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SENATE REDISTRICTING SUBCOMMITTEE WORKSHOP
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 2011

Transcribed by:
CLARA C. ROTRUCK
Court Reporter

1 T A P E D P R O C E E D I N G S

2 REPRESENTATIVE NEHR: The Senate

3 Redistricting Subcommittee meeting will come to

4 order. Katie, will you call the roll, please?

5 THE CLERK: Representatives Boyd?

6 REPRESENTATIVE BOYD: Here.

7 THE CLERK: Caldwell?

8 REPRESENTATIVE CALDWELL: Here.

9 THE CLERK: Crisafulli?

10 REPRESENTATIVE CRISAFULLI: Here.

11 THE CLERK: Cruz?

12 REPRESENTATIVE CRUZ: Here.

13 THE CLERK: Eisnaugle?

14 REPRESENTATIVE EISNAUGLE: Here.

15 THE CLERK: Ford?

16 REPRESENTATIVE FORD: Here.

17 THE CLERK: Hukill?

18 REPRESENTATIVE HUKILL: Here.

19 THE CLERK: Jenne?

20 REPRESENTATIVE JENNE: Here.

21 THE CLERK: Kiar?

22 REPRESENTATIVE KIAR: Here.

23 THE CLERK: Logan?

24 REPRESENTATIVE LOGAN: Here.

25 THE CLERK: Rouson?

1 REPRESENTATIVE ROUSON: Here.

2 THE CLERK: Stargel?

3 REPRESENTATIVE STARGEL: Here.

4 THE CLERK: Williams, A.?

5 Williams, T.?

6 REPRESENTATIVE T. WILLIAMS: Here.

7 THE CLERK: Workman?

8 REPRESENTATIVE WORKMAN: Here.

9 THE CLERK: Chair Nehr?

10 REPRESENTATIVE NEHR: Here.

11 THE CLERK: A quorum is present.

12 REPRESENTATIVE NEHR: Thank you.

13 Before we get started, I would like
14 everybody to welcome Representative Eisnaugle
15 to our committee. Representative, glad to have
16 you on board. And if -- just for the record,
17 Representative Williams, Al Williams, has an
18 excused absence.

19 Members, today we are work-shopping two
20 proposed State Senate maps, and the first of
21 which is the map proposed by our counterparts
22 in the Florida Senate, the second being the
23 public submission to the -- from the Florida
24 State Conference of the NAACP.

25 Everyone received an e-mail last Friday

1 from Redistricting Committee Chair Weatherford
2 outlining why we are work-shopping these two
3 proposals today.

4 Co-Chair Hukill and I want to reiterate
5 one point from Tuesday's meeting of the
6 Redistricting Committee. When Chair
7 Weatherford simply noted that while this is a
8 change in what we are work-shopping, the big
9 picture expectations of passing a legally
10 compliant and thoughtful work product are the
11 same, and as such, you the members of this
12 committee, will still ultimately decide what
13 this subcommittee chooses to send to the
14 Redistricting Committee. As this is a
15 workshop, there will be no votes taken today.
16 This is a time for you to ask questions, make
17 suggestions and discuss options.

18 After today, we are still set for voting
19 as a subcommittee around the first week of
20 session, and so that everyone gives -- excuse
21 me, so that gives everyone here a full month to
22 share these maps with your constituents,
23 discuss them with your colleagues in the House
24 and possibly even craft amendments if you feel
25 compelled to do so.

1 Now, just to make sure we are in the
2 correct technical posture, at our next meeting
3 it is currently our intent to consider and vote
4 on the Senate's proposed map in the form of a
5 PCB. Of course, if there are any amendments
6 filed, we will consider those and proceed as we
7 would with any other legislation.

8 If you do wish to file an amendment,
9 please -- and I will say please and please
10 again -- work with our staff in advance of the
11 meeting before filing the amendment.

12 Are there any questions? Seeing no
13 questions, with that said, members, Jason
14 Poreda will be giving today's presentation.
15 Members, I would suggest that we allow Jason to
16 finish a region at a time before we ask
17 questions of him, so that if you do have a
18 question, just get my attention, I will
19 recognize you at the next pause in the
20 presentation. And members of the audience, if
21 we have time at the conclusion of today's
22 presentation, we will take public input. So if
23 you wish to speak and have not already filled
24 out an appearance card, please make sure that
25 you do so.

