



Senate Redistricting Subcommittee

Meeting Packet

Monday, October 3, 2011

3:00 PM

Morris Hall (17 HOB)

Committee Meeting Notice

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Senate Redistricting Subcommittee

Start Date and Time: Monday, October 03, 2011 03:00 pm
End Date and Time: Monday, October 03, 2011 05:00 pm
Location: Morris Hall (17 HOB)
Duration: 2.00 hrs

AGENDA:
Review of Public Input
Other Committee Business

NOTICE FINALIZED on 09/26/2011 11:45 by Crofoot.Katie

Table of Contents

Tab 1 – House Rules Memo

Tab 2 – Southwest Florida Report

Tab 3 – Statewide Map Report

MEMORANDUM

DATE: Tuesday, September 27, 2011
TO: All House Members and Legislative Assistants
FROM: Chairman Gary Aubuchon
SUBJECT: IMPORTANT – Redistricting Rules and Procedures

As a reminder, following are the current rules and procedures that are relevant to filing redistricting bills and amendments. These rules and procedures keep with traditional practices for legislation, but also incorporate the unique technological issues related to preparing redistricting bills. Some of the rules and procedures borrow from the House's traditional appropriations process to ensure accessibility for members and the public. It is anticipated that special procedures for filing both floor and committee amendments during the 2012 Regular Session will be put before the House during the first week of Regular Session.

Limitation on Member Bills Filed	<p>"A member may not file more than six bills for a regular session. For purposes of this rule, the member considered to have filed a bill is the first named sponsor of the bill."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A redistricting bill is considered EITHER a complete State House plan, a complete State Senate plan, OR a complete congressional plan.• If you file a redistricting bill it <u>DOES</u> count towards your six bill limit.	House Rule 5.3(a)
Legislative Reapportionment and Congressional Redistricting Bills and Amendments	<p>"Bills and amendments proposing any reapportionment or redistricting of the state's legislative or congressional districts shall be submitted to the Redistricting Committee in the form prescribed by the Speaker. The committee staff of the Redistricting Committee shall submit such proposals to the House Bill Drafting Service as requested by the sponsor. After final drafting, approval for filing shall be in the ordinary manner."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The form prescribed by the Speaker, "<u>REDISTRICTING BILL OR AMENDMENT PROCESSING REQUEST</u>," is attached.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Note that the Speaker requires that redistricting bills or amendments be submitted as a <u>COMPLETE PLAN</u>, such that all census blocks in Florida are assigned to a district.	House Rule 5.8

Bill Drafting Deadlines	<p>All other bill drafting deadlines apply. Reference the September 19, 2011 memo "<u>IMPORTANT – Bill Drafting Deadlines</u>" to All House Members and Legislative Assistants.</p> <p>Note that Chair Weatherford recommended that Members file redistricting bills before the November 14 Interim Committee Week. Any bills filed after November 14th may have to be considered in the form of amendments to redistricting plans that are already moving through the legislative process.</p>	Memorandum from September 19, 2011
Amendment Deadlines in Committee and Subcommittees	<p>"Notwithstanding the foregoing, subject to approval by a majority vote of the House, the Rules & Calendar Committee may establish special amendment deadlines and procedures for appropriations bills, implementing bills, and conforming bills, as defined in Rule 12.5, as well as for bills proposing any reapportionment or redistricting of the state's legislative or congressional districts."</p> <p>Special Amendment Deadlines and Procedures were adopted by the House on April 20, 2011, and are attached. The deadlines apply to Redistricting Committee and subcommittee meetings during the interim period between the 2011 and 2012 Regular Sessions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Special Amendment Deadlines and Procedures provide for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Filing deadlines for amendments and substitute amendments in the Redistricting committee and its subcommittees. The amendment deadlines apply to all Members, including Members of the House Redistricting Committee and subcommittees. ○ Redistricting amendments may only be in the form of amendment to a bill, or a substitute amendment for an amendment. Neither an amendment to amendment nor an amendment to a substitute amendment is allowed. 	House Rule 7.12(b)

