Select Committee on Redistricting

August 8, 2014
10:15 AM
404 HOB

Meeting Packet

Will Weatherford
Speaker

Richard Corcoran
Chair

Committee Meeting Notice

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Select Committee on Redistricting

Start Date and Time:	Friday, August 08, 2014 10:15 am
End Date and Time:	Friday, August 08, 2014 06:00 pm
Location:	Sumner Hall (404 HOB)
Duration:	7.75 hrs

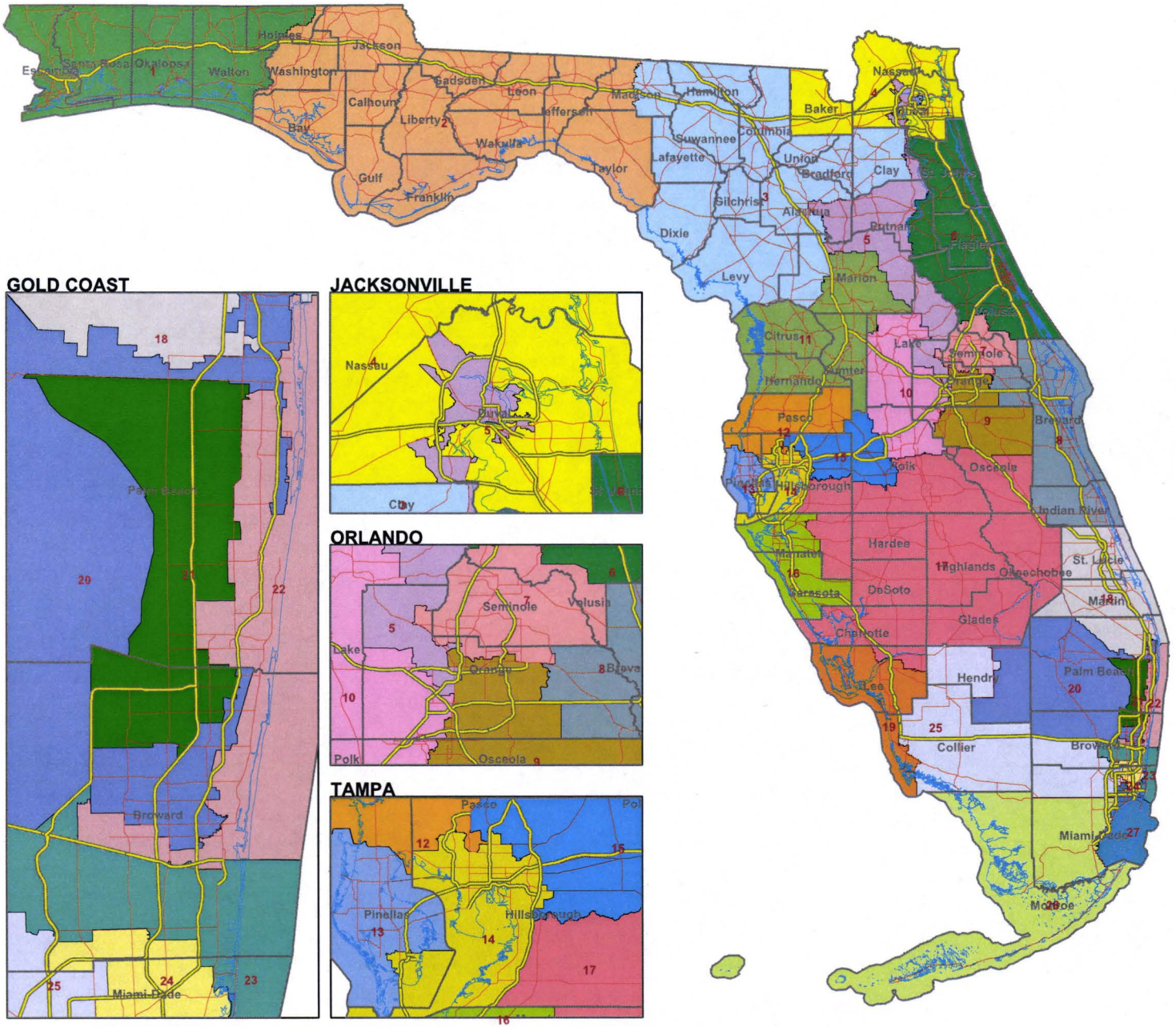
Consideration of the following proposed committee bill(s):

PCB SCOR 14A-01 -- Establishment of Congressional Districts

NOTICE FINALIZED on 08/07/2014 21:15 by Jones.Missy

H000C9057

H000C9057



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

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Legend

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

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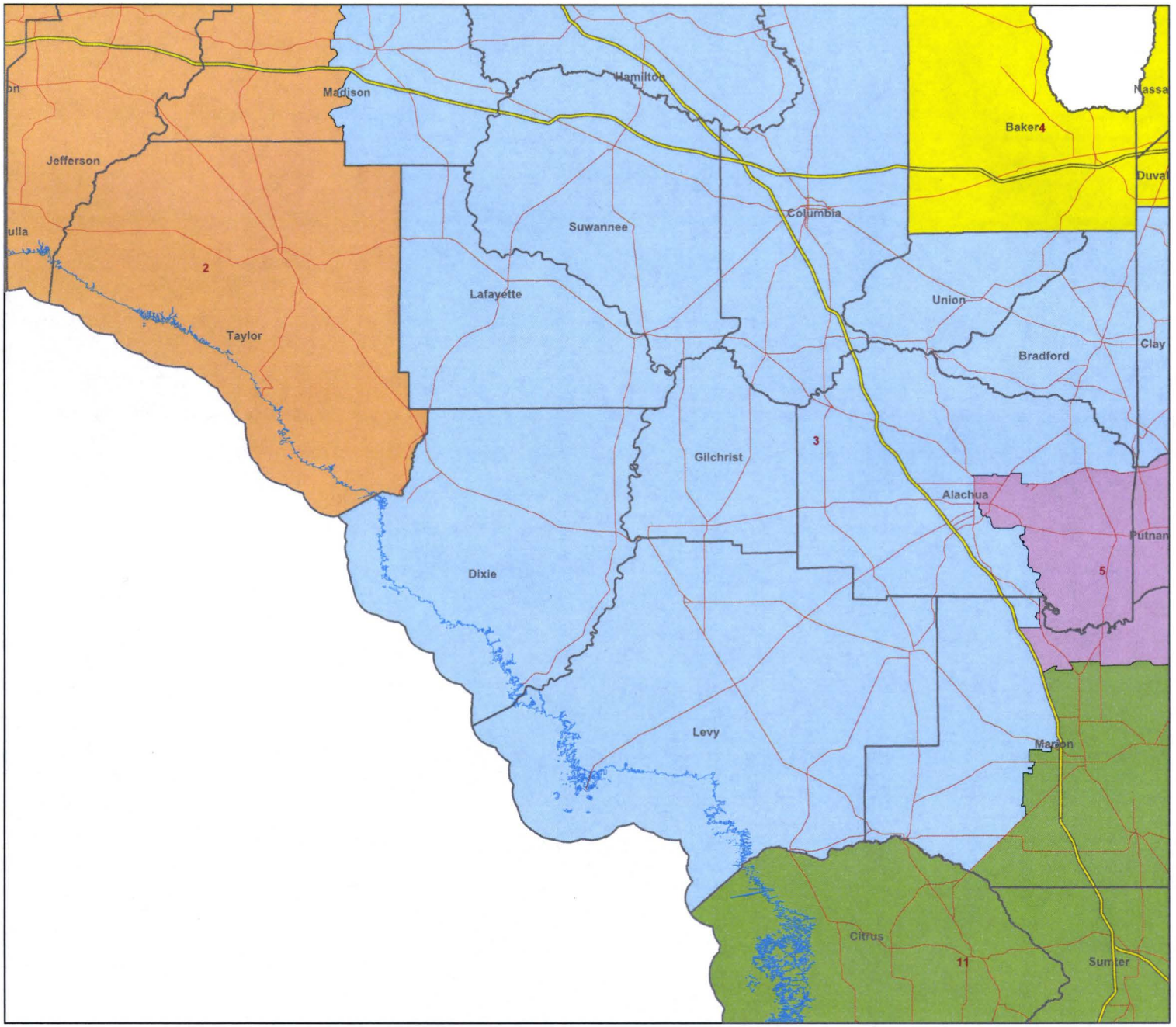

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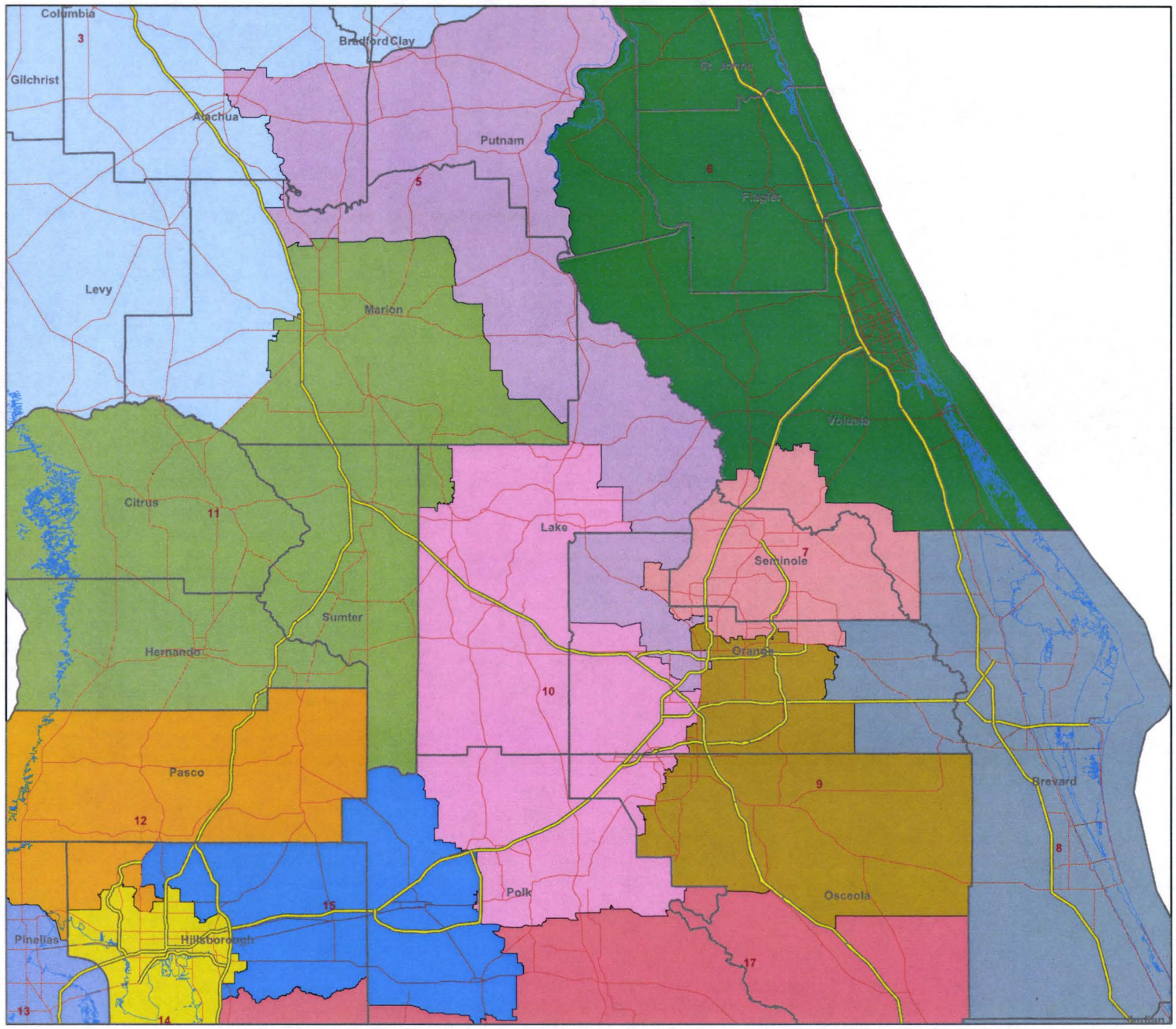

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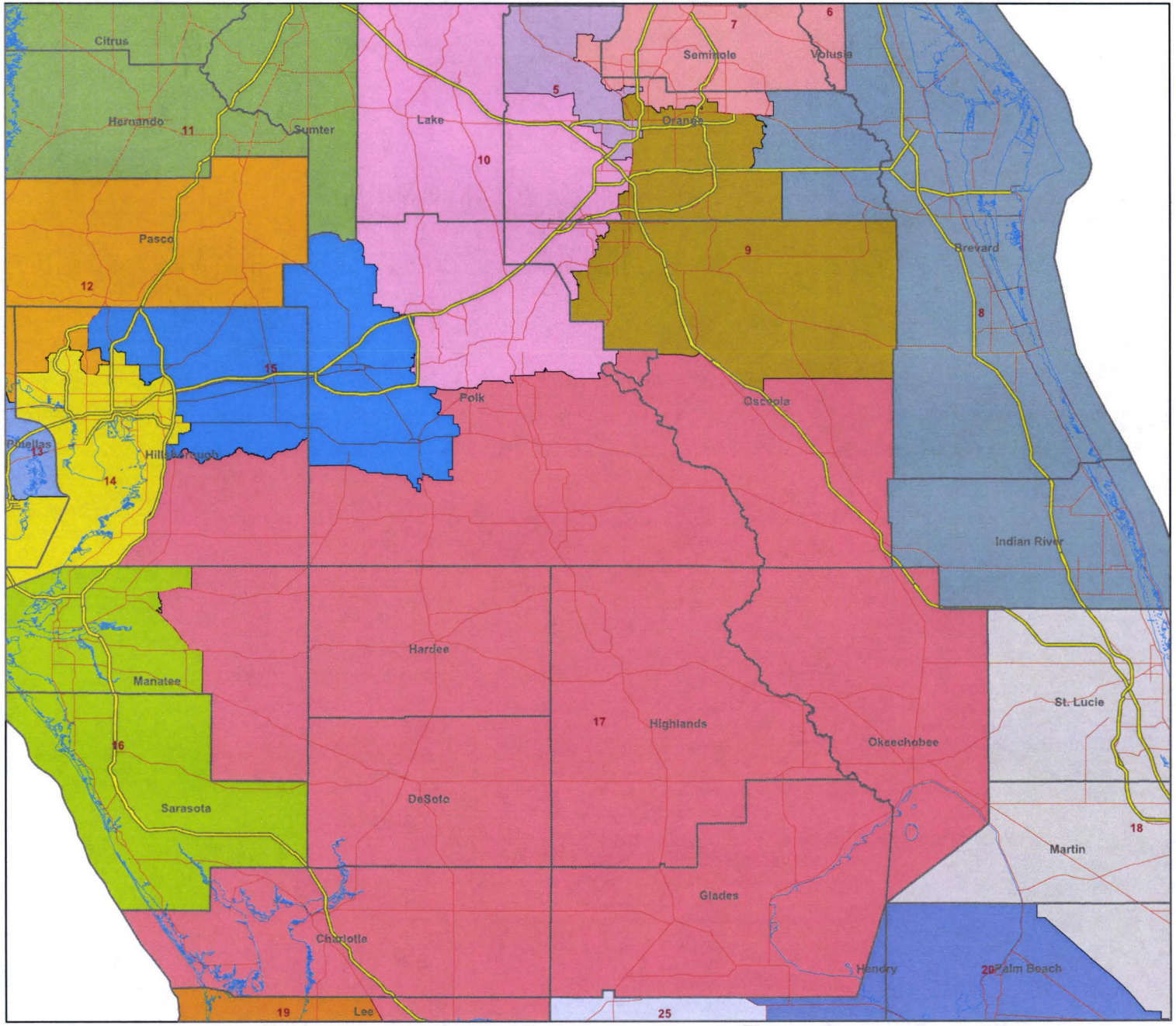

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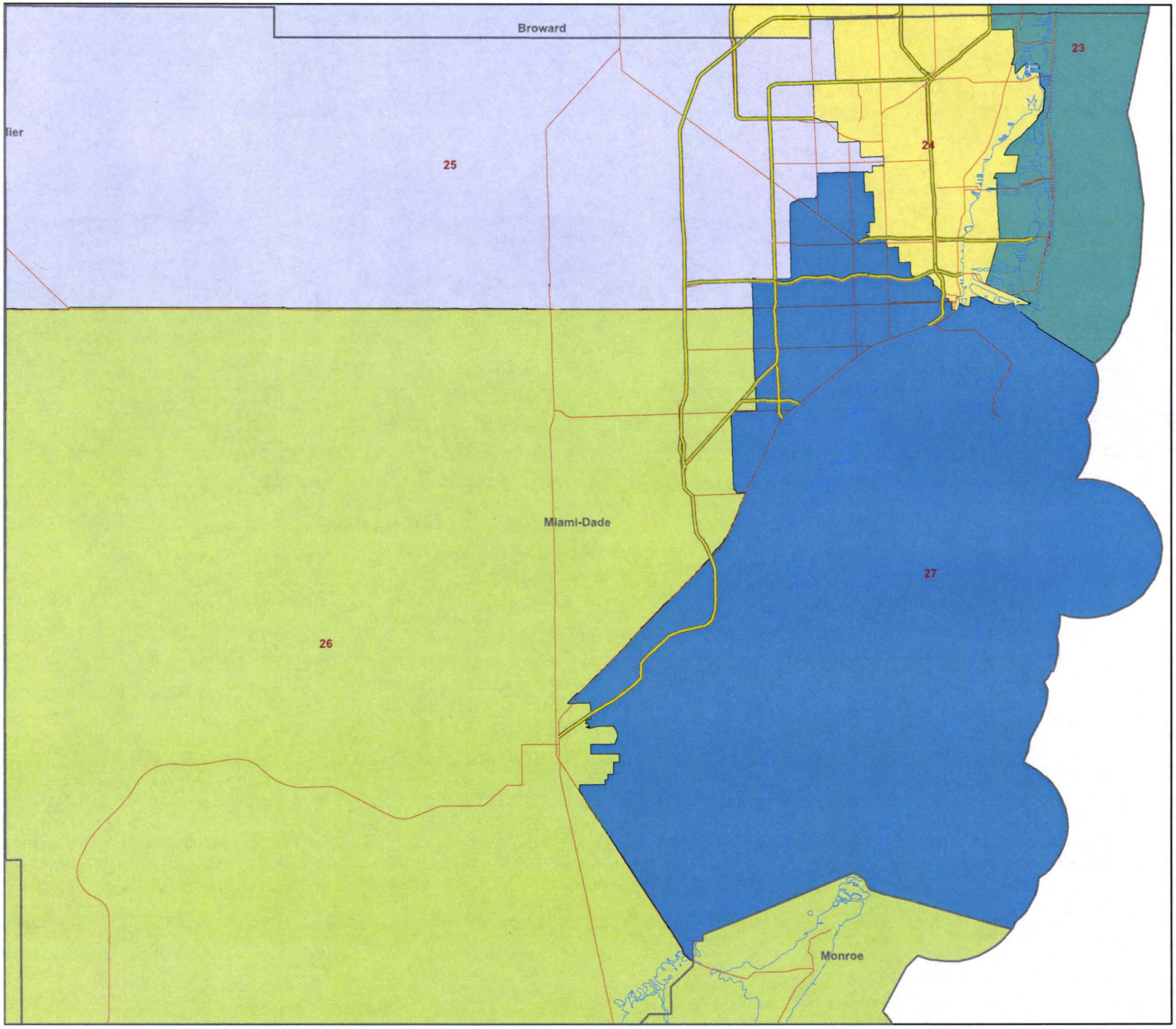

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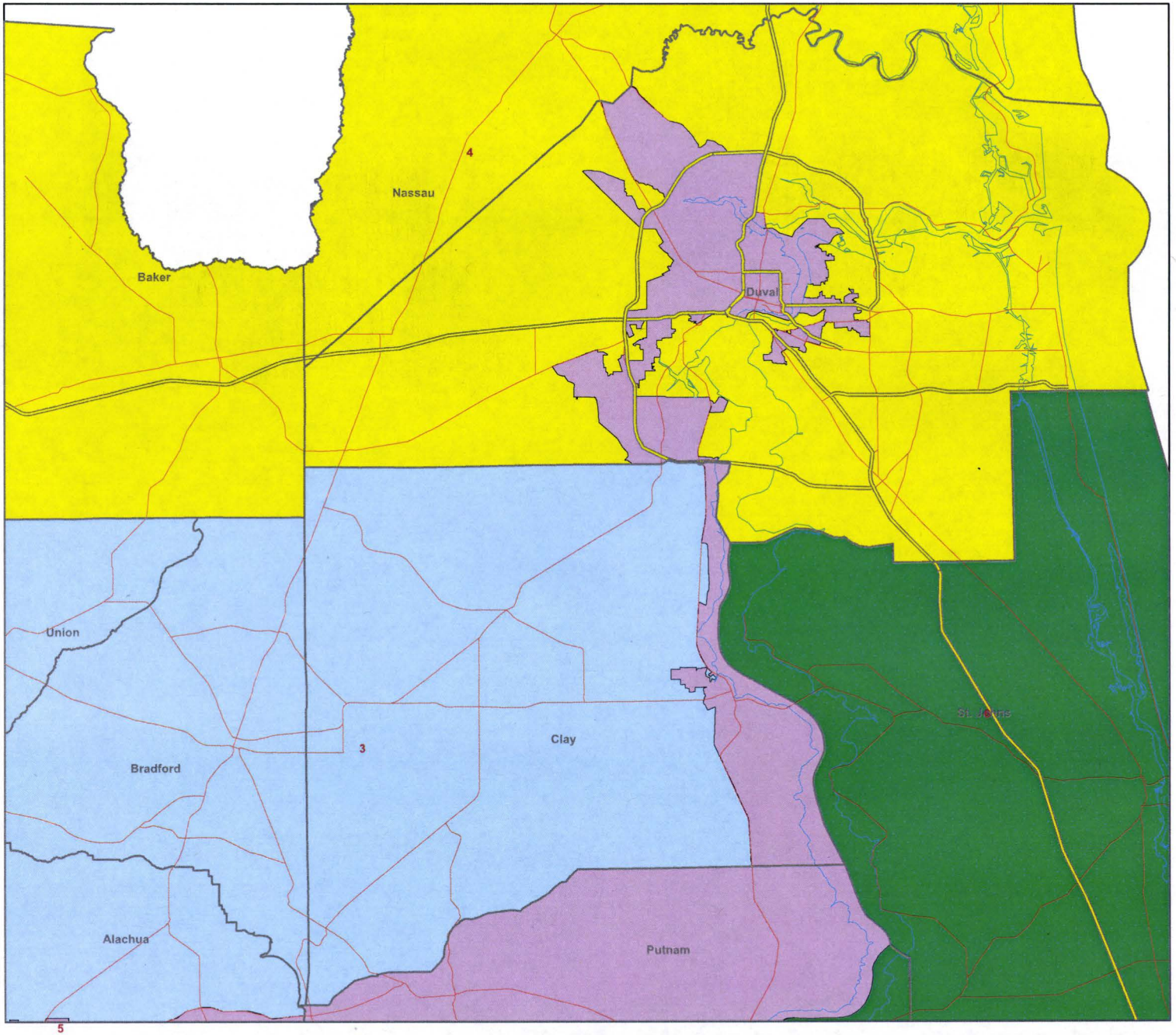