1 With that, Jason, you are recognized to
2 begin the presentation.

3 MR. POREDA: Thank you, Chairman Nehr.

4 As the Chairman said, we will be
5 work-shopping two maps today, Senate
6 Reapportionment Committee's proposal and the
7 public submission from the NAACP. We will be
8 primarily looking at the Senate Reapportionment
9 Committee's proposal, and only looking at the
10 NAACP map for specific districts. The reason
11 for this is when we looked at the NAACP map as
12 a whole, there are some problems that stand out
13 with it that we didn't feel like we could
14 consider the map in the whole. The first
15 problem is the population deviation is very,
16 very high. The total deviation is 9.96
17 percent, a little over 20,000 voters, plus or
18 minus, which in comparison to the Senate
19 proposals map, which is about three percent, it
20 is about 2.9 percent. Also, the high amount of
21 county and city breaks, 41 of the 67 counties
22 were broken in that particular map, and 121
23 cities of the 411 cities we have here in
24 Florida. Also, Hendry County, which is a
25 Section 5 county, covered under Section 5, in

1 the current plan, 100 percent of that county is
2 included in a minority district, District 39,
3 that has a black voting age population of 29.1
4 percent and a Hispanic voting age population of
5 43 percent. The NAACP proposed plan puts all
6 of Hendry County in District 27 on their map
7 with a black voting age population of 10.1
8 percent and a Hispanic voting age population of
9 22.6 percent, which would significantly
10 diminish that county -- the minority
11 population's ability to elect a candidate of
12 choice there. It also has a lot of
13 similarities to the current plan, and as we
14 have traveled through all the meetings
15 throughout the state and received tons of
16 public input expressing the public's kind of
17 concerns with how the current map looks. So
18 with all of those points in mind, that's why we
19 are not going to be looking at the NAACP map in
20 full, but just looking at it specific -- for
21 specific districts.

22 And, again, as the Chairman said, I will
23 kind of be presenting the map regionally with a
24 brief look at the current map just to kind of
25 give you an idea of where we are starting from

1 and then go from there. So with that, you can
2 see on the screen right now -- and everything
3 that I am presenting is in your packets that
4 you can -- with printouts and screen shots of
5 all the districts and all the data, but
6 currently you can see here on the screen, these
7 are the current congressional districts in the
8 Panhandle, Districts 2, 4 and 6. I will go
9 over to the Senate's proposed map, and you can
10 see that Districts 2 and 4 I will kind of
11 present together, those districts were drawn
12 horizontally, sharing a border that follows the
13 Intracoastal Waterway, the Yellow River,
14 Interstate 10 and the eastern boundary of Bay
15 County and the southern boundary of Jackson
16 County.

17 There was public testimony in Pensacola,
18 Ft. Walton Beach and Panama City supporting
19 drawing Panhandle districts of a similar
20 orientation, and there were several public
21 submissions that also drew maps in a very
22 similar way.

23 District 4 links cities along the coast by
24 State Route 98. District 2 is primarily linked
25 by Interstate 10.

1 An example of some of the public plans
2 that drew districts in a similar way, I won't
3 read them all, but public plan submission 7,
4 number 80, 90, 99, among others, drew districts
5 in this very similar way.

6 Moving further to the east, you can see
7 District 6 is currently constituted entirely of
8 11 whole counties and doesn't break any of
9 those county lines, Gadsden, Calhoun, Gulf,
10 Liberty, Franklin, Taylor, Wakulla, Jefferson,
11 Leon, Madison and Hamilton Counties. They are
12 linked together primarily by I-10, along with
13 several other state routes that go into those
14 counties, and there are also proposed maps by
15 the public that draw a very similar district in
16 that area.

17 Moving further to the east, kind of
18 finishing up the Panhandle, District 3 -- I
19 will try to shrink this down so we can see the
20 whole district -- District 3 combines rural
21 counties in north Florida and the Nature Coast.
22 It also contains part of Marion County. Just
23 outside of -- the border of the district kind
24 of goes down I-75 within Marion County and goes
25 around the City of Ocala.

