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HOUSE REDISTRICTING SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING
MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 2011

Transcribed by:
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Court Reporter

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

2 REPRESENTATIVE SCHENCK: All right,
3 members, we are going to call the meeting to
4 order. It is good to see about half of you.
5 And so, Ben, please call the roll.

6 THE CLERK: Representatives Baxley?

7 REPRESENTATIVE BAXLEY: Here.

8 THE CLERK: Bernard?

9 REPRESENTATIVE BERNARD: Here.

10 THE CLERK: Campbell?

11 REPRESENTATIVE CAMPBELL: Here.

12 THE CLERK: Clarke-Reed?

13 REPRESENTATIVE CLARKE-REED: Here.

14 THE CLERK: Corcoran?

15 Diaz?

16 Dorworth?

17 Drake?

18 REPRESENTATIVE DRAKE: Right here.

19 THE CLERK: Frishe?

20 REPRESENTATIVE FRISHE: Here.

21 THE CLERK: Hooper?

22 REPRESENTATIVE HOOPER: Here.

23 THE CLERK: Julien?

24 REPRESENTATIVE JULIEN: Present.

25 THE CLERK: Nuñez?

1 Rogers?

2 REPRESENTATIVE ROGERS: Here.

3 THE CLERK: Young?

4 REPRESENTATIVE YOUNG: Here.

5 THE CLERK: Chair Schenck?

6 REPRESENTATIVE SCHENCK: Here. Thanks,

7 Ben.

8 All right, members, much like our last
9 meeting, the bulk of our meeting today will
10 consist of a staff -- couple of staff
11 presentations and the opportunities for your
12 feedback and input regarding public testimony
13 for redistricting.

14 At our last meeting, staff summarized for
15 us what was heard in the first four regions we
16 visited this summer, including written input
17 about those same four regions and any partial
18 maps that have been submitted which impact
19 those regions.

20 Today's meeting will look similar, with
21 staff presenting public input received from the
22 fifth region, southwest Florida, and any
23 complete or near complete maps submitted by the
24 public.

25 But before we go forward, a couple quick

1 items. First, if you will look at tab one in
2 your binders, this is the memo referenced in
3 our last subcommittee meeting, which Rules
4 Chairman, Chairman Aubuchon, sent regarding the
5 rules and procedures for redistricting. We
6 just wanted to make sure that you had another
7 copy and were familiarized with them.

8 Now, regarding today's presentations,
9 we're about to hear and reflect back on the
10 September 19th presentations. I want to ask
11 some questions that I ask each of you to
12 consider as we listen to today's presentations
13 and consider our next step. Chairman
14 Weatherford has asked our subcommittee to
15 produce three maps with the intent of those
16 maps being unveiled some time after the
17 November 14th deadline he has set for members.

18 Okay. This is what I want you to consider
19 as we are working through this: First, what do
20 we need to examine further, if anything, to put
21 together the maps that we will be moving on to
22 the head Committee? And second, when we
23 consider maybe five to six maps, maybe a
24 combination of member bills or PCBs, and we
25 send three of those to the full Committee, what

1 methods or questions should we utilize to
2 evaluate those proposals to know that those are
3 appropriate options to send forward? So if you
4 guys can kind of be mulling and thinking about
5 those things, I am going to go ahead and ask
6 you to turn to tab two. I am going to ask Jeff
7 Takacs, one of our analysts, to start our first
8 presentation. So, Jeff, the floor is yours.

9 MR. TAKACS: Thank you very much, Mr.
10 Chairman.

11 Before I get started, I just want to kind
12 of go over how we are going to go through this
13 fifth and final region of southwest Florida.
14 If you go to the very first slide there on the
15 screen, you will see in the upper left-hand
16 corner the code SW-4. If you are following
17 along in your book, those go in order, and you
18 will see that it starts with SW-1 and so forth.
19 So since we are not going through every issue
20 that was raised via public input for this
21 region, if you are following along in the book,
22 just keep an eye on that upper left-hand corner
23 of the slide. Of course, if you are following
24 on the screen, you will be right where I am.

25 So without any further ado, we will kind

1 of jump right into the southwest region. This
2 first issue is talking about the community of
3 Town 'n Country, and placing that specifically
4 into House District 58. You will see there on
5 the map that the purplish color is the current
6 House District 58, and you will see there kind
7 of towards the western end of that district,
8 the community of Town 'n Country appears to be
9 divided. Thinking about the meeting that we
10 had two weeks ago, members, thinking about the
11 term "community," sometimes if it is an
12 unincorporated area of a county, we don't know
13 the exact parameters of what that community
14 might look like. So when we talk in the vague
15 term of community, sometimes as we go through
16 this presentation and go through the map, there
17 are times where we may need specific parameters
18 to define what that community actually is.