ATTACHMENTS:

- Form: "**REDISTRICTING BILL OR AMENDMENT PROCESSING REQUEST**"
- Special Procedure: "Adopted **Special AMD deadlines for HRD 2011**"

REDISTRICTING SPECIAL AMENDMENT DEADLINES & PROCEDURES
ADOPTED BY THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 2011

Friday, April 15, 2011

The following report is submitted pursuant to Rule 7.12 (b), for the purpose of establishing special amendment deadlines and procedures for bills proposing any reapportionment or redistricting of the state's legislative or congressional districts. These deadlines apply to committee and subcommittee meetings during the 2011 Regular Session and during the interim period between the 2011 and 2012 Regular Sessions.

Amendments in Committee and Subcommittee

Amendments to any bill proposing any reapportionment or redistricting of the state's legislative or congressional districts may be offered in committee or subcommittee by any member of the House, including any member of the committee or subcommittee considering the bill, subject to the following deadlines:

- Main amendments must be submitted to the House Redistricting Committee no later than 12 p.m. of the 3rd day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and official state holidays) before the committee or subcommittee meeting at which the bill will be considered.
 - Properly filed main amendments will be emailed to the entire membership of the House and will be made available via the www.floridaredistricting.org and www.myfloridahouse.gov no later than 5 p.m. that same day.
- Substitute amendments must be submitted to the House Redistricting Committee no later than 12 p.m. of the 2nd day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and official state holidays) before the committee or subcommittee meeting at which the bill will be considered.
 - Properly filed substitute amendments will be emailed to the entire membership of the House and will be made available via the www.floridaredistricting.org and www.myfloridahouse.gov no later than 5 p.m. that same day.

Because each bill or amendment must be submitted as a complete plan, as noted in the "Redistricting Bill or Amendment Processing Request" form (*See attached*), only a bill, an amendment to a bill, or a substitute amendment for an amendment to a bill is allowed. Neither an amendment to an amendment nor an amendment to a substitute amendment is allowed.

Amendment deadlines apply to all Members, including Members of the House Redistricting Committee and subcommittees.



Dean Cannon
Speaker

The Florida House of Representatives

Redistricting Committee

Phone: (850) 488-3928

Will Weatherford
Chair

REDISTRICTING BILL OR AMENDMENT PROCESSING REQUEST

Representative:

District #:

Contact Person:

Contact Phone #:

Filing a Bill or Amendment?

Bill

Committee
Amendment

Floor
Amendment

If an amendment, what is it being filed to?

Bill or Amendment Type:

House

Senate

Congressional

Per House Rule 5.8, the Speaker requires that “bills and amendments proposing any reapportionment or redistricting of the state’s legislative or congressional districts shall be submitted to the Redistricting Committee” as a **complete plan**, such that all census blocks in Florida are assigned to a district.ⁱ

- Is the bill or amendment complete? YES
- Has the bill or amendment been checked for contiguity? YES
- If the bill or amendment contains technical errorsⁱⁱ, is the Redistricting Committee staff permitted to correct the technical errors? YES NO

With this form, you must provide the House Redistricting Committee with the bill or amendment on a **properly formatted CD or DVD**. The CD or DVD must include the Representative’s signature, the date of submission, and the plan type (House, Senate or Congressional).ⁱⁱⁱ The CD or DVD must be in “read-only” format.^{iv}

- Is the properly formatted CD or DVD included with this form? YES
- Is the bill or amendment in a format compatible with MyDistrictBuilder?^v YES

By signing below, you are requesting one of the following:

- A bill or a Floor amendment, which the House Redistricting Committee will process and then submit to the House Bill Drafting Service for final preparation for filing. Note, you must still use **Leagis** in the ordinary manner to approve the filing of the bill or the Floor amendment.
- A committee amendment, which the House Redistricting Committee will process and then file directly with the subcommittee or committee hearing the bill being amended.

