvd back to the Duval County line. The district then follow the Duval County line south along the St. Johns River and then east staying on the county line. The district continues to the Atlantic Ocean briefly crossing into St. Johns County along County Road 210 following it to Mickler Road and to the coast. The eastern edge of the district follows the coast up to the northern Nassau County line.

District 5 joins the Jacksonville area with areas to the south such as Gainesville, The Ocala National Forest, to Apopka and Orlando. This region has long elected a minority candidate of choice and this proposed district maintains that likelihood. Within Duval County, District 5 starts at the southern border

of the county going all the way north to the northern border of the county and then back through downtown Jacksonville to the southern border of the county. Within the county the district follows VTD lines as well as roadways. The district boundary begins by following I-295 where a railway crosses the Duval/ Clay county line. The district follows I-295 west then following the county border west until it starts north along the Ortega River. From there the district predominantly follows additional VTD lines but follows additional road and railways that either share a VTD line or is a standalone border for the district. The predominant roads and railways that the district follows are 103rd St, Normandy Blvd, Wilson Blvd, Hyde Grove Ave, Wiley Rd, Lane Ave, old Middleburg Road, Ramona Blvd, Arques Road, Deanville Road, Le Brun Drive, Memorial Park Road, I-295, Beaver St W, railways leading to and from NS Jacksonville, Soutel Drive, Moncrief Road, New Kings Road, Trout River Blvd, railways leading northwest from CSX Jacksonville, Plummer Road, railways paralleling US 1, Old Kings road, and US 1. The district then follows the Duval County line east for a short distance before heading south back into the district. The district then predominately follows Lem Turner Road, I-295, I-95, Heckscher Drive, N Main Street, the St. Johns River, Edenfield Road, University Club Blvd, Briarforest road, Jimtom Drive, Laudonniere Drive, Heidi Road, Fort Caroline Road, Peeler Road, Shetland Road, Searchwood Drive, Oak Summit Drive, Cesey Blvd, Lake Lucina Drive and back to the St. Johns River. From here the district predominantly follows Arlington Road, Lone Star Road, Eddy Road, Townsend Blvd, Bowland Street, Acme Street, Atlantic Blvd, Southside Blvd, Ivey Road, Crane Ave, Laurina Street, University Blvd S, Beach Blvd, Bedford Road, Emerson Street, Victor Street, Jerrigan Road, St. Augustine Road, Hendricks Ave, Phillips Highway, the Arlington River and the St. Johns River. From here the district follows the St. Johns River to the Fuller Warren Bridge and predominantly continues along I-10, Cassat Ave, Woodcrest Road, S Ellis Road, the Cedar River, San Juan Ave, Hyde Park Road, Wilson Blvd, McGregor Drive, Cinderella Road, Lane Ave, Melvin Ave, I-295, 103rd Street and Roosevelt Blvd back to the Duval County line. Within Clay County the eastern side of the district runs along the St. Johns River, the western boundary predominantly follows US-17 through the county except where it follows the Green Cove Springs city line so that the whole city is included within the district. Within Putnam County the district follows the county line to the north with the eastern boundary following along the St. Johns River until it reaches the City of Palatka. There it follows the city limits so that the whole city is within the district. It then primarily follows State Road 20 to the west except when it reaches the City of Interlachen where it follows the city limits as to not spilt the city keeping all of the city in District 6. Within Alachua County the district primarily follows VTD and roadways up into Gainesville including county roads 225, 234, 2082, Camp Ranch Road, 16th Ave, 6th Street, University Ave, 3rd Ave, 13th Street and State Road 26. On the east the district follows the county line. Within Marion County the boundary line predominately follows VTD lines, roadways and rivers including, NF 599-1, NF 599-2, NF 584, NF 588, the Florida Black Bear Scenic Byway, 196th Terrace Road, 49th Street Road, County road 314A, the Ocklawula River, County Road 316, Jacksonville Road, US 441, 21st Court, 140th Street, 145th Street, 144th Place, 1-75, NW 193rd St and US 441 back to the county line except where it follows the city lines of McIntosh so that the city is entirely kept within the district. Along the west side of the district the Marion County line is followed. Within Lake County the eastern boundary follows the county line along the west the district predominately follows major roadways including County Road 435, State Road 46, County Road 437 (Plymouth Sorrento Road), County Road 44A, County Road 439 and Kismet Road back to the Lake County line. Within Orange County the district predominantly follows VTD and city lines. The district follows the Orange/ Seminole county line until it reaches Overland Road which it follows south primarily following Pine Hills Road and Clarcona Ocoee Road until it reaches the city of Eatonville where it follows the city lines making to keep the city whole and within the district. The district then primarily follows the John Young Parkway south to Colonial Drive to I-4 which the border then primarily follows to the south to Orange Blossom Trail. The district then predominantly follows Sand Lake Road, Kirkman Road, I-4, Conroy Road, Hiawasse Road, Old Winter Garden Road, the East-West Expressway and Good Homes Road until it reaches the city of Ocoee where the district line surrounds the city to make sure not to spilt the city. The border then crosses Lake Apopka until it reaches the orange county line.

District 6 contains all of Flagler County, most of St. Johns County and parts of Putnam and Volusia counties. The northern border of the district starts where Mickler Road meets the coastline in St. Johns County, the district line primarily follows this road and County Road 210 until it reaches the St. Johns County line. The border continues south along the western St. Johns County line until it reaches the St. Johns river within Putnam County. The boundary line then follows the river within the county to the City

of Palatka where it follows the city boundary around to the west without ever including a part of the city in District 6. The northern border then follows State Road 20 west all the way to the Putnam County line except when the border follows the Interlachen city lines so that it includes all of the city with the district. The western edge of the district then follows the Putnam County line south and continues to follow the western Volusia County line until it reaches the City of DeBary where the southern boundary of the district begins to follow the northern city lines of DeBary. From here the boundary lines predominantly follow VTD lines east until the border then reaches the southern Volusia County line and continues to the Atlantic Ocean. The district is completed with its eastern border the Atlantic Ocean following the coast of Volusia, Flagler and St. Johns counties to Mickler Road.

District 7 contains all of Seminole County and connects the county with parts of Volusia and Orange counties. The northern border of the district follows County Road 4164 until it reaches the City of Deltona where it begins to follow the northern Deltona city line and continues to follow the city lines of Orange City and DeBary until it reaches the western Volusia County line. The district then follows the remaining western boarder of Volusia County and continues to follow the western border of Seminole County into Orange County. Within Orange County the district predominantly follows VTD lines, city lines and roadways. The Cities of Maitland and Winter Park in Orange County are entirely within the district and carefully follows the city lines of Eatonville keeping that city whole and entirely outside the boundary lines of District 7. The southern border of the district then continues east along the southern Seminole County line and continues to follow the eastern Volusia County line that the county shares with Brevard County to form the eastern boundary of the district.

District 8 contains the entire county of Brevard and Indian River County as well as a part of Okeechobee County. The district boundaries to the north follow the Brevard County line to the Atlantic ocean which creates the eastern boarder of the district all the way south to the Indian River county line to the south. The southern edge of the district continues to follow the county line west before following the Okeechobee county lines south before crossing the county east to west primarily along State Road 70, waterways, US 441, Whispering Pines, NW 36th Street and US 98 before reaching the western Okeechobee County line. The remaining district border follows the Okeechobee county line north then west to the Indian River County line. The district continues along the county lines of Indian River and Brevard counties back to the Atlantic Ocean along the northern Brevard County line. The district then follows the coast of the Ocean south along Brevard and Indian River counties to the southern Indian River County line.

District 9 connects part of Orange, Osceola and Polk counties including the entire Cities of Kissimmee in Osceola County, Belle Isle, Edgewood in Orange County and Haines City in Polk County. The northern district boundary starts at in Orange County which the district follows Dallas Blvd to the Beachline Expressway. From here the district predominantly follows VTD lines until it reaches Colonial Drive which it primarily follows to the west to I-4. The district then turns south predominantly following I-4 and Orange Blossom Trail until it reaches Sand Lake Road. The district line then follows this road to Kirkman Road which it follows to I-4. The northern boundary line then follows I-4 until it reaches the Osceola County line. The western boundary line counties to follow the county line south and east for a short distance until it again joins with I-4 which the district follows into Polk County. The district then continues around the city limits of Haines City so that the city is kept whole and within the city. The southern edge of the district then follows Lake Hatchineha Road east to Lake Hatchineha where it crosses into Osceola County. The eastern edge of the district then predominantly follows VTD lines to Canoe Creek Road which it then primarily follows north to US 441 and then to Narcoossee Road which the district follows back to the Orange County line which it follows west to Dallas Blvd, completing the district borders.

District 10 contains a large geographic area of Lake County as well parts of Orange, Sumter and Polk counties. The northern border of the district follows the Lake County line from Powerline Road north of county road 439 west until it the boundary heads south following the Lake County line. The district then continues to follows the Polk County line south until it reaches I-4. The district continues into Polk County following I-4 to US-98 where the district then predominantly follows VTD lines east and then south to Eagle Lake. From the lake the district borders follows additional VTD line east that predominantly align with Thompson Nursery Road to US-27. The district line then primarily follow US

27 north expect when it diverts around the City of Haines City as to not break any of the city lines until it reaches I-4. District 10 then travels north along I-4 and the Osceola county lines back to I-4 which it follows into Orange County. The district then predominantly follows Conroy Road, Hiawasse Road, Old Winter Garden Road, the East-West Expressway and Good Homes Road until it reaches the city of Ocoee where the district line surrounds the city to make sure not to split the city. The border then crosses Lake Apopka until it reaches the Orange County line where it follows that boundary line into Lake County at county road 435. District 10 then continues into Lake County following major roadways including County Road 435, State Road 46, County Road 437 (Plymouth Sorrento Road), County Road 44A, County Road 439, VTD lines and Powerline Road then joins back with the Lake County line.

District 11 contains all of Citrus, Hernando and Sumter counties and part of Marion County. The western and southern boundaries of the district follow the county lines of Citrus, Hernando and Sumter counties with the Gulf of Mexico to the west and county lines along the entire southern border. The eastern border of the district follows the eastern border of Sumter County up until it meets the Marion County line which it then follows east and then north crossing into Marion County starting the northern boundary line where it predominately follows VTD lines, roadways and rivers including, NF 599-1, NF 599-2, NF 584, NF 588, the Florida Black Bear Scenic Byway, 196th Terrace Road, 49th Street Road, County road 314A, the Ocklawula River, County Road 316, Jacksonville Road, US 441, Highway 326 and Highway 40 back to the Marion County line having traveled first northwest then southwest through the county. The district lines then follow the Citrus County line back to the Gulf of Mexico.

District 12 includes all of Pasco County as well portions of Pinellas and Hillsborough counties. The southern border of the district follows the Pasco/Pinellas County line from the Gulf Coast to US-19. The district line then follows US 19 south into Pinellas County until it reaches Curlew Road following that street to Tampa Road. The district continues to follow Tampa Road until it reaches the Hillsborough County line. The district boundary then follows a railway into Hillsborough County until it reaches Sheldon Road. District 12 follows Sheldon Road to Citrus Park Drive (county road 587) to Gunn Highway to Busch Blvd (county road 580) until it reaches I-275. The district follows I-275 to Bears Ave which it then follows until it reaches Livingston Ave. The district boundary line then primarily follows Livingston Ave, Vandervort Rd. Hanna Road, Eagle Crest Drive and Newberger Road until the boundary line reaches the Pasco County line which it follows east to the eastern edge of the Pasco County line.

District 13 is entirely within Pinellas County. The district uses the entire western border of the county along the Gulf of Mexico as its western border. The southern border of the district follows the southern edge of Pinellas County until it reaches I-275 which it then follows north beginning the eastern border of the district. The district follows I-275 until it reaches 34th St. where it then predominantly uses VTD lines and roadways including 42nd Ave, 38th Ave, to Boca Ciega Bay. The district then follows 58th Street north from the bay to 5th Ave. The district then uses roadways including 31st Street, 6th Ave, 32nd St, 7th Ave, 30th St, 9th Ave. The district follows 9th Ave to Dr Martin Luther King Jr. Street which it then follows north until the district borders again joins back with I-275 until it reaches the Pinellas County line. The district line then follows the county line north until it reaches Tampa Road which it follows to Curlew Road. The border follows this street to US 19 which it follows north to the Pinellas County line.

District 14 includes part of Hillsborough and Pinellas counties. This region has traditionally elected a minority candidate of choice which is protected by Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act by virtue of its inclusion of parts of Hillsborough County. The proposed district maintains the likelihood of the minority population electing their candidate of choice. The proposed district predominantly uses major roadways, VTD lines as well as part of the Hillsborough and Pinellas county line. The southern boundary of the district follows the Hillsborough County line from Tampa Bay until it reaches I-75. The district follows I-75 north into Hillsborough County until it reaches Broadway Ave. From there the northern district line predominantly follows VTD lines through the county heading northwest into the county. These VTD lines follow many major roadways including Fort King Highway, Hamey Road, Fowler Ave, Bruce B Downs Blvd, Bears Ave, I-275, Busch Blvd, Gunn Highway, Sheldon Road and a railway until the border reaches the Hillsborough/ Pinellas County line. The western district boundary line follows the county line south until it reaches I-275 and the Howard Frankland Bridge. The border of the district follows I-275 into Pinellas County to Dr Martin Luther King Jr Street which it follows south to

9th Ave which it then primarily follows until it reaches 5th Ave. The district continues west along 5th Ave until it reaches 58th Street. The district then continues south to Boca Ciega Bay. From the bay the district follows I-275 south to the Pinellas/Hillsborough county line.

District 15 contains part of Polk and Hillsborough counties. The northern border of the district follows the northern Hillsborough County line west to Livingston Road where the district head south into the county starting the western edge of the district. The district then predominantly follows I-275, Bears Ave, Bruce B Downs Blvd and Fowler Ave until it follows VTD lines south to the Hillsborough River. It then predominantly follows Hamey Road, the Hamey Canal and the Fort King Highway south to Broadway Ave E which it follows a short distance to I-75. The western border follows I-75 all the way south to the Hillsborough County line which it follows as it turns north along the Hillsborough/ Polk county line. The district then heads into Polk County at Shepherd Road heading east. From here the district primarily follows VTD lines east, then north and finally west to rejoin the Hillsborough County line at I-4. From Shepherd Road the district goes as far east as Eagle Lake and Lake Deer. The district goes as far north as approximately Fish Lake before following I-4 back to the Hillsborough County line. The district then follows the county line north and then west until it reaches Livingston Ave completing the district border.

District 16 the western portions of Manatee and Sarasota counties. The western border of the district follows the Manatee and Sarasota county lines along the Gulf of Mexico. The northern boundary line continues to follow the northern Manatee County line east to Safford Road and heads south along this road before following primarily VTD lines south as well as State Road 62, a waterway in Duette Park, State Road 64 and State Road 70 until the district joins the Sarasota County line and follows that south. The district line then turns into Sarasota county along primarily Big Slough Canal until it begins to follow I-75 south to the Sarasota county line which it then follows west to the Gulf of Mexico completing the district border.