19 The next issue is talking about preserving
20 the minority districts in the Tampa Bay region.
21 If you look to the screen, you will see the
22 numbers of three districts there specifically,
23 Districts 58, 59 and 55. Fifty-eight is
24 currently a Hispanic district, and 59 and 55
25 are black districts. Thinking about those

1 districts as they currently are today, House
2 District 55 is about 23,565 short of the ideal
3 population, and its current black voting age
4 population is 49 percent; House District 58 is
5 roughly 24,000, almost 25,000 short of the
6 ideal population, and its current Hispanic
7 voting age population is also 49 percent; House
8 District 59 is also short of the ideal
9 population by just over 15,000, its current
10 black voting age population is 54 percent. So
11 those are the three districts within that
12 region. Thinking about Hillsborough County
13 specifically, it is important to remember that
14 Hillsborough County is a covered jurisdiction
15 under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act.

16 The next is issue number SW-10, which is
17 keep House District 55 intact. You will see
18 there on the screen in that greenish color is
19 House District 54, kind of having that western
20 area there of Pinellas County. Thinking about
21 current District 54 as it currently sits, it is
22 short of the ideal population by 26,260, so it
23 would need to grow in some way, shape and form.
24 Actually, in the testimony that was given, the
25 suggestion of south St. Petersburg was given as

1 a possibility to add population to that
2 district.

3 The next issue is a unique issue that we
4 got in our Largo meeting. It is talking about
5 keeping small cities together within a
6 district. What is kind of interesting about
7 this particular request, which actually came
8 from the Mayor of the City of South Pasadena,
9 is that there was no definition of the word
10 "small city." In her testimony, she gave the
11 concept of maybe a city that has 50 employees
12 or less, thinking of similar issues that they
13 would have with group insurance or things like
14 that, but, obviously, in the world of
15 redistricting, we solely revolve around census
16 data, so thinking about definitions and how to
17 clarify things, it would probably be best to
18 think about how to define the term "small city"
19 based on population.

20 The next issue, SW-13, is keeping barrier
21 islands together within a district. The
22 example here on the map are kind of in that red
23 square there, red rectangle, is the barrier
24 islands of Manatee County. Something to think
25 about if a district were drawn in this fashion

1 just using the barrier islands, thinking about
2 the barrier islands as a functional, compact
3 community, you would create you kind of a long
4 and thin district that would run along the --
5 obviously, in this instance, the western coast
6 of all of those counties.

7 The next issue is thinking about having
8 two House seats wholly within Manatee County.
9 As you can see there on the map, there are
10 currently four House districts that have all or
11 parts of the county within it. As you look at
12 that map specifically, one of the districts
13 that would be significantly impacted by a
14 suggestion like that is House District 55,
15 which is there in that brownish color that kind
16 of has a string that goes down along the middle
17 part of that county.

18 Next here is the concept of dividing
19 Manatee and Sarasota Counties between east and
20 west to create four districts. And what you
21 will see on this particular map, what I did
22 here was thinking about building from west to
23 east, in each county what I did was I tried to
24 create two districts in each county that were
25 roughly the same population using VTDs, that

1 was how that was done here. There was really
2 no other rhyme or reason. In the testimony
3 that was given, there was no dividing line,
4 whether it be a transportation corridor or
5 other geography given, to how we could
6 determine east and west within these two
7 counties. So what I did, again, trying to have
8 the two districts in Manatee and the two
9 districts in Sarasota having similar
10 populations with each other, it is important to
11 note that all four districts are actually over
12 the ideal size population for a House district,
13 so they would have to have some more
14 adjustments made to them.

15 Moving along to Charlotte County, SW-19,
16 keeping Charlotte County whole within a State
17 House district, again, this is an issue that we
18 saw in our last meeting where specific counties
19 or communities would like to be kept whole in
20 the redistricting process. This is Charlotte
21 County's request. That is what Charlotte
22 County looks like. Thinking about Charlotte
23 County as a whole, its population is 159,978.
24 So if you were to put that entire county within
25 a House district, your deviation for that

1 district would be over by 2.1 percent.

2 Next is the SW-21, the issue of the
3 Newtown community in the northern Sarasota
4 area. They requested that they be kept as a
5 part of House District 55. You can kind of see
6 on the map there, if you look along 301, you
7 can see where North Sarasota resides. That
8 Newtown community is currently in the district
9 and they are asking to remain in the district.

10 The next two slides are pretty
11 interesting. This first one is the concept of
12 more representation in Collier County. You can
13 see there on the screen, Collier County has
14 five House districts within it. The thought
15 process that was given in this testimony was
16 that the person was saying that they are a
17 smaller county and they would like a greater
18 voice in Tallahassee, so they would like more
19 representation.

20 Thinking about this next slide, often you
21 will see the debate within a community, and the
22 next slide is talking about they would like two
23 districts to be in Collier County, not as many
24 as possible, this would be two districts within
25 Collier County. So there was a little bit of a

1 debate within that community of how they should
2 be divided.

3 Next issue is thinking about having more
4 Hispanic representation in Collier County.
5 Currently, Collier County has one
6 Representative that is Hispanic. Thinking
7 about the county as a whole, its Hispanic
8 voting age population is 21.9 percent. If you
9 look here on the map, what this represents is
10 that all of the VTDs within that community with
11 a 30 percent voting age population or greater
12 are highlighted on that map. It is also
13 important to note that Collier County is also a
14 jurisdiction covered under Section 5 of the
15 Voting Rights Act.