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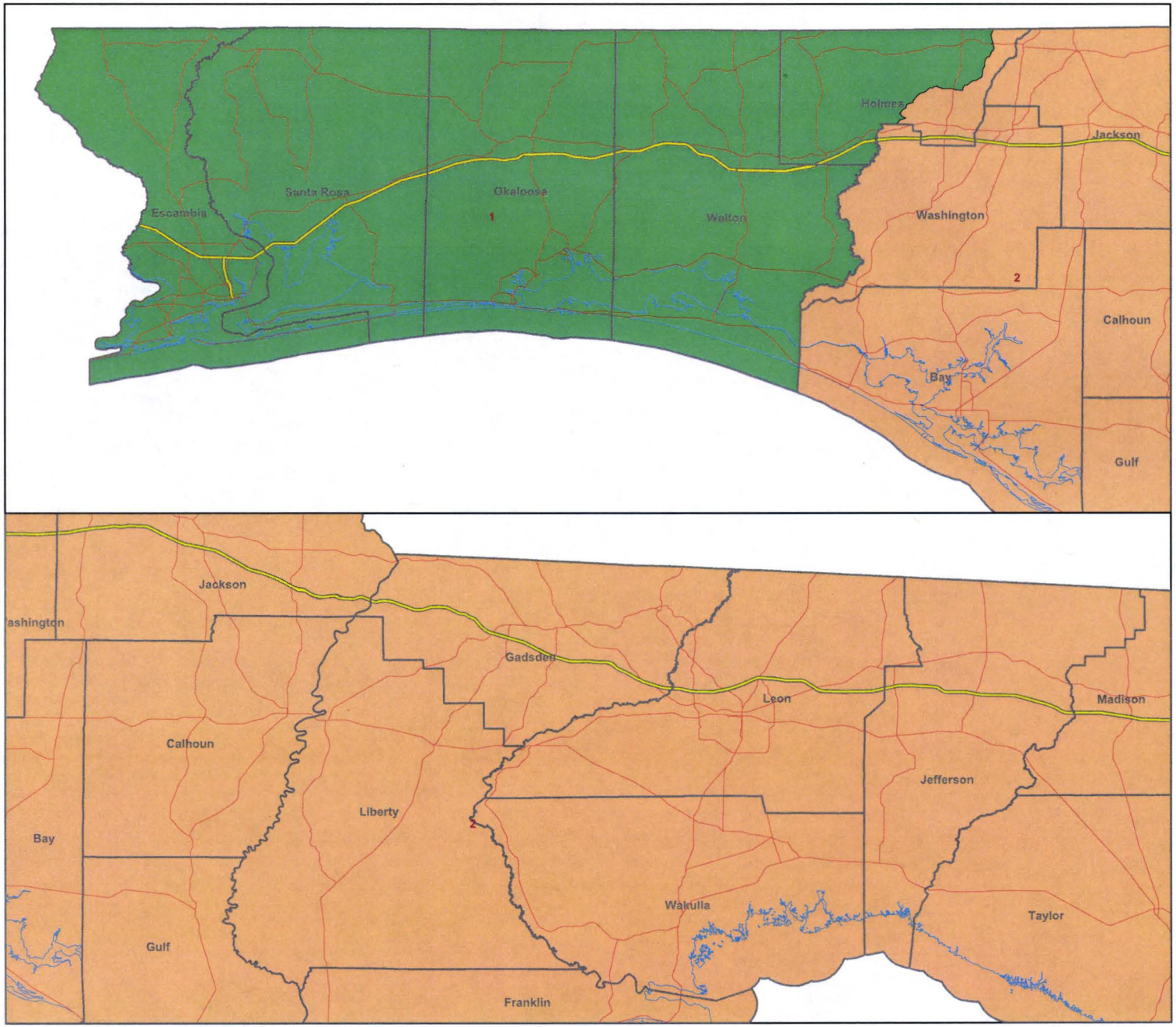

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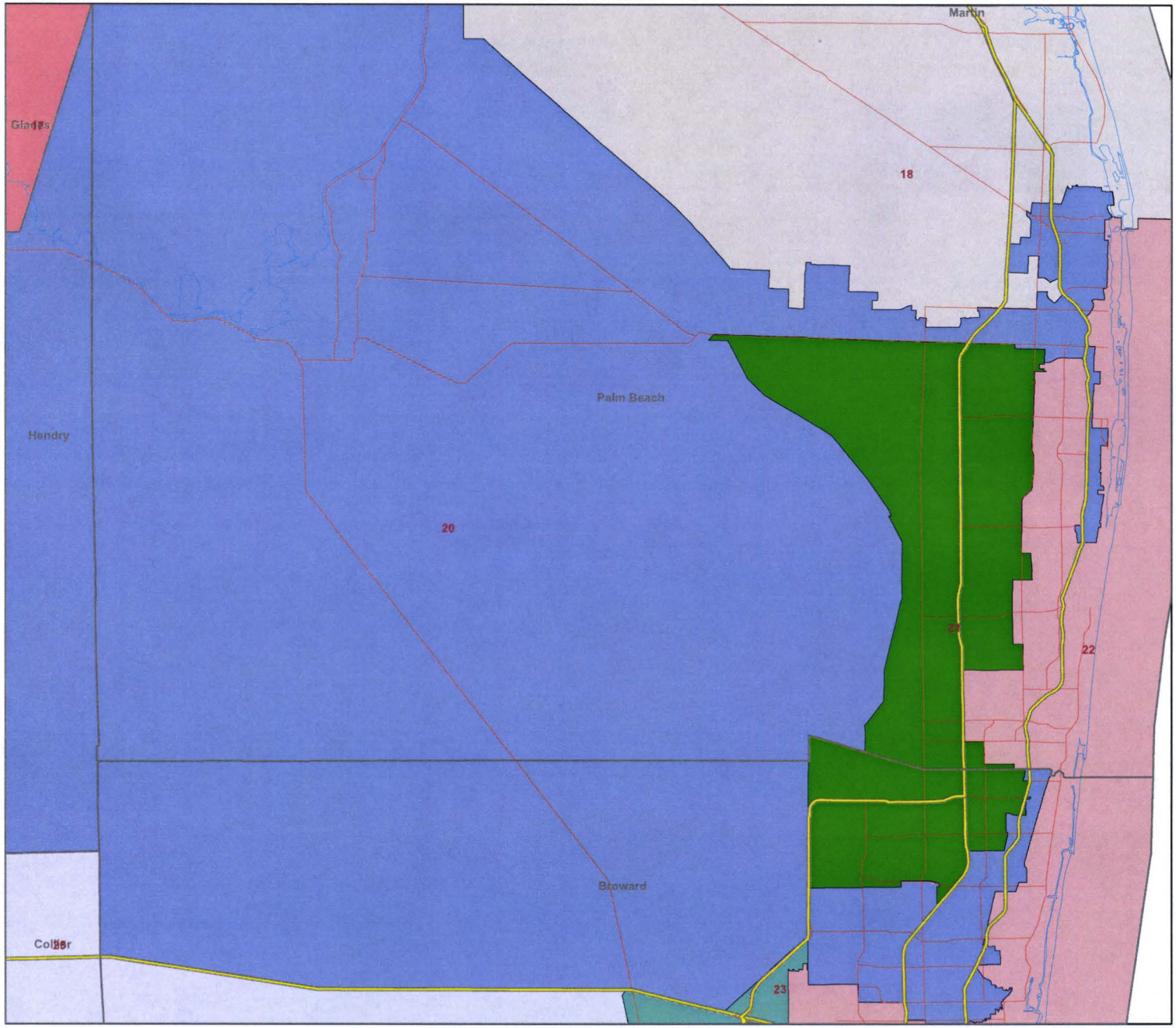

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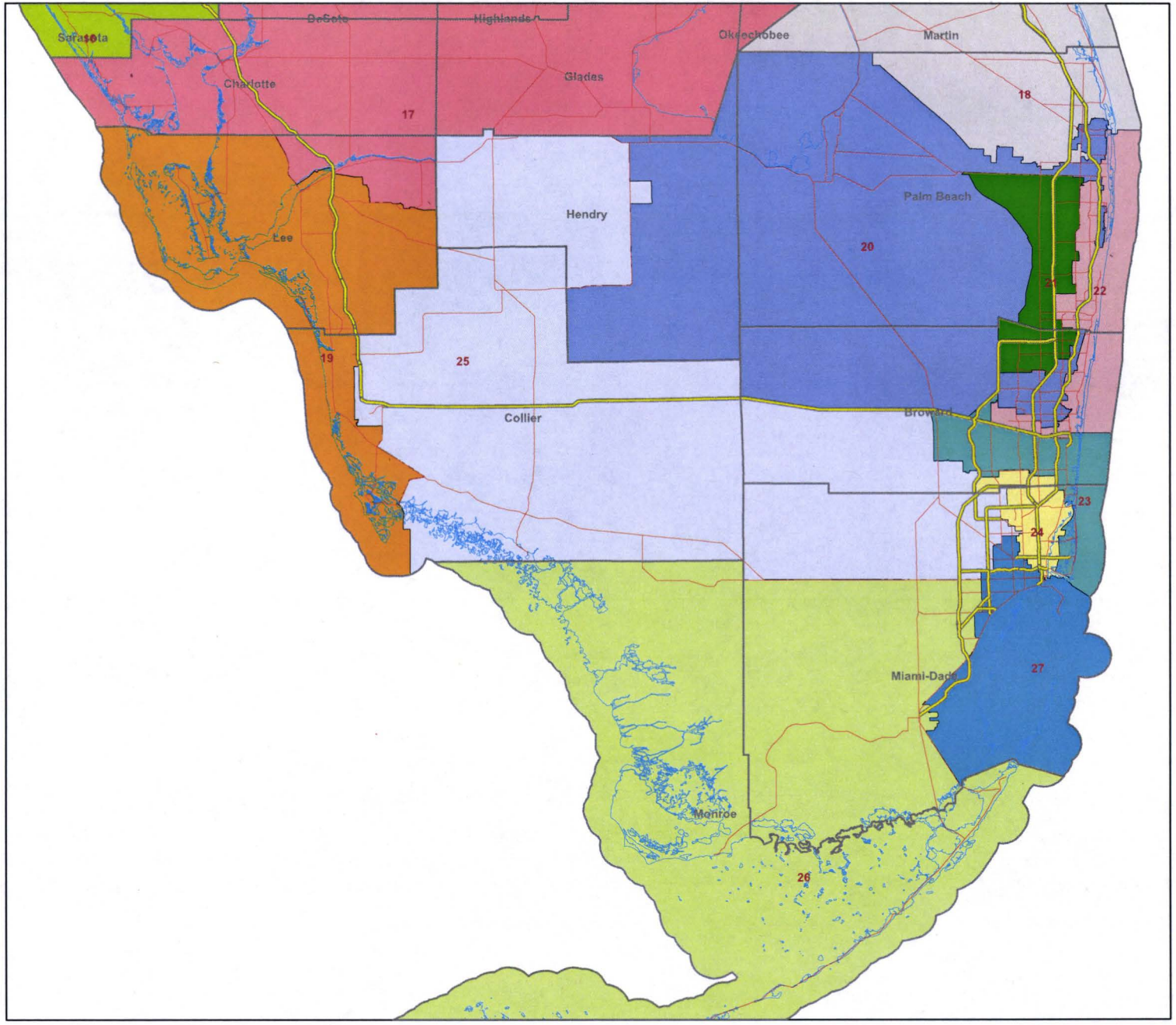

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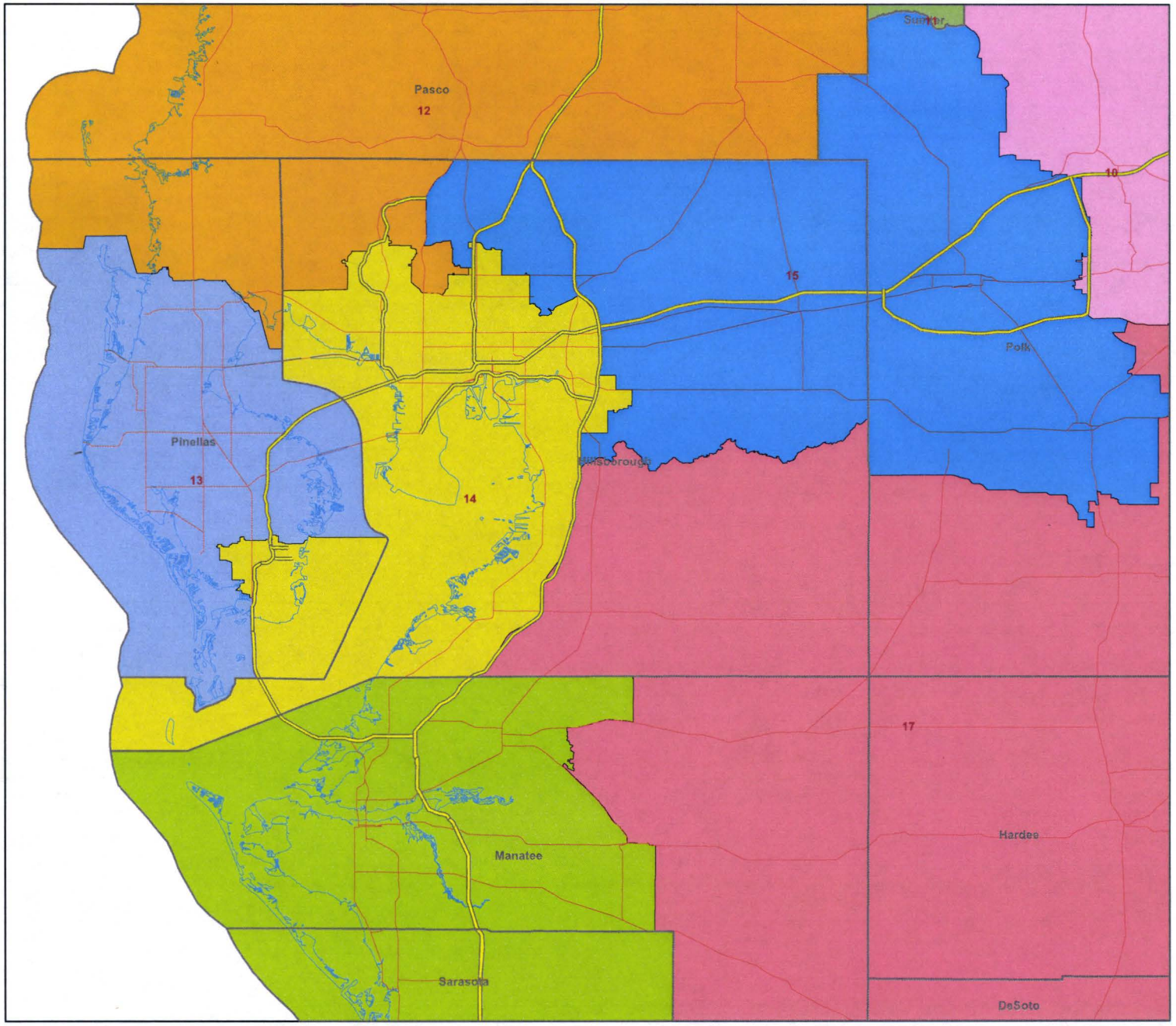

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Staff Presentation

House Select Committee on Redistricting

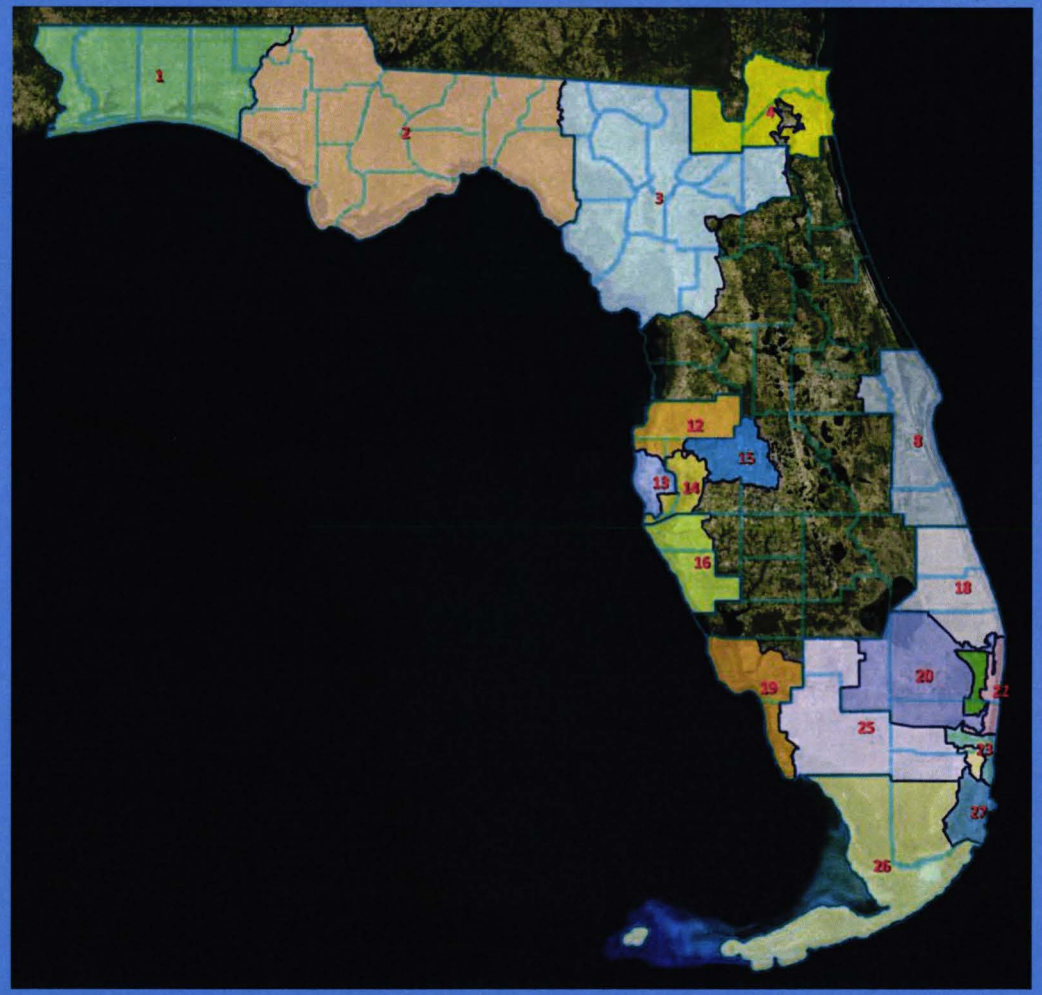
8-8-2014

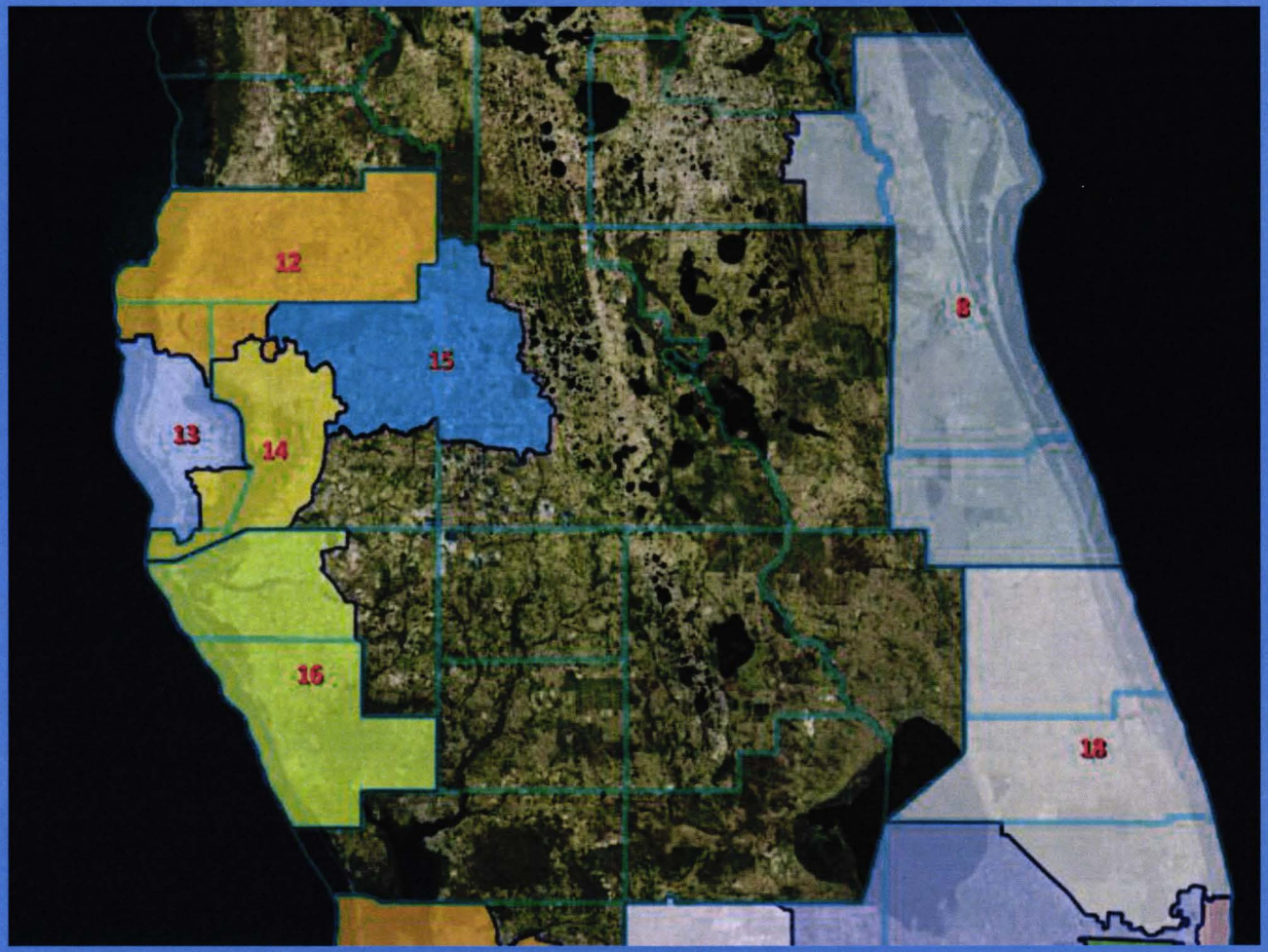
PCB SCOR 14A-01 - H00C9057

Overall Changes

- Only 7 impacted Districts
- Maintained County splits at 21
- City Splits increased from 27 to 28
- CD 5 – Compactness was improved both visually and mathematically (Reock Score of .13 versus .09, Convex Hull score of .42 versus .29)
- CD 5 - Maintains the ability to elect with a BVAP of 48.11%
- CD 10 - Compactness was improved both visually and mathematically (Reock Score of .42 versus .39, Convex Hull score of .83 versus .73)