District 17 contains all of Hardee, De Soto, Highlands, Glades and Charlotte counties. It also contains part of Polk, Osceola, Orange, Okeechobee, Sarasota, Manatee and Lee counties. The border of the district starts at the Gulf of Mexico along the southern Charlotte County line until it reaches I-75 and heads into Lee County to begin the districts southern border. The district follows I-75 to Palm Beach Blvd which it follows for a very short distance east until it reaches Orange River Blvd which it follows east to Buckingham Road. The district follows this road until it splits off and becomes Gunnery Road which it follows further south. The district then joins up with State Road 82 until it reaches Parkdale Blvd and then several other roadways until it reaches the Lee County line including Laramie Ave, Creuset Ave, Homestead Road and Milwaukee Blvd. From here the district lines follow the Lee and Glades County lines until it reaches Lake Okeechobee where the eastern boundary line begins. From the lake the district line travels into Okeechobee County following primarily VTD lines that share a border with a railway, canals from Lake Okeechobee and a railway that it follows northwest to State Road 70. The district then travel around the city of Okeechobee keeping that city whole and within the district primarily along State Road 70, waterways, US-441, Whispering Pines, NW 36th Street and US 98 before reaching the western Okeechobee County line. The district then follows the Okeechobee County line north continuing along the Osceola and Orange County lines. The district then follows the Orange County line west until heads south near the University of Central Florida following predominantly VTD lines to Alafaya Trail which the district then follows south. From this roadway the district follows more VTD lines south to the Beachline Expressway which it follows east to Dallas Blvd. From here the district boundary line rejoins with the Orange County line to the south. The border of the district then heads into Osceola County by primarily follows Narcoossee Road, US 441 and Canoe Creek Road before following more VTD lines to the Osceola County line near Lake Hatchineha. From here the district heads west into Polk County primarily following Lake Hatchineha Road before traveling around the town of Lake Hamilton as to include the whole town within the district limits. The district then follows US-27 south to Thompson Nursery Road. The district predominantly follows VTD line that parallel Thompson Nursery Road west to Lake Hancock. From the Lake the district again heads west following VTD lines before connecting with the Polk County line at Shepherd Road. The district then follows the county line south before following the Manatee County line west to Safford Road and heads south along this road before following primarily VTD lines south as well as State Road 62, a waterway in Duette Park, State Road 64 and State Road 70 until the district joins the Sarasota County line and

follows that south. The district line then turns into Sarasota County along primarily Big Slough Canal until it begins to follow I-75 south to the Charlotte County line. The district line then heads west to the Gulf of Mexico along the county line.

District 18 contains all of St. Lucie and Martin counties as well as a part of Okeechobee and Palm Beach counties. The district's eastern boundary is along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean with the northern border following along the St. Lucie County line west and continues to follow the St. Lucie county line as it starts the western edge of the district heading south. The district follows the county line until it reaches State Road 70 where it heads into Okeechobee County. It continues to Follow State Road 70 as well as railways and channels extending from Lake Okeechobee until it reaches Lake Okeechobee itself. From the Lake, the southern border of the district begin to head east following the northern edge of the Martin/ Palm Beach county line. The district lines begin to extend into Palm Beach county following predominantly VTD lines and water ways that extend from Lake Okeechobee until it reaches Okeechobee Blvd where the lines primarily continue follow that road and other roadways including State Road 7, Belvedere Road, Military Trail, Community Drive, Village Blvd, palm Beach Lakes, Blvd, I-95, Shenandoah Drive, Haverhill Road, Roebuck Road, the Florida Turnpike, 45th Street, various waterways, Northlake Blvd, Federal Highway and the Intercoastal Waterway until it reaches the Atlantic Ocean.

District 19 contains the coastal areas of Lee and Collier counties. The eastern border of the district follows the county lines of Lee and Collier along the Gulf of Mexico. The district continues to follow the Lee County line along the northern edge of the county until it reaches I-75 where the district continues into the county following the interstate south. The district follows I-75 to Palm Beach Blvd which it follows for a very short distance east until it reaches Orange River Blvd which it follows east to Buckingham Road. The district follows this road until it splits off and becomes Gunnery Road which it follows further south. The district then joins up with State Road 82 until it reaches Parkdale Blvd and then several other roadways until it reaches the Lee County line including Laramie Ave, Creuset Ave, Homestead Road and Milwaukee Blvd. From here the district follows the Lee County line south until it reaches I-75 again and begins to follow the roadway into Collier County. The district line follows I-75 until it reaches Golden Gate Parkway which it follows west for a short distance before it heads south along Livingston Road. The district primarily follows VTD lines that would parallel Livingston road if it continued further south until it reaches Rattlesnake Hammock road. The district follows this road until Collier Blvd which it then follows south until it reaches the Tamiami Trail. The district then follows Tamiami Trail until it reaches county road 92 and continues along this road to the Goodland Bay and the Gulf of Mexico.

District 20 contains portions of Palm Beach Broward and Hendry Counties. This region has elected a minority candidate of choice and Hendry County is a covered jurisdiction under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. The district's western border starts in Lake Okeechobee where it heads into Hendry County. Within Hendry County the district lines follow primarily VTD lines before it joins back with the Hendry/Palm Beach county line. The area included contains the whole city of Clewiston as well as the area known as South Clewiston. The eastern border follows the Hendry/Palm Beach county line south and continues to follow that line when it turns into the Broward County line. The district follows the Broward County line until it reaches Alligator Alley (I-75). The southern border follows I-75 east into Broward County until it reaches a waterway that parallels Markham Park and the Sawgrass Expressway going northeast. The district then continues into the more populated parts of Broward county before rejoining the Sawgrass expressway and heading further north. The district lines predominantly follow major roadways, waterways and city lines were possible including a waterway paralleling NW 13th Ave, a waterway paralleling NW 18th Dr, University Drive, a waterway paralleling Sunrise Blvd, The Florida Turnpike, Broward, Blvd, SW 40th Ave, Davie Blvd, SW 15th Ave, SW, 5th Place, SW 18th Ave, SW 2nd Street, Middle Street, SW 18th Ave, NW 2nd Street, Flagler Ave, NE 5th St, NE 2nd Ave, NE 6th Street, NE 5th Ave, NE 17th Court, Dixie Highway, NE 16th St, Andrews Ave, Oakland Park Blvd, NE 41st Street, NW 44th Street, a railway paralleling I-95, Pompano Park Place, Dr. ML King Blvd, the Hillsboro Canal, Hillsboro Blvd, I-95, SW 10th Street, SW 11th Street, NE 3rd Ave, NE 48th St, Green Road, Military Trail, a railway paralleling Military Trail, Copans Road, Atlantic Blvd, and a waterway paralleling Atlantic Blvd. the district then follows the Sawgrass Expressway north and continues north crossing into Palm Beach County along a canal until it reaches Loxahatchee Road in

Palm Beach County. The district then follows a waterway north that follows the edge of the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge. The district then heads into the more populated areas of Palm Beach County along Southern Blvd (US 98/441) before rejoining the same waterway and heading north. From Southern Blvd the district heads into the populated areas of the county first heading south. These road, rail and waterways include Gun Club Road, Kirk Road, Summit Blvd, I-95, Boyton Beach Blvd, SW 8th Street, Woolbright Road, a railway paralleling the Federal Highway, the Federal Highway, Overlook Road, N 18th Street, 6th Ave S, S A Street, the West Palm Beach Canal, a railway paralleling US 1, Forest Hill Blvd, Parker Ave, Australian Ave, Bayan Blvd, Dixie Highway, Poinsettia Ave, Flagler Drive, US 1, E 22nd Street, E 24th Street, Lake Shore Drive, Northlake Blvd, a waterway paralleling I-95, Haverhill Road, 45th Street, Roebuck Road, Shenandoah Drive, Village Blvd, Palm Beach Lakes Road, Community Drive, Okeechobee Blvd, Belvedere Road, W Alan Black Road, W Sycamore Drive, and Hanover circle. The district lines then rejoin the waterway it started from that at this point is paralleling Connors Highway northwest all the way to the Palm Beach County line which it then follows to Lake Okeechobee.

District 21 is a district that is located in the areas of Palm Beach and Broward counties that border the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge and other areas to the west. The northern border of the district primarily uses the east-west travel corridor of US 98/441 (Southern Blvd) as its northern border from the canal the borders the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge to Military Trail. The district western edge follows this canal all the way south into Broward County until it reaches the Pompano Canal. This canal becomes the predominant boundary line for the southern edge of the district joining for a short distance Atlantic Ave until it reaches the Florida Turnpike. The district lines follow the turnpike to Copans Road followed by a railway, Military Trail, Green Road, NW 48th St, NE 3rd St, SW 11th Street, SW 10th St, and I-95. From here the district heads back west for a short time primarily along Hillsboro Blvd, the Hillsboro Canal, SW 18th St, Powerline Road, Palmetto Park Road and the Florida Turnpike. The district line then heads north primarily using The Florida Turnpike, Clint Moore Road, and Military Trail until it again rejoins with Southern Blvd.

District 22 is primarily a coastal district connecting Palm Beach and Broward Counties. The northern border of the district starts along the coast and would closely align with Northlake Blvd in Palm Beach County if that road were extended east over the Intercoastal Waterway. The district then follows Summit Blvd to the West Palm Beach Canal east to complete the northern boundary of District 22. The district continues south starting the eastern edge of the district following predominantly Military Trail south. The district continues along this path until it reaches a waterway the parallels Clint Moore Road west until it reaches the Florida Turnpike. The district heads south until it reaches Palmetto Park Road followed by Powerline road, SW 18th Street, the Hillsboro Canal and the Dixie Highway. The district continues to follow this roadway until it joins a railway that parallels I-95 via Pompano Park place and continues south. At this point the district heads into the Fort Lauderdale and Plantation areas of Broward County. The district predominantly follows VTD lines and major roadways heading further south before heading west and ultimately back to the coast. From the railway the roadways the district predominantly follows west are NW 44th St, NE 5th Ave, Oakland Park Blvd, Andrews Ave, NE 16th St, a Railway paralleling Flagler Drive, NE 6th Street, NE 5th Street, NW Flagler Ave, NW 2nd Street, NW 18th Street, Middle Street, SW 18th Ave, SW 5th Place, SW 15th Ave, Davie Blvd, SW 40th Ave, Broward Blvd, The Florida Turnpike, a waterway paralleling Sunrise Blvd, University Drive, a waterway paralleling NW 20th Court, NW 28th Court and NW 27th Street. The district now heads south and back east to the coast following primarily Flamingo Road, the Port Everglades Expressway, The Federal Highway, and Spangler Blvd. The district then follows the coast line of the Atlantic Ocean back north into Palm Beach County for its eastern boundary.

District 23 contains part of southern Broward County and the northeast part of Miami-Dade County. The district boundary line to the north start with the Atlantic ocean to the east and heads west following predominantly Spangler Blvd, Federal Highway, the Port Everglades Expressway and Flamingo Road before it begins to follow a waterway that parallels the Sawgrass Expressway, Markham Park and I-75 heading further east until that waterway joins another waterway that heads south paralleling US 27 and begins the western boundary of the district. The district lines follow this waterway to Sheridan Street where the district begins to head back east before heading south into Miami Dade County. The district lines primarily follow roadways as it heads back east. These roadways include NW 17th Street, NW

178th Ave, Pines Blvd, I-75, Pembroke Road, Palm Ave, Washington Blvd, S Douglas Road, SW 5th Street, University Drive and Hollywood Blvd. From here the district heads south following NE 1st Ave which merges with US 1 (Biscayne Blvd). From here the district crossed into Biscayne Bay and heads south using the Bay as a boundary line including all of the Bay Harbor Islands, North Bay Village, Miami Beach and Dodge Island with the Port of Miami. The district briefly rejoins with Biscayne Blvd in downtown Miami heading as far south as SE 14th St before heading back to the Bay and the Atlantic ocean. The district eastern boundary line is the ocean heading back north completing the district lines.

District 24 connects South Broward County with North Miami-Dade County. The northern boundary of District 24 starts at the Dixie Highway heading west primarily along Hollywood Blvd, University Ave, S Douglas Road, Palm Ave, and Pembroke Road until it reaches Flamingo Road. The western boundary follows Flamingo Road until it reaches the Broward/ Miami-Dade County line which it follows for a short distance east before continuing south to NW 57th Ave. The district then follows Biscayne Canal to NW 37th Ave to the Gratigny Parkway for a very short distance before following VTD lines to the Little River Canal. The district then continues south predominantly following NW 27th Ave, NW 100th Street, NW 32nd Ave, NE 95th Street, NW 36th Ave, NW 79th Street, NW 32nd Street, NW 54th Street, NW 35th Ave, the Airport Expressway, NW 27th Ave, NW 32nd Street, NW 22nd Ave, NW 20th Street, NW 17th Ave, the Dolphin Expressway, NW 8th Street Road to the North Fork Miami River. From here the district boundary line heads back north following NE 2nd Ave, Biscayne Blvd and MacArthur Causeway to Biscayne Bay. From here the district follows the bay north using it as a boundary line. The district lines re-join Biscayne Blvd around the area of N Bayshore Drive. From here the district follows Biscayne Blvd until it splits off with the Dixie Highway continuing to follow that roadway north until it reaches Hollywood Blvd.

District 25 is a connects part of Hendry, Collier Broward and Miami-Dade Counties. The district begins in the north including all of Hendry County except the VTD's that include Clewiston and the surrounding area that is a part of District 20. The northern border is same as the Hendry County line to the north. The district continues to the south following the Hendry County line to the west. The district continues to follows the Lee/Collier County line until it reaches I-75. The district line follows I-75 until it reaches Golden Gate Parkway which it follows west for a short distance before it heads south along Livingston Road. The district primarily follows VTD lines that would parallel Livingston Road if it continued further south until it reaches Rattlesnake Hammock Road. The district follows this road until Collier Blvd which it then follows south until it reaches the Tamiami Trail. The district then follows Tamiami Trail until it reaches County Road 92 and continues along this road to the Goodland Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. The district then comes back from the Gulf along the Collier/ Monroe County line following that until it reaches the Miami-Dade/ Monroe County line which it follows for a short time before it reaches the Tamiami Trail (US-41). The district follows this roadway east until it reaches SW 87th Ave completing the southern boundary line for the district. The eastern boundary line follows SW 87th Ave north to the Dolphin Expressway followed by VTD lines that follow a canal that parallels NW 72nd Ave. From here the district follows road and waterways to the north beginning with W 21st St, primarily followed by W 4th Ave, E 41st Street, NW 95th Street, NW 32nd Ave, NW 100th Street, NW 27th Ave, The little River Canal, Gratigny Parkway, 37th Ave, Biscayne Canal, NW 57th Ave, SW 55th Street, Flamingo Road, Pembroke Road, I-75, Pines Blvd, NW 178th Ave, NW 17th Street and Sheridan Street. From here the district lines follow a waterway that parallels US 27 north until it reaches Alligator Alley (I-75). It follows Alligator Alley west until it joins the Broward County line and follows that line as it turns into the Hendry County line up until it reaches the VTD's of Hendry County that contain Clewiston. The district follows these lines until it join back with the northern border of the county.

District 26 contains all of Monroe County as well as a part of Miami-Dade County. The northern border of the district follows US 41 from SW 87th Ave in Miami-Dade County west until it meets the Monroe County line. From here the district follows the Monroe County line until it reaches the Gulf of Mexico. The districts western and southern border follow the Monroe County lines exactly, including the Dry Tortugas National Park. The eastern border of the district follows the Monroe County line and crosses into Miami-Dade County at Card Sound Road. From here the border of the district continues north on Card Sound Road until it reaches the city of Florida City. The district then follows the city lines so that all of the city is included within the district. The district then continues north using predominantly the Florida City Canal, SW 152nd Ave, S Canal Drive, N Audubon Drive, SE 8th Street, SE 14th Place, SW

12th terrace, SE 5th Street, SW 162nd Ave, NE 8th Street to the Dixie Highway (US 1). The district then follows the Dixie Highway to SW 152nd Street and then joins SW 97th Ave via a waterway. The district follows SW 97th Ave north until it reaches SW 88th Street. The district then follows SW 88th Street to SW 87th Ave which it follows north until it reaches US 41 and the northern boundary of the district.