1 Testimony was heard in the Gainesville
2 meeting supporting the grouping of many of
3 these counties together, and additional
4 testimony was heard in support for keeping as
5 much of the Nature Coast counties together as
6 possible. And that kind of finishes up the
7 Panhandle before we finish moving into the
8 northeast Florida or -- now -- Chair, now would
9 be a good time to pause for any questions.

10 REPRESENTATIVE NEHR: Does anyone have any
11 questions?

12 Seeing no questions, continue.

13 MR. POREDA: Okay. The next district,
14 moving into northeast Florida, is District 14.
15 It is another district made up entirely of
16 whole counties, three counties: Alachua,
17 Bradford and Clay County. In the Jacksonville
18 and Gainesville public meetings, there was
19 support for keeping these counties together.
20 Wholly, individually, this district keeps them
21 all together by combining them. Public plan
22 143 and 121 draw a similar district in this
23 area. And then moving to the north to District
24 5, District 5 keeps all of Nassau County and
25 then part of Duval County together to make up

1 the proper population necessary for a Senate
2 district. At the Jacksonville public meeting,
3 we heard from residents of Nassau County
4 expressing their interest to be kept together
5 in whole. This district does that.

6 Moving a little bit to the south, and I
7 will zoom out a little bit so we can see the
8 whole district, District 1 preserves the core
9 of an existing district that has long elected
10 an African-American member of the Senate. The
11 district connects northeastern portions of the
12 state from the St. Johns River Basin between
13 Jacksonville and Daytona Beach along Interstate
14 95. Testimony was heard in Jacksonville urging
15 the maintenance of such a district to preserve
16 the minority voting opportunities in the
17 region. The black voting age population for
18 the district is 47.85, which is very similar to
19 the current district as it is today, 46.88
20 percent.

21 And this is one of the districts that we
22 will take a look at the NAACP map to see what
23 they did. This district, you can see that the
24 borders of the district are similar in that
25 they go from the Duval/Jacksonville area kind

1 of down Interstate 95 all the way to Daytona
2 Beach, picking up some city populations along
3 the way. The NAACP's map has a voting age
4 population for this -- black voting age
5 population for this district of 47.15.

6 The next district in this area is District
7 8, you can see right here. It connects coastal
8 cities along I-95 and Route 1A from the
9 Jacksonville beaches to Daytona Beach down in
10 Volusia County. Testimony was heard in St.
11 Augustine and the Daytona Beach meeting urging
12 keeping St. Johns and Flagler Counties together
13 in some capacity. Public plans 143, 146 and
14 155 drew a similar district that you see here
15 on the Senate proposed map -- I'm sorry, the
16 Senate proposed map, including the NAACP map.

17 District 20 now, moving to the other side
18 from District 1, this district connects Marion
19 County with Putnam County and the northeast
20 part of Lake and Sumter Counties. Testimony
21 from The Villages public meeting supported
22 keeping the incorporated part of The Villages
23 in Sumter County with Lady Lake and Lake County
24 and the southern part of Marion County
25 containing Summerfield, which make up a compact

1 community in the area, and there were several
2 public plans that drew a similar district in
3 this area as well.

4 District 7 is made up -- contains the
5 majority of Volusia County, and a lot of public
6 testimony was heard in Daytona Beach in support
7 of a district that would be primarily based in
8 Volusia County. And it also keeps a lot -- a
9 number of cities within Volusia County whole,
10 and the district boundary within Volusia County
11 takes those city boundaries into account.
12 Public plans 84 and 146 drew a very similar
13 district in the area.

14 And this is another good opportunity,
15 before we move into the Orlando/Orange County
16 area, to take a break and ask questions, if
17 anyone has any.

18 REPRESENTATIVE NEHR: Members, does
19 anybody have any questions?

20 No questions. Jason, you can move on.

21 MR. POREDA: Okay. Moving into the
22 central Florida area, District 22 contains the
23 majority of Seminole County, as well as parts
24 of Orange County, necessary to attain the
25 necessary population for a Senate district.

1 Public plans 64, 72 and 146 drew a very similar
2 district containing the majority of Seminole
3 County in the central Florida area.