16 Next is the issue of keeping Lehigh Acres
17 whole. This was a pretty big theme in that
18 meeting, thinking about what appeared to be a
19 separation between east and west Lee County,
20 the community of Lehigh Acres, which is an
21 unincorporated area of eastern Lee County, you
22 can see there it is east of I-75, they ask that
23 they be kept whole within a House district. It
24 is a high-growth area, as was noted in the
25 meeting.

1 The next issue, SW-30, is eliminate
2 districts that cross the state. The map here
3 is actually a Senate map, it is Senate District
4 27, but you can see there by the nature of that
5 district, it spans from the eastern counties of
6 the state to the western counties of the state.
7 This was an issue that we did hear in more than
8 one meeting, and thinking about -- a couple of
9 things to think about as far as the concept of
10 cross-state districts. First, it may sound a
11 little trite, but the definition of a district
12 that crosses the state wasn't clearly defined
13 in the testimony, and what I mean by that is if
14 you wanted to get technical, there are -- in
15 looking at this district specifically, there
16 are areas in eastern -- on the east coast and
17 on the west coast that are not as a part of
18 this district, but, again, thinking of the
19 general tone of the input that we received from
20 the public, this was how they would define a
21 district that crosses the state.

22 Also, too, specifically to the House map,
23 current House District 112 could be considered
24 a district that crosses the state. Thinking
25 about that district in particular, that would

1 also have an impact on federal law, as ten
2 years ago that district was actually drawn as a
3 result of a court order.

4 Moving on to SW-43, this is the City of
5 Sarasota. They would like to be kept whole
6 within a House district. That is what the City
7 of Sarasota looks like if it were a district.
8 Their population is 51,917, so obviously more
9 communities would need to be added to it to
10 create a House district. Also, too, as we
11 talked about in our last meeting, when you
12 think about having an entire municipality in a
13 district, sometimes you will see holes within
14 the city boundaries, or maybe non-contiguous
15 areas of land within that city's boundaries, so
16 you would have to address that in the creation
17 of a legislative district if you wanted to keep
18 that city whole within it.

19 Next is the communities of Brandon,
20 Valrico and Riverview into one district. You
21 can see here all three of those communities
22 are, in fact, unincorporated communities that
23 are not clearly defined. Thinking about the
24 testimony that we received, we didn't actually
25 receive specific definitions of how you would

1 define geographically those communities. So if
2 you look at the screen there, there's a couple
3 of issues that come out. One is that first
4 issue I just talked about, and the second is
5 that you can see there on the map, you can see
6 where Brandon, Valrico and Riverview are, and
7 as you can imagine, if you were to include all
8 of those communities into one district, there
9 are many ways that you could connect those
10 three districts. Obviously, they kind of
11 create more of a triangular shape as you look
12 there on the screen, but there are a myriad of
13 ways that you could connect those three
14 counties to create a district.

15 Next issue, SW-47, maintain representation
16 for the black community in St. Petersburg and
17 Pinellas County. What you will see there on
18 the map is you will see Pinellas County there
19 to the west, and then looking specifically in
20 the St. Petersburg area, these are all of the
21 VTDs that have a black voting age population of
22 35 percent or greater, and so you can see where
23 the concentration of those people live within
24 that community.

25 Next is kind of an interesting issue.

1 This is talking about keeping the Sarasota
2 Bradenton Airport in one district. What is
3 unique about that is that this airport actually
4 crosses over county boundary lines. So you can
5 see there on the screen how we created that
6 beginning of a district was using My District
7 Builder, we zoomed in on the actual property of
8 the airport and tried to see what looked like
9 the property of the airport, and then using
10 VTDs, we grabbed all of that land. Again, a
11 little interesting issue, it does cross county
12 boundary lines, and something to be considered.

13 Again, thinking about what we talked about
14 as far as debates within a community, this was
15 another example of where a debate within a
16 community came, and that was some folks
17 testified under the concept of breaking apart
18 House District 55 and how it currently exists
19 today.

20 Up next is the -- some of the maps that we
21 have received, partially submitted maps, from
22 members of the public. This came to us from
23 the Greater Naples Chamber of Commerce. You
24 can see the three House districts there, you
25 know, the one there in the northern area of

1 Collier County which goes into Lee County, and
2 then the one county -- or the one district
3 wholly within the county, and then that bluish
4 district. Thinking specifically of that bluish
5 district, in the notes that they submitted to
6 us in submitting this map, they did say that
7 their intention was to follow the standards of
8 the Voting Rights Act, and, again, thinking
9 about Collier County as a Section 5 county
10 within the Voting Rights Act.

11 Up next is, again, a partially submitted
12 map. This is an east Lee County district. You
13 can see that, for the most part, they tried to
14 follow I-75 as a dividing line. A couple of
15 just points to notice: As it currently sits,
16 this district that was drawn has a deviation of
17 just 48 people. A little bit of a challenge
18 with it, though, as you look to the very
19 southern -- southern tip of that district,
20 there's like a little tiny raindrop of
21 non-contiguous land that is within that
22 district, so it is a non-contiguous district
23 that would have to be addressed down the line.
24 Another factor within this particular map is
25 that it does split the City of Ft. Myers.