District 27 is entirely within Miami-Dade County and primarily a coastal district traveling along the Miami-Dade coast line from Miami and Hialeah to the county boundary in the south. The district's southern border of the district follows the Miami-Dade County line from the Atlantic ocean to Card Sound Road. From here the eastern border of the district continues north on Card Sound Road until it reaches the city of Florida City. The district then follows the city lines so that all of the city is included within the district. The district then continues north using predominantly the Florida City Canal, SW 152nd Ave, S Canal Drive, N Audubon Drive, SE 8th Street, SE 14th Place, SW 12th terrace, SE 5th Street, SW 162nd Ave, NE 8th Street to the Dixie Highway (US 1). The district then follows the Dixie Highway to SW 152nd Street and then joins SW 97th Ave via a waterway. The district follows SW 97th Ave north until it reaches SW 88th Street. The district then follows SW 88th Street to SW 87th Ave. The boundary line follows SW 87th Ave north to the Dolphin Expressway followed by VTD lines that follow a canal that parallels NW 72nd Ave. From here the district follows road and waterways to the north beginning with W 21st St, primarily followed by W 4th Ave and E 41st Street. The eastern boundary begins at E 41st Street where it meets NW 36th Ave. the district continues south and eventually back to the bay by using predominantly NW 79th Street, NW 32nd Street, NW 54th Street, NW 35th Ave, The Airport Expressway, NW 27th Ave, NW 32nd Street, NW 22nd Ave, NW 20th Street, NW 17th Ave, The Dolphin Expressway, NW 8th Street Road to the North Fork Miami River. From here the district boundary line heads south along a railway for a short distance before joining SW 8th Street S Miami Ave and SE 14th St before joining Biscayne Bay. From here the eastern boundary line follows the bay and the Atlantic Ocean south to the southern border of Miami-Dade County. This district includes Key Biscayne, Old Rhodes Key and several other barrier islands.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Section 1 | Provides that the 2010 Census is the official census of the state for the purposes of this bill; Lists and defines the geography utilized for the purposes of this bill in accordance with Public Law 94-171. |
| Section 2 | Provides for the geographical description of the redistricting of the 27 congressional districts. |
| Section 3 | Provides for the apportionment of any territory not specified for inclusion in any district. |
| Section 4 | Provides that the districts created by this joint resolution constitute and form the congressional districts of the State. |
| Section 5 | Provides a severability clause in the event that any portion of this joint resolution is held invalid. |
| Section 6 | Provides that this joint resolution applies with respect to the qualification, nomination, and election to the office of representative to the Congress of the United States in the primary and general elections held in 2012 and thereafter. |
| Section 7 | Provides that, except as otherwise expressly provided, this act shall take effect upon expiration of the terms of the representatives to the United States House of Representatives serving on the date that this act becomes a law. |

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

The 2012 redistricting will have an undetermined fiscal impact on Florida's election officials, including 67 Supervisor of Elections offices and the Department of State, Division of Election. Local supervisors will incur the cost of data-processing and labor to change each of Florida's 11 million voter records to reflect new districts. As precincts are aligned to new districts, postage and printing will be required to provide each active voter whose precinct has changed with mail notification. Temporary staffing will be hired to assist with mapping, data verification, and voter inquiries.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

The 2012 redistricting will have an undetermined fiscal impact on Florida's election officials, including 67 Supervisor of Elections offices and the Department of State, Division of Election. Local supervisors will incur the cost of data-processing and labor to change each of Florida's 11 million voter records to reflect new districts. As precincts are aligned to new districts, postage and printing will be required to provide each active voter whose precinct has changed with mail notification. Temporary staffing will be hired to assist with mapping, data verification, and voter inquiries.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

None.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

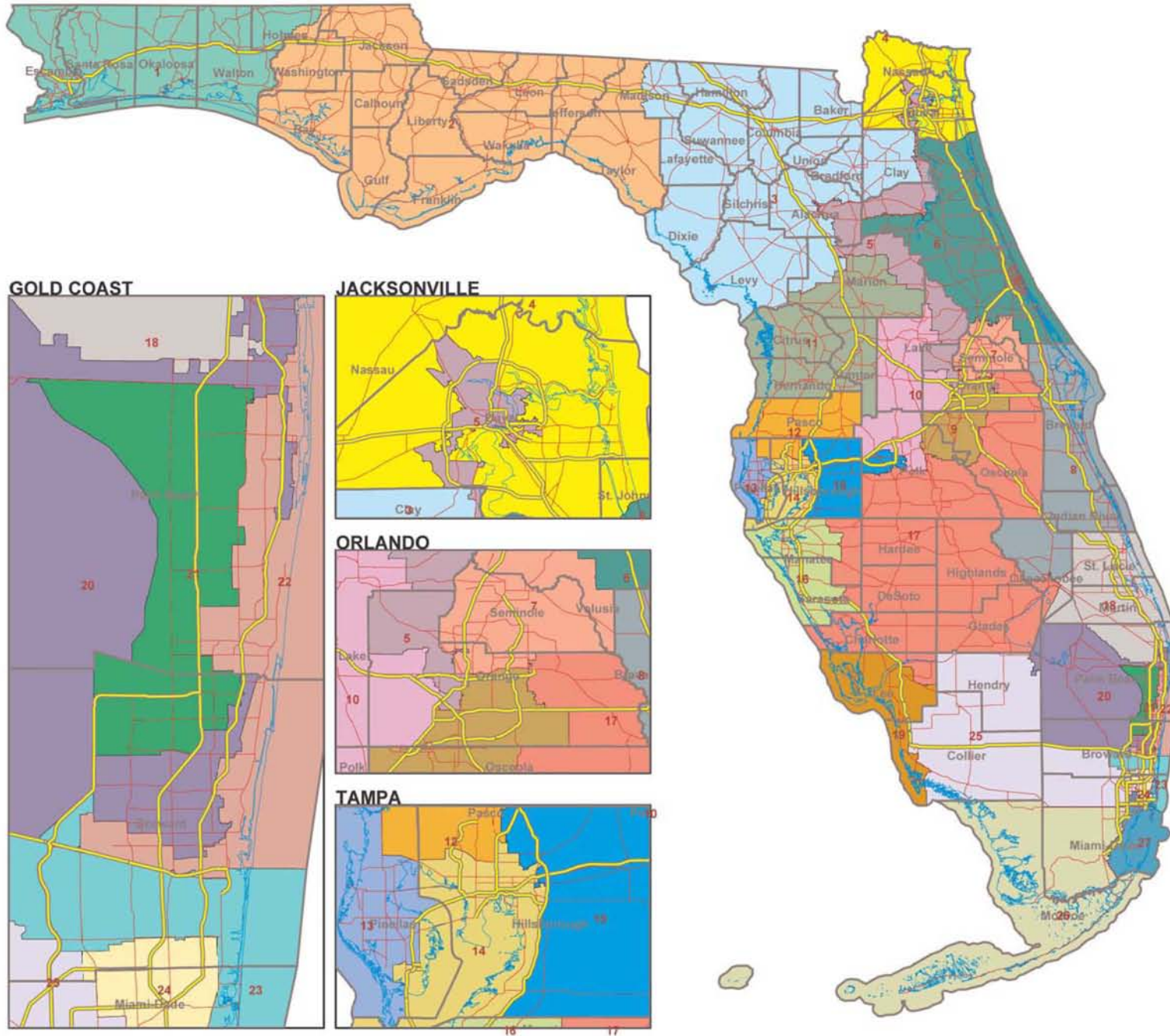
None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

H000C9007



Florida House of Representatives
Redistricting Committee
 402 S. Monroe Street
 House Office Building
 Tallahassee, FL 32399
www.floridaredistricting.org



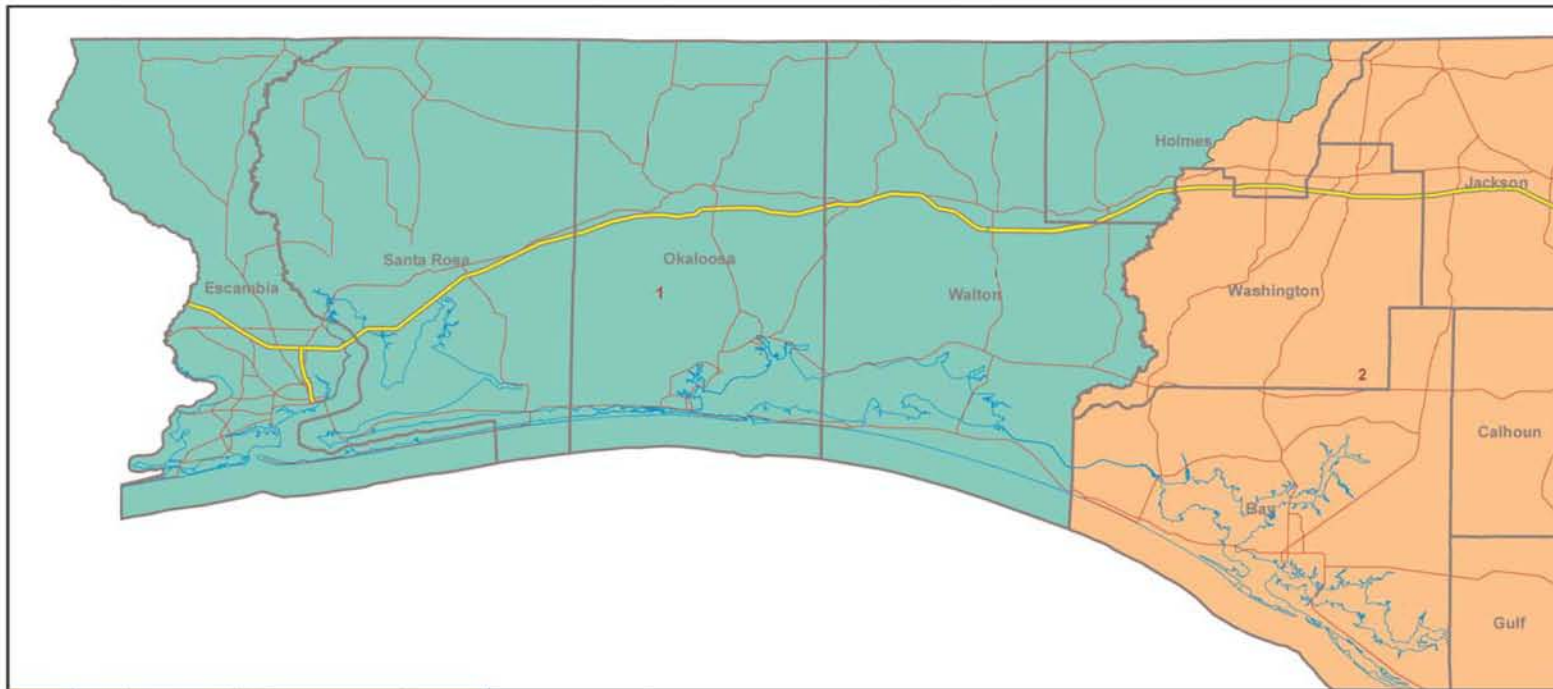
Legend

- 7 District Number
- District Boundary
- County Boundary
- Interstate Highway
- Major Highway
- Shoreline

H000C9007



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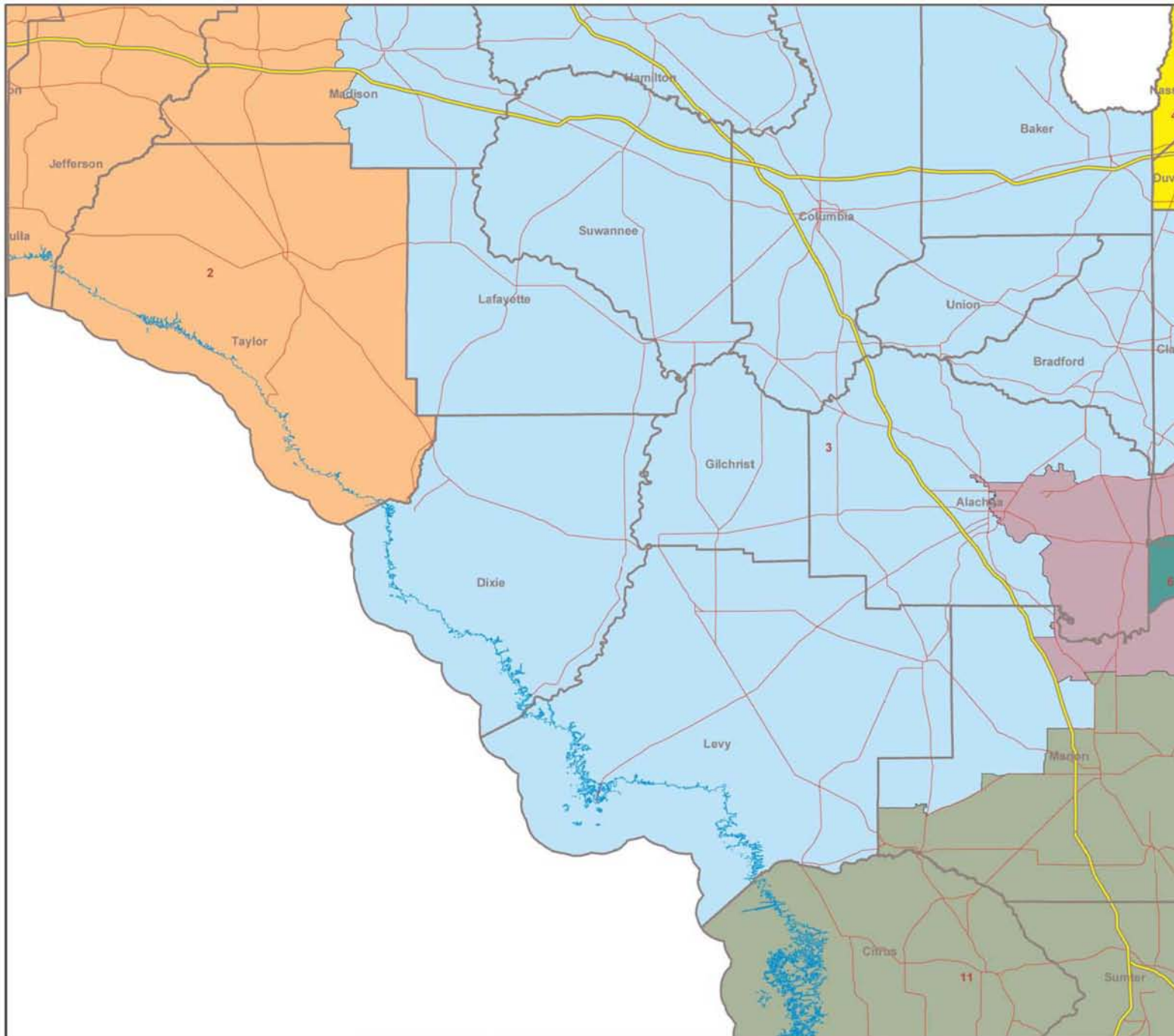


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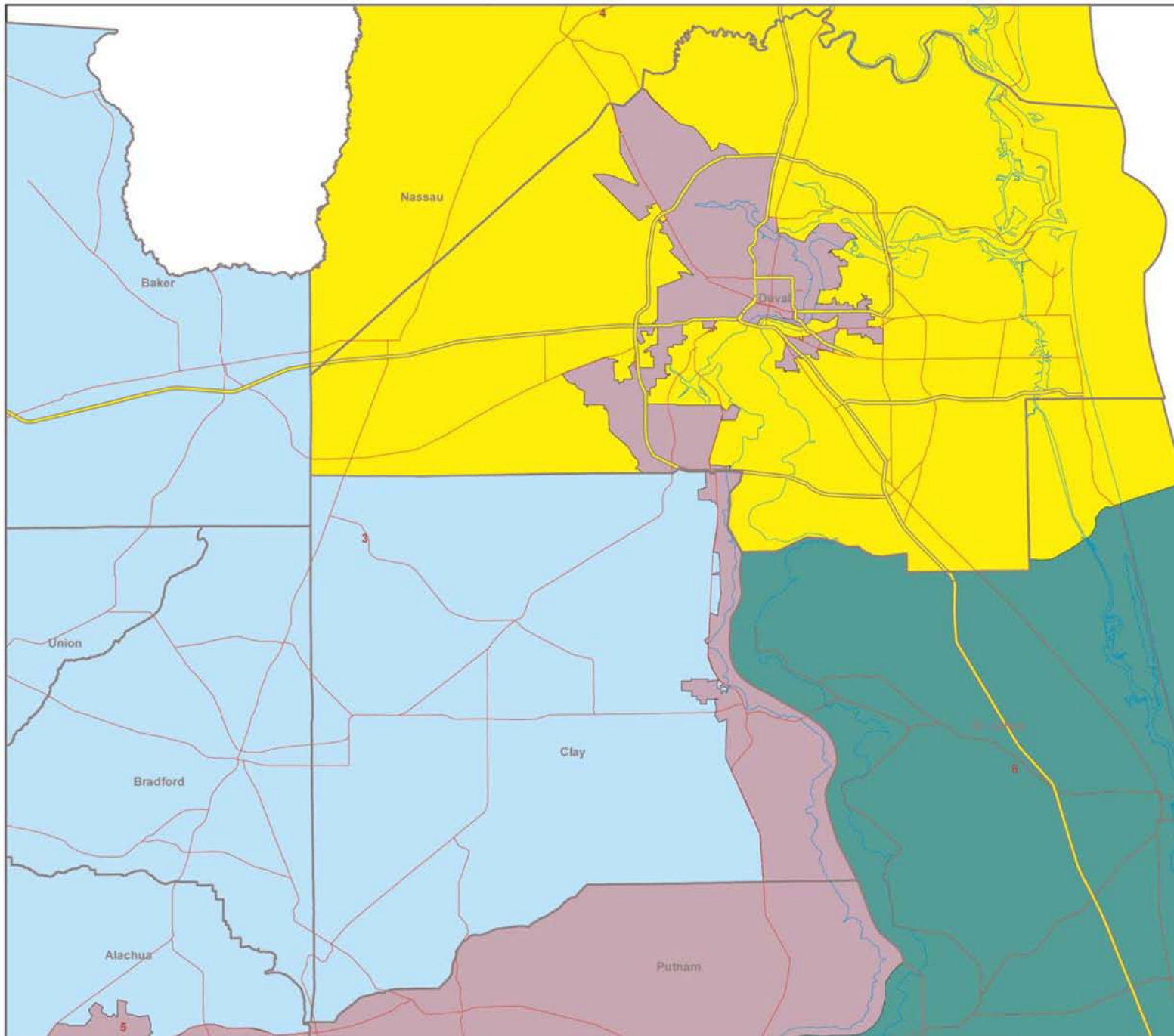