Representative’s Signature^{vi}

Date

This form must be submitted by the Representative or authorized employee of the House, with the above completed in its entirety and the accompanying CD or DVD to the Redistricting Committee in 400 HOB.^{vii}

ONLY COMMITTEE
STAFF FILL IN THIS
SECTION

Plan ID

and, if applicable,

Public ID

Notes: Do not include this page with the redistricting bill or amendment processing request.

ⁱ Because each bill or amendment must be submitted as a **complete plan**, only a bill, an amendment to a bill, or a substitute amendment for an amendment to a bill is allowed. Neither an amendment to an amendment nor an amendment to a substitute amendment is allowed.

ⁱⁱ “Technical errors could occur in one of two ways:

1. An unassigned census block, which is surrounded entirely by a district or surrounded by a district and water in such a manner that is clearly intended to be part of that district.
2. An unassigned layer of geography that has no population.

If a Representative opts to NOT permit House Redistricting Committee staff to correct errors of this nature, the plan will NOT be processed, but instead will be returned to whoever submitted the form.

ⁱⁱⁱ Example:



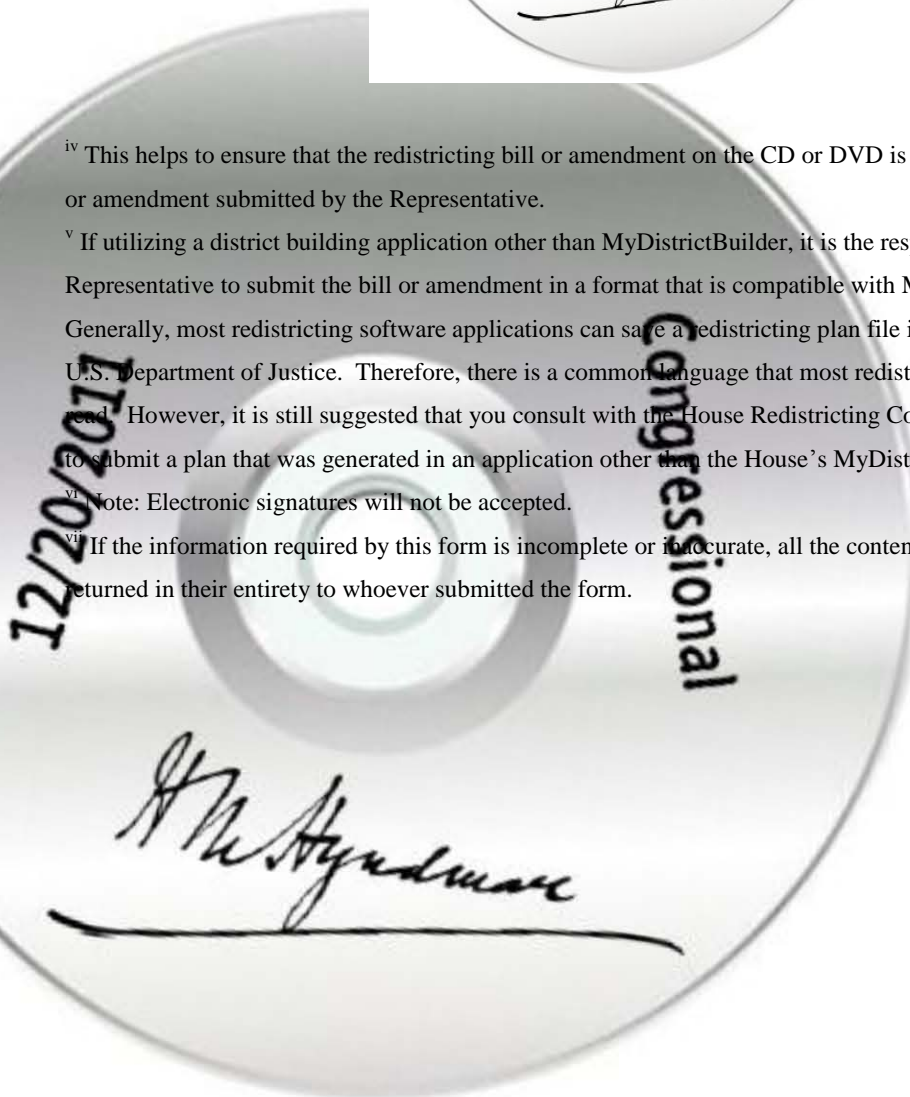
^{iv} This helps to ensure that the redistricting bill or amendment on the CD or DVD is always the redistricting bill or amendment submitted by the Representative.