1 Up next is a -- this is the House
2 district -- thinking about Bonita Springs, the
3 City of Bonita Springs, and kind of the
4 southeast Lee County portion there, you can
5 see, looking at the county boundary lines, that
6 it does stay within the county, and also, too,
7 they were very careful to follow city boundary
8 lines. You can see to the south end of that
9 district the City of Bonita Springs is kept
10 whole, as well as the City of Ft. Myers Beach,
11 and then to the northern area of the district,
12 it curves around the city boundary there to not
13 grab a portion of that city within the
14 district.

15 And then the last map that I have to
16 present here to you today is the City of Tampa
17 Hispanic State House district. This actually
18 came to us from the LatinoJustice group.
19 Thinking about Hillsborough County, again, a
20 Section 5 county under the Voting Rights Act.
21 A couple of notes on this particular district:
22 Its deviation is just minus 139 people, and the
23 Hispanic voting age population for this
24 district is 49 percent.

25 And that, Mr. Chairman, concludes my

1 presentation.

2 REPRESENTATIVE SCHENCK: All right, Jeff,
3 thank you for that.

4 Members, any questions? Questions about
5 the presentation? Okay. Comments? All right.
6 Thank you very much, Jeff.

7 Okay, members, if you would, please turn
8 to tab three in your binders. Next we are
9 going to have a presentation from our policy
10 chief, Bob West, about multi-regional maps
11 submitted by Florida citizens.

12 Okay, Bob, it is yours to take away.

13 MR. WEST: Thank you.

14 Well, what I will be presenting today is
15 the maps that were pretty much the full state,
16 or this first one did the first top of the
17 state, and I will be going in and making some
18 comparisons between them and just bringing out
19 some points for you to consider. And then I
20 just want to also mention that this is only up
21 to map 68 that we will be covering today,
22 although we had like four maps that came in
23 over the weekend and we've had a couple of
24 other maps that we've put up at the end of the
25 week. And then at the end, what I will do is I

1 will go in and we will look at some of the
2 statistics that will help you to sort of
3 compare maps and what they do.

4 Okay. So the first one is by Henry Kelly.
5 And what we will do with each of these maps is
6 we will put the person's name and we will put
7 where they are from just to give you a little
8 bit better idea of what perspective they are
9 taking. Anyway, he is from Okaloosa County.
10 He drew a north -- just the north part of
11 Florida, which actually is quite a bit. I
12 figure it takes about a half hour to draw each
13 district. So if you have 120 districts, you
14 are talking about some significant time, and
15 that is if you pretty well know what you are
16 going to do. So even just doing the north part
17 of Florida is a significant accomplishment.

18 Anyway, this map, if you start over in
19 Okaloosa County, you can see he divided it into
20 two places, and he kept all the beaches areas
21 together and he took a little bit of Santa
22 Rosa's beaches and added in there probably to
23 get the right population. He then -- and this
24 was a big discussion in the Panhandle -- he
25 then divided the counties between the coastal

1 areas and the more rural farming areas in that
2 area. And then as you come over to
3 Tallahassee, you see he took all of the black
4 area of Tallahassee and put it into one
5 district, and that district -- let me see -- is
6 about -- anyway, I thought I had the number
7 there -- I believe that was about 32 percent,
8 if I remember right, black voting age
9 population, but he kept it all in the one
10 county. Then he came all the way over to
11 Jacksonville, and you see the little green
12 district there, that is the black voting age
13 population district there, and that is
14 61 percent black voting age population. He
15 took basically and tried to consolidate all
16 that into one district.

17 The next one was a district by David Kozar
18 from Hillsborough, and you will see that this
19 one and the next one are very similar. In
20 fact, what I think the person did in the next
21 one is he actually took this, put it into his
22 computer and he made a bunch of little changes
23 to it, and I identified about 40 different
24 places where he made changes, and then he
25 resubmitted it with his ideas, and when I go

1 there, I will show you what the changes were.
2 Anyway, so I am going to take both of these
3 together a little bit.

4 Both of these districts were under in
5 total population. District 45, I will go there
6 for just a second. Down here where you see the
7 78 where the Everglades are, he took one
8 district and put it together to cross the state
9 in the Everglades there. That district that he
10 drew is about 23,000 people under the
11 population. So even though he showed a
12 cross-state district, it is also very, very
13 much under-populated. Both of these differ --
14 districts divide the black voting age
15 population -- anyway, I lost my place. One of
16 them in District 8 -- oh, that is it. Up here
17 in Leon County, you can see the black -- the
18 area eight and nine right there off of Leon
19 County, what they did is he took the black
20 voting age population and basically split it
21 into two districts, and one of them has about a
22 38 percent black voting age population, the
23 other one has about a 30 percent black voting
24 age population. And then in Jacksonville, both
25 of them take -- and there they fairly evenly

1 divide the two black voting age populations.
2 One is 50 percent and the other one is
3 40 percent.