4 District 24, just south of that -- I might
5 have zoomed in a little too much there --
6 creates a new majority-minority Hispanic
7 district in central Florida with a Hispanic
8 voting age population of 50.53. It keeps the
9 City of Kissimmee whole while connecting it
10 with similar areas in Orange and Polk Counties.
11 Testimony from the Orlando public meeting
12 supported the idea of a similar orientation and
13 demographic district in this area, and we
14 received numerous publicly submitted plans that
15 had a similar district with a similar
16 orientation. Public plans 92, 95, 102 and
17 others had a similar district in the central
18 Florida area.

19 Moving a little bit more north to District
20 19, which connects the largely urban and
21 minority parts of Orlando, Ocoee, Winter
22 Garden, Apopka, Maitland, Winter Park, Sanford
23 and Eatonville. Public testimony was heard in
24 the Orlando meeting for supporting a district
25 that joined these areas together. The current

1 District 19 has traditionally elected a
2 minority candidate of choice, and this district
3 maintains that likelihood with a black voting
4 age population of 40.01 and a Hispanic voting
5 age population of 20.73.

6 The NAACP map drew this district -- I will
7 zoom down to that. As you can see, that is the
8 District 19 that the NAACP map has, and their
9 -- on their district, the black voting age
10 population is 38.73 percent and the Hispanic
11 voting age population is 22.12 percent,
12 compared to the Senate maps of 40.01 for black
13 voting age population and 20.73 of the Hispanic
14 voting age population.

15 Now, District 9 contains kind of the
16 remaining part of the western Orange County, as
17 well as part of -- kind of the southern part of
18 Lake County, and these areas are linked by the
19 Florida Turnpike and I-4. And these similar --
20 a similar district to this was drawn by the
21 public in plans 84, 143 and 146, and I know I
22 didn't do it before we moved into this area,
23 but the current map, just to kind of give you a
24 basis of what the map currently looks like in
25 that area -- so you can see those are what the

1 districts look like as they currently are on
2 the current map, and we will go back to the
3 Florida Senate proposed map so you can see the
4 changes there.

5 And now I will talk about District 15 just
6 to the south, which contains the majority of
7 Osceola County and connects it with Orange
8 County and Polk Counties. There was publicly
9 submitted plans that drew a similar district in
10 this area, plans 143, 146 and 147.

11 And that would now -- we kind of finish
12 that Orlando, kind of central Florida area.
13 Now would be a good time to pause and take any
14 questions, if there are any.

15 REPRESENTATIVE NEHR: Members, does anyone
16 have any questions about this particular area?

17 Seeing no questions, you can move on.

18 MR. POREDADA: Okay. Thank you, Chairman.

19 And we will move on to the Tampa Bay area
20 map. I will quickly show the Committee what
21 the current map looks like in that area. So
22 there you can see what the current makeup of
23 the Tampa Bay area looks like as it is today.
24 And then moving over to the Florida Senate's
25 proposed proposal, you can see District 11

1 keeps Hernando County whole and connects it
2 with a majority of Sumter County and part of
3 Pasco County just to the south of Hernando
4 County. I-75 and Route 19 and Suncoast Parkway
5 link all of these areas together. In Wesley
6 Chapel, we heard support for a district that
7 would join Sumter and Hernando and Pasco
8 Counties together, and this district
9 accomplishes that. Public plans 80, 105 and
10 108 have a similar district orientation in this
11 area of the state.

12 Moving a little bit south to District 12,
13 this connects south central and eastern parts
14 of Pasco Counties, the Cities of Land O'Lakes,
15 Wesley Chapel and western Hillsborough County.
16 Testimony was heard from the Wesley Chapel
17 public meeting supporting the idea of a
18 district that connected these areas together,
19 and there's public plans that drew similar
20 districts in the area as well.

21 Moving a little bit into Pinellas County,
22 this district, 13, was drawn entirely within
23 Pinellas County, and actually doesn't break any
24 city boundaries within the county, which I can
25 say is an accomplishment with the city

1 boundaries in Pinellas County. There was much
2 public testimony and submissions wanting a
3 district wholly within Pinellas County. Public
4 submissions 7, 56, 83, 91 and others drew a
5 very, very similar district.

6 District 16 joins part of Tampa and St.
7 Petersburg along with other cities in Pinellas
8 County. I-275 connects the two portions -- the
9 two counties together, and district -- plans
10 117, 91 and 83 drew a similar district that
11 joined the bays together.