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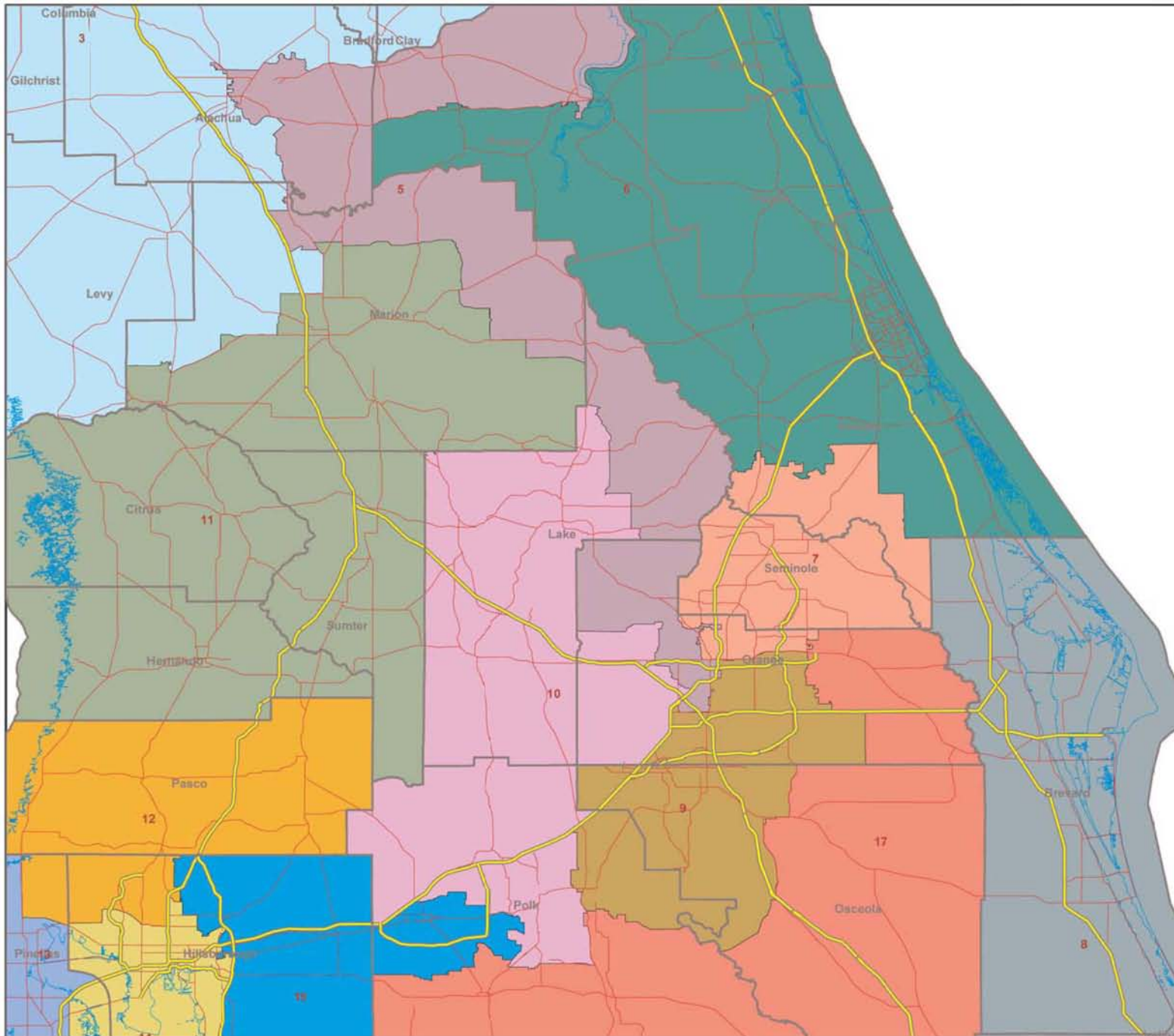


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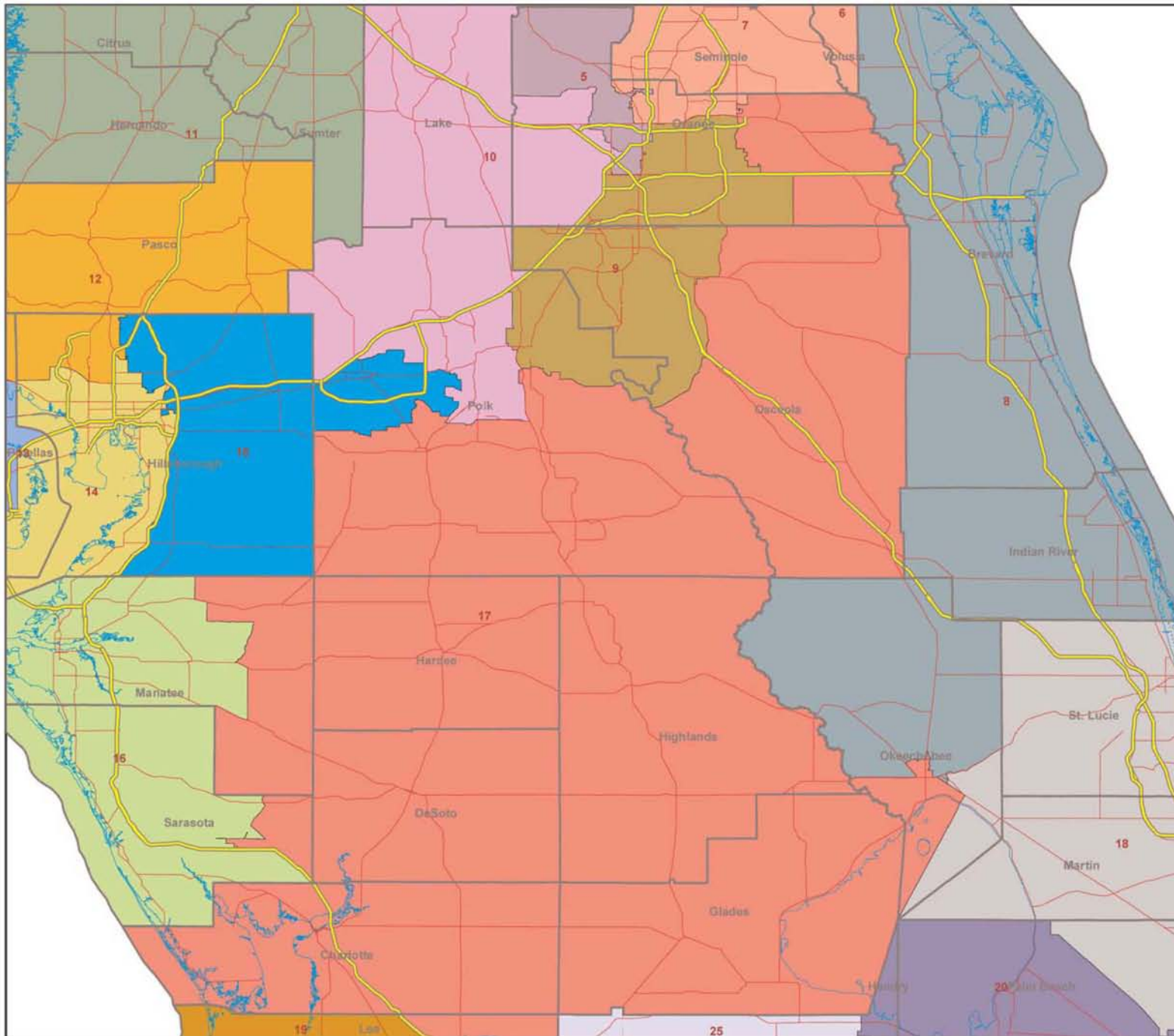


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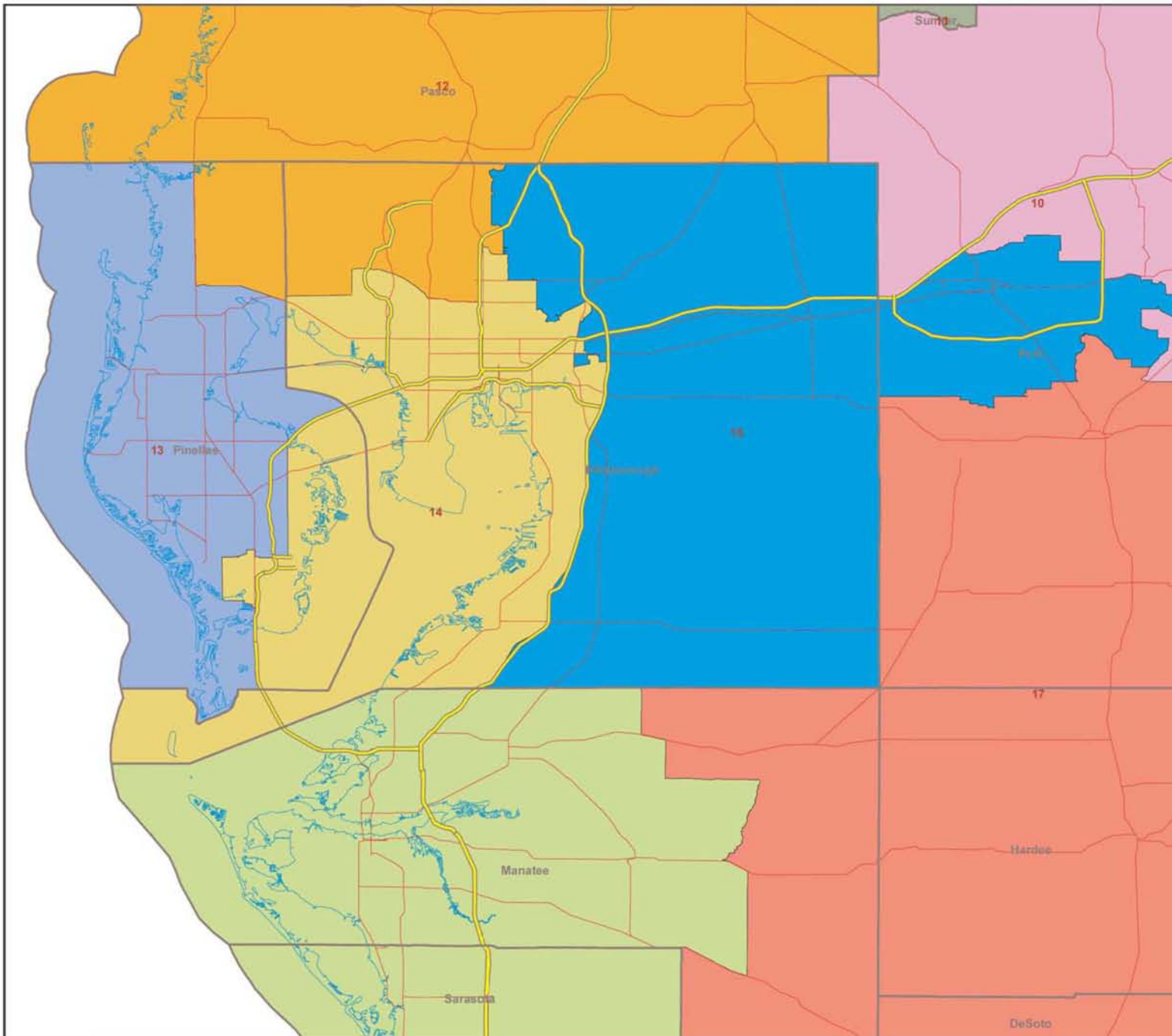


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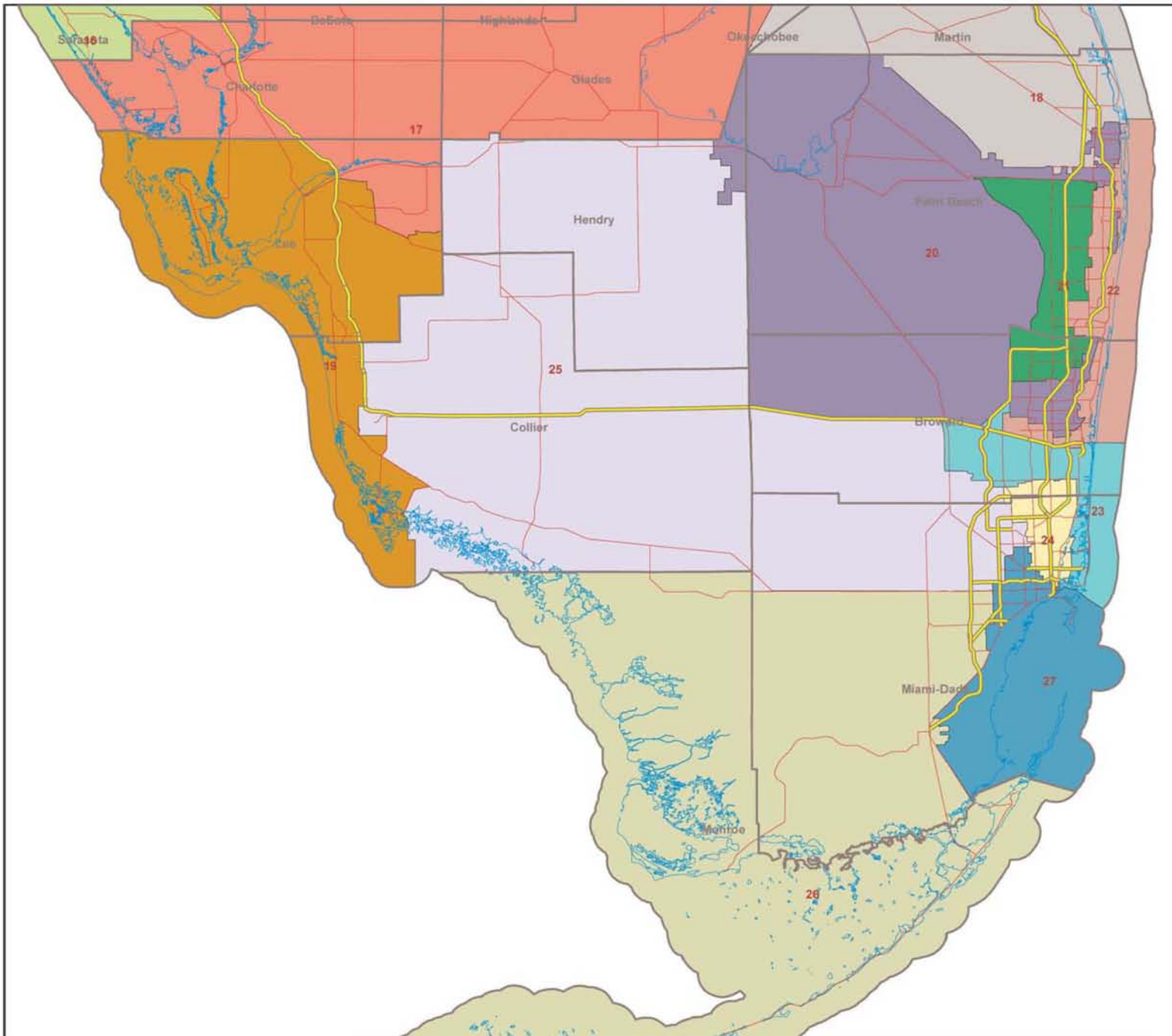