4 Both of these plans eliminate District 55
5 completely. In fact, all the House maps that
6 we have had submitted pretty much eliminate
7 that district.

8 District 27 has the high black voting age
9 population of six districts, plan 45 only has
10 five, and both of them have 11 Hispanic seats.

11 This is District 47 done by Graham Stacy,
12 he's actually 13 years old, and he did two
13 House districts, so you know he was spending
14 some -- that is what he spent his summer doing.
15 You can see he sort of kept things fairly
16 compact, and he did something that was
17 interesting in several different major places,
18 and in talking about it and all, we called it
19 crimping, okay, because it hadn't been
20 something that we had thought about before, but
21 if you look in Leon County, you have sort of a
22 district in the middle and then you have rural
23 districts that radiate out from it. You also
24 have that in Marion and Alachua County. You
25 know, in Alachua County, you sort of have a

1 core, and then you have these districts -- I
2 forget, I think it is something like seven
3 districts that radiate out from Alachua County.
4 Well, what that does do is it takes and makes a
5 significant amount of population and then it
6 lets you pull in some of those rural districts
7 so you don't -- they are not quite so big. So
8 it is just a concept that he sort of came up
9 with and goes through his map in a very big
10 way.

11 His Jacksonville black seat is 69 percent.
12 You can see he sort of in the Panhandle,
13 instead of keeping counties whole, he uses I-10
14 as his barrier between north and south, also
15 another interesting concept. It looks like in
16 his map he tried to keep The Villages together,
17 and it looks pretty much like they are all
18 together in one -- in one place.

19 And then as -- it looks like as he came
20 down in his map, he got more and more compact.
21 In places like Pinellas and Palm Beach and
22 Broward and Dade County, he got -- his
23 districts became more and more compact and
24 circular. Well, that is his map 27.

25 Now, his map 28. And his map 28, for a

1 lot of your measurements -- I'm sorry, 48,
2 thank you. It is the second map that he did.
3 Okay. This map is very good in it has no VTD
4 splits at all, okay, it is the lowest city and
5 county splits in all the House maps that were
6 presented, from a 13-year-old. The black
7 districts in Leon County, okay, that is about a
8 30 percent black VAP, okay, but he keeps it all
9 into one county, and it looks like he was going
10 for compactness in this map. The black
11 districts in Jacksonville is District 13, and
12 that is about 64 percent black VAP. This map
13 has the lowest number of districts that are
14 50 percent or more black VAP, okay, but it has
15 the highest number of districts that are
16 40 percent or more black VAP, which is kind of
17 interesting. So you can -- you know, it looks
18 like he was actually working towards keeping
19 that. And then it has 12 Hispanic 50 percent
20 or more VAP. His main goal seems to be the
21 compactness.

22 And then also one thing that I want to
23 mention here is in Collier County and the
24 Miami-Dade area, you have no districts that
25 cross over the Everglades, which we had some

1 testimony on. But I just want to mention here
2 that because it became such an issue in the
3 last redistricting map, in order to take -- if
4 you don't make a district that crosses over and
5 you have to do it afterwards, that means you
6 have to maybe take forty or 50,000 people and
7 take out one district on one side of the
8 Everglades and put it in a district on the
9 other side of the Everglades. Well, if you
10 have to do that, that probably means about 40
11 or 50 districts all the way up the map on the
12 east coast, across the top and then down the
13 map on the west coast all have to be changed to
14 move that population over. So that is one of
15 the areas that in the future I think we need to
16 look at and decide what we want to do. It is
17 one of those main things in the map.

18 Now, the next map is a map by Bruce King,
19 and it wins the contest for our perimeter test.
20 One of the tests, and we are going to be
21 preparing a number of tests for doing
22 compactness, is the perimeter, and what that is
23 is if you walked around the edge of every
24 district in the state and added all the miles
25 that you walked together, that is the number

1 that we give for the perimeter, okay. So it is
2 a total of all the outsides of all the polygons
3 of all the districts in the state. And so the
4 lower the number, people surmise, the more
5 compact it is. And then we will be working
6 on -- all together there's about 36 different
7 compactness measurements that are mentioned in
8 the literature, and we will be working on a
9 couple of those for you. Anyway, so he wins
10 the test for that.

11 He wins also the test for the lowest
12 deviation at 23 in this map, okay. But then
13 also in this map, he has the highest number of
14 split VTDs, he has the second-lowest number of
15 city splits, but the second-highest number of
16 county splits. So as you go and you are
17 balancing these different things, you have to
18 -- it is a balance, because if you do one
19 thing, then the other thing falls out. And so
20 you can sort of see that in this map.

21 This map tied the previous map, the lowest
22 number of districts with 50 percent or higher
23 black VAP at four. And this was much lower
24 than the previous map, 40 percent or more black
25 VAP at seven, where the other map was 11. And

1 both of these had 12 black Hispanic -- I mean
2 12 Hispanic districts that were 50 percent or
3 more. This map creates a Jacksonville black
4 VAP district at 73 percent, which is really a
5 high number for that particular district.