12 District 18, I will zoom out a little bit
13 so we can get a full view of the district.
14 This district joins mostly the urban and
15 largely minority areas of Tampa, St. Petersburg
16 and Bradenton. The current District 18 has
17 traditionally elected a minority candidate of
18 choice, and this district maintains that
19 likelihood with a black voting age population
20 of 37.32 percent and a Hispanic voting age
21 population of 27.5 percent. Today the district
22 is 39.46 percent black voting age population
23 and 23.31 percent Hispanic voting age
24 population. This is another district that
25 we'll move to the NAACP map to see how they

1 drew this area. You can see that they drew a
2 district -- they drew district boundaries very
3 similar to what the Florida Senate has
4 proposed, and the breakdown of their
5 demographic numbers are a black voting age
6 population of 35.46 percent, and 30.6 percent
7 Hispanic voting age population.

8 Moving to District 10, which is kept
9 entirely within Hillsborough County, and at the
10 Tampa meeting there was testimony supporting a
11 district -- a Senate district that remained
12 completely within Hillsborough County, keeping
13 such areas as Bradenton and Apollo Beach
14 together. And there's public plans that drew a
15 similar district, although none of those
16 publicly submitted plans kept it entirely
17 within Hillsborough County, but the vast
18 majority of it was. But it is very similar to
19 how it is oriented on the Florida Senate's
20 proposal.

21 And now District 21 will be the last
22 district before I ask for questions. This
23 contains the majority of Manatee County with --
24 the majority of Manatee County, as well as
25 parts of eastern Hillsborough County and

1 western Polk Counties. The Cities of Anna
2 Maria, Bradenton Beach, Holmes Beach, Mulberry
3 and Plant City are entirely kept within this
4 district, and there is a -- public plan 143
5 drew a similar district of similar orientation.
6 And that kind of completes the Tampa Bay
7 region, if we will take a break for questions
8 if anyone has any.

9 REPRESENTATIVE NEHR: Members, does anyone
10 have a question for -- you are recognized,
11 Representative.

12 REPRESENTATIVE T. WILLIAMS: Thank you. I
13 guess I could just question Senate District 18
14 and how that complies with Amendments 5 and 6,
15 because that just looks like gerrymandering to
16 me. How do you --

17 REPRESENTATIVE NEHR: You are recognized
18 to answer the question.

19 MR. POREDA: Thank you, Chairman.

20 That district -- I should have mentioned
21 when I presented the district, so thank you,
22 Representative Williams, for pointing it out.
23 Hillsborough County is a Section 5 county
24 protected under the Voting Rights Act, so in
25 order -- that district needs to be redrawn so

1 the minority representation in that area is not
2 diminished, and that is why -- the reason why
3 that district was drawn the way it was.

4 REPRESENTATIVE NEHR: Representative
5 Williams, follow-up? No. Thank you.

6 Anyone else have any questions?

7 You can move on, Jason.

8 MR. POREDA: Thank you, Chairman.

9 We will now move down southwest Florida,
10 starting first with kind of the central
11 district and then moving southwest so you can
12 see on the current map -- I will zoom out a
13 little bit so you can get a full view of the
14 area. So that is how southwest Florida is
15 currently situated on the map. Now moving to
16 the Senate's proposed map, as you can see,
17 District 17 is made up entirely of the counties
18 in the center of the state. DeSoto, Glades,
19 Hardee, Highlands, Okeechobee Counties are kept
20 whole, as well as parts of Charlotte County,
21 Martin, Polk and St. Lucie County. In the
22 Wauchula meeting, there was supported testimony
23 that -- to keep the joining of all these
24 central counties together and keeping them
25 together. District -- public plan 72 drew a

1 similar district that you see here on the
2 proposal.

3 District 23 is made up entirely of
4 Sarasota County, as well as the coastal areas
5 of Charlotte County. I-75 and Route 41 join
6 this area together very -- very well. There
7 were several people in the Sarasota meeting who
8 testified supporting the idea of keeping
9 Sarasota whole. There was also additional
10 testimony supporting the idea of joining the
11 coastal areas of these counties together.
12 Public plan 7, 90, 92, as well as others drew a
13 similar district connecting cities such as
14 North Port, Venice, Port Charlotte and Grove
15 City.