Districts Unchanged by H000C9057

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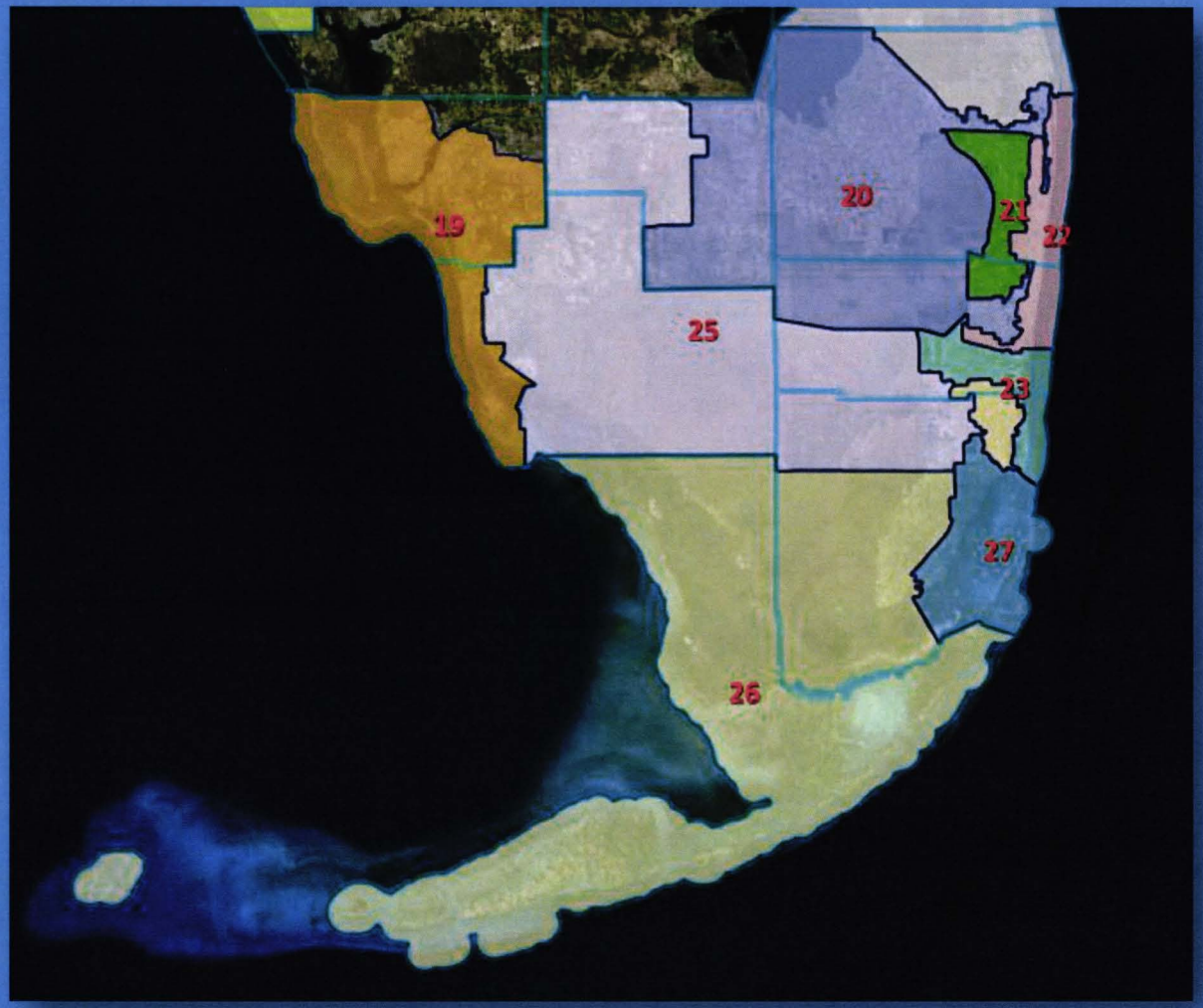
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CD 5

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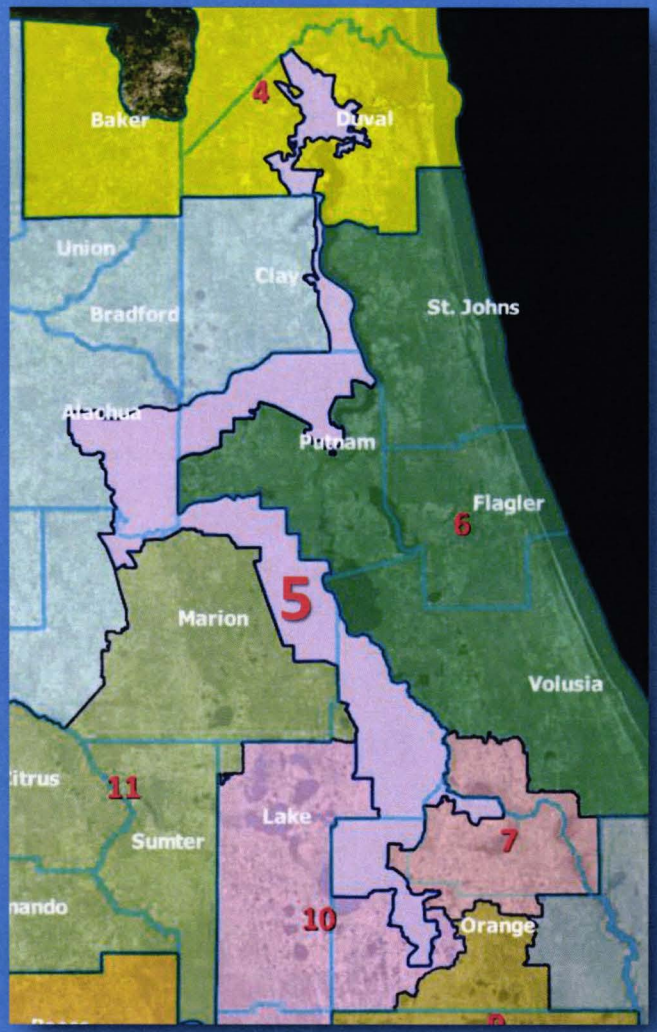

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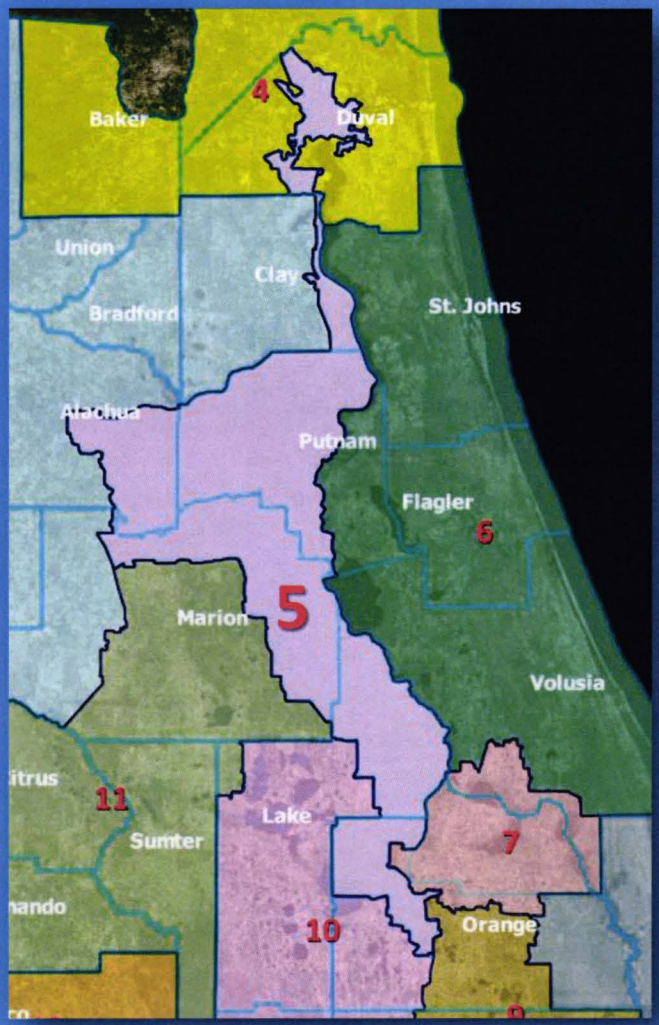

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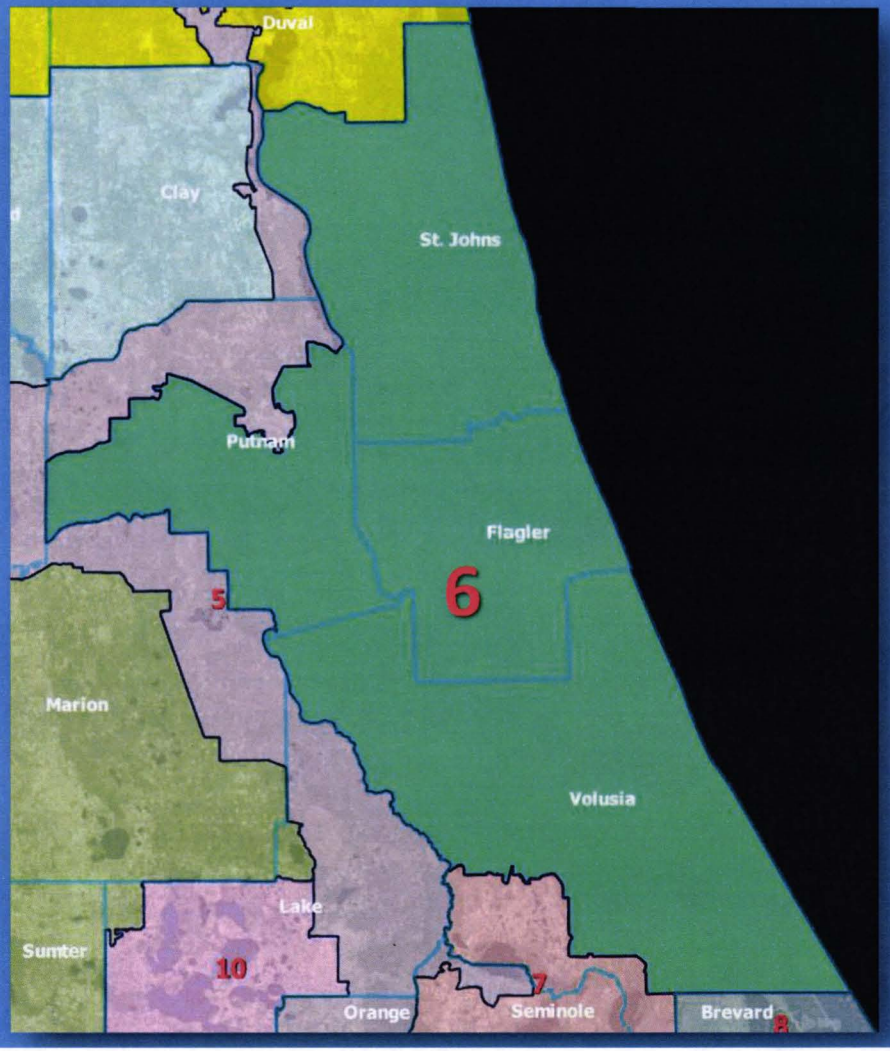

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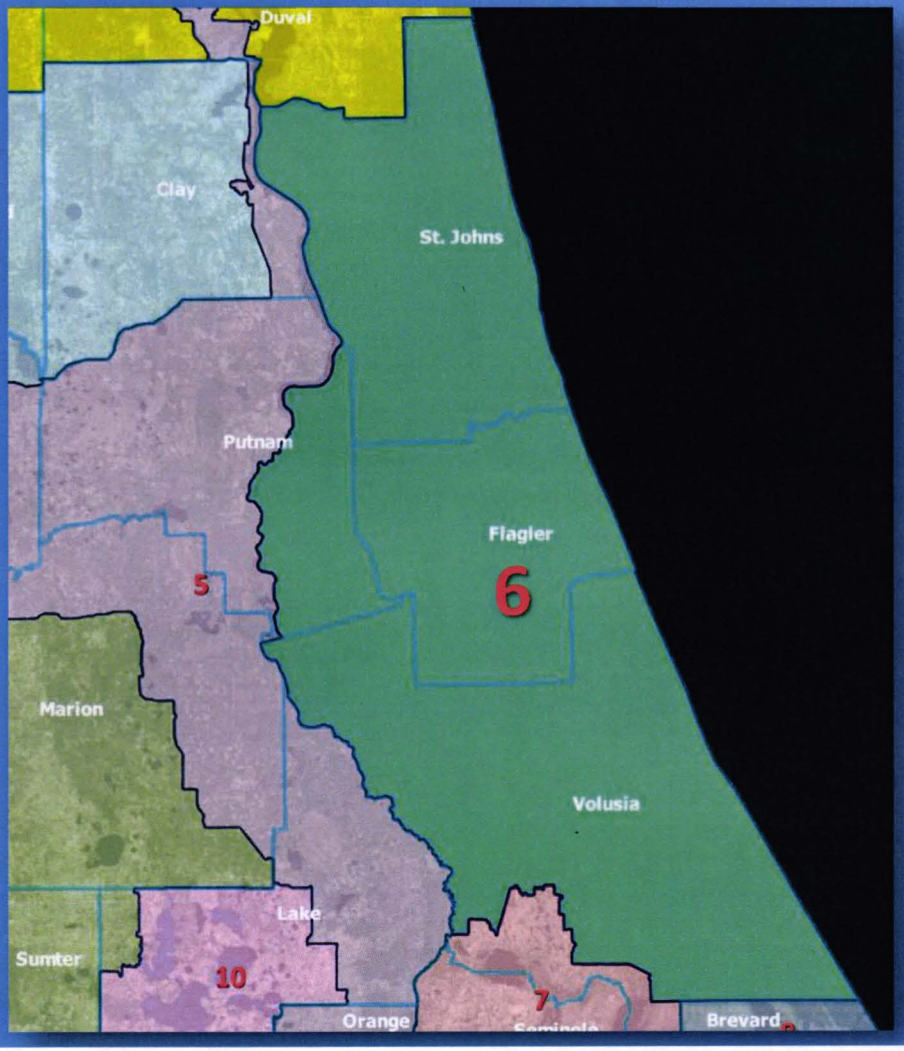

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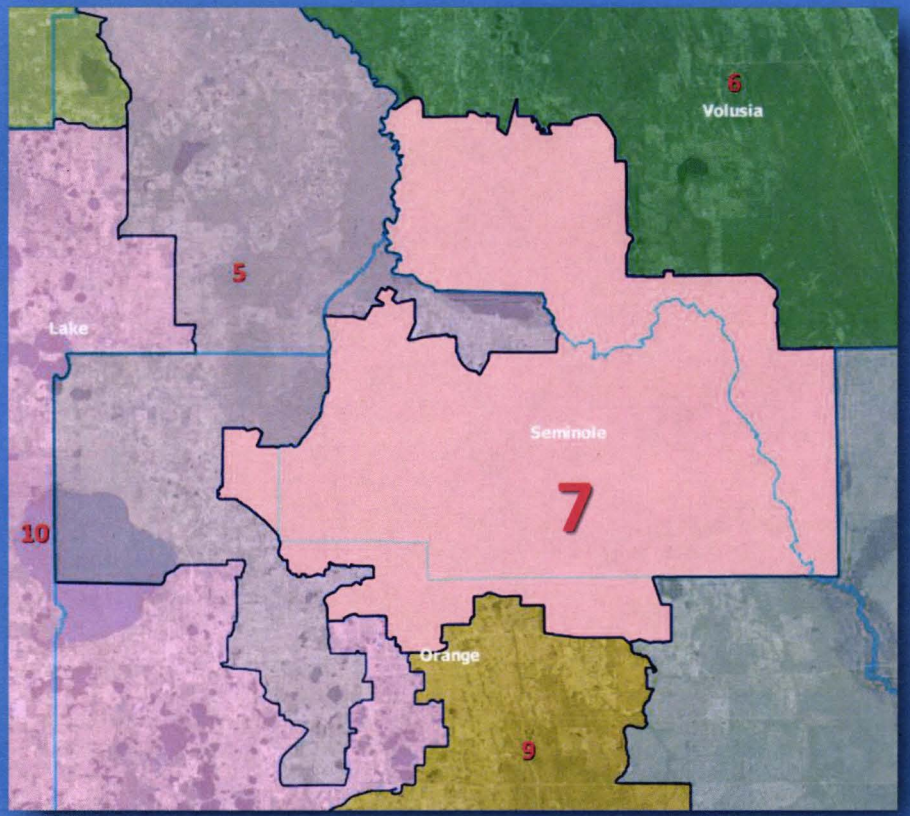

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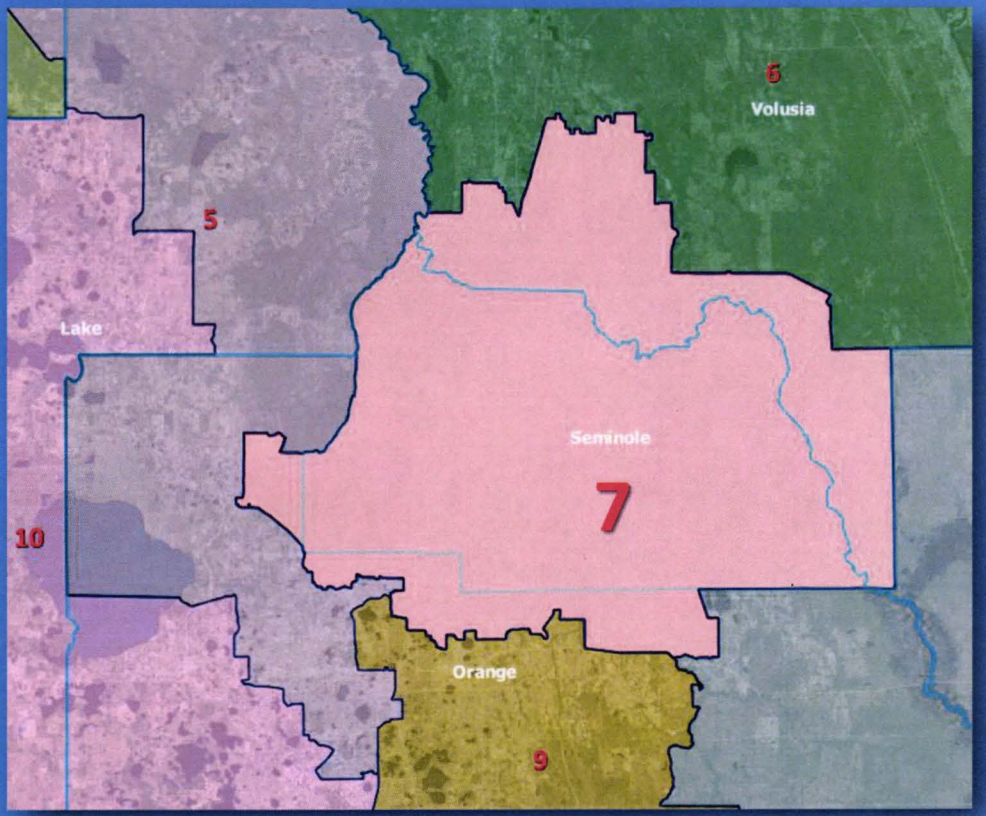