^v If utilizing a district building application other than MyDistrictBuilder, it is the responsibility of the Representative to submit the bill or amendment in a format that is compatible with MyDistrictBuilder.

Generally, most redistricting software applications can save a redistricting plan file in the format used by the U.S. Department of Justice. Therefore, there is a common language that most redistricting applications can read. However, it is still suggested that you consult with the House Redistricting Committee staff if you intend to submit a plan that was generated in an application other than the House's MyDistrictBuilder.

^{vi} Note: Electronic signatures will not be accepted.

^{vii} If the information required by this form is incomplete or inaccurate, all the contents submitted will be returned in their entirety to whoever submitted the form.



Florida House of Representatives

Redistricting Committee

Report on Public Input Regarding Southwest Florida, Including:

- **Input from Public Hearings**
- **Written Input via Mail, Email, Fax, Social Media Posts, Etc.**
- **Partial Redistricting Maps**

Regarding Redistricting for:

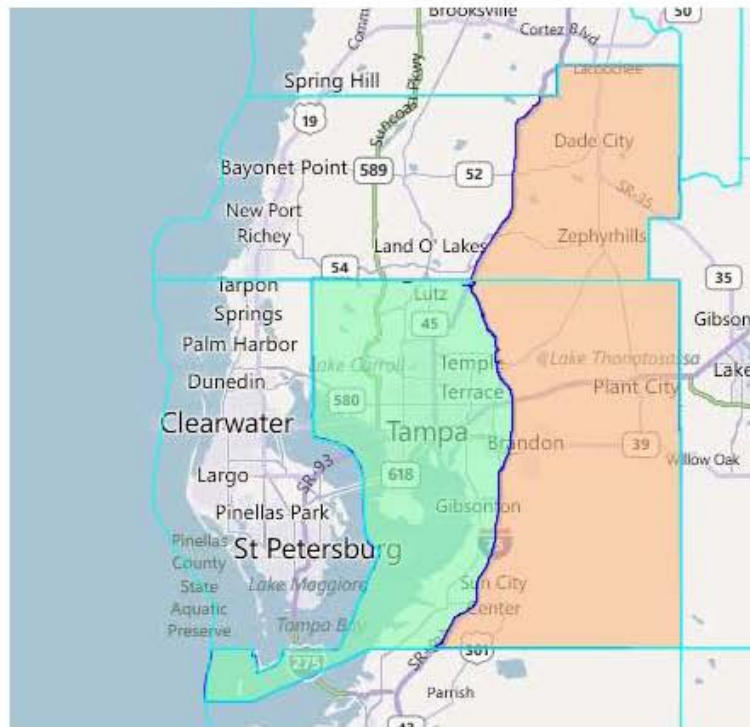
- **Congressional**
- **State House**
- **State Senate Maps**