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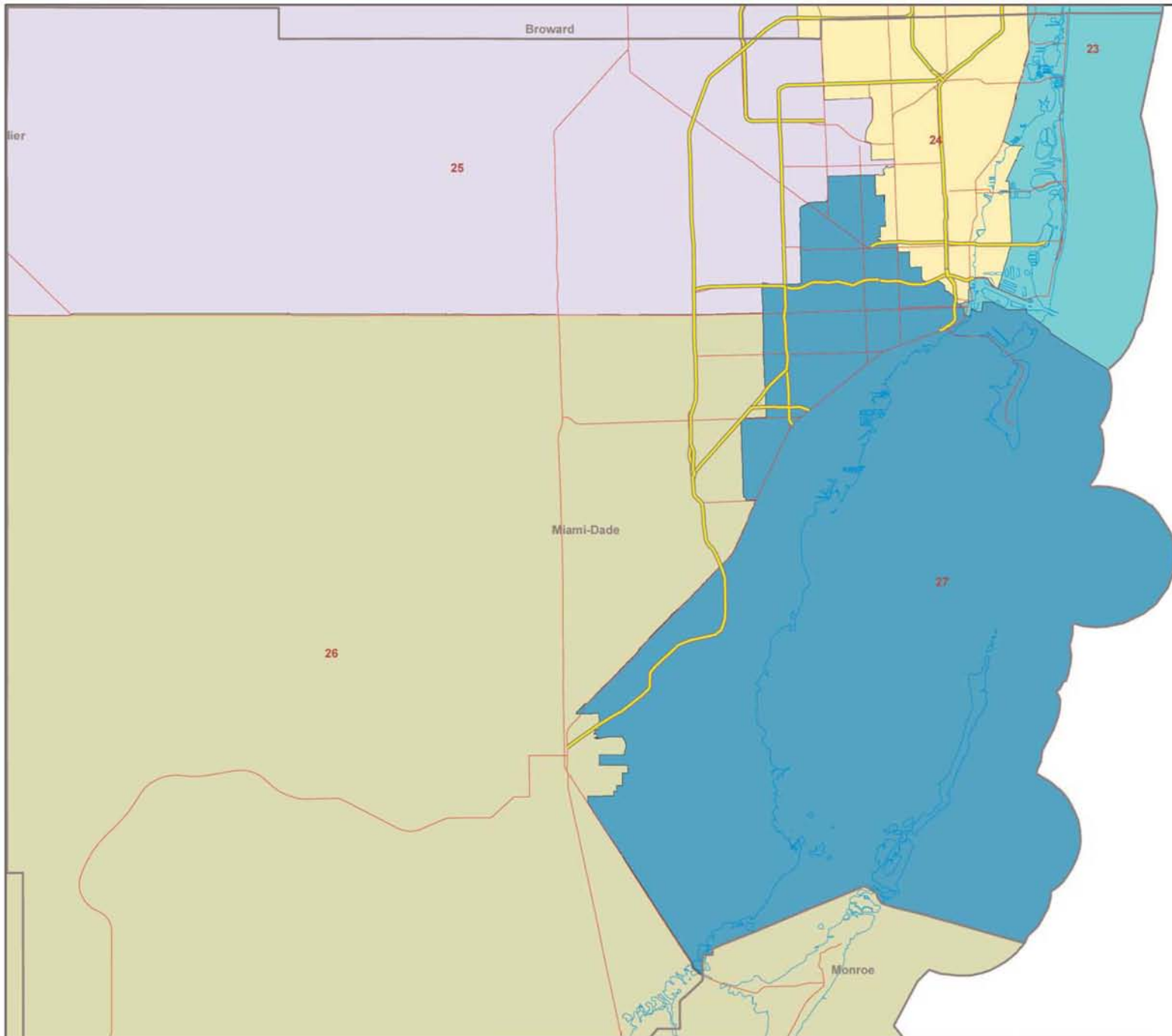


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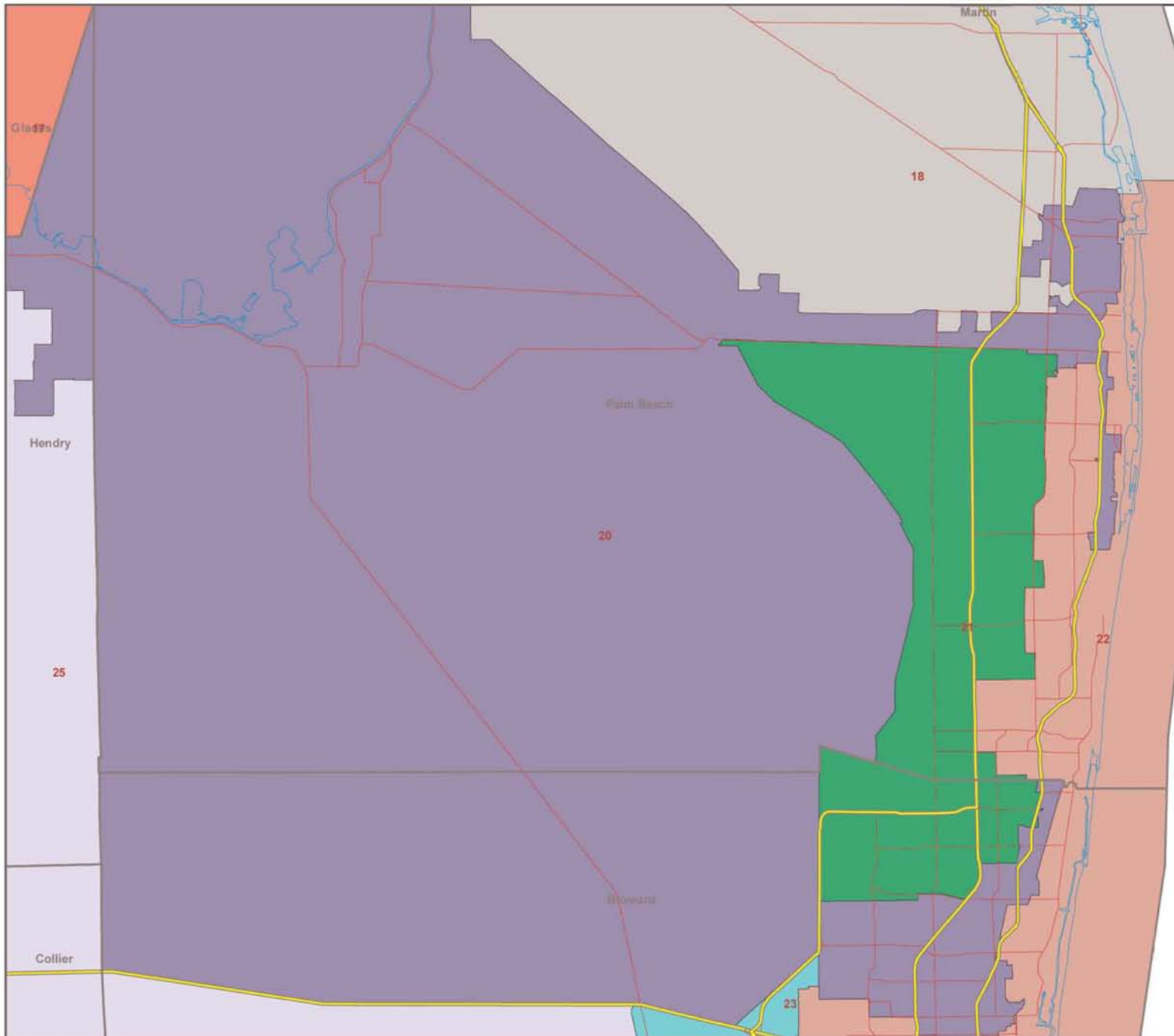


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Redistricting Plan Data Report for H000C9007

Plan File Name: H000C9007					Plan Type: Congress - 27 Districts									
Plan Population Fundamentals					Plan Geography Fundamentals:									
Total Population Assigned:		18,801,310 of 18,801,310			Census Blocks Assigned:		484,481 out of 484,481							
Ideal District Population::		696,344			Number Non-Contiguous Sections:		1 (normally one)							
District Population Remainder:		22			County or District Split :		24 Split of 67 used							
District Population Range:		696,344 to 696,345			City or District Split :		55 Split of 411 used							
District Deviation Range:		(0) To 1			VTD's Split :		296 Split of 9,436 used							
Deviation:		(0) To 0.00 Total 0.00%												

Number of Districts by Race Language					
	20%+	30%+	40%+	50%+	60%+
Current Black VAP	5	3	3	2	0
New Black VAP	5	3	3	2	0
Current Hisp VAP	7	4	3	3	3
New Hisp VAP	7	6	4	3	3

Plan Name:		H000C9007			Number of Districts		27									
Spatial Measurements - Map Based																
	Base Shapes			Circle - Dispersion					Convex Hull - Indentation							
	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Pc/P	A/Ac	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Pc/P	A/Ac	Width	Height	W+H
C9007-Map	7,931	65,934	12.03%	6,858	182,585	3.75%	86.46%	36.11%	5,587	92,586	6.03%	70.43%	71.21%	1,639	1,746	3,279
Current Map	10,064	65,934	15.26%	7,767	252,642	3.07%	77.18%	26.09%	6,041	105,234	5.74%	60.02%	62.65%	1,898	1,830	3,797
C9007-Simple	7,298	65,816	11.08%				93.97%	36.04%				76.55%	71.08%			
Current Map	9,153	65,906	13.88%				84.86%	26.08%				66.00%	62.62%			

	Straight line in miles apart				Miles to drive by fastest route				Minutes to drive by fastest route			
	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic
C9007-Map	23	23	25	19	31	31	33	26	41	41	41	34
Current Map	29	29	30	22	38	38	38	29	48	48	46	38

Plan Name:	H000C9007			Number of Districts			27									
Spatial Measurements - Map Based																
	Base Shapes			Circle - Dispersion					Convex Hull - Indentation							
	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Pc/P	A/Ac	Perimeter	Area	P/A	Pc/P	A/Ac	Width	Height	W+H
1	397	4,771	8.33%	423	14,228	2.97%	106.63%	33.53%	324	5,790	5.59%	81.49%	82.41%	122	54	244
2	550	10,102	5.44%	556	24,505	2.26%	101.12%	41.22%	439	12,903	3.40%	79.81%	78.29%	159	100	318
3	530	8,328	6.37%	406	13,057	3.10%	76.48%	63.77%	371	9,836	3.77%	69.89%	84.66%	109	119	218
4	356	1,572	22.69%	190	2,885	6.61%	53.50%	54.48%	167	1,921	8.69%	46.80%	81.83%	44	50	89
5	661	1,719	38.47%	426	14,414	2.95%	64.45%	11.92%	324	4,975	6.51%	48.96%	34.56%	60	142	121
6	383	3,051	12.57%	341	9,255	3.69%	89.03%	32.97%	278	4,392	6.32%	72.43%	69.47%	83	95	166
7	147	619	23.85%	112	996	11.24%	75.85%	62.15%	100	708	14.12%	67.65%	87.51%	30	29	60
8	365	2,863	12.76%	323	8,314	3.89%	88.53%	34.44%	272	4,314	6.30%	74.39%	66.38%	57	107	115
9	161	786	20.52%	137	1,491	9.19%	84.96%	52.70%	118	994	11.87%	73.11%	79.09%	34	40	69
10	280	1,583	17.73%	225	4,048	5.57%	80.47%	39.10%	192	2,262	8.48%	68.39%	69.98%	40	75	81
11	303	2,906	10.43%	267	5,683	4.70%	88.30%	51.12%	234	3,833	6.10%	77.18%	75.81%	72	73	145
12	167	1,030	16.22%	184	2,697	6.83%	110.32%	38.19%	139	1,255	11.07%	83.17%	82.07%	51	30	103
13	114	447	25.49%	119	1,141	10.50%	105.05%	39.22%	97	554	17.50%	84.97%	80.81%	19	38	39
14	146	547	26.84%	135	1,467	9.26%	92.52%	37.29%	107	725	14.75%	72.81%	75.48%	30	35	60
15	195	865	22.56%	165	2,168	7.62%	84.61%	39.92%	137	1,240	11.04%	70.13%	69.81%	42	36	84
16	202	1,230	16.47%	191	2,921	6.56%	94.58%	42.12%	154	1,506	10.22%	75.94%	81.70%	46	48	93
17	659	7,515	8.76%	467	17,330	2.69%	70.89%	43.36%	393	10,303	3.81%	59.63%	72.94%	102	142	204
18	220	1,998	11.02%	211	3,536	5.96%	95.78%	56.50%	186	2,298	8.09%	84.42%	86.96%	55	59	111
19	233	1,375	17.00%	254	5,163	4.93%	108.96%	26.64%	193	1,958	9.85%	82.50%	70.27%	47	70	95
20	346	2,101	16.50%	229	4,196	5.47%	66.26%	50.07%	202	2,830	7.13%	58.24%	74.24%	56	58	113
21	110	264	41.64%	102	835	12.27%	93.07%	31.65%	88	434	20.27%	79.85%	60.97%	17	31	34
22	188	370	50.86%	159	2,015	7.90%	84.58%	18.36%	122	603	20.23%	64.79%	61.38%	21	50	42
23	124	288	43.02%	114	1,033	11.03%	91.70%	27.96%	92	527	17.45%	73.99%	54.83%	25	32	50
24	57	110	52.44%	53	224	23.69%	91.61%	49.30%	46	127	36.22%	79.36%	87.02%	10	16	20
25	344	3,990	8.63%	332	8,782	3.78%	96.47%	45.44%	276	4,894	5.63%	80.09%	81.54%	93	70	186
26	550	4,912	11.20%	604	29,033	2.08%	109.70%	16.92%	433	10,691	4.05%	78.62%	45.95%	176	96	353
27	130	579	22.45%	120	1,155	10.43%	92.69%	50.13%	103	713	14.44%	79.19%	81.24%	26	39	53