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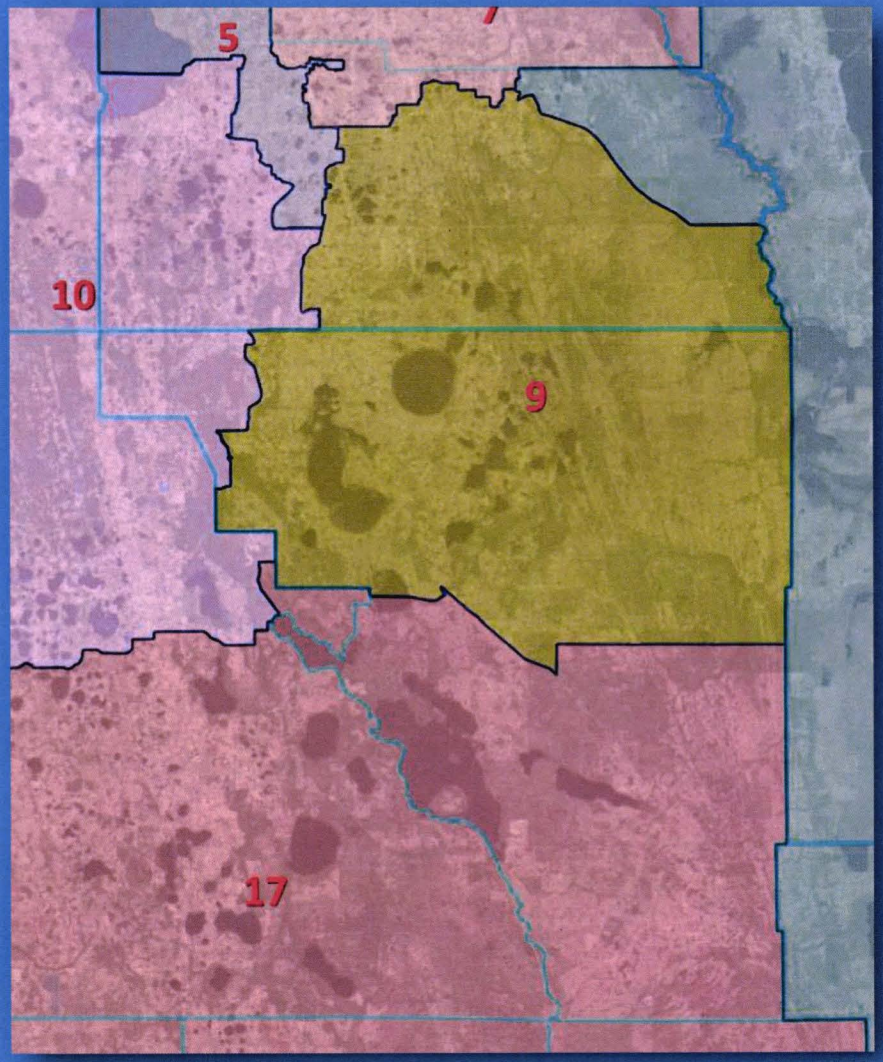

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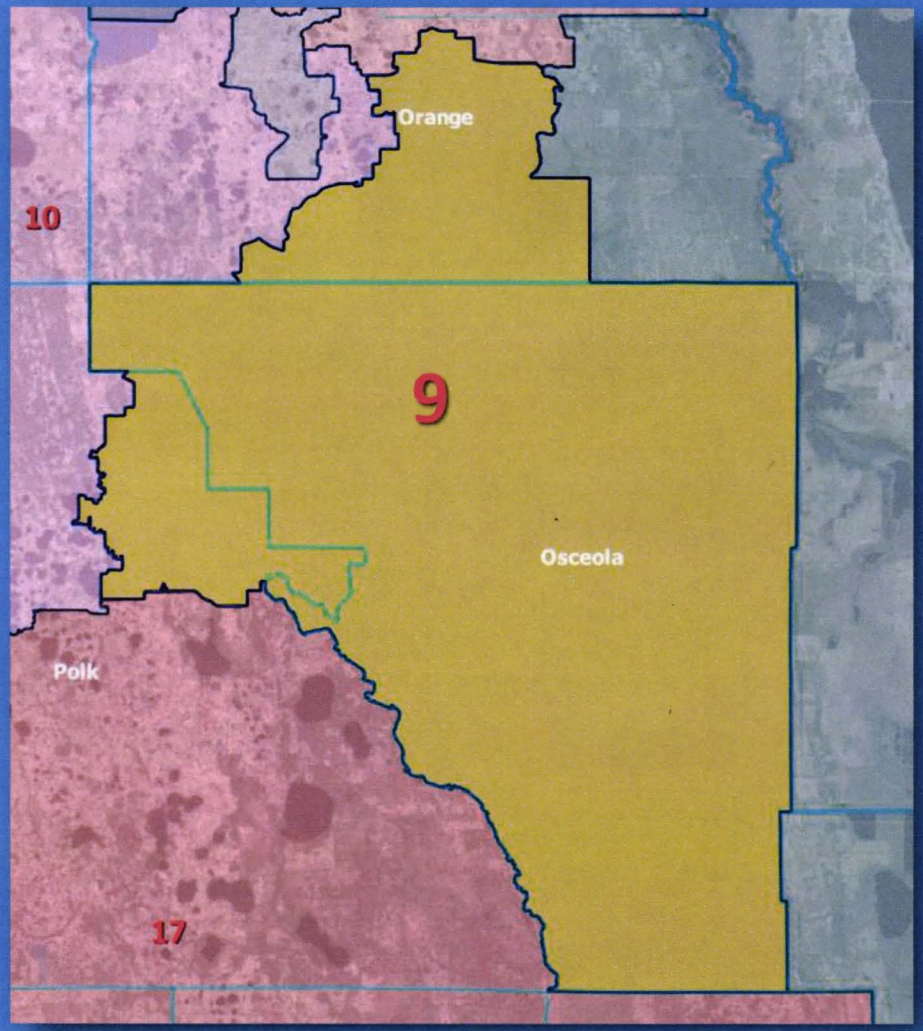

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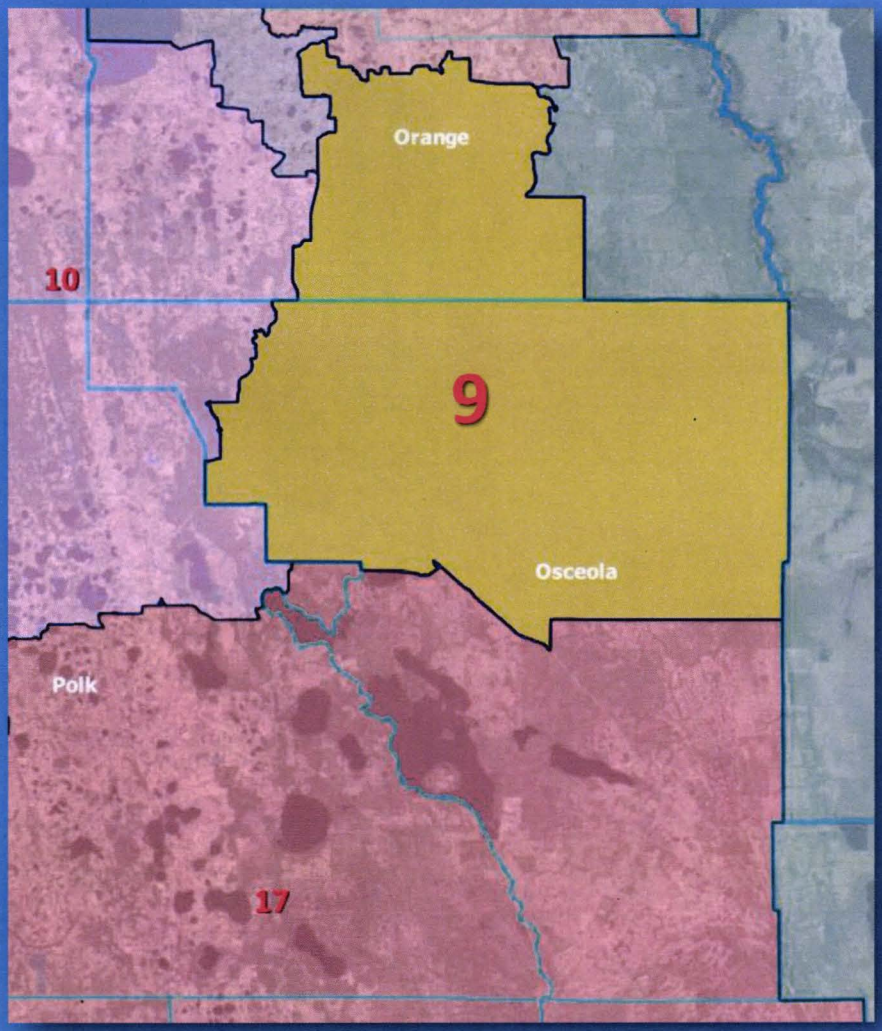

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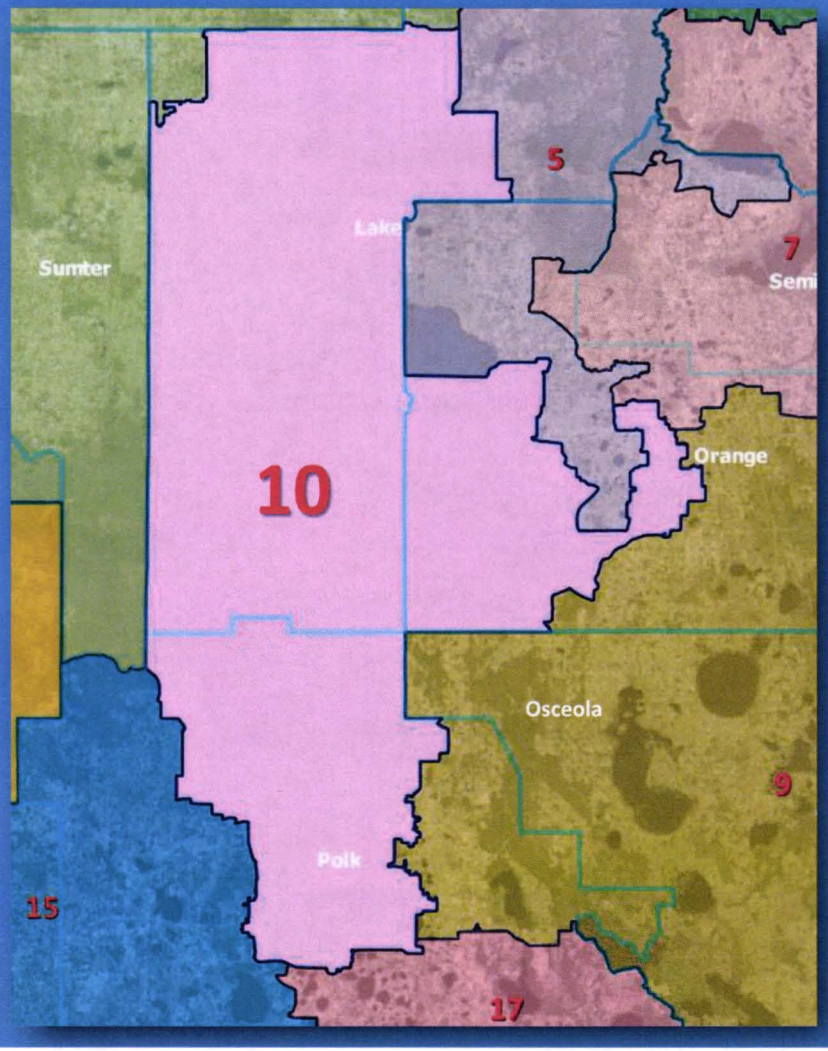

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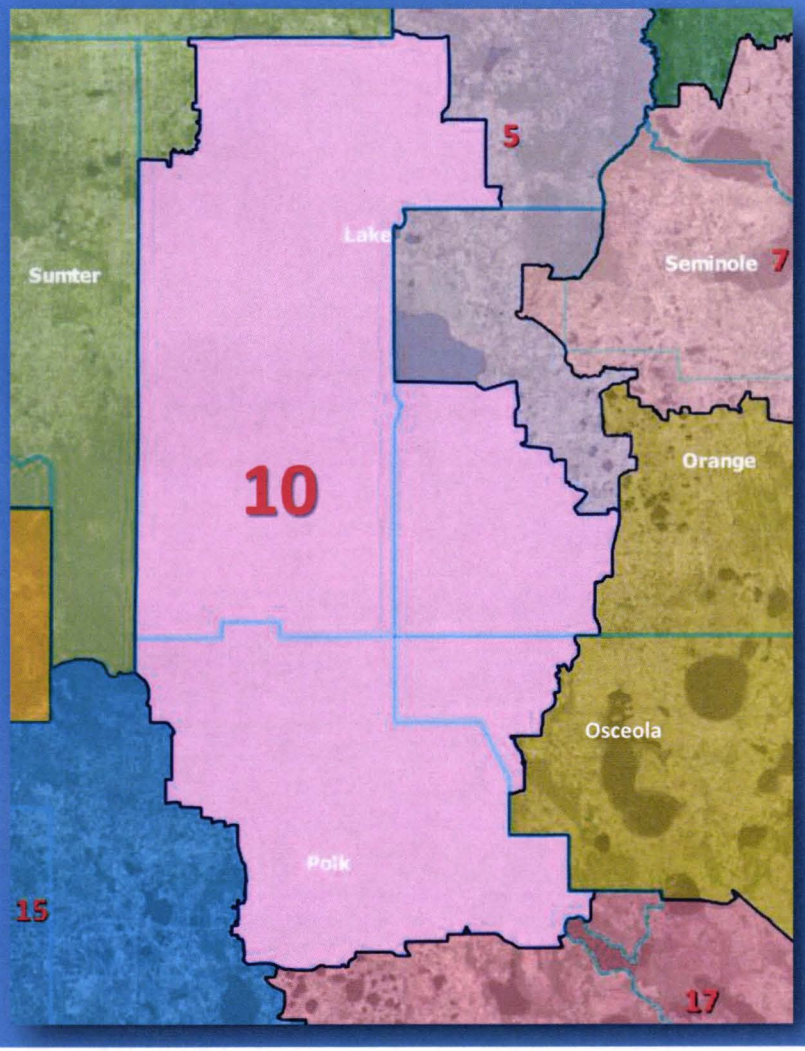

CD 11

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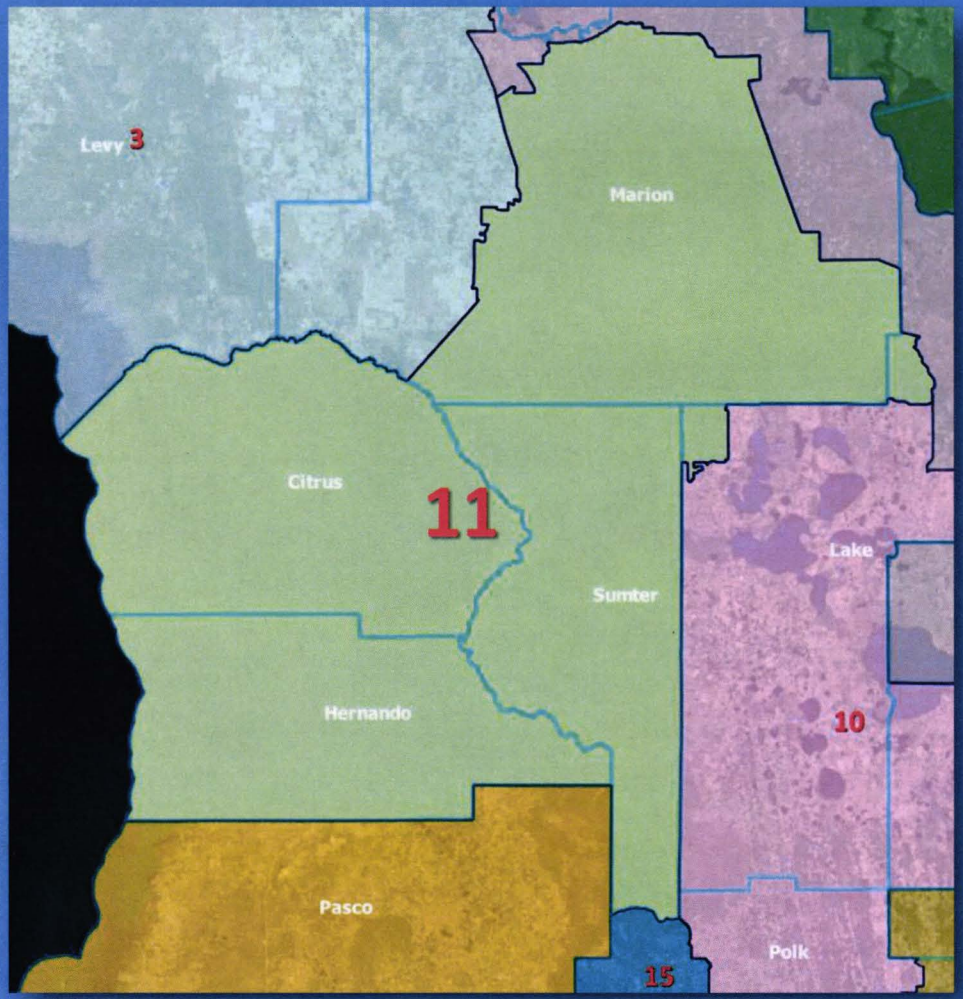

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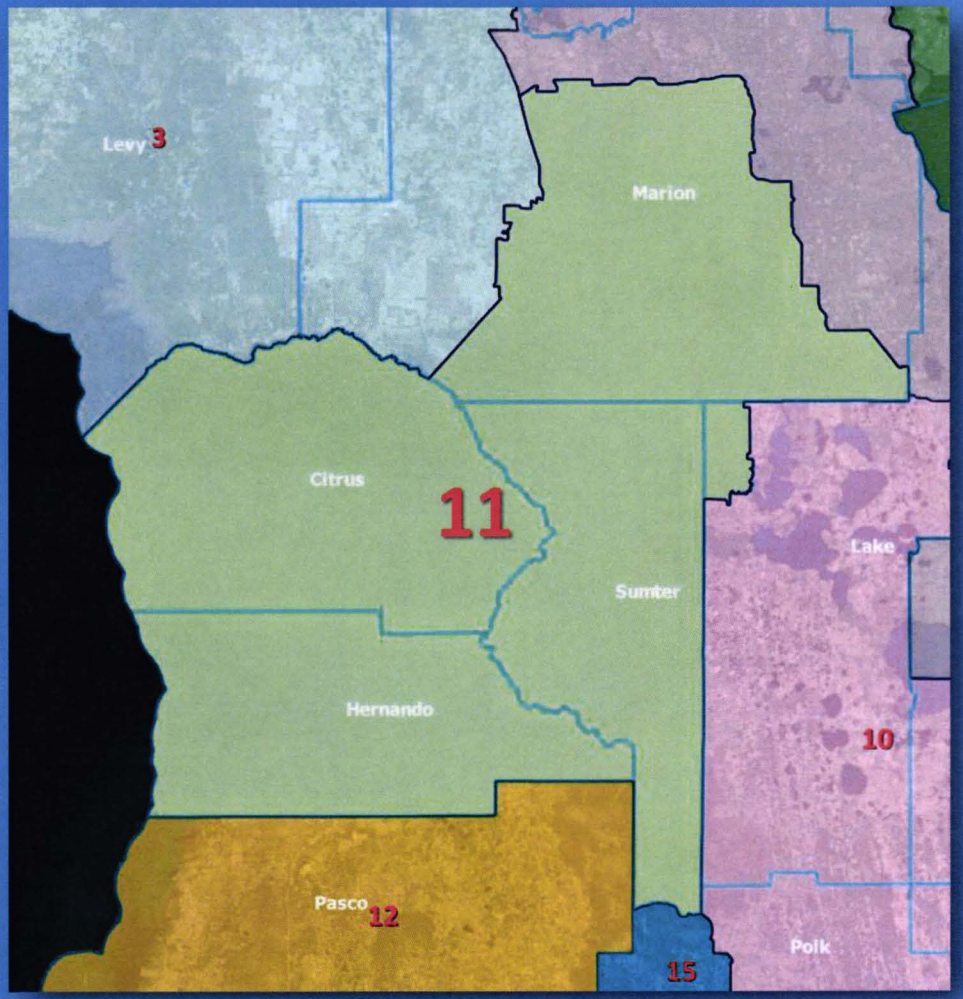

CD 17

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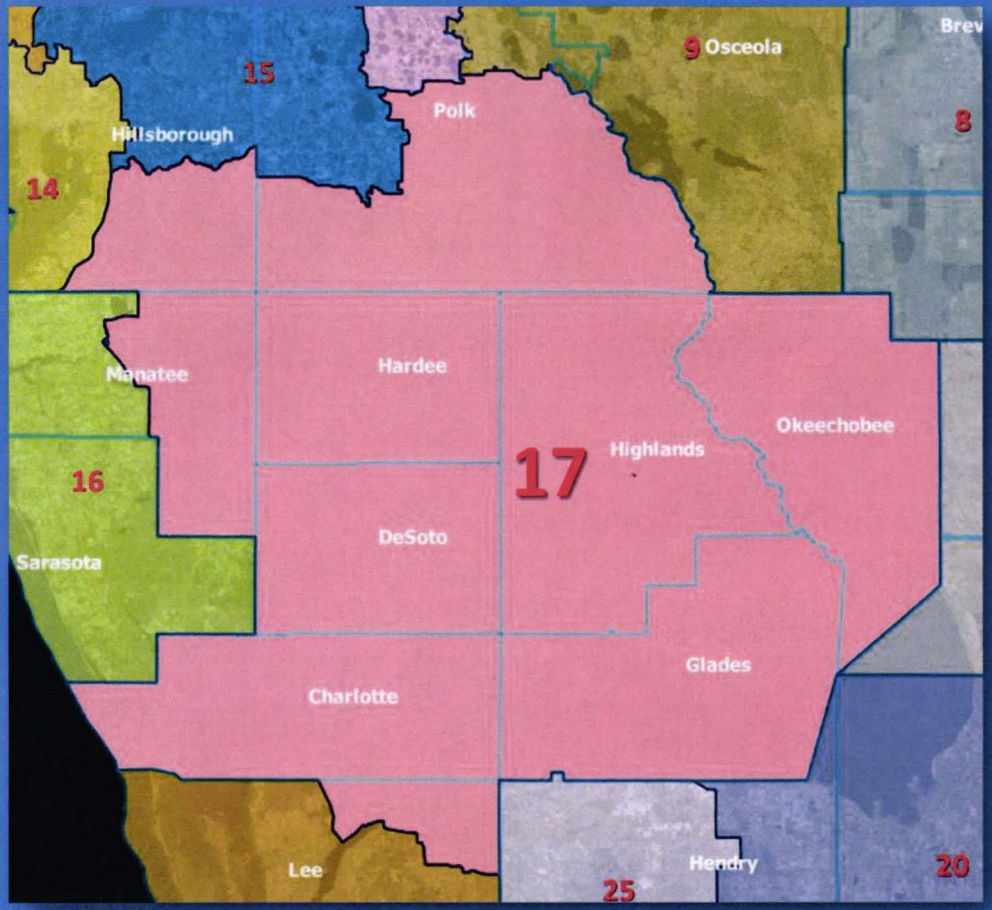