16 District 27 joins the southern part of
17 Charlotte County, including all of the Cities
18 of Punta Gorda, and then in Lee County, the
19 entire City of Ft. Myers. It is primarily
20 linked by I-75. At the Lehigh Acres meeting,
21 there was support for keeping the City of
22 Bonita Springs whole, as well as Lehigh Acres
23 whole, and in a district that is primarily
24 based in Lee County, which this district
25 accomplishes. And public plan number 60 drew a

1 very similar district.

2 District 37 contains the coastal areas of
3 Collier County and Lee County. The district
4 contains all of the Cities of Cape Coral,
5 Everglades, Ft. Myers Beach, Marco Island,
6 Naples and Sanibel. And just like a lot of the
7 districts in the southwest, it is joined mostly
8 by I-75 and then the Tamiami Trail.

9 And that kind of finishes the southwest
10 portion of the state. I pause for any
11 questions.

12 REPRESENTATIVE NEHR: Members, any other
13 questions?

14 Seeing no questions, if you would move on
15 to the next section, please.

16 MR. POREDA: Great. Thank you, Chairman.

17 With that, again, I will move quickly back
18 to the current map and we will start by kind of
19 going through the Space Coast area of the east
20 coast and move down into Miami-Dade and Monroe
21 County.

22 So you can see this is what the current
23 area looks like in Brevard and Indian River
24 Counties kind of going down the east coast of
25 Florida. On the Senate proposed map, you can

1 see the difference -- I will flip back quickly
2 since I had to move the map around. That is
3 what it looks like today, and this is what the
4 proposed map suggests.

5 District 26 on the map is made up
6 primarily of Brevard County, the southern part
7 that is not included in the District 7 to the
8 north, and western Indian River Counties. It
9 breaks no city lines. In the Melbourne
10 meeting, there was support for keeping a Senate
11 district primarily based in Brevard County, and
12 this district -- by also recognizing that
13 Brevard County had to be split into two Senate
14 districts just based on population, so this
15 accomplishes that. And just like for the rest
16 of the districts going down the east coast of
17 Florida, I-95 is the primary transportation
18 route for this district, and there were several
19 plans that drew a similar district -- publicly
20 submitted plans, I'm sorry, that drew a similar
21 district as this.

22 District 28 is a district that joins the
23 coastal regions of Indian River, St. Lucie,
24 Martin and a small part of Palm Beach County.

25 At the Stuart meeting, Stuart public

1 meeting, there was testimony that supported the
2 idea of a district of similar orientation that
3 would keep these areas of the Treasure Coast
4 together. And, again, publicly submitted plans
5 64, 108 and 120 drew a similar district in this
6 area.

7 Looking a little bit further south into
8 Palm Beach County, District 25 joins the
9 coastal areas of Palm Beach and Broward
10 Counties together from Jupiter in Palm Beach to
11 the border -- northern border of Ft.
12 Lauderdale. At the Boca Raton and Davie
13 meetings, there was many people who testified
14 in support of a district that connected the
15 cities along the coast of Broward and Palm
16 Beach County together, cities such as Pompano
17 Beach, Boca Raton, Delray Beach and Palm Beach,
18 among others. Publicly submitted plans 89,
19 123, 147 and 155 drew a similar district in
20 this area.

21 As we move to now District 29, which also
22 connects Palm Beach and Broward Counties, it
23 unites largely the urban and minority areas
24 along Interstate 95 and U.S. 1, connecting the
25 two counties together, preserves the core of an

1 existing district that has consistently elected
2 candidates of preference by minority voters.
3 The black voting age population in this
4 district is 55.7. Today that district is black
5 voting age population of 60.73.

6 On the NAACP's map, we will move over to
7 that area, we can see they drew a very similar
8 district in orientation, and their District 29
9 contains a black voting age population of
10 57.68. This district also includes the entire
11 City of Lauderhill and Lauderdale Lakes, paying
12 attention to those city boundary lines. And
13 several members of the public supported
14 maintaining the idea of a district like this,
15 as well as many of the publicly submitted
16 plans.

17 District 30 just to the west of District
18 29 is entirely within Palm Beach County, is
19 oriented along the principal transportation
20 routes within the county that run north-south,
21 and at the meetings in the area in Boca Raton,
22 there was an interest for keeping this area
23 together since it is so condensely populated.