H000C9007 Compactness of Populations within Districts													
	Straight line in miles apart				Miles to drive by fastest route					Minutes to drive by fastest route			
	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hisp	Route/Straight Line	Pop	VAP	VAP Black	VAP Hispanic
1	30.17	30.19	26.44	29.93	39.99	40.05	34.87	39.74	1.70	51.67	51.75	45.36	52.53
2	49.72	49.65	44.60	46.97	62.86	62.77	56.22	59.36	1.59	76.65	76.59	68.54	72.77
3	42.67	42.57	43.84	42.47	54.42	54.24	55.67	53.78	1.62	69.03	68.81	68.93	67.86
4	14.56	14.52	13.74	13.25	21.27	21.24	19.98	19.50	1.87	29.03	29.00	27.63	27.10
5	63.12	63.00	63.38	71.57	79.49	79.38	79.01	89.73	1.70	83.79	83.75	82.23	92.26
6	33.25	32.83	30.18	32.38	41.77	41.29	38.27	41.44	1.58	49.31	48.91	45.80	49.38
7	10.08	10.07	9.96	10.26	14.71	14.70	14.43	15.00	1.86	24.12	24.11	23.47	24.12
8	26.61	26.59	26.73	27.51	34.73	34.65	34.98	36.89	1.62	42.91	42.88	42.55	44.89
9	13.54	13.52	14.04	13.16	20.14	20.09	20.83	19.67	1.96	29.94	29.84	31.14	29.44
10	27.26	27.33	27.39	26.21	36.91	36.97	36.72	35.60	1.74	47.51	47.61	46.87	45.80
11	26.90	26.81	26.61	27.21	36.48	36.37	35.83	37.08	1.64	51.36	51.32	49.31	51.14
12	16.11	16.16	16.32	15.87	22.66	22.71	22.90	22.37	1.78	35.16	35.24	35.19	34.43
13	9.38	9.41	8.99	9.00	12.64	12.68	12.02	12.06	1.62	24.29	24.36	23.32	23.27
14	12.00	11.96	12.60	11.54	18.22	18.19	18.47	17.24	1.96	26.14	26.12	25.58	25.24
15	15.81	15.89	15.94	15.30	22.90	22.99	22.83	22.18	1.91	30.35	30.42	29.92	29.58
16	15.58	15.67	12.94	13.17	21.28	21.36	17.79	18.13	1.65	30.62	30.77	26.23	27.02
17	56.72	56.28	57.25	59.81	76.71	76.17	76.25	80.10	1.73	92.04	91.55	91.11	95.09
18	22.23	22.15	25.35	22.91	29.50	29.38	33.29	30.35	1.66	38.11	38.07	40.97	38.48
19	18.13	18.15	17.89	18.42	25.16	25.21	24.41	25.37	1.68	36.89	37.02	34.70	36.38
20	23.03	22.87	22.80	24.10	29.49	29.30	29.01	31.07	1.70	35.70	35.54	35.04	37.41
21	13.03	12.94	13.61	13.67	18.11	17.98	18.78	18.80	1.78	26.62	26.51	27.06	27.08
22	16.63	16.60	16.58	17.73	20.99	20.95	20.94	22.07	1.51	27.07	27.06	26.60	27.70
23	10.58	10.61	9.78	11.10	15.45	15.49	14.18	16.16	1.82	24.10	24.19	22.76	25.04
24	6.16	6.18	5.94	6.46	8.70	8.72	8.39	9.13	1.86	15.58	15.60	15.20	16.02
25	35.88	35.70	35.28	29.01	46.53	46.25	45.90	37.96	1.70	51.19	50.92	50.91	43.05
26	23.09	23.69	21.39	18.36	30.32	31.07	27.99	24.36	1.64	42.15	43.03	39.10	35.07
27	9.41	9.28	10.97	9.23	12.96	12.78	14.78	12.76	1.76	20.89	20.70	22.62	20.54

H000C9007 - Basic Data																
			Voting Age Population					Split Geography			District Core					
District	Total Pop	Deviation	TVAP	Black	%Black	Hispanic	%Hispanic	County	City	VTD	Core Dist	TPOP Core	%TPOP Dist	VAP Core	Black Core	Hisp Core
1	696,345	1	541,696	71,459	13.19	24,637	4.54	1	0	1	1	660,824	94.89%	513,015	71,014	23,258
2	696,345	1	552,670	131,705	23.83	26,270	4.75	2	0	4	2	635,155	91.21%	504,382	120,647	24,492
3	696,345	1	547,213	75,004	13.70	37,540	6.86	4	2	21	6	441,357	63.38%	346,771	43,366	26,555
4	696,345	1	542,965	67,577	12.44	36,694	6.75	2	1	41	4	570,124	81.87%	447,472	52,359	31,317
5	696,345	1	515,979	249,054	48.26	57,413	11.12	7	4	85	3	552,003	79.27%	408,739	223,310	41,500
6	696,345	1	559,335	52,986	9.47	36,470	6.52	3	2	7	7	509,526	73.17%	404,274	42,498	28,466
7	696,345	1	546,594	57,303	10.48	90,246	16.51	2	3	13	24	303,205	43.54%	239,484	22,710	41,867
8	696,345	1	558,788	52,060	9.31	43,553	7.79	1	0	2	15	550,926	79.11%	443,288	41,051	35,749
9	696,344	0	527,260	63,133	11.97	211,744	40.15	3	2	20	8	340,719	48.92%	264,592	27,265	100,370
10	696,345	1	539,540	59,745	11.07	67,446	12.50	3	7	12	8	267,817	38.46%	204,662	22,178	28,631
11	696,345	1	574,644	43,119	7.50	42,868	7.45	2	1	5	5	415,849	59.71%	349,793	18,249	21,669
12	696,345	1	547,004	25,715	4.70	61,924	11.32	2	3	7	9	384,072	55.15%	304,825	10,615	29,551
13	696,344	0	576,694	29,729	5.15	41,440	7.18	0	4	6	10	544,269	78.16%	452,791	20,818	29,434
14	696,345	1	539,377	132,759	24.61	129,008	23.91	2	4	6	11	566,298	81.32%	434,953	121,556	116,120
15	696,345	1	525,161	68,904	13.12	84,329	16.05	2	6	8	12	441,991	63.47%	334,343	48,139	52,267
16	696,345	1	571,843	33,301	5.82	50,324	8.80	2	1	2	13	668,192	95.95%	552,030	25,460	44,516
17	696,345	1	547,243	52,490	9.59	90,443	16.52	7	5	21	16	238,042	34.18%	197,214	15,156	21,270
18	696,345	1	556,176	61,045	10.97	67,097	12.06	2	5	10	16	461,755	66.31%	367,365	33,468	45,257
19	696,345	1	574,006	33,038	5.75	78,589	13.69	2	0	7	14	680,681	97.75%	562,254	31,440	74,525
20	696,345	1	525,755	264,002	50.21	97,539	18.55	3	19	32	23	511,335	73.43%	376,527	229,435	60,934
21	696,344	0	544,609	61,029	11.20	99,674	18.30	2	5	12	19	530,826	76.23%	422,535	46,289	77,863
22	696,345	1	580,368	58,946	10.15	102,042	17.58	2	14	28	22	399,962	57.43%	338,898	20,088	51,703
23	696,344	0	554,838	55,108	9.93	208,395	37.55	2	10	7	20	474,497	68.14%	371,721	33,454	123,793
24	696,344	0	525,014	292,576	55.72	174,060	33.15	2	8	7	17	591,480	84.94%	440,594	271,343	122,888
25	696,345	1	532,937	43,982	8.25	373,507	70.08	4	4	13	21	360,059	51.70%	278,641	26,804	225,545
26	696,345	1	541,358	54,265	10.02	373,073	68.91	1	3	9	25	477,823	68.61%	362,081	38,965	275,015
27	696,345	1	550,152	42,403	7.70	412,857	75.04	0	4	14	18	463,692	66.58%	370,822	28,492	282,663

H000C9007 Compare New District Core to the Current Districts

District	Current Dist	Common Pop	Pop of Part	Common VAP	Black VAP	% of the Black	Hispanic VAP	% or the Hispanic	Haitian POP	W. Indies POP
1	1	660,824	94.89%	513,015	13.84%	99.37%	4.53%	94.40%	0.14%	0.63%
	2	35,521	5.10%	28,681	1.55%	0.62%	4.80%	5.59%	0%	0.00%
2	2	635,155	91.21%	504,382	23.91%	91.60%	4.85%	93.23%	0.33%	1.05%
	1	33,334	4.78%	26,350	15.22%	3.04%	2.63%	2.64%	0.10%	0.18%
	4	27,856	4.00%	21,938	32.11%	5.34%	4.94%	4.12%	0.44%	1.53%
3	6	441,357	63.38%	346,771	12.50%	57.81%	7.65%	70.73%	0.32%	0.90%
	4	140,176	20.13%	108,785	21.71%	31.49%	4.30%	12.47%	0.13%	0.63%
	2	66,843	9.59%	52,465	11.46%	8.02%	6.59%	9.21%	0%	0.33%
	5	39,627	5.69%	31,493	5.25%	2.20%	6.45%	5.41%	0%	0.42%
	3	8,342	1.19%	7,699	4.41%	0.45%	10.53%	2.16%	0.11%	0.53%
4	4	570,124	81.87%	447,472	11.70%	77.48%	6.99%	85.34%	0.22%	0.75%
	6	76,109	10.92%	56,221	19.29%	16.05%	5.88%	9.02%	0.87%	1.48%
	7	27,140	3.89%	21,604	1.19%	0.38%	3.07%	1.81%	0%	0.17%
	3	22,972	3.29%	17,668	23.25%	6.08%	7.92%	3.81%	0.17%	0.80%
5	3	552,003	79.27%	408,739	54.63%	89.66%	10.15%	72.28%	3.83%	6.88%
	24	59,589	8.55%	44,495	12.74%	2.27%	20.30%	15.73%	1.08%	2.88%
	6	50,411	7.23%	36,948	32.91%	4.88%	8.57%	5.52%	0.73%	2.07%
	8	23,628	3.39%	17,826	25.83%	1.84%	18.68%	5.80%	1.14%	3.82%
	4	6,262	0.89%	4,651	49.73%	0.92%	5.18%	0.41%	0.12%	0.69%
	7	4,452	0.63%	3,320	29.84%	0.39%	4.18%	0.24%	0%	0%
6	7	509,526	73.17%	404,274	10.51%	80.20%	7.04%	78.05%	0.26%	1.17%
	24	161,133	23.13%	135,241	4.76%	12.17%	4.12%	15.31%	0.20%	0.60%
	3	25,686	3.68%	19,820	20.37%	7.62%	12.20%	6.63%	0%	0.36%
7	24	303,205	43.54%	239,484	9.48%	39.63%	17.48%	46.39%	0.43%	2.21%
	7	271,324	38.96%	209,013	8.90%	32.49%	16.04%	37.16%	0.40%	1.48%
	8	88,317	12.68%	72,912	6.94%	8.83%	15.78%	12.75%	0.39%	1.22%
	3	33,499	4.81%	25,185	43.29%	19.03%	13.21%	3.68%	0.41%	1.93%
8	15	550,926	79.11%	443,288	9.26%	78.85%	8.06%	82.08%	0.65%	2.08%
	24	130,478	18.73%	104,478	8.85%	17.77%	4.81%	11.55%	0.02%	0.74%
	16	14,941	2.14%	11,022	15.93%	3.37%	25.13%	6.36%	0.19%	0.29%
9	8	340,719	48.92%	264,592	10.30%	43.18%	37.93%	47.40%	1.03%	2.73%
	15	217,295	31.20%	162,332	10.93%	28.10%	44.27%	33.94%	1.07%	3.04%
	12	91,296	13.11%	65,534	22.06%	22.90%	41.36%	12.80%	3.42%	8.04%
	24	46,476	6.67%	34,353	10.52%	5.72%	35.17%	5.70%	0.77%	3.27%
	3	558	0.08%	449	10.46%	0.07%	69.93%	0.14%	17.97%	20.13%
10	8	267,817	38.46%	204,662	10.83%	37.12%	13.98%	42.45%	0.57%	1.81%

H000C9007 Compare New District Core to the Current Districts

District	Current Dist	Common Pop	Pop of Part	Common VAP	Black VAP	% of the Black	Hispanic VAP	% or the Hispanic	Haitian POP	W. Indies POP
	5	204,180	29.32%	158,070	8.65%	22.90%	12.58%	29.49%	0.43%	1.75%
	12	140,422	20.16%	109,540	14.37%	26.35%	10.49%	17.04%	1.29%	2.12%
	6	49,481	7.10%	40,694	11.33%	7.72%	4.65%	2.80%	0.21%	1.13%
	15	18,450	2.64%	14,472	7.40%	1.79%	22.95%	4.92%	0%	0.95%
	3	15,995	2.29%	12,102	20.26%	4.10%	18.31%	3.28%	0.56%	1.98%
11	5	415,849	59.71%	349,793	5.21%	42.32%	6.19%	50.54%	0.09%	0.44%
	6	195,369	28.05%	159,281	10.98%	40.56%	9.89%	36.76%	0.16%	1.08%
	8	85,127	12.22%	65,570	11.25%	17.11%	8.29%	12.69%	0.04%	1.37%
12	9	384,072	55.15%	304,825	3.48%	41.27%	9.69%	47.72%	0.13%	0.63%
	5	269,877	38.75%	208,403	5.83%	47.27%	11.76%	39.60%	0.12%	1.18%
	11	42,396	6.08%	33,776	8.71%	11.44%	23.23%	12.67%	0.37%	1.60%
13	10	544,269	78.16%	452,791	4.59%	70.02%	6.50%	71.02%	0.03%	0.23%
	9	152,075	21.83%	123,903	7.19%	29.97%	9.68%	28.97%	0.03%	0.32%
14	11	566,298	81.32%	434,953	27.94%	91.56%	26.69%	90.00%	0.87%	2.51%
	10	89,620	12.87%	74,936	8.74%	4.93%	6.33%	3.67%	0.15%	0.80%
	12	40,427	5.80%	29,488	15.77%	3.50%	27.61%	6.31%	0.71%	1.98%
15	12	441,991	63.47%	334,343	14.39%	69.86%	15.63%	61.97%	0.34%	1.42%
	9	217,402	31.22%	158,894	8.64%	19.94%	17.22%	32.45%	0.12%	1.28%
	11	36,952	5.30%	31,924	21.99%	10.19%	14.70%	5.56%	1.83%	4.77%
16	13	668,192	95.95%	552,030	4.61%	76.45%	8.06%	88.45%	0.54%	0.92%
	11	28,153	4.04%	19,813	39.57%	23.54%	29.31%	11.54%	2.35%	2.84%
17	16	238,042	34.18%	197,214	7.68%	28.87%	10.78%	23.51%	0.56%	2.19%
	12	128,063	18.39%	96,972	14.86%	27.45%	16.33%	17.51%	0.09%	0.53%
	14	115,376	16.56%	88,313	10.18%	17.13%	18.13%	17.70%	1.22%	4.06%
	24	98,352	14.12%	74,081	10.79%	15.23%	25.20%	20.64%	0.21%	2.52%
	13	89,613	12.86%	70,662	7.33%	9.86%	21.90%	17.11%	0.28%	0.57%
	15	26,899	3.86%	20,001	3.75%	1.43%	15.88%	3.51%	0%	0.05%
18	16	461,755	66.31%	367,365	9.11%	54.82%	12.31%	67.45%	1.65%	3.52%
	22	155,089	22.27%	125,634	4.70%	9.69%	9.45%	17.70%	0.35%	1.69%
	23	60,280	8.65%	45,825	42.72%	32.07%	16.52%	11.28%	4.41%	7.78%
	19	19,221	2.76%	17,352	11.99%	3.40%	13.75%	3.55%	1.89%	3.83%
19	14	680,681	97.75%	562,254	5.59%	95.16%	13.25%	94.82%	1.30%	1.77%
	25	15,664	2.24%	11,752	13.59%	4.83%	34.58%	5.17%	10.24%	10.75%
20	23	511,335	73.43%	376,527	60.93%	86.90%	16.18%	62.47%	12.05%	22.13%
	20	87,977	12.63%	71,600	30.21%	8.19%	23.28%	17.09%	5.90%	19.07%
	19	61,593	8.84%	50,580	17.46%	3.34%	23.04%	11.94%	2.71%	7.30%