6 This one, like 47 and 48, centers quite a
7 few districts in Alachua and Marion County.
8 This map also keeps much of The Villages
9 together. And then this one creates a 118 here
10 that covers most of the Everglades, but the
11 problem -- potential problem with it is that it
12 is only 44 percent Hispanic voting age
13 population.

14 Then on page 31 in your things, you will
15 see a number of statistics in there, and I just
16 want to go through those and just show you how
17 you can use them. And what we have done is
18 taken each of these statistics and then
19 rated -- put the districts in order of how they
20 do.

21 The first one is deviation, and you can
22 see the winner is 23 people deviation, which to
23 achieve that is -- he must have spent hours on
24 every district to find just the right number of
25 people to do that. That is extremely hard and

1 extremely time-consuming. The next one was 47
2 and then you can see on up, and you can see
3 some of them like 27 had 102,000 people
4 deviation, which really affects how you compare
5 the maps.

6 The next one is non-contiguous districts.
7 Every map that is a full map will have one
8 non-contiguous district, okay. That will be
9 the Dry Tortugas, okay. No matter what you do,
10 you can't bring that in together with the rest
11 of Florida, so a 1 is good. Anything higher is
12 something that we will have to look and fix on
13 a map as we go ahead.

14 Then the next one is county splits, and
15 this is not how many times you split the
16 county, but how many counties in total were
17 split. Now, some counties might have been
18 split once, twice, three, four, five, six
19 times, okay, but this is the number of counties
20 that were split. And it is the same number for
21 cities.

22 And then you have your VTD splits, and you
23 can see we had two maps there, map 48 and 27,
24 that didn't split any VTDs at all. And, of
25 course, 27 had a bunch of missing people, so

1 that helped him get there.

2 And then you had the perimeter test, and
3 you can see, in ranking, map 67 was the lowest
4 number there. You would have the least amount
5 of place -- miles to walk if you were walking
6 around every district in District 67.

7 And then you can see the numbers for the
8 black voting age population, and how it works
9 is the first number is cumulative, it is
10 20 percent or higher, the second number is
11 30 percent or higher, and then 40 percent or
12 higher, and 50 percent or higher, and you can
13 see the numbers get lower as you go along, and
14 it is the same way with the Hispanic voting age
15 population. So that way you can sort of see at
16 your cut-off how many districts will be each of
17 those areas.

18 And with that, I end my remarks.

19 REPRESENTATIVE SCHENCK: Thank you, Bob,
20 good presentation.

21 Members, any questions about the maps that
22 Bob went over, or comments? Representative
23 Corcoran.

24 REPRESENTATIVE CORCORAN: Thank you,
25 Chairman.

1 In just looking at some of the
2 presentations and what we have seen so far and
3 the differences between the House and the
4 Senate maps, at what point will we start to
5 drill down further and look at population
6 centers? Like in the Panhandle, you got
7 Pensacola and Panama City and Tallahassee. And
8 then the other one in our neck of the woods
9 which we heard a lot about was at what point
10 will we say, okay, The Villages matters more
11 than the fact that Sumter and Marion cross
12 county boundaries, those types of issues?

13 I mean, I am just kind of -- these are
14 like generic broad strokes, but one will mine
15 down into some more of the specifics, and also
16 the racial requirements that may exist under
17 Amendment 5.

18 REPRESENTATIVE SCHENCK: That is a good
19 question, and I will have Bob address that.
20 Let me try to adjust sort of the process. I
21 think, members, what we are trying to do is
22 start out and look at the state as a whole,
23 sort of big picture ideas, and then as we go on
24 week by week, start drilling down into the more
25 minute issues, population centers, things of

1 that nature, and I think that is the way you
2 have to do it for the process to work, you need
3 to start, you need to start big and then work
4 down. And kind of the reason we have been
5 going over maps like this, I hope this gives
6 you guys a good idea of when you draw a
7 district -- and these maps have been -- and I
8 congratulate everybody that has put in maps,
9 but if you look at it, no matter what map you
10 choose, if just one is slightly off and you
11 have to alter one, it is like a sheet of still
12 water and you throw a little pebble in there.
13 Even though it is a little, tiny pebble, the
14 ripples go out a long way, so it could -- it
15 could affect 30, 40 other districts, and I
16 think we have to be thinking about that as we
17 try to meet all the requirements in the law,
18 that what we do in one part of the state
19 affects every other part of the state, and I
20 think once we get that aspect down, we can
21 start drilling down further into some of the
22 things that you mentioned.

23 And, Bob, you can certainly -- you can
24 certainly pick up from that if you have
25 anything to add.

1 MR. WEST: I think that pretty much covers
2 it, and in the future meetings, we will try to
3 bring things that will help you with those kind
4 of decisions.