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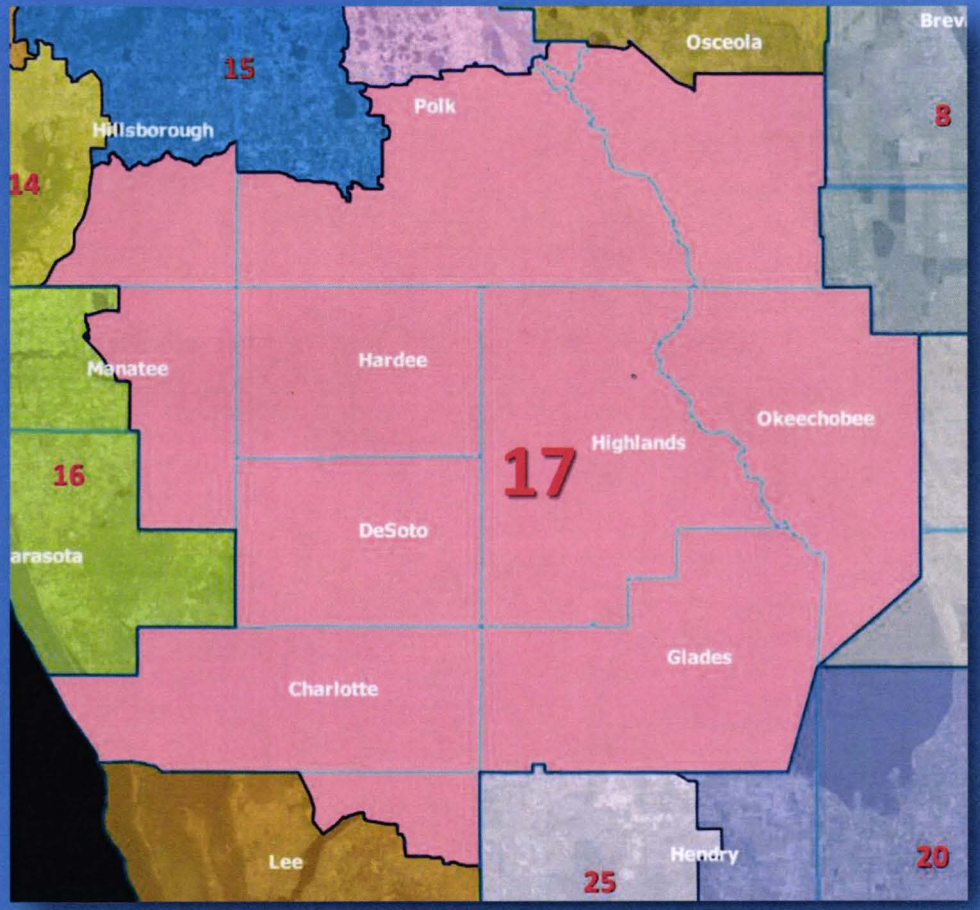
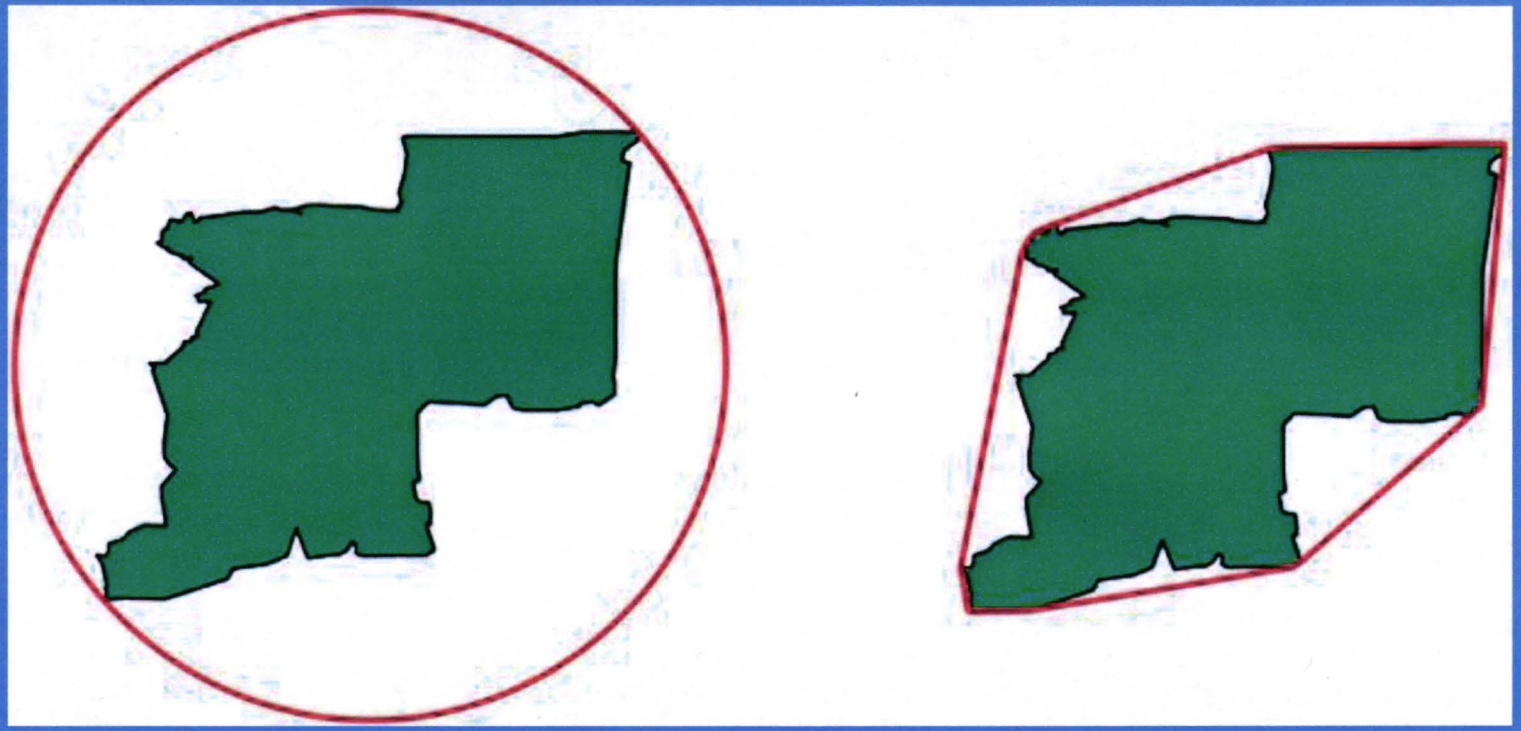


What is Compactness?

Reock

Convex Hull



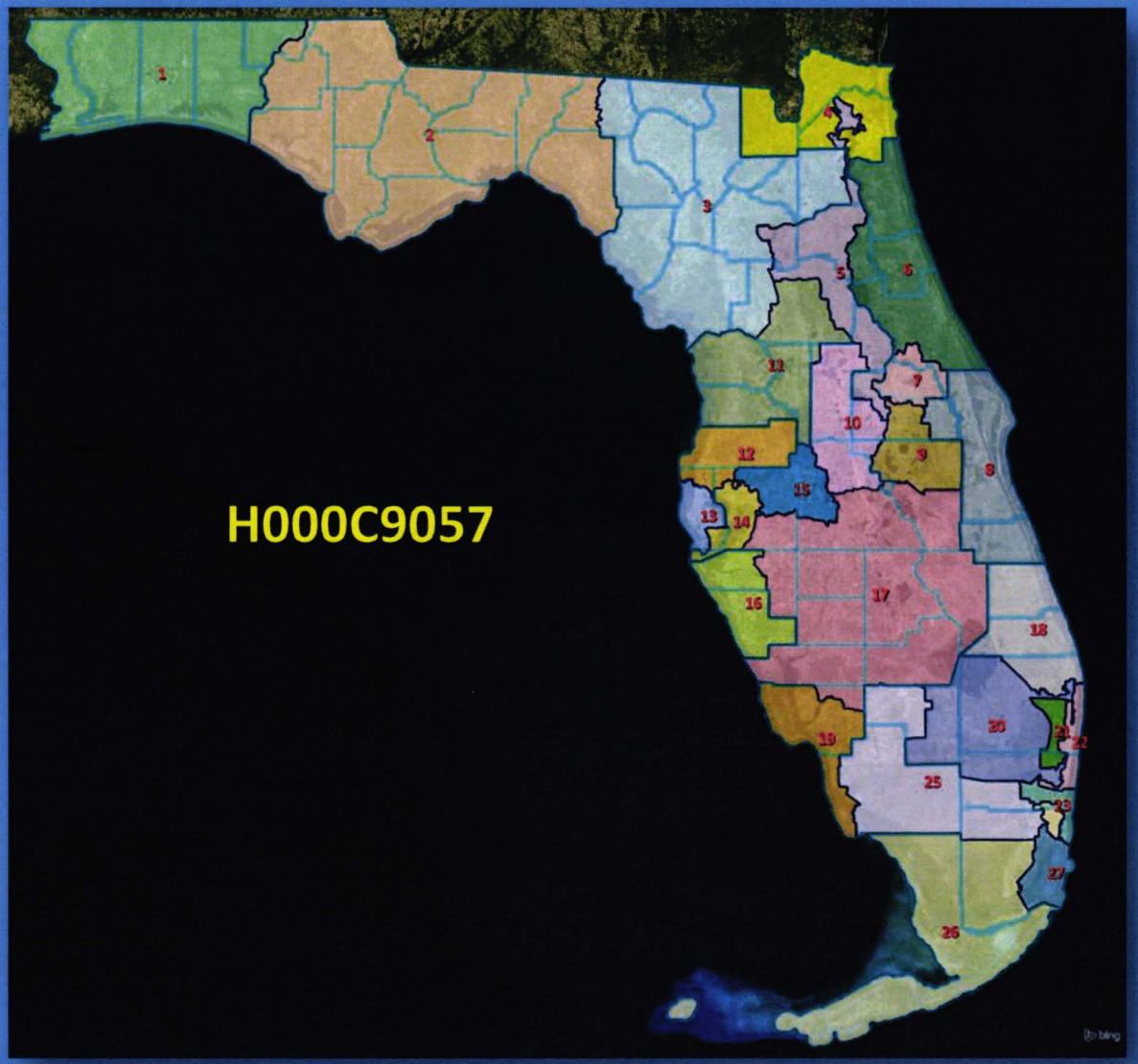
H00C9057 – Compactness Comparison

	CD 5			CD 6		CD 7		CD 9		CD 10		CD 11		CD 17	
	Reock	Convex Hull	BVAP	Reock	Convex Hull	Reock	Convex Hull	Reock	Convex Hull	Reock	Convex Hull	Reock	Convex Hull	Reock	Convex Hull
9057	0.13	0.42	48.11%	0.29	0.78	0.60	0.69	0.50	0.81	0.42	0.83	0.50	0.73	0.64	0.83
9047	0.09	0.29	50.05%	0.33	0.72	0.60	0.77	0.48	0.80	0.66	0.73	0.49	0.71	0.67	0.81
9043	0.10	0.35	48.03%	0.32	0.70	0.67	0.86	0.66	0.70	0.42	0.83	0.51	0.71	0.64	0.73

Splits	Cities	Counties	impacted CDs	Impacted Counties
9057	21	28	7	8
9047	21	27	NA	NA
9043	22	39	25	47

H00C9057 – Proposed District 5
Functional Analysis Chart

	H000C9057 CD 5	Benchmark - 2002 CD 3
Black VAP	48.11%	49.87%
2012 PRES DEM	68.69%	70.82%
2010 GOV DEM	63.45%	65.51%
2008 PRES DEM	68.37%	70.63%
2006 GOV DEM	56.67%	58.74%
2010 DEM REG	60.04%	61.59%
2010 DEM REG - Black	65.28%	66.41%
2010 Black REG - DEM	86.87%	87.06%
2010 DEM Turnout	60.61%	62.49%
2010 DEM Turnout - Black	66.19%	67.18%
2010 Black Turnout - DEM	92.00%	92.25%
2010 DEM PRI - Black	63.67%	64.97%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PCB SCOR 14A-01
Analysis

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: PCB SCOR 14A-01 Establishment of Congressional Districts
SPONSOR(S): Select Committee on Redistricting
TIED BILLS: **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:**

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
Orig. Comm.: Select Committee on Redistricting		Takacs	Poreda

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.

On February 9, 2012, the Florida Legislature passed SB 1174, redistricting the population of Florida into 27 congressional districts, as required by state and federal law. Shortly thereafter, two legal challenges to the plan were filed in the Florida's Second Judicial Circuit in Leon County. Those challenges were eventually combined into one case, *Romo v. Detzner*. On July 10, 2014, the Court issued an order rejecting challenges to eight districts (Districts 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 25, 26 and 27) but finding Districts 5 and 10 invalid. On August 1, 2014, the Court issued an order requiring the Legislature to submit a remedial map no later than noon on August 15, 2014. In that same order, the Court directed the Secretary of State and Supervisors of Elections to collaborate and propose a special election schedule and comments or suggestions regarding the conduct of such an election no later than noon on August 15, 2014. Oral Argument to objections to the remedial map and/or proposed election schedule, if any, will be heard on August 20, 2014.

Redistricting Plan H000C9057:

When compared to the existing 27 Congressional districts, this proposed committee bill would:

- Maintain the number of counties split at 21;
- Increase the number of cities split to 28 from 27 ;
- 20 Congressional districts remain identical to the enacted Congressional map;
- The 7 impacted districts are 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 17;
- Removed Sanford from CD 5;
- The compactness and shape of CD 5 was improved both visually and mathematically (Reock Score of .13 versus .09, Convex Hull score of .42 versus .29);
- Maintains the ability to elect for minority communities in Northeast and Central Florida in CD 5 with a BVAP of 48.11% (Compared to 49.9% BVAP in the Benchmark district);
- The Compactness of CD 10 was improved both visually and mathematically (Reock Score of .42 versus .39, Convex Hull score of .83 versus .73);
- Significantly improved the overall visual and mathematical compactness of the impacted districts, when compared to the currently enacted plan and, where feasible, better followed political and geographical boundaries;
- Maintain the total population deviation of 0 or 1;

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

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Current Situation

In the Final Judgment of July 10, the Court found:

> "...I find the Congressional Redistricting plan adopted by the Legislature to be constitutionally invalid. Specifically, Districts 5 and 10 were drawn in contravention of Article III Section of the Florida Constitution. They will need to be withdrawn, as will any other districts affected thereby. All additional challenges to the plan are rejected."

On August 1, 2014, the Court ordered the Legislature to submit a remedial map no later than noon on August 15, 2014:

> "It is necessary to get a revised map in place and for me to consider additional evidence as to the legal and logistical obstacles to holding delayed elections for affected districts in 2014. Time is of the essence. The Legislature has shown following the Supreme Court's order in Apportionment I that it is capable of adopting and submitting a remedial map very quickly when time is of the essence."

In that same order, the Court directed the Secretary of State and Supervisors of Elections to collaborate to propose a special election schedule and comments or suggestions regarding the conduct of such an election no later than noon on August 15, 2014:

> "The Secretary of State and the Supervisor of Elections are in the best position to propose a special election date and concomitant schedule for consideration under a revised map, and to articulate any obstacles to an orderly election under such a schedule."

Oral Argument to objections to the remedial map and/or proposed election schedule, if any, will be heard on August 20, 2014.

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; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of choosing Senators." The U.S. Constitution thus delegates to state legislatures exclusive authority, subject to congressional regulation, to create congressional districts.

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.

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]

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[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).
[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).

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 it 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 VRA 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 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.

A "majority-minority district" is a district in which the majority of the voting-age population (VAP) of the district consists of a minority group. 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.

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.

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[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.

Lastly, 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 affect election outcomes.

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 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 injury from the

[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).
[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.

crucial question of whether minorities have equal access to the electoral process to a historical question of individual motives."[24]

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]

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 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."[28] However, the Court made clear that States had the flexibility to implement crossover districts, 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." [29]

Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act

Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended, was 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."[30]

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[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] *Bartlett v. Strickland,* No. 07-689 (U.S. Mar. 9, 2009).
[29] *Bartlett v. Strickland,* No. 07-689 (U.S. Mar. 9, 2009).
[30] *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 78.

Section 5 required states that comprise or include "covered jurisdictions" to obtain federal preclearance of any new enactment of or amendment to a "voting qualification o prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice, or procedure with respect to voting."[31] This included districting plans.

Five Florida counties—Collier, Hardee, Hendry, Hillsborough, and Monroe—had been designated as covered jurisdictions.[32]

Preclearance may have been 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).[33] Preclearance must have been 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."[34]

The purpose of Section 5 was to "insure that no voting procedure changes would be made that would lead to retrogression[35] in the position of racial minorities with respect to their effective exercise of the electoral franchise."[36] Whether a districting plan was retrogressive in effect requires an examination of "the entire statewide plan as a whole."[37]

The Department of Justice required 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 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, could be implemented by the submitting jurisdiction. Without preclearance, proposed changes were not legally enforceable and cannot be implemented."[38]

However, in 2013, the United States Supreme Court declared in *Shelby County v. Holder* that the so-called "coverage formula" in Section 4 of the VRA—the formula by which Congress selected the jurisdictions that Section 5 covered—exceeded Congress's enforcement authority under the Fifteenth Amendment. The preclearance process established by Section 5 of the VRA is thus no longer in effect. *Shelby County* does not, however, affect the validity of the statewide diminishment standard in the Florida Constitution.

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

[31] 42 U.S.C. Section 1973c.
[32] Some states were covered in their entirety. In other states only certain counties were covered.
[33] 42 U.S.C. Section 1973c.
[34] 42 U.S.C. Section 1973c
[35] A decrease in the absolute number of representatives which a minority group has a fair chance to elect.
[36] *Beer v. United States*, 425 U.S. 130, 141 (1976).
[37] *Georgia v. Ashcroft*, 539 U.S. 461, 479 (2003).
[38] *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 96.

	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 of 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 Population[39]

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
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 Population[40]

[39] 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.

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."[41] Racial gerrymandering claims are justiciable under equal protection.[42] 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."[43]

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."[44] Thus, the "plaintiff must prove that the legislature subordinated traditional race-neutral districting principles...to racial considerations."[45] If the plaintiff meets this burden, "the State must demonstrate that its districting legislation is narrowly tailored to achieve a compelling interest,"[46] i.e. "narrowly tailored" to achieve that singular compelling state interest.

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

[40] 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.
[41] *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630, 640 (1993)
[42] *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630, 642 (1993)
[43] *Redistricting Law 2010*. National Conference of State Legislatures. November 2009. Page 72.
[44] *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900, 916 (1995).
[45] *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900, 916 (1995).
[46] *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 920 (1995).

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.[47] Congressional apportionment plans are not subject to automatic review by the Florida Supreme Court.

Florida Constitution, Article III, Sections 20 and 21

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 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.

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[47] *See generally* Section 8.0001, et seq., Florida Statutes (2007).

To the extent that compliance with second-tier standards conflicts with first-tier standards or federal law, the second-tier standards do not apply.[48] 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.[49]

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.[50]

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 Florida Supreme Court has construed the non-diminishment standard as imposing in all sixty-seven counties in Florida minority protections similar to those in Section 5 of the federal Voting Rights Act, as amended when reauthorized by Congress in 2006.

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.[51] In a contiguous district, a person can travel from any point within the district to any other point without departing from the district.[52] A district is not contiguous if its parts touch only at a common corner, such as a right angle.[53] 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.[54]

The second tier of these standards requires that districts be compact.[55] Compactness "refers to the shape of the district."[56] The Florida Supreme Court has confirmed that the primary test for compactness is a visual examination of the general shape of the district.[57] "Compact districts should

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[48] Article III, Sections 20(b) and 21(b), Florida Constitution.
[49] Article III, Sections 20(c) and 21(c), Florida Constitution.
[50] 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 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.").
[51] *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)).
[52] *Id.*
[53] *Id.* (citing *In re Apportionment Law, Senate Joint Resolution 1E*, 414 So. 2d at 1051).
[54] *Id.* at 280.
[55] Article III, Sections 20(b) and 21(b), Florida Constitution.
[56] *In re Senate Joint Resolution of Legislative Apportionment 1176*, 83 So. 3d 597, 685 (Fla. 2012).
[57] *Id.* at 634 ("[A] review of compactness begins by looking at the shape of a district.").

not have an unusual shape, a bizarre design, or an unnecessary appendage unless it is necessary to comply with some other requirement."[58]

In addition to a visual inspection, quantitative measures of compactness can assist courts in assessing compactness.[59] The Florida Supreme Court relied on two common, quantitative measures of compactness: the Reock and Convex Hull methods.[60] The Reock method divides the area of the district by the area of the smallest circle that can surround the district. The result is a number from zero to one. A Reock score of one indicates that a district covers 100% of the area of the surrounding circle—in other words, that the district fills the entire circle and therefore *is* a circle. A Reock score of 0.50 indicates that a district covers 50% of the area of the surrounding circle. A higher score indicates superior compactness, on the assumption that a district that occupies more of its surrounding circle is more compact than one that occupies less.

The Convex Hull method performs the same calculation, with one difference. Rather than surround the district with a circle, the Convex Hull method surrounds it with a convex polygon—a figure constructed of straight lines that do not turn inward (the shape created by a hypothetical rubber band placed around a district). The Convex Hull method then divides the area of the district by the area of the surrounding convex polygon. The score indicates, on a zero-to-one scale, the percentage of the area of the polygon that the area of the district covers.