24 And now, moving a little bit to the west,
25 District 34 on the proposed map is made up of

1 western Palm Beach and Broward Counties. In
2 the Boca Raton meeting, there was support for a
3 district joining these two areas of the
4 counties together. U.S. 27, 98 and Route 441
5 make up the primary transportation route that
6 really joins this whole area and these two
7 counties together.

8 Moving a little bit south, you can see
9 District 32 is entirely within Broward County.
10 It is a very geographically concentrated
11 district that contains all of the Cities of
12 Tamarac, North Lauderdale, Coral Springs,
13 Margate, Coconut Creek and Parkland. Testimony
14 was heard in the Davie meeting supporting that
15 these areas be kept together because of their
16 geographic proximity. And public plans also
17 drew very similar districts, but it being so
18 geographically compact.

19 District 31, this district is also
20 entirely within Broward County. It -- travel
21 through the district is facilitated by
22 Interstate 75 and 95, as well as 595 and
23 several other thoroughfares that run east-west.
24 And, again, at the Davie meeting, there was a
25 lot of support for the idea of joining of the

1 cities of Cooper City and Davie, which this
2 district does.

3 And before we continue south and finish
4 out south Florida, I can pause and ask for any
5 questions about what we just --

6 REPRESENTATIVE NEHR: Any questions on
7 these sections of the presentation?

8 Seeing no questions, you are welcome to
9 move on.

10 MR. POREDA: Thank you, Chair.

11 I will quickly kind of take the current
12 map down and show you the area I just showed
13 you, as well as the area of Miami-Dade, so you
14 can see what it currently looks like on the
15 map.

16 So you can see these are the districts
17 within Miami-Dade County, and then if I move
18 north into Broward County and Palm Beach
19 County, you can see the area that I just went
20 through after going through the Space Coast on
21 the current map.

22 We will next move to District 33, which
23 has a history of electing a candidate preferred
24 by minority voters. The district includes all
25 of the Cities of Miami Gardens, Opa-Locka,

1 Biscayne Park, West Park, Pembroke Park, plus
2 portions of North Miami, North Miami Beach,
3 Hallendale Beach and Holly- -- Hollywood,
4 Miramar and Pembroke Pines. The black voting
5 age population in this district is 57.75.
6 Today that district is 59.22 percent. And on
7 the NAACP map, if I go to that area, you can
8 see their District 33 right there is a very
9 similar orientation, a very geographically
10 compact district, and its current -- its black
11 voting age population on their map is
12 60.13 percent.

13 Moving now to another geographically
14 compact district on the proposal, if I go back
15 to the Senate proposed map, District 40, this
16 is a geographically concentrated district and
17 contained entirely within Miami-Dade County.
18 This is a majority-minority Hispanic district
19 with a Hispanic voting age population of 86.87.
20 Today this district is 90.45 percent Hispanic
21 voting age population. This concentrated area
22 is made up of the Cities of Hialeah, Hialeah
23 Gardens, Medley, Miami Lakes, Miami Springs,
24 Virginia Gardens and a part of Doral. There is
25 support in the Miami public meeting for keeping

1 these cities together because they are so
2 geographically concentrated, and to preserve
3 the -- preserve the ability for the minority
4 candidates to be elected.

5 District 35 runs along the coast of
6 Miami-Dade County and is entirely within the
7 County of Miami-Dade. There was significant
8 testimony supporting the idea that -- of Miami
9 Shores being included in a coastal district
10 within Miami-Dade County. This district
11 contains 13 whole cities and parts of seven
12 others, and is actually a -- on the Senate's
13 proposed map, this brings the Hispanic voting
14 age population above 50 percent for the first
15 time. It is 50.53 percent. And the publicly
16 submitted map 85 drew a very similar district
17 as this on the map.

18 Zooming back in, District 36 is also
19 entirely within Miami-Dade County and is also a
20 majority-minority Hispanic district with a
21 voting age population of 83.43 percent. Today
22 that district is 79.16 percent. It includes
23 all of South Miami and West Miami, and there
24 was testimony in the South Miami meeting for
25 keeping these areas together to preserve the

1 likelihood of electing a minority candidate of
2 choice.