5 REPRESENTATIVE SCHENCK: Okay. Other
6 questions or thoughts or comments, members?

7 Representative Baxley.

8 REPRESENTATIVE BAXLEY: Thank you,
9 Mr. Chairman.

10 Just listening to some what was shared
11 about where to get started to reconcile some of
12 these things, I tend to agree with
13 Representative Corcoran, that if you take some
14 of these areas -- like District 55 that has
15 been talked about a lot today and is in a lot
16 of the public meeting comments, you know, I
17 think districts like that that have been -- can
18 kind of be the lynchpin pieces of the map, you
19 know, if you drill down and deal with those --
20 those and get the law applied to them where
21 these subdivided areas that were broken up have
22 been touched, I think we will find entire
23 sections of the map then begin to kind of come
24 together if you go on and drill down and deal
25 with those places. And, you know, I think it

1 will allow us to meet deadline and get things
2 together, but I think that is going to be a
3 starting place.

4 REPRESENTATIVE SCHENCK: Agreed.

5 Representative Bernard.

6 REPRESENTATIVE BERNARD: Thank you, Mr.
7 Chair.

8 Since we are going over the maps by the
9 public, since we have a November 1st deadline
10 and the public will submit their maps on
11 November 1st, what I am concerned about is what
12 if someone submit a map, and after that we have
13 submitted our map on November 14th and they
14 have some changes? For instance, like say the
15 NAACP submit a map on November 1st, and they
16 see our maps when we do our deadline on
17 November 14th. What if they make some changes
18 to their maps, how can they submit those maps
19 to us, and will they be able to -- I guess will
20 -- how can they claim that it is their map that
21 they submitted after the November 14th
22 deadline?

23 REPRESENTATIVE SCHENCK: Good question.

24 We will address it in a number of ways. First

25 I will go to Bob, and it is my understanding

1 that we are not closing down public -- the
2 public can continue to submit maps, isn't that
3 correct?

4 MR. WEST: That is correct. Even after
5 that deadline, if somebody submits a map, we
6 will put it out there for the public to look
7 at. Any member can take it and use it as an
8 amendment, we will be glad to work with them to
9 help them with that, you know. And so the
10 process will go on after that. It just is we
11 need to get down to serious business at that
12 point, and so that is the time that I guess the
13 Chairman set for us to do that.

14 REPRESENTATIVE SCHENCK: Thank you. And,
15 again, the process is for us to try to whittle
16 down all these concepts that we have discussed
17 here to produce a number of maps to push on to
18 the full Committee. So there's still a process
19 after we are done, and, you know, those maps,
20 once we produce ours, I would view them as sort
21 of a reaction to ours, and then I think that
22 continues to dialogue along the way.

23 Sure, go ahead, Representative.

24 REPRESENTATIVE BERNARD: Thank you, Mr.
25 Chair.

1 I know Representative Baxley just
2 mentioned District 55, but if -- are we going
3 to go by regions instead of drawing down on
4 like just say District 55, or can we go into --
5 in terms of the regions that we -- like as we
6 discussed around like the Panhandle and to draw
7 some of the problems areas that were specific
8 to the Panhandle, or is it just going to be one
9 specific district that we are going to drill
10 into?

11 REPRESENTATIVE SCHENCK: I would -- first
12 of all, I don't think -- again, talking about
13 the ripple effect, you can't just drill into
14 one district, because it affects so many other
15 things. So what I would suggest is we have a
16 holistic approach, we drill down into certain
17 things, and while we are doing that, we see how
18 it affects other parts.

19 And some of the comments I was going to
20 make, again, is that I expect everybody on this
21 Committee to have full participation. If you
22 are just going to sit there and not have any
23 suggestions, not offer anything, then you are
24 really doing the process a disservice. It is
25 not my intent, I know it is not Chairman

1 Dorworth's intent for the two of us just to
2 draw maps ourselves and give them to you all
3 for reactions. We want -- we want input. We
4 want you guys coming every week with your ideas
5 on certain parts of the state, drilling down on
6 these topics. This should be a full committee
7 opportunity and process.

8 So when you ask questions on that,
9 Representative Bernard, that is great that you
10 are thinking about those things, because those
11 are the things we are looking for. This is a
12 process where all of us here, however many sit
13 on the Committee, needs to come together to
14 produce some good maps.

15 REPRESENTATIVE BERNARD: Thank you.

16 REPRESENTATIVE SCHENCK: Other questions?

17 Representative Clarke-Reed.

18 REPRESENTATIVE CLARKE-REED: Thank you,
19 Mr. Chair.

20 As we went around the state on the 26
21 hearings, we continued to hear about Amendments
22 5 and 6, and particularly Amendment 6, and the
23 fact that now it's been brought to our
24 attention that we -- the Legislature is going
25 to appeal the decision of the courts. Do you

1 have any idea how that is going to affect what
2 we are doing here, and do you know the cost of
3 what that is?

4 REPRESENTATIVE SCHENCK: Thank you,
5 Representative. Good question. We are sitting
6 on the House Redistricting Committee, which
7 means Amendment 6 is -- has nothing to do with
8 what we will be discussing. As far as I am
9 concerned, for the discussions we are going to
10 have, it is a non-issue, that is for the big
11 Committee to decide. But for the work we are
12 doing on here, there will be no discussion of
13 that or no anything, because it has no bearing
14 upon what our work is and what our charge is on
15 this Committee.