The second tier of these standards also requires that "districts shall, where feasible, utilize existing political and geographical boundaries."[61] "Political boundaries" refers to county and municipal lines.[62] The protection for counties and municipalities is consistent with the purpose of the standards to respect existing community lines. "Geographical boundaries" refers to boundaries that are "easily ascertainable and commonly understood, such as rivers, railways, interstates, and state roads."[63]

Compactness "refers to the shape of the district."[64] The Florida Supreme Court has confirmed that the primary test for compactness is a visual examination of the general shape of the district.[65] "Compact districts should not have an unusual shape, a bizarre design, or an unnecessary appendage unless it is necessary to comply with some other requirement."[66]

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[58] *Id.*
[59] *Id.*
[60] *Id.* at 635.
[61] Article III, Sections 20(b) and 21(b), Florida Constitution.
[62] *In re Senate Joint Resolution of Legislative Apportionment 1176*, 83 So. 3d 597, 636-37 (Fla. 2012).
[63] *Id.* at 638 (marks omitted); *see also id.* ("Together with an analysis of compactness, an adherence to county and city boundaries, and rivers, railways, interstates and state roads as geographical boundaries will provide a basis for an objective analysis of the plans and the specific districts drawn.").
[64] *In re Senate Joint Resolution of Legislative Apportionment 1176*, 83 So. 3d 597, 685 (Fla. 2012).
[65] *Id.* at 634 ("[A] review of compactness begins by looking at the shape of a district.").
[66] *Id.*
[67] *Id.*
[68] *Id.* at 635.

The Convex Hull method performs the same calculation, with one difference. Rather than surround the district with a circle, the Convex Hull method surrounds it with a convex polygon—a figure constructed of straight lines that do not turn inward (the shape created by a hypothetical rubber band placed around a district). The Convex Hull method then divides the area of the district by the area of the surrounding convex polygon. The score indicates, on a zero-to-one scale, the percentage of the area of the polygon that the area of the district covers.

The second tier of these standards also requires that "districts shall, where feasible, utilize existing political and geographical boundaries."[69] "Political boundaries" refers to county and municipal lines.[70] The protection for counties and municipalities is consistent with the purpose of the standards to respect existing community lines. "Geographical boundaries" refers to boundaries that are "easily ascertainable and commonly understood, such as rivers, railways, interstates, and state roads."[71]

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;[72] or

2) That county, city and other geographic boundaries are viable reasons to deviate from compactness.[73]

Either way, county, city, and other geographic boundaries are primary considerations when evaluating compactness.[74]

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[69] Article III, Sections 20(b) and 21(b), Florida Constitution.
[70] *In re Senate Joint Resolution of Legislative Apportionment 1176*, 83 So. 3d 597, 636-37 (Fla. 2012).
[71] *Id.* at 638 (marks omitted); *see also id.* ("Together with an analysis of compactness, an adherence to county and city boundaries, and rivers, railways, interstates and state roads as geographical boundaries will provide a basis for an objective analysis of the plans and the specific districts drawn.").
[72] *e.g., DeWitt v. Wilson*, 856 F. Supp. 1409, 1414 (E.D. Cal. 1994).
[73] *e.g., Jamerson v. Womack*, 423 S.E. 2d 180 (1992). *See generally*, 114 A.L.R. 5th 311 at § 3[a], 3[b].
[74] *See id.*

Redistricting Plan Data Report for H000C9057

Plan File Name: H000C9057	
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%

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 :	21 Split of 67 used
City or District Split :	28 Split of 411 used
VTD's Split :	355 Split of 9,436 used

Number of Districts by Race Language					
	20%+	30%+	40%+	50%+	60%+
2002 Black VAP	5	3	3	2	0
New Black VAP	5	3	3	2	0
2002 Hisp VAP	7	4	3	3	3
New Hisp VAP	7	6	3	3	3

Plan Name:	H000C9057			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
C9057-Map	7,735	65,757	11.76%	6,812	175,675	3.87%	88.07%	39.84%	5,553	90,929	6.10%	71.78%	73.29%	1,675	1,677	3,352
2002 Map	10,064	65,757	15.30%	7,681	241,801	3.17%	76.31%	30.42%	6,041	104,959	5.75%	60.02%	62.94%	1,898	1,830	3,729
C9057-Simple	7,735	65,756	11.76%				88.07%	37.43%				71.79%	72.31%			
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	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
C9057-Map	23	23	25	18	31	31	32	25	41	40	41	33
2002 Map	29	29	30	22	38	38	38	29	48	48	46	38

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

District ID	Pop Dev	TPOP10	%AllBlkVAP10	%AllHispVAP10	%HaitianPOPACS
1	1	696345	13.19172	4.548123	0.1871403
2	1	696345	23.83068	4.753289	0.3821093
3	1	696345	13.24901	6.993377	0.2869324
4	1	696345	12.90607	6.720813	0.3017773
5	1	696345	48.11019	10.29148	3.215911
6	1	696345	8.999868	5.893412	0.2578889
7	1	696345	10.87175	17.38742	0.4713241
8	0	696344	9.124648	7.656963	0.5561223
9	0	696344	11.23105	38.3748	1.110902
10	1	696345	12.20773	16.88626	1.113505
11	1	696345	7.721366	7.380528	0.1550049
12	0	696344	4.338227	9.935627	0.1091668
13	1	696345	5.293462	7.243767	0.05160762
14	1	696345	25.62865	25.61204	0.8761909
15	1	696345	12.72498	14.98514	0.3521989
16	1	696345	5.829445	8.758595	0.7082896
17	1	696345	8.344933	14.35199	0.5233728
18	0	696344	11.06876	12.05479	1.760646
19	1	696345	6.466457	14.83137	1.625322
20	1	696345	50.0578	18.53966	9.907381
21	1	696345	11.22658	18.28904	3.036792
22	1	696345	10.33147	17.71708	4.003601
23	1	696345	10.98851	36.731	1.511455
24	1	696345	54.9152	33.15138	15.22171
25	0	696344	7.704848	70.69013	1.753488
26	1	696345	10.02387	68.91428	1.351733
27	1	696345	7.707506	75.04417	0.7832751

Functional Analysis Chart of Proposed Congressional District 5

	H000C9057 CD 5	Benchmark - 2002 CD 3
Black VAP	48.11%	49.87%
2012 PRES DEM	68.69%	70.82%
2010 GOV DEM	63.45%	65.51%
2008 PRES DEM	68.37%	70.63%
2006 GOV DEM	56.67%	58.74%
2010 DEM REG	60.04%	61.59%
2010 DEM REG - black	65.28%	66.41%
2010 Black REG - DEM	86.87%	87.06%
2010 DEM Turnout	60.61%	62.49%
2010 DEM Turnout - Black	66.19%	67.18%
2010 Black Turnout - DEM	92.00%	92.25%
2010 DEM PRI - Black	63.67%	64.97%

District-by-District Descriptions for the Proposed Congressional Map

Congressional District 1, which is equal in population to other districts; is compact; includes all of Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa and Walton Counties and portions of Holmes County; includes all of the municipalities of 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, and Westville; follows the boundaries of the state on the western and northern sides of the district and the Gulf of Mexico on the south.

Congressional District 2, which is equal in population to other districts; is compact; includes all of Bay, Calhoun, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Taylor, Wakulla, and Washington Counties and portions of Holmes and Madison Counties; includes all of the municipalities of 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, and Wewahitchka.

Congressional District 3, which is equal in population to other districts; is compact; includes all of Bradford, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Lafayette, Levy, Suwannee and Union Counties and portions of Alachua, Clay, Madison and Marion Counties; includes all of the municipalities of Alachua, Archer, Bell, Branford, Bronson, Brooker, Cedar Key, Chiefland, Cross City, Dunnellon, Fanning Springs, Fort White, Hampton, High Springs, Horseshoe Beach, Inglis, Jasper, Jennings, Keystone Heights, La Crosse, Lake Butler, Lake City, Lawtey, Lee, Live Oak, Madison, Mayo, Micanopy, Newberry, Otter Creek, Penney Farms, Raiford, Starke, Trenton, Waldo, White Springs, Williston, Worthington Springs, and Yankeetown; uses Interstate 75, State Road 200, Highway 17, and the Ocala city line as portions of its eastern boundary.

Congressional District 4, which is equal in population to other districts; is compact; includes all of Baker and Nassau Counties and portions of Duval County; includes all of the municipalities of Atlantic Beach, Baldwin, Callahan, Fernandina Beach, Glen St. Mary, Hilliard, Jacksonville Beach, Macclenny, and Neptune Beach; follows the boundaries of the state to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the east and county boundaries to the west and south.

Congressional District 5, which is equal in population to other districts; is as compact as the minority protection provisions in tier 1 permit; does not deny or abridge the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process or diminish their ability to elect representatives of their choice; preserves the core the existing district in accordance with public testimony, is culturally and demographically compact, and ties communities in Northeast Florida of similar socioeconomic and historical characteristics; includes portions of Alachua, Clay, Duval, Lake, Marion, Orange and Putnam Counties; includes all of the municipalities of Eatonville, Green Cove Springs, Hawthorne, Interlachen, McIntosh, Palatka, and Reddick; improves the use of existing, county, city, political and geographic boundaries as compared to the comparable district in the benchmark plan; uses the St. Johns River and other waterways as large portions of its eastern boundary.

Congressional District 6, which is equal in population to other districts; is compact; includes all of Flagler and St. Johns Counties and portions of Putnam and Volusia Counties; includes all of the municipalities of Beverly Beach, Bunnell, Crescent City, Daytona Beach, Daytona Beach Shores, DeLand, Edgewater, Flagler Beach, Hastings, Holly Hill, Lake Helen, Marineland, New Smyrna Beach, Oak Hill, Ormond Beach, Palm Coast, Pierson, Pomona Park, Ponce Inlet, Port Orange, St. Augustine, St. Augustine Beach, South Daytona, Welaka; uses the St. Johns County line, the Volusia County line, the Atlantic Ocean for portions of its western and eastern border and is traversed by Interstate 95.

Congressional District 7, which is equal in population to other districts; is compact; includes all of Seminole County and portions of Orange and Volusia Counties; includes all of the municipalities of Altamonte Springs,

Casselberry, Deltona, Lake Mary, Longwood, Maitland, Oviedo, Sanford, Winter Park, and Winter Springs; follows the boundary of Seminole County along much of its western and southern boundaries; is bounded on the east by the Brevard County line; and is traversed by the Seminole Expressway and Interstate 4.

Congressional District 8, which is equal in population to other districts; is compact; includes all of Brevard and Indian River Counties and portions of Orange County; includes all of the municipalities of 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; is bounded by county lines and by the Atlantic Ocean; and is traversed by Interstate 95, U.S. Highway 1, and State Road A1A.

Congressional District 9, which is equal in population to other districts; is compact; includes portions of Osceola and Orange Counties; includes all of the municipalities of Belle Isle, Edgewood, Kissimmee and St. Cloud; ties high growth central Florida communities of similar language characteristics.

Congressional District 10, which is equal in population to other districts; is compact; includes portions of Lake, Osceola, Orange and Polk Counties; includes all of the municipalities of Astatula, Auburndale, Bay Lake, Clermont, Davenport, Eustis, Groveland, Haines City, Howey-in-the-Hills, Lake Alfred, Lake Buena Vista, Lake Hamilton, Leesburg, Mascotte, Minneola, Montverde, Mount Dora, Oakland, Polk City, Tavares, Umatilla, Windermere, and Winter Garden; is traversed by Interstate 4 and the Florida Turnpike.

Congressional District 11, which is equal in population to other districts; is compact; includes all of Citrus, Hernando and Sumter Counties and portions of Lake and Marion Counties; includes all of Belleview, Brooksville, Bushnell, Center Hill, Coleman, Crystal River, Fruitland Park, Inverness, Lady Lake, Ocala, Webster, Weeki Wachee and Wildwood; uses Interstate 75, State Road 200, and the Ocala city line as portions of its western border.

Congressional District 12, which is equal in population to other districts; is compact; includes all of Pasco County and portions of Hillsborough and Pinellas Counties; includes all of the municipalities of Dade City, New Port Richey, Oldsmar, Port Richey, St. Leo, San Antonio, Tarpon Springs and Zephyrhills; uses the Dale Mabry Highway as portions of its eastern border, and is traversed by the Suncoast Parkway, Interstate 75, and U.S. Highways 19 and 98.

Congressional District 13, which is equal in population to other districts; is compact; is wholly located in Pinellas County; includes all of the municipalities of Belleair, Belleair Beach, Belleair Bluffs, Belleair Shore, Clearwater, Dunedin, Gulfport, Indian Rocks Beach, Indian Shores, Kenneth City, Largo, Madeira Beach, North Redington Beach, Pinellas Park, Redington Beach, Redington Shores, Safety Harbor, St. Pete Beach, Seminole, South Pasadena, and Treasure Island; uses the Hillsborough-Pinellas border and Interstate 275 as portions of its western border, and follows city lines of Dunedin and Clearwater on the northern border.

Congressional District 14, which is equal in population to other districts; complies with Section 5 of the federal Voting Rights Act; does not deny or abridge the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process or diminish their ability to elect representatives of their choice; ties urban neighborhoods of similar socioeconomic characteristics in the Tampa Bay area; is compact; includes portions of Hillsborough and Pinellas Counties; includes portions of the municipalities of St. Petersburg and Tampa; uses Interstate 75 as a portion of its eastern boundary and uses portions of the Hillsborough-Pinellas border and Interstate 275 as portions of its western border.

Congressional District 15, which is equal in population to other districts; is compact; includes portions of Hillsborough and Polk Counties; includes all of the municipalities of Bartow, Lakeland, Mulberry, Plant City and Temple Terrace, uses the Alafia River as a portion of its southern boundary and uses Interstate 75 as a portion of its western boundary, and the Lakeland, Auburndale, and Bartow city lines for portions of its eastern border.

Congressional District 16, which is equal in population to other districts; is compact; includes all of Sarasota County and portions of Manatee County; includes all of the municipalities of Anna Maria, Bradenton, Bradenton Beach, Holmes Beach, Longboat Key, North Port, Palmetto, Sarasota, and Venice; is traversed by Interstate 75.

Congressional District 17, which is equal in population to other districts; is compact; includes all of Charlotte, DeSoto, Glades, Hardee, Highlands and Okeechobee Counties and portions of Hillsborough, Lee, Manatee, Osceola, and Polk Counties; includes all of the municipalities of Arcadia, Avon Park, Bowling Green, Dundee, Eagle Lake, Fort Meade, Frostproof, Highland Park, Hillcrest Heights, Lake Placid, Lake Wales, Moore Haven, Okeechobee, Punta Gorda, Sebring, Wauchula, and Zolfo Springs; uses the Alafia River, the Bartow and Dundee city lines as portions of its northern border.

Congressional District 18, which is equal in population to other districts; is compact; includes all of Martin and St. Lucie Counties and portions of Palm Beach County; includes all of the municipalities of Fort Pierce, Juno Beach, Jupiter, Jupiter Inlet Colony, Jupiter Island, North Palm Beach, Ocean Breeze Park, Palm Beach Gardens, Palm Beach Shores, Port St. Lucie, St. Lucie Village, Sewall's Point, Stuart, and Tequesta; is traversed by Interstate 95 and the Florida Turnpike.

Congressional District 19, which is equal in population to other districts; is compact; includes portions of Collier and Lee Counties; includes all of the municipalities of Bonita Springs, Cape Coral, Fort Myers, Fort Myers Beach, Marco Island, Naples and Sanibel; is traversed by Interstate 75 and the Tamiami Trail.

Congressional District 20, which is equal in population to other districts; complies with Sections 2 and 5 of the federal Voting Rights Act; does not deny or abridge the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process or diminish their ability to elect representatives of their choice; ties communities of similar socioeconomic characteristics in Broward, Palm Beach, and Hendry Counties; is compact; includes portions of Broward, Hendry and Palm Beach Counties; includes all of the municipalities of Belle Glade, Clewiston, Cloud Lake, Glen Ridge, Haverhill, Lake Park, Lauderdale Lakes, Lauderhill, Loxahatchee Groves, Mangonia Park, North Lauderdale, Pahokee, South Bay, and Tamarac; uses Interstate 75 as portions of its southern border and uses the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge as a portion of its eastern border.

Congressional District 21, which is equal in population to other districts; is compact; includes portion of Broward and Palm Beach Counties; includes all of the municipalities of Coconut Creek, Coral Springs, Greenacres, Parkland and Wellington; uses the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge as a portion of its western border, and the Boca Raton, Delray Beach, Boynton Beach, Golf and Palm Springs city lines for portions of its eastern border, and National Wildlife Refuge as a portion of its western border, and the Boca Raton, Delray Beach, Boynton Beach, Golf and Palm Springs city lines for portions of its eastern border.
Congressional District 22, which is equal in population to other districts; is compact; includes portions of Broward and Palm Beach Counties; includes all of the municipalities of Atlantis, Boca Raton, Briny Breezes, Delray Beach, Golf, Gulf Stream, Highland Beach, Hillsboro Beach, Hypoluxo, Lake Clarke Shores, Lauderdale-by-the-Sea, Lazy Lake, Lighthouse Point, Manalapan, Ocean Ridge, Palm Beach, Palm Springs, Sea Ranch Lakes, South Palm Beach, and Wilton Manors; is traversed by Interstate 95 and State Road A1A.

Congressional District 23, which is equal in population to other districts; is compact; includes portions of Broward and Miami-Dade Counties; includes all of the municipalities of Aventura, Bal Harbour, Bay Harbor Islands, Cooper City, Dania Beach, Davie, Golden Beach, Hallandale Beach, Hollywood, Indian Creek, Miami Beach, North Bay Villages, Southwest Ranches, Sunny Isles Beach, Surfside and Weston; uses Interstate 595 as portions of its northern border.

Congressional District 24, which is equal in population to other districts; complies with Section 2 of the federal Voting Rights Act; does not deny or abridge the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process or diminish their ability to elect representatives of their choice; ties urban neighborhoods

of similar language, cultural, and socioeconomic characteristics in Miami-Dade and south Broward Counties; is compact; includes portions of Broward and Miami-Dade Counties; includes all of the municipalities of Biscayne Park, El Portal, Miami Gardens, Miami Shores, North Miami, North Miami Beach, Opa-locka, Pembroke Park and West Park; is traversed by Interstate 95 and the Florida Turnpike.

Congressional District 25, which is equal in population to other districts; complies with Sections 2 and 5 of the federal Voting Rights Act; does not deny or abridge the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process or diminish their ability to elect representatives of their choice; ties communities of similar language, cultural, and socioeconomic characteristics; is compact; includes portions of Broward, Collier, Hendry and Miami-Dade Counties; includes all of the municipalities of Doral, Everglades City, Hialeah Gardens, LaBelle, Medley, Miami Lakes and Sweetwater; uses the Tamiami Trail as a portion of its southern border and uses Interstate 75 as a portion of its northern border.

Congressional District 26, which is equal in population to other districts; complies with Sections 2 and 5 of the federal Voting Rights Act; does not deny or abridge the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process or diminish their ability to elect representatives of their choice; ties neighborhoods in western and south Miami-Dade and Monroe County of similar language, cultural, and socioeconomic characteristics; is compact; includes all of Monroe County and portions of Miami-Dade County; includes all of the municipalities of Florida City, Islamorada, Village of Islands, Key Colony Beach, Key West, Layton and Marathon; uses the Tamiami Trail as a portion of its northern border and U.S. 1 as a portion of its eastern border.

Congressional District 27, which is equal in population to other districts; complies with Section 2 of the federal Voting Rights Act; does not deny or abridge the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process or diminish their ability to elect representatives of their choice; ties neighborhoods of similar language, cultural, and socioeconomic characteristics; is compact; is wholly located in Miami-Dade County; includes all of the municipalities of Coral Gables, Cutler Bay, Key Biscayne, Miami Springs, Palmetto Bay, Pinecrest, South Miami, Virginia Gardens and West Miami; uses the Miami-Dade County line as a portion of its southern border and U.S. 1 as a portion of its western border.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1	Provides for the geographical description of the apportionment of the 27 Congressional districts.
Section 2	Provides for the reenactment of Section 8.0111, Florida Statutes pertaining to the inclusion of unlisted territory in contiguous districts.
Section 3	Provides for the reenactment of Section 8.031, Florida Statutes pertaining to the election of representatives to Congress.
Section 4	Provides a severability clause in the event that any portion of this bill is held invalid.
Section 5	Provides for the applicability of the congressional districts prescribed in this bill to apply in the primary and general elections held after the 2014 general election.
Section 6	Provides for an effective date of upon becoming law.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

   None.

2. Expenditures:

   There does not appear to be any anticipated cost on the Department of State related to the redrawing of maps. Should the need arise for holding a special election(s) as a result of this matter, however, there would be costs associated with the statutory requirement to reimburse local supervisors for such expenditures. The fiscal impact related to any possible special election reimbursement is indeterminate at this time.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

   None.