H000C9007 Compare New District Core to the Current Districts

District	Current Dist	Common Pop	Pop of Part	Common VAP	Black VAP	% of the Black	Hispanic VAP	% or the Hispanic	Haitian POP	W. Indies POP
	16	22,602	3.24%	16,997	11.79%	0.75%	31.42%	5.47%	1.57%	4.75%
	22	12,838	1.84%	10,051	20.81%	0.79%	29.22%	3.01%	4.71%	7.47%
21	19	530,826	76.23%	422,535	10.95%	75.84%	18.42%	78.11%	3.23%	5.74%
	22	107,378	15.42%	79,565	12.81%	16.70%	17.92%	14.30%	2.34%	5.76%
	16	38,305	5.50%	28,563	8.76%	4.10%	19.21%	5.50%	1.80%	4.21%
	23	19,835	2.84%	13,946	14.62%	3.34%	14.79%	2.07%	1.75%	8.39%
22	22	399,962	57.43%	338,898	5.92%	34.07%	15.25%	50.66%	2.57%	3.62%
	19	124,779	17.91%	101,923	12.79%	22.11%	18.14%	18.12%	5.78%	8.07%
	20	114,174	16.39%	93,645	11.85%	18.83%	21.91%	20.11%	3.24%	6.78%
	23	57,430	8.24%	45,902	32.06%	24.96%	24.66%	11.09%	11.01%	13.24%
23	20	474,497	68.14%	371,721	8.99%	60.70%	33.30%	59.40%	1.10%	3.84%
	18	97,728	14.03%	86,595	5.15%	8.09%	55.51%	23.06%	0.29%	0.77%
	17	63,445	9.11%	49,447	23.55%	21.13%	39.92%	9.47%	4.28%	10.38%
	21	28,734	4.12%	20,513	17.84%	6.64%	44.62%	4.39%	2.69%	8.81%
	22	18,992	2.72%	14,497	6.18%	1.62%	21.50%	1.49%	0.49%	1.33%
	23	12,948	1.85%	12,065	8.16%	1.78%	37.43%	2.16%	2.00%	6.18%
24	17	591,480	84.94%	440,594	61.58%	92.74%	27.89%	70.60%	16.80%	24.83%
	18	46,301	6.64%	38,869	20.48%	2.72%	68.62%	15.32%	2.36%	3.61%
	21	24,749	3.55%	19,145	17.90%	1.17%	81.49%	8.96%	2.72%	7.03%
	23	18,735	2.69%	13,547	60.76%	2.81%	28.16%	2.19%	6.79%	25.31%
	20	15,079	2.16%	12,859	12.52%	0.55%	39.52%	2.92%	8.24%	10.24%
25	21	360,059	51.70%	278,641	9.61%	60.94%	80.94%	60.38%	1.63%	4.04%
	25	234,256	33.64%	173,019	7.40%	29.11%	70.65%	32.72%	2.03%	2.68%
	14	62,899	9.03%	51,465	4.40%	5.15%	12.98%	1.78%	2.09%	2.75%
	16	22,066	3.16%	15,852	4.57%	1.64%	50.32%	2.13%	0.02%	0.34%
	18	13,469	1.93%	11,104	6.16%	1.55%	91.65%	2.72%	0.21%	1.61%
	23	3,544	0.50%	2,817	24.38%	1.56%	30.10%	0.22%	1.39%	3.24%
	17	52	0.00%	39	17.94%	0.01%	87.17%	0.00%	3.53%	9.46%
26	25	477,823	68.61%	362,081	10.76%	71.80%	75.95%	73.71%	1.50%	3.94%
	21	126,922	18.22%	102,078	11.04%	20.77%	71.41%	19.54%	0.73%	3.00%
	18	91,600	13.15%	77,199	5.21%	7.42%	32.58%	6.74%	0.91%	1.26%
27	18	463,692	66.58%	370,822	7.68%	67.19%	76.22%	68.46%	0.42%	1.36%
	21	153,037	21.97%	122,440	4.00%	11.55%	77.94%	23.11%	0.20%	1.32%
	25	79,433	11.40%	56,738	15.85%	21.21%	61.01%	8.38%	3.57%	7.49%
	17	183	0.02%	152	10.52%	0.03%	94.73%	0.03%	0%	0%

H000C9007 Plan Geography Splits (note: area listed in red if district does not contain total population of area and district also contains population outside of area).		
1	Counties	Escambia, Holmes 2 11,489 of 19,927, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Walton
	Cities	Century, Cinco Bayou, Crestview, De Funiak Springs, Destin, Esto, Fort Walton Beach, Freeport, Gulf Breeze, Jay, Laurel Hill, Mary Esther, Milton, Niceville, Noma, Paxton, Pensacola, Ponce de Leon, Shalimar, Valparaiso, Westville
	Vtd's	120590006 2 2538 of 3756
2	Counties	Bay, Calhoun, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes 2 8,438 of 19,927, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Madison 2 4,028 of 19,224, Taylor, Wakulla, Washington
	Cities	Alford, Altha, Apalachicola, Bascom, Blountstown, Bonifay, Bristol, Callaway, Campbellton, Carrabelle, Caryville, Chattahoochee, Chipley, Cottondale, Ebro, Graceville, Grand Ridge, Greensboro, Greenville, Greenwood, Gretna, Havana, Jacob City, Lynn Haven, Malone, Marianna, Mexico Beach, Midway, Monticello, Panama City, Panama City Beach, Parker, Perry, Port St. Joe, Quincy, St. Marks, Sneads, Sopchoppy, Springfield, Tallahassee, Vernon, Wausau, Wewahitchka
	Vtd's	120590006 2 1218 of 3756, 120790001 2 2 of 3498, 120790007 2 258 of 1648, 120790010 2 253 of 3710
3	Counties	Alachua 2 203,023 of 247,336, Baker, Bradford, Clay 2 172,269 of 190,865, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Lafayette, Levy, Madison 2 15,196 of 19,224, Marion 3 27,774 of 331,298, Suwannee, Union
	Cities	Alachua, Archer, Bell, Branford, Bronson, Brooker, Cedar Key, Chiefland, Cross City, Fanning Springs, Fort White, Gainesville 2 93103 of 124354, Glen St. Mary, Hampton, High Springs, Horseshoe Beach, Inglis, Jasper, Jennings, Keystone Heights, La Crosse, Lake Butler, Lake City, Lawtey, Lee, Live Oak, Macclenny, Madison, Mayo, Micanopy, Newberry, Orange Park 2 4251 of 8412, Otter Creek, Penney Farms, Raiford, Starke, Trenton, Waldo, White Springs, Williston, Worthington Springs, Yankeetown
	Vtd's	120010004 2 13 of 1226, 120010006 2 790 of 1559, 120010013 2 45 of 3958, 120010031 2 5047 of 5470, 120010035 2 1337 of 1362, 120010036 2 730 of 2600, 120010046 2 1873 of 4482, 120010054 2 2264 of 3971, 120010055 2 1098 of 3165, 120010056 2 1253 of 1937, 120010058 2 1337 of 4041, 120010068 2 1968 of 1994, 120190035 2 2225 of 2227, 120190049 2 702 of 1724, 120190067 2 294 of 316, 120190088 2 27 of 1640, 120790001 2 3496 of 3498, 120790007 2 1390 of 1648, 120790010 2 3457 of 3710, 120830026 2 594 of 2521, 120830115 2 3176 of 3485
4	Counties	Duval 2 595,891 of 864,263, Nassau, St. Johns 2 27,140 of 190,039
	Cities	Atlantic Beach, Baldwin, Callahan, Fernandina Beach, Hilliard, Jacksonville 2 553412 of 821784, Jacksonville Beach, Neptune Beach
	Vtd's	120310005 2 3872 of 4261, 120310010 2 134 of 2274, 120310012 2 2183 of 2208, 120310013 2 1710 of 3243, 120310014 2 475 of 3607, 120310023 2 1438 of 1980, 120310027 2 1872 of 3342, 120310061 2 2012 of 4403, 120310066 2 1048 of 2066, 120310067 2 3432 of 3745, 120310069 2 1959 of 3789, 120310072 2 2153 of 3142, 120310075 2 373 of 4156, 120310078 2 2658 of 2680, 120310084 2 2873 of 2929, 120310116 2 1 of 2206, 120310128 2 2274 of 2515, 120310138 2 2394 of 2452, 120310143 2 289 of 2622, 120310145 2 116 of 1835, 120310157 2 2152 of 3203, 120310172 2 1582 of 1871, 120310177 2 1092 of 4474, 120310184 2 202 of 752, 120310191 2 567 of 2844, 120310192 2 1351 of 2370, 120310193 2 60 of 1819, 120310198 2 2459 of 2675, 120310200 2 747 of 2999, 120310205 2 820 of 842, 120310213 2 1975 of 4458, 120310215 2 726 of 3981, 120310229 2 759 of 1691, 120310235 2 1531 of 4271, 120310237 2 2908 of 3379, 120310238 2 184 of 3670, 120310241 2 7223 of 9487, 120310245 2 3592 of 3775, 120310277 2 2374 of 2844, 120310280 2 3056 of 3580, 120310285 2 2616 of 2683
5	Counties	Alachua 2 44,313 of 247,336, Clay 2 18,596 of 190,865, Duval 2 268,372 of 864,263, Lake 3 17,490 of 297,052, Marion 3 15,019 of 331,298, Orange 5 299,678 of 1,145,956, Putnam 2 32,877 of 74,364
	Cities	Apopka, Eatonville, Gainesville 2 31251 of 124354, Green Cove Springs, Hawthorne, Jacksonville 2 268372 of 821784, McIntosh, Orange Park 2 4161 of 8412, Orlando 4 77843 of 238300, Palatka, Reddick
	Vtd's	120010004 2 1213 of 1226, 120010006 2 769 of 1559, 120010013 2 3913 of 3958, 120010031 2 423 of 5470, 120010035 2 25 of 1362, 120010036 2 1870 of 2600, 120010046 2 2609 of 4482, 120010054 2 1707 of 3971, 120010055 2 2067 of 3165, 120010056 2 684 of 1937, 120010058 2 2704 of 4041, 120010068 2 26 of 1994, 120190035 2 2 of 2227, 120190049 2 1022 of 1724, 120190067 2 22 of 316, 120190088 2 1613 of 1640, 120310005 2 389 of 4261, 120310010 2 2140 of 2274, 120310012 2 25 of 2208, 120310013 2 1533 of 3243, 120310014 2 3132 of 3607, 120310023 2 542 of 1980, 120310027 2 1470 of 3342, 120310061 2 2391 of 4403, 120310066 2 1018 of 2066, 120310067 2 313 of 3745, 120310069 2 1830 of 3789, 120310072 2 989 of 3142, 120310075 2 3783 of 4156, 120310078 2 22 of 2680, 120310084 2 56 of 2929, 120310116 2 2205 of 2206, 120310128 2 241 of 2515, 120310138 2 58 of 2452, 120310143 2 2333 of 2622, 120310145 2 1719 of 1835, 120310157 2 1051 of 3203, 120310172 2 289 of 1871, 120310177 2 3382 of 4474, 120310184 2 550 of 752, 120310191 2 2277 of 2844, 120310192 2 1019 of 2370, 120310193 2 1759 of 1819, 120310198 2 216 of 2675, 120310200 2 2252 of 2999, 120310205 2 22 of 842, 120310213 2 2483 of 4458, 120310215 2 3255 of 3981, 120310229 2 932 of 1691, 120310235 2 2740 of 4271, 120310237 2 471 of 3379, 120310238 2 3486 of 3670, 120310241 2 2264 of 9487, 120310245 2 183 of 3775, 120310277 2 470 of 2844, 120310280 2 524 of 3580, 120310285 2 67 of 2683, 120690003 2 117 of 1984, 120690008 2 2263 of 3901, 120690116 2 1874 of 2308, 120690118 2 1282 of 4837, 120830026 2 1927 of 2521, 120830032 2 1559 of 2799, 120830034 2 227 of 1882, 120830043 2 966 of 1152, 120950023 2 744 of 5266, 120950059 2 319 of 3793, 120950061 2 1145 of 5132, 120950062 2 40 of 1947, 120950065 2 3858 of 3974, 120950068 2 5466 of 5566, 120950079 2 2992 of 3191, 120950150 2 304 of 3406, 120950160 2 338 of 1721, 120950210 2 1 of 1548, 120950268 2 3965 of 4767, 120950269 2 2242 of 2889, 120950281 2 6929 of 7125,

H000C9007 Plan Geography Splits (note: area listed in red if district does not contain total population of area and district also contains population outside of area).		
		120950287 2 2720 of 6604, 120950290 2 3473 of 3940, 121070028 2 23 of 32, 121070046 2 63 of 317, 121070047 2 6 of 1594, 121070068 2 78 of 1662, 121070100 2 45 of 2534
6	Counties	Flagler, Putnam 2 41,487 of 74,364, St. Johns 2 162,899 of 190,039, Volusia 2 396,263 of 494,593
	Cities	Beverly Beach, Bunnell, Crescent City, Daytona Beach, Daytona Beach Shores, DeLand, Deltona 2 22646 of 85182, Edgewater, Flagler Beach, Hastings, Holly Hill, Interlachen, Lake Helen, Marineland, New Smyrna Beach, Oak Hill, Orange City 2 4674 of 10599, Ormond Beach, Palm Coast, Pierson, Pomona Park, Ponce Inlet, Port Orange, St. Augustine, St. Augustine Beach, South Daytona, Welaka
	Vtd's	121070028 2 9 of 32, 121070046 2 254 of 317, 121070047 2 1588 of 1594, 121070068 2 1584 of 1662, 121070100 2 2489 of 2534, 121270056 2 2305 of 2446, 121270074 2 4669 of 4727
7	Counties	Orange 5 175,297 of 1,145,956, Seminole, Volusia 2 98,330 of 494,593
	Cities	Altamonte Springs, Casselberry, DeBary, Deltona 2 62536 of 85182, Lake Mary, Longwood, Maitland, Orange City 2 5925 of 10599, Orlando 4 30467 of 238300, Oviedo, Sanford, Winter Park, Winter Springs
	Vtd's	120950059 2 3474 of 3793, 120950061 2 3987 of 5132, 120950062 2 1907 of 1947, 120950065 2 116 of 3974, 120950068 2 100 of 5566, 120950098 2 952 of 3043, 120950102 2 264 of 2725, 120950106 2 13 of 2853, 120950210 2 1547 of 1548, 120950246 2 10530 of 11735, 120950254 2 6521 of 6551, 121270056 2 141 of 2446, 121270074 2 58 of 4727
8	Counties	Brevard, Indian River, Okeechobee 3 14,941 of 39,996
	Cities	Cape Canaveral, Cocoa, Cocoa Beach, Fellsmere, Grant-Valkaria, Indialantic, Indian Harbour Beach, Indian River Shores, Malabar, Melbourne, Melbourne Beach, Melbourne Village, Orchid, Palm Bay, Palm Shores, Rockledge, Satellite Beach, Sebastian, Titusville, Vero Beach, West Melbourne
	Vtd's	120930007 2 1783 of 1890, 120930016 2 459 of 3883
9	Counties	Orange 5 379,876 of 1,145,956, Osceola 2 241,786 of 268,685, Polk 4 74,682 of 602,095
	Cities	Belle Isle, Davenport, Edgewood, Haines City, Kissimmee, Orlando 4 102331 of 238300, St. Cloud 2 27108 of 35183
	Vtd's	120950098 2 2091 of 3043, 120950102 2 2461 of 2725, 120950106 2 2840 of 2853, 120950150 2 3102 of 3406, 120950160 2 1383 of 1721, 120950205 2 6424 of 9008, 120950268 2 802 of 4767, 120950269 2 647 of 2889, 120950281 2 196 of 7125, 120950290 2 467 of 3940, 120970099 2 6978 of 7238, 120970124 2 140 of 273, 120970150 2 99 of 463, 120970169 2 4039 of 6433, 120970171 2 402 of 406, 120970178 2 590 of 1158, 121050069 2 246 of 1602, 121050070 2 1411 of 4943, 121050085 2 3317 of 3502, 121050090 2 302 of 3493
10	Counties	Lake 3 279,156 of 297,052, Orange 5 192,753 of 1,145,956, Polk 4 224,436 of 602,095
	Cities	Astatula, Auburndale 2 13109 of 13507, Bay Lake, Clermont, Dundee 2 201 of 3717, Eagle Lake, Eustis, Fruitland Park, Groveland, Howey-in-the-Hills, Lady Lake 2 13520 of 13926, Lake Alfred, Lake Buena Vista, Lakeland 2 22802 of 97422, Lake Wales 2 0 of 14225, Leesburg, Mascotte, Minneola, Montverde, Mount Dora, Oakland, Ocoee, Orlando 4 27659 of 238300, Polk City, Tavares, Umatilla, Windermere, Winter Garden, Winter Haven 3 31911 of 33874
	Vtd's	120690003 2 1867 of 1984, 120690008 2 1638 of 3901, 120690084 2 1823 of 2229, 120690116 2 434 of 2308, 120690118 2 3555 of 4837, 120950023 2 4522 of 5266, 120950079 2 199 of 3191, 120950287 2 3884 of 6604, 121050069 2 1356 of 1602, 121050070 2 3532 of 4943, 121050071 2 1781 of 2914, 121050089 2 155 of 5232
11	Counties	Citrus, Hernando, Lake 3 406 of 297,052, Marion 3 288,505 of 331,298, Sumter
	Cities	Bellevue, Brooksville, Bushnell, Center Hill, Coleman, Crystal River, Dunnellon, Inverness, Lady Lake 2 406 of 13926, Ocala, Webster, Weeki Wachee, Wildwood
	Vtd's	120690084 2 406 of 2229, 120830032 2 1240 of 2799, 120830034 2 1655 of 1882, 120830043 2 186 of 1152, 120830115 2 309 of 3485
12	Counties	Hillsborough 3 167,520 of 1,229,226, Pasco, Pinellas 3 64,128 of 916,542
	Cities	Dade City, New Port Richey, Oldsmar 2 5101 of 13591, Port Richey, St. Leo, San Antonio, Tampa 3 7411 of 335709, Tarpon Springs 2 2498 of 23484, Zephyrhills
	Vtd's	120570163 2 14 of 2494, 120570264 2 42 of 5799, 120570265 2 90 of 2799, 120570267 2 3280 of 3312, 120570272 2 2139 of 4519, 121030334 2 817 of 3133, 121030359 2 405 of 4101
13	Counties	Pinellas
	Cities	Belleair, Belleair Beach, Belleair Bluffs, Belleair Shore, Clearwater, Dunedin, Gulfport 2 5509 of 12029, Indian Rocks Beach, Indian Shores, Kenneth City, Largo, Madeira Beach, North Redington Beach, Oldsmar 2 8490 of 13591, Pinellas Park, Redington Beach, Redington Shores, Safety Harbor, St. Pete Beach, St. Petersburg 2 96485 of 244769, Seminole, South Pasadena, Tarpon Springs 2 20986 of 23484, Treasure Island