16 REPRESENTATIVE CLARKE-REED: Follow-up?

17 REPRESENTATIVE SCHENCK: Go ahead.

18 REPRESENTATIVE CLARKE-REED: You didn't
19 answer the second part of my question, Mr.
20 Chair. Do you know what the cost is to the
21 taxpayers for this appeal?

22 REPRESENTATIVE SCHENCK: Thank you.
23 Again, as it has no bearing on what we are
24 doing here, I have no idea what the cost is,
25 because, again, it doesn't impact our between

1 80 and 120 districts that we are going to draw
2 for the State House.

3 REPRESENTATIVE CLARKE-REED: Thank you.

4 REPRESENTATIVE SCHENCK: Other questions?

5 Representative Corcoran.

6 REPRESENTATIVE CORCORAN: Yes,
7 Mr. Chairman, the other thing I would just
8 ask -- we have had the legal presentation given
9 to the lawyers about where we think -- as
10 Representative Clarke-Reed mentioned, Amendment
11 5 and how it affects our drawing, but what some
12 of these other groups ultimately will see when
13 they submit their plan, there will be an
14 obvious -- as we saw with these plans here, we
15 could tell Mr. King was focused more on the
16 perimeter test or what have you, but split
17 county boundaries left and right. Is there
18 going to be anything -- I don't know if
19 Representative Bernard or Representative
20 Clarke-Reed -- I think it is helpful to say
21 when you are drawing a plan out there before,
22 which would be helpful, but I guess we will
23 find out at the end regardless if you do or
24 don't. What -- you know, we see Amendment 5
25 that we must prioritize these things and it's

1 so integral to the factor of when you are
2 drawing something like House District 55, if
3 you are -- the only way you can draw House
4 District 55 is to make an assumption of what
5 the priority is in terms of emphasis, and I
6 just think that the more that these groups, the
7 NAACP, League of Women Voters, if it is the
8 Democratic Caucus, whoever it is that can come
9 forward and say, "This is what the criteria is
10 that we think," I think it is helpful for all
11 of us as we are drawing the maps, and if we are
12 supposed to submit three plans, I think it
13 gives us more flexibility.

14 REPRESENTATIVE SCHENCK: Well said.

15 Representative Bernard.

16 REPRESENTATIVE BERNARD: Thank you, Mr.
17 Chair.

18 Since Mr. West brought up the issue of the
19 perimeter test, is there any way for the
20 Committee and staff to instruct us on the
21 different methods of compactness and the
22 perimeter test so in that way we can, at least
23 from the compactness perspective, know exactly
24 which ones that we can tackle as a committee?

25 REPRESENTATIVE SCHENCK: Thank you, and I

1 think what Mr. West said, and I will certainly
2 go back to him, is that that's one of a number
3 that we are developing. And so, Bob, if you
4 want to expound on that.

5 MR. WEST: Well, with that is -- right
6 now, that is what I am doing is I will be
7 programming some of those -- some of those
8 tests. So any direction the Committee has to
9 us, you know, on this is what we would like to
10 be able to see, you know, this is the
11 compactness measurements we would like to have,
12 would be really, really helpful.

13 REPRESENTATIVE SCHENCK: Sure. And I
14 think -- I think, Representative Bernard, to
15 follow that up, we need -- we need a number of
16 those. So, for example, you could have a
17 district in a heavily populated area that is
18 very compact. And then we saw a bunch of
19 examples where like Charlotte County wanted to
20 be in one district, which would probably be
21 compact as well, because it is in one -- it
22 follows all the municipal boundaries, but,
23 again, would not be compact just because of the
24 size of it. So it is helpful, and I think -- I
25 think at some point we are going to have to do

1 that and be fluid. It is just going to have to
2 be a fluid process as well.

3 Representative Clarke-Reed.

4 REPRESENTATIVE CLARKE-REED: Thank you,
5 Mr. Chair.

6 How will we know? Will there be some
7 measurement given to us to say that compactness
8 is this many or that many, or this is what a
9 compact district looks like? Will we have that
10 kind of information or input, or who will give
11 us that kind of information and input?

12 REPRESENTATIVE SCHENCK: Thank you.

13 Again, I think -- I think we are -- we need to
14 back up a little bit. The members sitting at
15 the table are the ones that are elected to
16 actually make the decisions and do -- and
17 produce maps, not our staff. Our staff is
18 going to take directions from us. So if you
19 have an idea of what compactness is, you can
20 certainly submit -- submit your maps or ideas
21 to us, and we will take a look at it, but I do
22 not feel comfortable instructing staff to tell
23 the elected members the rules they need to
24 follow, and we are the ones that are elected to
25 make those decisions, so -- other questions?

1 All right. Seeing none, Representation
2 Frishe moves we rise, and thank you all,
3 members.

4 (Whereupon, the proceedings were
5 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 43 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 20th day of February, 2012.

CLARA C. ROTRUCK

Notary Public

State of Florida at Large

Commission Expires:

November 13, 2014