2. Expenditures:

   The reapportionment will have an indeterminate fiscal impact on Florida's 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 voter records to reflect new districts if they are impacted by this remedial map. 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 may 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

Plan Data Report

Redistricting Plan Data Report for H000C9057

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1	397	4,758	8.35%	400	12,742	3.14%	100.68%	37.34%	324	5,775	5.61%	81.52%	82.40%	122	54	176
2	549	10,075	5.45%	523	21,784	2.40%	95.14%	46.25%	438	12,868	3.40%	79.64%	78.30%	159	100	260
3	520	7,864	6.61%	418	13,912	3.00%	80.39%	56.52%	374	9,918	3.77%	71.90%	79.29%	109	119	228
4	450	2,103	21.40%	242	4,687	5.17%	53.91%	44.86%	208	2,884	7.21%	46.19%	72.92%	67	50	117
5	582	2,031	28.68%	448	16,009	2.80%	76.97%	12.68%	320	4,871	6.56%	54.91%	41.70%	59	140	200
6	330	2,908	11.36%	349	9,696	3.60%	105.58%	29.99%	267	3,697	7.22%	80.75%	78.65%	62	100	163
7	140	569	24.74%	108	934	11.59%	76.93%	60.92%	97	672	14.43%	68.86%	84.70%	33	27	61
8	270	2,411	11.23%	299	7,133	4.19%	110.53%	33.81%	233	3,166	7.35%	86.01%	76.18%	54	85	139
9	183	1,056	17.35%	162	2,091	7.75%	88.43%	50.50%	137	1,305	10.49%	74.72%	80.95%	40	42	82
10	252	1,584	15.94%	218	3,798	5.75%	86.47%	41.70%	176	1,919	9.17%	69.65%	82.55%	33	66	100
11	316	2,722	11.61%	262	5,476	4.79%	83.00%	49.70%	232	3,754	6.18%	73.39%	72.51%	71	73	145
12	183	1,068	17.19%	182	2,648	6.88%	99.33%	40.32%	144	1,321	10.90%	78.40%	80.86%	51	34	86
13	110	417	26.32%	107	912	11.73%	97.31%	45.79%	87	512	16.99%	79.05%	81.63%	22	33	55
14	161	522	30.97%	135	1,469	9.24%	83.97%	35.55%	108	754	14.32%	66.72%	69.30%	32	36	68
15	204	874	23.33%	157	1,975	7.97%	77.17%	44.28%	132	1,171	11.27%	64.65%	74.70%	46	36	82
16	178	1,193	14.95%	188	2,817	6.67%	105.43%	42.35%	153	1,481	10.33%	85.72%	80.58%	47	48	95
17	504	7,751	6.51%	389	12,074	3.22%	77.16%	64.19%	353	9,287	3.80%	69.92%	83.46%	108	102	210
18	223	1,890	11.84%	217	3,758	5.78%	97.05%	50.31%	187	2,292	8.15%	83.51%	82.49%	55	59	115
19	237	1,367	17.40%	259	5,368	4.83%	109.14%	25.46%	194	1,955	9.92%	81.51%	69.92%	47	70	117
20	393	2,698	14.57%	265	5,596	4.73%	67.44%	48.20%	230	3,646	6.30%	58.48%	74%	75	58	134
21	112	264	42.43%	108	943	11.54%	97.08%	28.00%	89	438	20.31%	79.33%	60.34%	17	32	49
22	187	359	52.06%	158	1,997	7.93%	84.63%	17.99%	119	590	20.16%	63.56%	60.95%	20	48	69
23	123	283	43.72%	115	1,054	10.91%	92.88%	26.88%	92	495	18.58%	74.24%	57.25%	25	32	57
24	73	120	60.99%	63	320	19.81%	86.40%	37.60%	51	165	30.90%	69.48%	72.93%	14	17	31
25	364	3,382	10.78%	324	8,395	3.86%	89.07%	40.28%	272	4,616	5.89%	74.58%	73.27%	93	70	163
26	550	4,899	11.23%	580	26,815	2.16%	105.43%	18.27%	433	10,665	4.06%	78.63%	45.94%	176	96	273
27	130	577	22.52%	125	1,258	9.99%	96.60%	45.92%	103	712	14.46%	79.12%	81.14%	26	39	65

H000C9057 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	44.23	44.19	45.20	43.72	56.05	55.94	57.08	55.13	1.60	70.46	70.31	70.24	69.05
4	16.09	16.03	15.61	14.32	22.97	22.92	22.05	20.70	1.84	30.80	30.73	29.71	28.34
5	62.15	62.00	62.93	70.35	78.27	78.13	78.60	88.18	1.70	83.33	83.27	82.36	91.46
6	34.36	33.92	30.08	33.01	42.71	42.21	37.73	41.54	1.56	49.61	49.22	44.51	48.65
7	10.28	10.25	10.25	10.68	15.08	15.04	14.91	15.65	1.88	24.64	24.60	24.11	24.99
8	26.00	26.02	25.72	26.04	33.10	33.11	32.74	33.33	1.58	41.14	41.21	40.38	41.06
9	13.09	13.08	13.14	12.63	19.79	19.75	20.07	19.22	1.99	29.62	29.51	30.29	28.98
10	24.46	24.48	25.70	24.35	33.31	33.33	34.38	33.23	1.76	43.60	43.63	44.63	43.49
11	27.13	27.04	26.99	27.44	36.78	36.68	36.23	37.37	1.64	51.62	51.58	49.49	51.37
12	16.68	16.72	17.28	16.78	23.22	23.24	24.01	23.44	1.76	36.49	36.54	37.26	36.47
13	8.65	8.68	8.42	8.41	11.83	11.89	11.61	11.49	1.64	23.40	23.48	22.87	22.64
14	12.00	11.98	12.67	11.29	17.88	17.86	18.47	16.68	1.94	25.51	25.49	25.38	24.45
15	16.31	16.35	16.50	15.79	23.21	23.23	23.19	22.44	1.87	31.36	31.39	31.01	30.38
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	48.32	48.07	49.17	48.93	64.91	64.61	65.54	65.40	1.70	79.00	78.80	78.88	79.36
18	21.98	21.89	25.27	22.67	29.15	29.02	33.15	30.00	1.66	37.65	37.61	40.74	37.98
19	18.14	18.14	18.15	18.53	25.25	25.28	24.82	25.60	1.70	37.13	37.25	35.33	36.79
20	23.98	23.85	23.69	25.04	30.94	30.79	30.35	32.55	1.71	37.30	37.18	36.53	39.06
21	13.03	12.94	13.61	13.67	18.11	17.98	18.78	18.79	1.78	26.62	26.51	27.06	27.08
22	16.39	16.34	16.45	17.62	20.68	20.61	20.76	21.93	1.52	26.73	26.70	26.39	27.52
23	10.07	10.09	9.11	10.57	14.82	14.85	13.32	15.52	1.85	23.35	23.44	21.62	24.31
24	6.27	6.28	5.99	6.60	8.82	8.83	8.44	9.24	1.85	15.97	15.98	15.41	16.47
25	35.87	35.68	35.24	28.63	46.37	46.06	45.69	37.36	1.69	50.85	50.55	50.32	42.35
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

H000C9057 - 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	550,192	72,895	13.24	38,477	6.99	4	2	22	6	457,609	65.71%	360,779	42,803	27,494
4	696,345	1	541,497	69,886	12.90	36,393	6.72	1	1	42	4	597,257	85.77%	467,555	55,238	31,674
5	696,345	1	516,427	248,454	48.11	53,148	10.29	7	6	84	3	553,505	79.48%	410,517	221,206	40,102
6	696,345	1	561,186	50,506	8.99	33,073	5.89	2	1	7	7	521,792	74.93%	415,328	41,139	26,913
7	696,345	1	542,461	58,975	10.87	94,320	17.38	2	2	18	24	352,380	50.60%	276,873	26,514	51,208
8	696,344	0	559,112	51,017	9.12	42,811	7.65	1	0	3	15	550,926	79.11%	443,288	41,051	35,749
9	696,344	0	526,950	59,182	11.23	202,216	38.37	2	1	13	8	344,337	49.44%	267,616	27,130	97,776
10	696,345	1	537,733	65,645	12.20	90,803	16.88	4	3	30	8	304,293	43.69%	235,921	22,852	37,268
11	696,345	1	574,173	44,334	7.72	42,377	7.38	2	0	15	5	407,434	58.51%	342,370	17,849	21,351
12	696,344	0	548,058	23,776	4.33	54,453	9.93	2	0	7	9	395,533	56.80%	314,854	11,091	28,133
13	696,345	1	578,166	30,605	5.29	41,881	7.24	0	1	12	10	581,360	83.48%	484,264	23,234	31,827
14	696,345	1	535,709	137,295	25.62	137,206	25.61	2	2	21	11	590,857	84.85%	454,054	123,160	121,281
15	696,345	1	528,370	67,235	12.72	79,177	14.98	2	1	12	12	369,331	53.03%	278,404	41,779	39,752
16	696,345	1	571,804	33,333	5.82	50,082	8.75	1	0	2	13	668,192	95.95%	551,991	25,492	44,274
17	696,345	1	552,467	46,103	8.34	79,290	14.35	5	1	18	16	258,321	37.09%	212,309	16,953	24,678
18	696,344	0	556,783	61,629	11.06	67,119	12.05	1	3	9	16	454,679	65.29%	361,878	33,377	44,399
19	696,345	1	568,936	36,790	6.46	84,381	14.83	2	0	11	14	680,681	97.75%	557,184	35,192	80,317
20	696,345	1	525,932	263,270	50.05	97,506	18.53	3	13	33	23	511,402	73.44%	376,741	229,210	60,974
21	696,345	1	544,654	61,146	11.22	99,612	18.28	2	4	12	19	530,833	76.23%	422,586	46,406	77,798
22	696,345	1	579,627	59,884	10.33	102,693	17.71	2	11	29	22	393,711	56.53%	333,020	19,906	51,450
23	696,345	1	552,468	60,708	10.98	202,927	36.73	2	4	8	20	456,731	65.58%	357,202	31,786	117,209
24	696,345	1	525,767	288,726	54.91	174,299	33.15	2	3	6	17	555,614	79.79%	412,495	262,854	113,037
25	696,344	0	534,871	41,211	7.70	378,101	70.69	4	3	13	21	355,889	51.10%	277,043	24,204	229,033
26	696,345	1	541,358	54,265	10.02	373,073	68.91	1	2	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	3	14	18	463,692	66.58%	370,822	28,492	282,663

H000C9057 Compare New District Core to the 2002 Districts										
District	2002 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	457,609	65.71%	360,779	11.86%	58.71%	7.62%	71.45%	0.31%	0.89%
	4	113,061	16.23%	88,717	23.38%	28.46%	4.87%	11.24%	0.17%	0.77%
	2	66,843	9.59%	52,465	11.46%	8.25%	6.59%	8.98%	0%	0.33%
	5	48,042	6.89%	38,916	5.28%	2.82%	6.04%	6.11%	0%	0.38%
	3	10,790	1.54%	9,315	13.65%	1.74%	9.09%	2.20%	0.96%	1.43%
4	4	597,257	85.77%	467,555	11.81%	79.04%	6.77%	87.03%	0.21%	0.72%
	6	76,701	11.01%	56,684	19.05%	15.45%	5.86%	9.13%	0.86%	1.47%
	3	22,387	3.21%	17,258	22.29%	5.50%	8.08%	3.83%	0.17%	0.79%
5	3	553,505	79.48%	410,517	53.88%	89.03%	9.76%	75.45%	3.69%	6.71%
	6	50,105	7.19%	36,795	33.06%	4.89%	8.55%	5.92%	0.70%	2.04%
	8	39,626	5.69%	29,469	24.26%	2.87%	15.56%	8.63%	1.39%	4.19%
	24	34,926	5.01%	25,959	15.40%	1.60%	18.46%	9.01%	1.44%	3.71%
	7	11,939	1.71%	9,051	17.89%	0.65%	3.07%	0.52%	0%	0%
	4	6,244	0.89%	4,636	49.87%	0.93%	5.17%	0.45%	0.13%	0.70%
6	7	521,792	74.93%	415,328	9.90%	81.45%	6.47%	81.37%	0.23%	1.07%
	24	157,515	22.62%	132,804	4.44%	11.68%	3.29%	13.24%	0.20%	0.60%
	3	17,038	2.44%	13,054	26.53%	6.85%	13.63%	5.38%	0%	0.43%
7	24	352,380	50.60%	276,873	9.57%	44.95%	18.49%	54.29%	0.45%	2.11%
	7	278,711	40.02%	213,832	9.17%	33.25%	16.65%	37.76%	0.43%	1.59%
	3	32,837	4.71%	24,629	44.12%	18.42%	13.31%	3.47%	0.25%	1.54%
	8	32,417	4.65%	27,127	7.30%	3.35%	15.51%	4.46%	0.21%	0.94%
8	15	550,926	79.11%	443,288	9.26%	80.46%	8.06%	83.50%	0.65%	2.08%
	24	145,418	20.88%	115,824	8.60%	19.53%	6.09%	16.49%	0.03%	1.21%
9	8	344,337	49.44%	267,616	10.13%	45.84%	36.53%	48.35%	0.89%	2.43%
	15	213,553	30.66%	158,478	10.73%	28.75%	43.18%	33.84%	1.07%	3.04%
	24	108,994	15.65%	80,672	11.54%	15.73%	30.77%	12.27%	0.38%	2.84%
	12	29,265	4.20%	20,037	28.47%	9.64%	55.65%	5.51%	5.49%	14.30%
	3	195	0.02%	147	8.84%	0.02%	12.92%	0.00%	5.12%	14.87%
10	8	304,293	43.69%	235,921	9.68%	34.81%	15.79%	41.04%	0.63%	1.86%
	12	152,328	21.87%	115,645	18.73%	33.00%	19.48%	24.81%	2.05%	3.52%
	5	145,071	20.83%	112,665	9.26%	15.90%	13.69%	16.98%	0.60%	2.14%

H000C9057 Compare New District Core to the 2002 Districts										
District	2002 Dist	Common Pop	Pop of Part	Common VAP	Black VAP	% of the Black	Hispanic VAP	% or the Hispanic	Haitian POP	W. Indies POP
	15	48,014	6.89%	37,477	6.79%	3.87%	26.36%	10.87%	0.17%	0.86%
	6	24,336	3.49%	19,283	18.70%	5.49%	5.87%	1.24%	0.33%	1.77%
	3	22,303	3.20%	16,742	27.06%	6.90%	27.28%	5.03%	6.30%	8.33%
11	5	407,434	58.51%	342,370	5.21%	40.26%	6.23%	50.38%	0.09%	0.44%
	6	203,976	29.29%	166,374	11.48%	43.09%	9.36%	36.78%	0.18%	1.06%
	8	84,935	12.19%	65,429	11.27%	16.64%	8.30%	12.83%	0.04%	1.41%
12	9	395,533	56.80%	314,854	3.52%	46.64%	8.93%	51.66%	0.06%	0.53%
	5	269,877	38.75%	208,403	5.83%	51.13%	11.76%	45.03%	0.12%	1.18%
	10	25,819	3.70%	20,637	1.52%	1.32%	4.61%	1.75%	0.02%	0.11%
	11	5,115	0.73%	4,164	5.13%	0.90%	20.22%	1.54%	0.48%	0.73%
13	10	581,360	83.48%	484,264	4.79%	75.91%	6.57%	75.99%	0.03%	0.28%
	9	114,259	16.40%	93,259	7.86%	23.96%	10.74%	23.92%	0.04%	0.30%
	11	726	0.10%	643	5.90%	0.12%	5.13%	0.07%	0%	0%
14	11	590,857	84.85%	454,054	27.12%	89.70%	26.71%	88.39%	0.85%	2.45%
	12	73,550	10.56%	54,703	18.42%	7.34%	25.01%	9.97%	0.54%	2.05%
	10	26,710	3.83%	22,826	16.73%	2.78%	6.13%	1.02%	0.43%	1.15%
	9	5,228	0.75%	4,126	5.67%	0.17%	20.35%	0.61%	0%	0.27%
15	12	369,331	53.03%	278,404	15.00%	62.13%	14.27%	50.20%	0.28%	1.10%
	9	218,957	31.44%	162,769	8.66%	20.97%	17.48%	35.93%	0.24%	1.37%
	5	59,109	8.48%	45,405	7.14%	4.82%	9.83%	5.63%	0.03%	0.86%
	11	48,948	7.02%	41,792	19.40%	12.06%	15.56%	8.21%	1.41%	4.34%
16	13	668,192	95.95%	551,991	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	258,321	37.09%	212,309	7.98%	36.77%	11.62%	31.12%	0.53%	2.03%
	12	217,725	31.26%	167,088	10.87%	39.42%	16.59%	34.96%	0.30%	1.32%
	14	110,037	15.80%	88,905	5.97%	11.52%	10.84%	12.15%	0.75%	2.52%
	13	89,613	12.86%	70,701	7.28%	11.16%	22.23%	19.82%	0.21%	0.46%
	9	19,572	2.81%	12,614	4.03%	1.10%	11.70%	1.86%	0%	1.31%
	15	1,077	0.15%	850	0.47%	0.00%	6%	0.06%	0%	0.03%
18	16	454,679	65.29%	361,878	9.22%	54.15%	12.26%	66.14%	1.68%	3.58%
	22	160,891	23.10%	130,974	4.68%	9.94%	9.27%	18.09%	0.40%	1.80%
	23	62,735	9.00%	47,584	42.49%	32.81%	17.43%	12.35%	4.45%	7.86%
	19	18,039	2.59%	16,347	11.60%	3.07%	13.96%	3.40%	1.62%	3.24%
19	14	680,681	97.75%	557,184	6.31%	95.65%	14.41%	95.18%	1.38%	2.03%
	25	15,664	2.24%	11,752	13.59%	4.34%	34.58%	4.81%	10.24%	10.75%
20	23	511,402	73.44%	376,741	60.84%	87.06%	16.18%	62.53%	11.97%	22.00%

H000C9057 Compare New District Core to the 2002 Districts										
District	2002 Dist	Common Pop	Pop of Part	Common VAP	Black VAP	% of the Black	Hispanic VAP	% or the Hispanic	Haitian POP	W. Indies POP
	20	84,600	12.14%	68,668	30.64%	7.99%	23.72%	16.71%	5.59%	19.32%
	19	62,534	8.98%	51,375	17.28%	3.37%	22.82%	12.02%	2.49%	6.82%
	16	24,516	3.52%	18,553	11.18%	0.78%	30.09%	5.72%	1.44%	4.44%
	22	13,293	1.90%	10,595	19.42%	0.78%	27.61%	3.00%	4.37%	6.64%
21	19	530,833	76.23%	422,586	10.98%	75.89%	18.40%	78.10%	3.26%	5.81%
	22	107,372	15.41%	79,559	12.81%	16.67%	17.92%	14.31%	2.34%	5.77%
	16	38,305	5.50%	28,563	8.76%	4.09%	19.21%	5.50%	1.80%	4.21%
	23	19,835	2.84%	13,946	14.62%	3.33%	14.79%	2.07%	1.75%	8.39%
22	22	393,711	56.53%	333,020	5.97%	33.24%	15.44%	50.10%	2.59%	3.64%
	19	125,013	17.95%	102,082	12.78%	21.79%	18.20%	18.10%	5.78%	8.08%
	20	119,189	17.11%	97,794	12.20%	19.93%	21.72%	20.68%	3.54%	7.02%
	23	58,432	8.39%	46,731	32.07%	25.02%	24.41%	11.10%	11.06%	13.26%
23	20	456,731	65.58%	357,202	8.89%	52.35%	32.81%	57.75%	1.02%	3.78%
	17	96,824	13.90%	75,581	25.83%	32.16%	37.35%	13.91%	4.13%	10.13%
	18	82,455	11.84%	72,874	5.20%	6.24%	55.83%	20.05%	0.27%	0.74%
	21	28,397	4.07%	20,251	18.37%	6.13%	45.27%	4.51%	2.95%	9.34%
	22	18,992	2.72%	14,497	6.18%	1.47%	21.50%	1.53%	0.49%	1.33%
	23	12,946	1.85%	12,063	8.16%	1.62%	37.42%	2.22%	2.00%	6.18%
24	17	555,614	79.79%	412,495	63.72%	91.03%	27.40%	64.85%	17.70%	25.90%
	18	61,533	8.83%	52,559	16.43%	2.99%	64.74%	19.52%	2.05%	3.21%
	20	31,207	4.48%	26,161	11.61%	1.05%	43.27%	6.49%	5.99%	7.86%
	21	29,256	4.20%	21,005	28.40%	2.06%	57.60%	6.94%	3.24%	11.69%
	23	18,735	2.69%	13,547	60.76%	2.85%	28.16%	2.18%	6.79%	25.31%
25	21	355,889	51.10%	277,043	8.73%	58.73%	82.67%	60.57%	1.59%	3.65%
	25	234,256	33.64%	173,019	7.40%	31.07%	70.65%	32.32%	2.03%	2.68%
	14	68,238	9.79%	55,943	3.92%	5.32%	12.98%	1.92%	2.02%	2.68%
	16	21,890	3.14%	15,710	4.48%	1.71%	50.64%	2.10%	0%	0.28%
	18	13,510	1.94%	11,135	6.15%	1.66%	91.66%	2.69%	0.21%	1.61%
	17	2,539	0.36%	2,004	30.73%	1.49%	69.66%	0.36%	1.67%	4.53%
	23	22	0.00%	17	0%	0%	17.64%	0.00%	1.34%	3.69%
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%	7.48%

H000C9057 Compare New District Core to the 2002 Districts										
District	2002 Dist	Common Pop	Pop of Part	Common VAP	Black VAP	% of the Black	Hispanic VAP	% or the Hispanic	Haitian POP	W. Indies POP
	17	183	0.02%	152	10.52%	0.03%	94.73%	0.03%	0%	0%