3 Chair, I will pause at this time for any
4 questions.

5 REPRESENTATIVE NEHR: Are there any
6 questions on this particular section of the
7 map? Representative Jenne.

8 REPRESENTATIVE JENNE: Thank you,
9 Chairman. And my question really is more of a
10 curiosity question. As I look at District 35
11 in the south end on the water there, why does
12 it extend like that in that semi-circular -- do
13 you see where I am talking about?

14 MR. POREDA: I do. That is just simply
15 where the census block lines take the --

16 REPRESENTATIVE JENNE: Okay.

17 MR. POREDA: -- take it up to the coast.

18 REPRESENTATIVE JENNE: Okay. I was just
19 curious, because I know it is not a geological
20 feature, so I didn't know what it was. Thank
21 you.

22 REPRESENTATIVE NEHR: Thank you. You can
23 move on.

24 MR. POREDA: Absolutely. Thank you,
25 Chairman.

1 District 38 right next to District 36 is
2 also entirely within the County of Miami-Dade
3 in another geographically compact area,
4 containing all of the Cities of Sweetwater, but
5 also includes the areas of Kendall and The
6 Hammocks. There was public testimony in the
7 Miami meeting for supporting of keeping these
8 areas together to preserve the ability to elect
9 minority candidates of choice. This is a
10 majority Hispanic district with a voting age
11 population of 83.48 percent. Today this
12 district has a voting age population --
13 Hispanic voting age population of 81.78. And
14 there was public plans that drew a similar
15 district.

16 Finally, I will zoom out so we can see all
17 of District 39, or most of it. This district
18 preserves the core of an existing district that
19 has consistently elected a candidate preferred
20 by minority voters and is also covered by
21 Section 5 of the Federal Voting Rights Act by
22 including all of Hendry County, Monroe County
23 and a part of Collier County, all Section 5
24 counties. The black voting age population in
25 this district is 35.11. The Hispanic voting

1 age population is 39.54 percent. Today that
2 district is 29.14 percent black and 43.03
3 percent Hispanic. And on the NAACP map, you
4 can see they drew a similar district
5 orientation, but as I mentioned before, this is
6 the district that they removed from Hendry
7 County, but just as a reference, the district
8 that they drew had a black voting age
9 population of 35.04 percent and a Hispanic
10 voting age population of 39.62 percent.

11 And that concludes the presentation of the
12 map, Chairman. I will take any questions, if
13 there are any.

14 REPRESENTATIVE NEHR: Members, does
15 anybody have any questions of the map in
16 general?

17 Being no questions, Jason, that was an
18 excellent and well-prepared presentation.
19 Thank you very, very much.

20 Now we move on to the public comments.
21 Does anybody in the audience have any comments
22 that they would like to make about the map?

23 Seeing none, so members, so, again, in
24 January, approximately the first week of
25 session, we intend to take this map up as a

1 proposed Committee Bill. Are there any
2 questions regarding that? Representative
3 Jenne.

4 REPRESENTATIVE JENNE: Since we are
5 looking at two maps, which map would that be
6 specifically?

7 REPRESENTATIVE NEHR: The Senate Bill, we
8 are looking at the Senate Bill.

9 REPRESENTATIVE JENNE: Thank you.

10 REPRESENTATIVE NEHR: You're welcome.

11 Are there any other questions?

12 Seeing no other questions, I just want to
13 make a comment about that everybody should have
14 a Merry Christmas and happy holidays.

15 Does anyone on the Committee have any
16 comments to make?

17 Seeing no comments, seeing no questions,
18 seeing nothing else, Representative Eisnaugle
19 moves we rise.

20 (Whereupon, the proceedings were
21 concluded.)

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C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF FLORIDA)
COUNTY OF LEON)

I hereby certify that the foregoing transcript is of a tape-recording taken down by the undersigned, and the contents thereof were reduced to typewriting under my direction;

That the foregoing pages 2 through 34 represent a true, correct, and complete transcript of the tape-recording;

And I further certify that I am not of kin or counsel to the parties in the case; am not in the regular employ of counsel for any of said parties; nor am I in anywise interested in the result of said case.

Dated this 16th day of February, 2012.

CLARA C. ROTRUCK

Notary Public

State of Florida at Large

Commission Expires:

November 13, 2014