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	Vtd's	121030070 2 303 of 5609, 121030072 2 2889 of 4462, 121030093 2 59 of 2599, 121030103 2 940 of 2975, 121030334 2 2316 of 3133, 121030359 2 3696 of 4101
14	Counties	Hillsborough 3 540,275 of 1,229,226, Pinellas 3 156,070 of 916,542
	Cities	Gulfport 2 6520 of 12029, St. Petersburg 2 148284 of 244769, Tampa 3 281381 of 335709, Temple Terrace 2 0 of 24541
	Vtd's	120570163 2 2480 of 2494, 120570421 2 102 of 5264, 121030070 2 5306 of 5609, 121030072 2 1573 of 4462, 121030093 2 2540 of 2599, 121030103 2 2035 of 2975
15	Counties	Hillsborough 3 521,431 of 1,229,226, Polk 4 174,914 of 602,095
	Cities	Auburndale 2 398 of 13507, Eagle Lake 2 0 of 2255, Lakeland 2 74620 of 97422, Mulberry 2 1 of 3817, Plant City, Tampa 3 46917 of 335709, Temple Terrace, Winter Haven 3 200 of 33874
	Vtd's	120570264 2 5757 of 5799, 120570265 2 2709 of 2799, 120570267 2 32 of 3312, 120570272 2 2380 of 4519, 120570421 2 5162 of 5264, 121050061 2 3953 of 5627, 121050062 2 3342 of 3476, 121050071 2 1133 of 2914
16	Counties	Manatee 2 318,460 of 322,833, Sarasota 2 377,885 of 379,448
	Cities	Anna Maria, Bradenton, Bradenton Beach, Holmes Beach, Longboat Key, North Port 2 55822 of 57357, Palmetto, Sarasota, Venice
	Vtd's	121150028 2 138 of 166, 121150078 2 1519 of 3054
17	Counties	Charlotte, DeSoto, Glades, Hardee, Highlands, Lee 2 83,137 of 618,754, Manatee 2 4,373 of 322,833, Okeechobee 3 19,717 of 39,996, Orange 5 98,352 of 1,145,956, Osceola 2 26,899 of 268,685, Polk 4 128,063 of 602,095, Sarasota 2 1,563 of 379,448
	Cities	Arcadia, Avon Park, Bartow, Bowling Green, Dundee 2 3516 of 3717, Fort Meade, Frostproof, Highland Park, Hillcrest Heights, Lake Hamilton, Lake Placid, Lake Wales, Moore Haven, Mulberry 2 3816 of 3817, North Port 2 1535 of 57357, Okeechobee, Punta Gorda, St. Cloud 2 8075 of 35183, Sebring, Wauchula, Winter Haven 3 1763 of 33874, Zolfo Springs
	Vtd's	120710072 2 37 of 2853, 120710078 2 4294 of 5864, 120710082 2 6282 of 9783, 120710099 2 2015 of 2076, 120930016 2 3424 of 3883, 120950205 2 2584 of 9008, 120950246 2 1205 of 11735, 120950254 2 30 of 6551, 120970099 2 260 of 7238, 120970124 2 133 of 273, 120970150 2 364 of 463, 120970169 2 2394 of 6433, 120970171 2 4 of 406, 120970178 2 568 of 1158, 121050061 2 1674 of 5627, 121050062 2 134 of 3476, 121050085 2 185 of 3502, 121050089 2 5077 of 5232, 121050090 2 3191 of 3493, 121150028 2 28 of 166, 121150078 2 1535 of 3054
18	Counties	Martin, Okeechobee 3 5,338 of 39,996, Palm Beach 4 266,900 of 1,320,134, St. Lucie
	Cities	Fort Pierce, Juno Beach, Jupiter, Jupiter Inlet Colony, Jupiter Island, Lake Park 3 0 of 8155, Loxahatchee Groves 2 1681 of 3180, North Palm Beach, Ocean Breeze Park, Palm Beach Gardens, Port St. Lucie, Riviera Beach 3 0 of 32488, Royal Palm Beach 3 14734 of 34140, St. Lucie Village, Sewall's Point, Stuart, Tequesta, West Palm Beach 3 20693 of 99919
	Vtd's	120930007 2 107 of 1890, 120990208 2 1354 of 1783, 120990227 2 34 of 333, 120990228 2 116 of 977, 120990232 2 2432 of 2929, 120990234 2 154 of 934, 120990303 2 2791 of 2796, 120990675 2 2326 of 3195, 120990678 2 1681 of 3180, 120990758 2 1 of 1365
19	Counties	Collier 2 160,728 of 321,520, Lee 2 535,617 of 618,754
	Cities	Bonita Springs, Cape Coral, Fort Myers, Fort Myers Beach, Marco Island, Naples, Sanibel
	Vtd's	120210079 2 1330 of 2119, 120210092 2 320 of 2268, 120210112 2 2225 of 4281, 120710072 2 2816 of 2853, 120710078 2 1570 of 5864, 120710082 2 3501 of 9783, 120710099 2 61 of 2076
20	Counties	Broward 6 455,445 of 1,748,066, Hendry 2 13,550 of 39,140, Palm Beach 4 227,350 of 1,320,134
	Cities	Belle Glade, Boynton Beach 2 19978 of 68217, Clewiston, Cloud Lake, Coconut Creek 2 433 of 52909, Deerfield Beach 3 26242 of 75018, Fort Lauderdale 3 60588 of 165521, Glen Ridge, Haverhill, Lake Park 3 7242 of 8155, Lake Worth 2 10654 of 34910, Lantana 2 4654 of 10423, Lauderdale Lakes, Lauderdale, Loxahatchee Groves 2 1499 of 3180, Mangonia Park, Margate 2 14535 of 53284, North Lauderdale, North Palm Beach 2 0 of 12015, Oakland Park 2 20289 of 41363, Pahokee, Palm Beach Gardens 2 0 of 48452, Plantation 3 13381 of 84955, Pompano Beach 3 46314 of 99845, Riviera Beach 3 28156 of 32488, Royal Palm Beach 3 16299 of 34140, South Bay, Sunrise 3 62665 of 84439, Tamarac, West Palm Beach 3 48663 of 99919, Wilton Manors 2 3311 of 11632
	Vtd's	120110010 2 1509 of 1634, 120110069 2 4326 of 4334, 120110088 2 1050 of 1053, 120110120 2 4534 of 6202, 120110195 2 433 of 4377, 120110216 2 1836 of 4005, 120110491 2 361 of 1663, 120110501 2 2570 of 2624, 120110503 2 869 of 1606, 120110504 2 4697 of 5624, 120110543 2 71 of 896, 120990190 2 435 of 1348, 120990208 2 429 of 1783, 120990227 2 299 of 333, 120990228 2 861 of 977, 120990232 2 497 of 2929, 120990234 2 780 of 934, 120990242 2 33 of 726, 120990247 2 1440 of 3897, 120990248 2 786 of 3218, 120990250 2 215 of 587, 120990252 2 379 of 1035, 120990254 2 776 of 3585, 120990303 2 5 of 2796, 120990675 2 869 of 3195, 120990678 2 1499 of 3180, 120990737 2 971 of 5837, 120990758 2 1364 of 1365, 120990772 2 3338 of 3364, 120990779 2 2760 of 4107, 120990800 2 1013 of 5484,

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		120990803 2 962 of 5319
21	Counties	Broward 6 272,224 of 1,748,066, Palm Beach 4 424,120 of 1,320,134
	Cities	Coconut Creek 2 52476 of 52909, Coral Springs, Deerfield Beach 3 33897 of 75018, Greenacres, Margate 2 38749 of 53284, Parkland, Pompano Beach 3 1447 of 99845, Royal Palm Beach 3 3107 of 34140, Wellington
	Vtd's	120110195 2 3944 of 4377, 120110216 2 2169 of 4005, 120990252 2 656 of 1035, 120990254 2 2809 of 3585, 120990262 2 1304 of 2339, 120990265 2 23 of 3747, 120990344 2 2477 of 2495, 120990503 2 1738 of 2210, 120990504 2 614 of 617, 120990511 2 459 of 463, 120990578 2 396 of 1253, 120990737 2 4866 of 5837
22	Counties	Broward 6 294,581 of 1,748,066, Palm Beach 4 401,764 of 1,320,134
	Cities	Atlantis, Boca Raton, Boynton Beach 2 48239 of 68217, Briny Breezes, Deerfield Beach 3 14879 of 75018, Delray Beach, Fort Lauderdale 3 104933 of 165521, Glen Ridge 2 0 of 219, Golf, Gulf Stream, Highland Beach, Hillsboro Beach, Hypoluxo, Lake Clarke Shores, Lake Park 3 913 of 8155, Lake Worth 2 24256 of 34910, Lantana 2 5769 of 10423, Lauderdale-by-the-Sea, Lazy Lake, Lighthouse Point, Manalapan, Oakland Park 2 21074 of 41363, Ocean Ridge, Palm Beach, Palm Beach Shores, Palm Springs, Plantation 3 67448 of 84955, Pompano Beach 3 52084 of 99845, Riviera Beach 3 4332 of 32488, Sea Ranch Lakes, South Palm Beach, Sunrise 3 0 of 84439, West Palm Beach 3 30563 of 99919, Wilton Manors 2 8321 of 11632
	Vtd's	120110010 2 125 of 1634, 120110069 2 8 of 4334, 120110088 2 3 of 1053, 120110120 2 1668 of 6202, 120110362 2 34 of 3934, 120110393 2 1349 of 1575, 120110491 2 1302 of 1663, 120110501 2 54 of 2624, 120110503 2 737 of 1606, 120110504 2 927 of 5624, 120110543 2 825 of 896, 120110867 2 1729 of 1918, 120990190 2 913 of 1348, 120990242 2 693 of 726, 120990247 2 2457 of 3897, 120990248 2 2432 of 3218, 120990250 2 372 of 587, 120990262 2 1035 of 2339, 120990265 2 3724 of 3747, 120990344 2 18 of 2495, 120990503 2 472 of 2210, 120990504 2 3 of 617, 120990511 2 4 of 463, 120990578 2 857 of 1253, 120990772 2 26 of 3364, 120990779 2 1347 of 4107, 120990800 2 4471 of 5484, 120990803 2 4357 of 5319
23	Counties	Broward 6 498,411 of 1,748,066, Miami-Dade 5 197,933 of 2,496,435
	Cities	Aventura, Bal Harbour, Bay Harbor Islands, Cooper City, Dania Beach, Davie, Fort Lauderdale 3 0 of 165521, Golden Beach, Hallandale Beach 2 25370 of 37113, Hollywood 2 114568 of 140768, Indian Creek, Miami 3 15273 of 399457, Miami Beach, Miami Shores 2 0 of 10493, North Bay Village, North Miami 2 9175 of 58786, North Miami Beach 2 6953 of 41523, Pembroke Pines 3 107607 of 154750, Plantation 3 4126 of 84955, Southwest Ranches, Sunny Isles Beach, Sunrise 3 21774 of 84439, Surfside, Weston
	Vtd's	120110362 2 3900 of 3934, 120110393 2 226 of 1575, 120110689 2 473 of 2982, 120110705 2 1127 of 2033, 120110813 2 2 of 2553, 120110867 2 189 of 1918, 120860135 2 1478 of 2352
24	Counties	Broward 6 136,412 of 1,748,066, Miami-Dade 5 559,932 of 2,496,435
	Cities	Biscayne Park, El Portal, Hallandale Beach 2 11743 of 37113, Hollywood 2 26200 of 140768, Miami 3 133006 of 399457, Miami Gardens, Miami Shores, Miramar 2 65355 of 122041, North Miami 2 49611 of 58786, North Miami Beach 2 34570 of 41523, Opa-locka 2 14894 of 15219, Pembroke Park, Pembroke Pines 3 12856 of 154750, West Park
	Vtd's	120110689 2 2509 of 2982, 120110705 2 906 of 2033, 120110772 2 1560 of 6836, 120860135 2 874 of 2352, 120860311 2 41 of 6111, 120860313 2 6106 of 6155, 120860382 2 5 of 8
25	Counties	Broward 6 90,993 of 1,748,066, Collier 2 160,792 of 321,520, Hendry 2 25,590 of 39,140, Miami-Dade 5 418,970 of 2,496,435
	Cities	Doral, Everglades, Hialeah 2 162856 of 224669, Hialeah Gardens, LaBelle, Medley, Miami Lakes, Miramar 2 56686 of 122041, Opa-locka 2 325 of 15219, Pembroke Pines 3 34287 of 154750, Sweetwater
	Vtd's	120110772 2 5276 of 6836, 120110813 2 2551 of 2553, 120210079 2 789 of 2119, 120210092 2 1948 of 2268, 120210112 2 2056 of 4281, 120860311 2 6070 of 6111, 120860313 2 49 of 6155, 120860382 2 3 of 8, 120860454 2 2340 of 3346, 120860455 2 540 of 3355, 120860456 2 829 of 4377, 120860471 2 4174 of 5834, 120860615 2 51 of 2550
26	Counties	Miami-Dade 5 623,255 of 2,496,435, Monroe
	Cities	Cutler Bay 2 0 of 40286, Florida City, Homestead 2 42640 of 60512, Islamorada, Village of Islands, Key Colony Beach, Key West, Layton, Marathon
	Vtd's	120861043 2 569 of 2631, 120861104 2 558 of 2082, 120861115 2 319 of 1176, 120861221 2 1973 of 3284, 120861268 2 2 of 2754, 120861297 2 454 of 540, 120861299 2 188 of 292, 120861360 2 140 of 144, 120861386 2 39 of 469
27	Counties	Miami-Dade
	Cities	Coral Gables, Cutler Bay, Doral 2 0 of 45704, Hialeah 2 61813 of 224669, Homestead 2 17872 of 60512, Key Biscayne, Miami 3 251178 of 399457, Miami Springs, Palmetto Bay, Pinecrest, South Miami, Virginia Gardens, West Miami

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Vtd's	120860454 2 1006 of 3346, 120860455 2 2815 of 3355, 120860456 2 3548 of 4377, 120860471 2 1660 of 5834, 120860615 2 2499 of 2550, 120861043 2 2062 of 2631, 120861104 2 1524 of 2082, 120861115 2 857 of 1176, 120861221 2 1311 of 3284, 120861268 2 2752 of 2754, 120861297 2 86 of 540, 120861299 2 104 of 292, 120861360 2 4 of 144, 120861386 2 430 of 469
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