H000C9057 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|202,969 of 247,336, Bradford, Clay|2|174,485 of 190,865, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Lafayette, Levy, Madison|2|15,196 of 19,224, Marion|3|52,727 of 331,298, Suwannee, Union
	Cities	Alachua, Archer, Bell, Branford, Bronson, Brooker, Cedar Key, Chiefland, Cross City, Dunnellon, Fanning Springs, Fort White, Gainesville|2|92999 of 124354, Hampton, High Springs, Horseshoe Beach, Inglis, Jasper, Jennings, Keystone Heights, La Crosse, Lake Butler, Lake City, Lawtey, Lee, Live Oak, Madison, Mayo, Micanopy, Newberry, Orange Park|2|6415 of 8412, Otter Creek, Penney Farms, Raiford, Starke, Trenton, Waldo, White Springs, Williston, Worthington Springs, Yankeetown
	Vtd's	120010004|2|39 of 1226, 120010006|2|790 of 1559, 120010013|2|18 of 3958, 120010031|2|5047 of 5470, 120010036|2|703 of 2600, 120010046|2|1355 of 4482, 120010054|2|2352 of 3971, 120190049|2|737 of 1724, 120190084|2|1601 of 1608, 120190088|2|27 of 1640, 120190089|2|2 of 217, 120190092|2|9 of 1442, 120190093|2|1047 of 1056, 120790001|2|3496 of 3498, 120790007|2|1390 of 1648, 120790010|2|3457 of 3710, 120830026|2|594 of 2521, 120830045|2|628 of 6503, 120830046|2|4335 of 4685, 120830051|2|1126 of 1393, 120830117|2|2324 of 2430, 120830118|2|324 of 2011
4	Counties	Baker, Duval|2|595,916 of 864,263, Nassau
	Cities	Atlantic Beach, Baldwin, Callahan, Fernandina Beach, Glen St. Mary, Hilliard, Jacksonville|2|553437 of 821784, Jacksonville Beach, Macclenny, 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|1986 of 3789, 120310072|2|2296 of 3142, 120310075|2|403 of 4156, 120310078|2|2658 of 2680, 120310084|2|2885 of 2929, 120310116|2|2 of 2206, 120310128|2|2123 of 2515, 120310138|2|2394 of 2452, 120310143|2|289 of 2622, 120310145|2|566 of 1835, 120310157|2|1923 of 3203, 120310164|2|1300 of 1491, 120310172|2|1582 of 1871, 120310177|2|1092 of 4474, 120310184|2|206 of 752, 120310186|2|1927 of 2391, 120310191|2|767 of 2844, 120310192|2|1220 of 2370, 120310198|2|2411 of 2675, 120310200|2|747 of 2999, 120310205|2|820 of 842, 120310213|2|1975 of 4458, 120310215|2|1448 of 3981, 120310229|2|775 of 1691, 120310235|2|1293 of 4271, 120310237|2|2908 of 3379, 120310238|2|184 of 3670, 120310241|2|7223 of 9487, 120310245|2|3592 of 3775, 120310275|2|2387 of 2522, 120310277|2|2374 of 2844, 120310280|2|3056 of 3580
5	Counties	Alachua|2|44,367 of 247,336, Clay|2|16,380 of 190,865, Duval|2|268,347 of 864,263, Lake|3|19,357 of 297,052, Marion|3|15,211 of 331,298, Orange|5|283,419 of 1,145,956, Putnam|2|49,264 of 74,364
	Cities	Apopka|2|32494 of 41542, Eatonville, Gainesville|2|31355 of 124354, Green Cove Springs, Hawthorne, Interlachen, Jacksonville|2|268347 of 821784, McIntosh, Ocoee|2|12527 of 35579, Orange Park|2|1997 of 8412, Orlando|3|75847 of 238300, Palatka, Reddick
	Vtd's	120010004|2|1187 of 1226, 120010006|2|769 of 1559, 120010013|2|3940 of 3958, 120010031|2|423 of 5470, 120010036|2|1897 of 2600, 120010046|2|3127 of 4482, 120010054|2|1619 of 3971, 120190049|2|987 of 1724, 120190084|2|7 of 1608, 120190088|2|1613 of 1640, 120190089|2|215 of 217, 120190092|2|1433 of 1442, 120190093|2|9 of 1056, 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|1803 of 3789, 120310072|2|846 of 3142, 120310075|2|3753 of 4156, 120310078|2|22 of 2680, 120310084|2|44 of 2929, 120310116|2|2204 of 2206, 120310128|2|392 of 2515, 120310138|2|58 of 2452, 120310143|2|2333 of 2622, 120310145|2|1269 of 1835, 120310157|2|1280 of 3203, 120310164|2|191 of 1491, 120310172|2|289 of 1871, 120310177|2|3382 of 4474, 120310184|2|546 of 752, 120310186|2|464 of 2391, 120310191|2|2077 of 2844, 120310192|2|1150 of 2370, 120310198|2|264 of 2675, 120310200|2|2252 of 2999, 120310205|2|22 of 842, 120310213|2|2483 of 4458, 120310215|2|2533 of 3981, 120310229|2|916 of 1691, 120310235|2|2978 of 4271, 120310237|2|471 of 3379, 120310238|2|3486 of 3670, 120310241|2|2264 of 9487, 120310245|2|183 of 3775, 120310275|2|135 of 2522, 120310277|2|470 of 2844, 120310280|2|524 of 3580, 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, 120830053|2|189 of 2266, 120830074|2|3 of 2875, 120950023|2|744 of 5266, 120950032|2|3148 of 6617, 120950033|2|2863 of 4617, 120950042|2|2609 of 3637, 120950048|2|4870 of 6925, 120950058|2|169 of 2416, 120950059|2|319 of 3793, 120950061|2|4586 of 5132, 120950062|2|40 of 1947,

H000C9057 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).		
		120950066|2|176 of 994, 120950081|2|4368 of 5139, 120950082|2|3519 of 5339, 120950085|2|2751 of 4445, 120950210|2|69 of 1548, 120950268|2|569 of 4767, 120950282|2|8238 of 8289, 120950284|2|8443 of 10585, 120950287|2|2720 of 6604, 120950290|2|3473 of 3940, 121070046|2|63 of 317
6	Counties	Flagler, Putnam|2|25,100 of 74,364, St. Johns, Volusia|2|385,510 of 494,593
	Cities	Beverly Beach, Bunnell, Crescent City, Daytona Beach, Daytona Beach Shores, DeBary|2|1468 of 19320, DeLand, Edgewater, Flagler Beach, Hastings, Holly Hill, Lake Helen, Marineland, New Smyrna Beach, Oak Hill, Orange City, Ormond Beach, Palm Coast, Pierson, Pomona Park, Ponce Inlet, Port Orange, St. Augustine, St. Augustine Beach, South Daytona, Welaka
	Vtd's	121070046|2|254 of 317, 121270046|2|1310 of 1314, 121270071|2|596 of 3328, 121270076|2|872 of 5091, 121270080|2|1609 of 3654, 121270086|2|110 of 4670, 121270098|2|4 of 3654
7	Counties	Orange|5|164,544 of 1,145,956, Seminole, Volusia|2|109,083 of 494,593
	Cities	Altamonte Springs, Apopka|2|9048 of 41542, Casselberry, DeBary|2|17852 of 19320, Deltona, Lake Mary, Longwood, Maitland, Oviedo, Sanford, Winter Park, Winter Springs
	Vtd's	120950059|2|3474 of 3793, 120950061|2|546 of 5132, 120950062|2|1907 of 1947, 120950066|2|818 of 994, 120950081|2|771 of 5139, 120950082|2|1820 of 5339, 120950085|2|1694 of 4445, 120950215|2|1467 of 3604, 120950216|2|1257 of 3193, 120950222|2|1608 of 2236, 120950252|2|3130 of 4817, 120950259|2|5232 of 5697, 121270046|2|4 of 1314, 121270071|2|2732 of 3328, 121270076|2|4219 of 5091, 121270080|2|2045 of 3654, 121270086|2|4560 of 4670, 121270098|2|3650 of 3654
8	Counties	Brevard, Indian River, Orange|5|14,940 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, 120950259|2|465 of 5697
9	Counties	Orange|5|453,526 of 1,145,956, Osceola|3|242,818 of 268,685
	Cities	Belle Isle, Edgewood, Kissimmee, Orlando|3|132724 of 238300, St. Cloud
	Vtd's	120950058|2|2247 of 2416, 120950153|2|792 of 4729, 120950196|2|8931 of 9159, 120950205|2|8845 of 9008, 120950210|2|1479 of 1548, 120950215|2|2137 of 3604, 120950216|2|1936 of 3193, 120950222|2|628 of 2236, 120950252|2|1687 of 4817, 120950290|2|467 of 3940, 120970008|2|8800 of 8804, 120970029|2|315 of 6774, 120970032|2|292 of 3333
10	Counties	Lake|3|252,144 of 297,052, Orange|5|229,527 of 1,145,956, Osceola|3|24,790 of 268,685, Polk|3|189,884 of 602,095
	Cities	Astatula, Auburndale, Bay Lake, Clermont, Davenport, Eustis, Groveland, Haines City, Howey-in-the-Hills, Lake Alfred, Lake Buena Vista, Lake Hamilton, Leesburg, Mascotte, Minneola, Montverde, Mount Dora, Oakland, Ocoee|2|23052 of 35579, Orlando|3|29729 of 238300, Polk City, Tavares, Umatilla, Windermere, Winter Garden, Winter Haven|2|26104 of 33874
	Vtd's	120690008|2|1638 of 3901, 120690043|2|928 of 3883, 120690048|2|1808 of 1860, 120690073|2|3325 of 5440, 120690085|2|838 of 2495, 120690086|2|2520 of 3340, 120690116|2|434 of 2308, 120690118|2|3555 of 4837, 120950023|2|4522 of 5266, 120950032|2|3469 of 6617, 120950033|2|1754 of 4617, 120950042|2|1028 of 3637, 120950048|2|2055 of 6925, 120950153|2|3937 of 4729, 120950268|2|4198 of 4767, 120950282|2|51 of 8289, 120950284|2|2142 of 10585, 120950287|2|3884 of 6604, 120970008|2|4 of 8804, 120970029|2|6459 of 6774, 120970032|2|3041 of 3333, 121050006|2|9501 of 9541, 121050024|2|13 of 4491, 121050041|2|50 of 1204, 121050065|2|3641 of 4027, 121050075|2|7376 of 7813, 121050076|2|1516 of 1517, 121050086|2|10094 of 10097, 121050087|2|1895 of 2039, 121050129|2|6302 of 7970
11	Counties	Citrus, Hernando, Lake|3|25,551 of 297,052, Marion|3|263,360 of 331,298, Sumter
	Cities	Belleview, Brooksville, Bushnell, Center Hill, Coleman, Crystal River, Fruitland Park, Inverness, Lady Lake, Ocala, Webster, Weeki Wachee, Wildwood
	Vtd's	120690043|2|2955 of 3883, 120690048|2|52 of 1860, 120690073|2|2115 of 5440, 120690085|2|1657 of 2495, 120690086|2|820 of 3340, 120830032|2|1240 of 2799, 120830034|2|1655 of 1882, 120830043|2|186 of 1152, 120830045|2|5875 of 6503, 120830046|2|350 of 4685, 120830051|2|267 of 1393, 120830053|2|2077 of 2266, 120830074|2|2872 of 2875, 120830117|2|106 of 2430, 120830118|2|1687 of 2011
12	Counties	Hillsborough|4|103,884 of 1,229,226, Pasco, Pinellas|3|127,763 of 916,542
	Cities	Dade City, New Port Richey, Oldsmar, Port Richey, St. Leo, San Antonio, Tarpon Springs, Zephyrhills
	Vtd's	120570162|2|2149 of 2731, 120570163|2|14 of 2494, 120570193|2|151 of 286, 120570195|2|1572 of 2602, 120570200|2|4095 of 4106, 120570230|3|1962 of 4090, 121030292|2|803 of 3943
13	Counties	Pinellas

H000C9057 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	Belleair, Belleair Beach, Belleair Bluffs, Belleair Shore, Clearwater, Dunedin, Gulfport, Indian Rocks Beach, Indian Shores, Kenneth City, Largo, Madeira Beach, North Redington Beach, Pinellas Park, Redington Beach, Redington Shores, Safety Harbor, St. Pete Beach, St. Petersburg|2|152335 of 244769, Seminole, South Pasadena, Treasure Island
	Vtd's	121030031|2|3 of 2496, 121030032|2|414 of 1878, 121030033|2|2058 of 2566, 121030034|2|1489 of 2881, 121030035|2|2286 of 3657, 121030036|2|1629 of 2354, 121030037|2|1310 of 1388, 121030103|2|292 of 2975, 121030106|2|2575 of 2584, 121030113|2|1597 of 2693, 121030114|2|2333 of 2439, 121030292|2|3140 of 3943
14	Counties	Hillsborough|4|603,911 of 1,229,226, Pinellas|3|92,434 of 916,542
	Cities	St. Petersburg|2|92434 of 244769, Tampa|2|288792 of 335709
	Vtd's	120570162|2|582 of 2731, 120570163|2|2480 of 2494, 120570193|2|135 of 286, 120570195|2|1030 of 2602, 120570200|2|11 of 4106, 120570230|3|679 of 4090, 120570241|2|235 of 2942, 120570263|2|178 of 4083, 120570392|2|440 of 2336, 120570396|2|3516 of 3534, 121030031|2|2493 of 2496, 121030032|2|1464 of 1878, 121030033|2|508 of 2566, 121030034|2|1392 of 2881, 121030035|2|1371 of 3657, 121030036|2|725 of 2354, 121030037|2|78 of 1388, 121030103|2|2683 of 2975, 121030106|2|9 of 2584, 121030113|2|1096 of 2693, 121030114|2|106 of 2439
15	Counties	Hillsborough|4|409,751 of 1,229,226, Polk|3|286,594 of 602,095
	Cities	Bartow, Lakeland, Mulberry, Plant City, Tampa|2|46917 of 335709, Temple Terrace
	Vtd's	120570230|3|1449 of 4090, 120570241|2|2707 of 2942, 120570263|2|3905 of 4083, 120570392|2|1896 of 2336, 120570396|2|18 of 3534, 121050006|2|40 of 9541, 121050024|2|4478 of 4491, 121050041|2|1154 of 1204, 121050065|2|386 of 4027, 121050078|2|1553 of 7043, 121050100|2|1551 of 3339, 121050102|2|46 of 493
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	Charlotte, DeSoto, Glades, Hardee, Highlands, Hillsborough|4|111,680 of 1,229,226, Lee|2|77,798 of 618,754, Manatee|2|5,936 of 322,833, Okeechobee, Osceola|3|1,077 of 268,685, Polk|3|125,617 of 602,095
	Cities	Arcadia, Avon Park, Bowling Green, Dundee, Eagle Lake, Fort Meade, Frostproof, Highland Park, Hillcrest Heights, Lake Placid, Lake Wales, Moore Haven, Okeechobee, Punta Gorda, Sebring, Wauchula, Winter Haven|2|7770 of 33874, Zolfo Springs
	Vtd's	120710009|2|6288 of 7265, 120710012|2|1558 of 2651, 120710063|2|3239 of 3250, 120710072|2|37 of 2853, 120710097|2|1951 of 1952, 120710112|2|2274 of 2581, 120710113|2|2271 of 3293, 120710235|2|556 of 4508, 120810019|2|575 of 6430, 120810206|2|988 of 2166, 121050075|2|437 of 7813, 121050076|2|1 of 1517, 121050078|2|5490 of 7043, 121050086|2|3 of 10097, 121050087|2|144 of 2039, 121050100|2|1788 of 3339, 121050102|2|447 of 493, 121050129|2|1668 of 7970
18	Counties	Martin, Palm Beach|4|272,237 of 1,320,134, St. Lucie
	Cities	Fort Pierce, Juno Beach, Jupiter, Jupiter Inlet Colony, Jupiter Island, North Palm Beach, Ocean Breeze Park, Palm Beach Gardens, Palm Beach Shores, Port St. Lucie, Riviera Beach|3|4202 of 32488, Royal Palm Beach|3|14868 of 34140, St. Lucie Village, Sewall's Point, Stuart, Tequesta, West Palm Beach|3|20572 of 99919
	Vtd's	120990208|2|1354 of 1783, 120990230|2|2647 of 3333, 120990232|2|1432 of 2929, 120990234|2|100 of 934, 120990303|2|2791 of 2796, 120990675|2|2326 of 3195, 120990685|2|134 of 1527, 120990758|2|1 of 1365, 120990771|2|623 of 727
19	Counties	Collier|2|155,389 of 321,520, Lee|2|540,956 of 618,754
	Cities	Bonita Springs, Cape Coral, Fort Myers, Fort Myers Beach, Marco Island, Naples, Sanibel
	Vtd's	120210010|2|1508 of 2036, 120210092|2|320 of 2268, 120210112|2|2225 of 4281, 120710009|2|977 of 7265, 120710012|2|1093 of 2651, 120710063|2|11 of 3250, 120710072|2|2816 of 2853, 120710097|2|1 of 1952, 120710112|2|307 of 2581, 120710113|2|1022 of 3293, 120710235|2|3952 of 4508
20	Counties	Broward|6|450,832 of 1,748,066, Hendry|2|17,250 of 39,140, Palm Beach|4|228,263 of 1,320,134
	Cities	Belle Glade, Boynton Beach|2|19971 of 68217, Clewiston, Cloud Lake, Deerfield Beach|3|26242 of 75018, Fort Lauderdale|3|59527 of 165521, Glen Ridge, Haverhill, Lake Park, Lake Worth|2|10654 of 34910, Lantana|2|4654 of 10423, Lauderdale Lakes, Lauderhill, Loxahatchee Groves, Mangonia Park, Margate|2|14727 of 53284, North Lauderdale, Oakland Park|2|20289 of 41363, Pahokee, Plantation|3|13381 of 84955, Pompano Beach|3|46314 of 99845, Riviera Beach|3|28156 of 32488, Royal Palm Beach|3|16165 of 34140, South Bay, Sunrise|3|62665 of 84439, Tamarac, West Palm Beach|3|48784 of 99919
	Vtd's	120110010|2|1509 of 1634, 120110069|2|4326 of 4334, 120110088|2|1050 of 1053, 120110120|2|4534 of 6202, 120110216|2|1836 of 4005, 120110222|2|192 of 2024, 120110501|2|2570 of 2624, 120110503|2|765 of 1606, 120110504|2|4539 of 5624, 120110538|2|1725 of 2124, 120110539|2|217 of 1486, 120110543|2|31 of 896,

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		120510018|2|493 of 3137, 120990208|2|429 of 1783, 120990230|2|686 of 3333, 120990232|2|1497 of 2929, 120990234|2|834 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, 120990685|2|1393 of 1527, 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, 120990814|2|2748 of 2755
21	Counties	Broward|6|272,465 of 1,748,066, Palm Beach|4|423,880 of 1,320,134
	Cities	Coconut Creek, Coral Springs, Deerfield Beach|3|33897 of 75018, Greenacres, Margate|2|38557 of 53284, Parkland, Pompano Beach|3|1447 of 99845, Royal Palm Beach|3|3107 of 34140, Wellington
	Vtd's	120110216|2|2169 of 4005, 120110222|2|1832 of 2024, 120990252|2|656 of 1035, 120990254|2|2809 of 3585, 120990262|2|1070 of 2339, 120990265|2|17 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|300,591 of 1,748,066, Palm Beach|4|395,754 of 1,320,134
	Cities	Atlantis, Boca Raton, Boynton Beach|2|48246 of 68217, Briny Breezes, Deerfield Beach|3|14879 of 75018, Delray Beach, Fort Lauderdale|3|105994 of 165521, Golf, Gulf Stream, Highland Beach, Hillsboro Beach, Hypoluxo, Lake Clarke Shores, 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 Springs, Plantation|3|67640 of 84955, Pompano Beach|3|52084 of 99845, Riviera Beach|3|130 of 32488, Sea Ranch Lakes, South Palm Beach, Sunrise|3|1257 of 84439, West Palm Beach|3|30563 of 99919, Wilton Manors
	Vtd's	120110010|2|125 of 1634, 120110069|2|8 of 4334, 120110088|2|3 of 1053, 120110120|2|1668 of 6202, 120110333|2|803 of 3297, 120110351|2|454 of 2650, 120110501|2|54 of 2624, 120110503|2|841 of 1606, 120110504|2|1085 of 5624, 120110538|2|399 of 2124, 120110539|2|1269 of 1486, 120110543|2|865 of 896, 120990242|2|693 of 726, 120990247|2|2457 of 3897, 120990248|2|2432 of 3218, 120990250|2|372 of 587, 120990262|2|1269 of 2339, 120990265|2|3730 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, 120990771|2|104 of 727, 120990772|2|26 of 3364, 120990779|2|1347 of 4107, 120990800|2|4471 of 5484, 120990803|2|4357 of 5319, 120990814|2|7 of 2755
23	Counties	Broward|6|526,114 of 1,748,066, Miami-Dade|5|170,231 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, Hollywood, Indian Creek, Miami Beach, North Bay Village, Pembroke Pines|3|99005 of 154750, Plantation|3|3934 of 84955, Southwest Ranches, Sunny Isles Beach, Sunrise|3|20517 of 84439, Surfside, Weston
	Vtd's	120110333|2|2494 of 3297, 120110351|2|2196 of 2650, 120110778|2|1323 of 1809, 120110779|2|120 of 1984, 120110790|2|1069 of 2310, 120110807|2|411 of 4484, 120110835|2|1293 of 3452, 120860081|2|21 of 3259
24	Counties	Broward|6|129,757 of 1,748,066, Miami-Dade|5|566,588 of 2,496,435
	Cities	Biscayne Park, El Portal, Miami|2|148279 of 399457, Miami Gardens, Miami Shores, Miramar|2|88380 of 122041, North Miami, North Miami Beach, Opa-locka, Pembroke Park, Pembroke Pines|3|21119 of 154750, West Park
	Vtd's	120110764|2|2989 of 7441, 120110778|2|486 of 1809, 120110779|2|1864 of 1984, 120110790|2|1241 of 2310, 120860081|2|3238 of 3259, 120860313|2|5822 of 6155
25	Counties	Broward|6|68,307 of 1,748,066, Collier|2|166,131 of 321,520, Hendry|2|21,890 of 39,140, Miami-Dade|5|440,016 of 2,496,435
	Cities	Doral, Everglades, Hialeah|2|162856 of 224669, Hialeah Gardens, LaBelle, Medley, Miami Lakes, Miramar|2|33661 of 122041, Pembroke Pines|3|34626 of 154750, Sweetwater
	Vtd's	120110764|2|4452 of 7441, 120110807|2|4073 of 4484, 120110835|2|2159 of 3452, 120210010|2|528 of 2036, 120210092|2|1948 of 2268, 120210112|2|2056 of 4281, 120510018|2|2644 of 3137, 120860313|2|333 of 6155, 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	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, Hialeah|2|61813 of 224669, Homestead|2|17872 of 60512, Key Biscayne, Miami|2|251178 of 399457, Miami Springs, Palmetto Bay, Pinecrest, South

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		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