Last Updated: Friday, September 30, 2011

SW-1: Two Congressional Districts in Hillsborough County

Description: I would like to see two compact congressional districts in Hillsborough, with the dividing line that is near I-75 and that runs north and south. This would create one district that is primarily urban and another that would be rural and farming communities. This rural district would include a portion of east Pasco County, which is also east of I-75.¹ “Hillsborough County is almost large enough for two U.S. Congressmen. Please give our county two Representatives and add part of a smaller county to us if needed.”² “Please note that there are many fundamental differences between the community interests of Pinellas County, the City of Tampa and Brandon. As reconfiguring our congressional seats, please consider these varied communities and offer Hillsborough centered seats, noting that we have population to support 2.”³

Visual: The two Congressional districts in Hillsborough County as outlined above, using I-75 as the dividing line, would look like this:



Policy Issues:

- Hillsborough County is populated enough for 1.77 Congressional districts.
- With a population of 788,156, the western district (District 1 in green on the map above) is 91,812 above the ideal population for a Congressional district.
- Conversely, the eastern district (District 2 in brown on the map above) has a population of 568,387, which is 127,957 shy of the ideal population.

¹ Jack Wolff of Plant City

² Greene, Michael – Submitted August 29, 2011 via Email

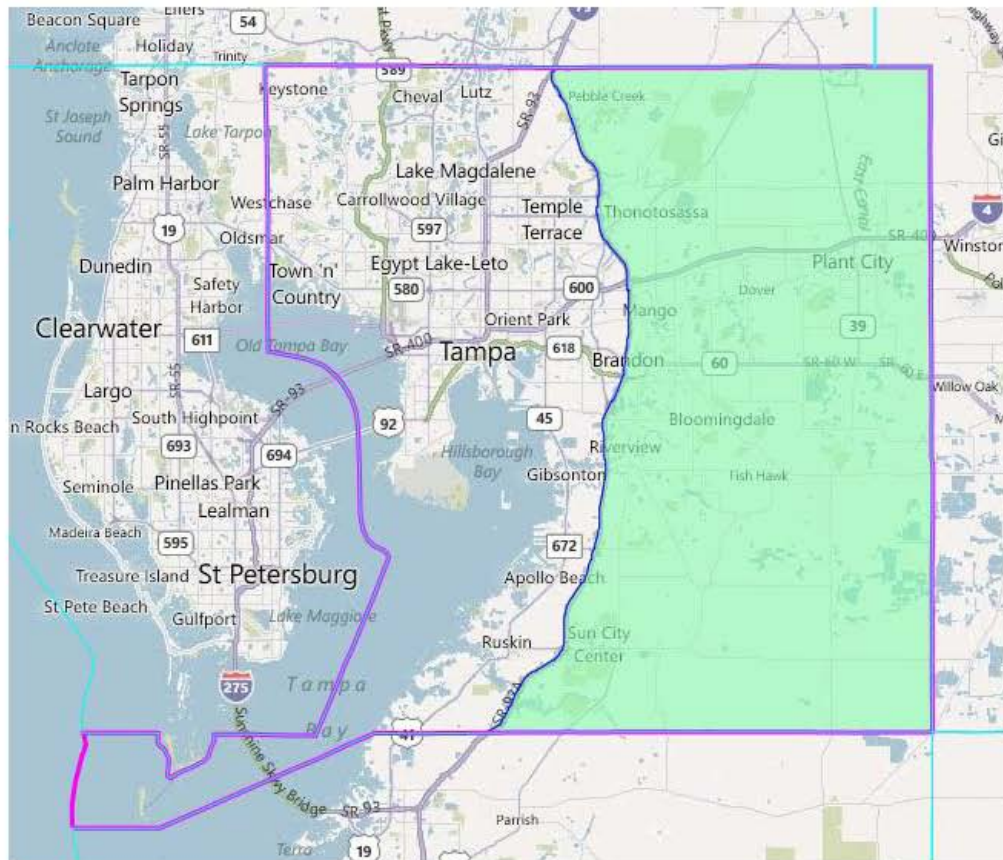
³ Simpson, Laura (Greater Brandon Chamber of Commerce) – Submitted August 29, 2011 via Tampa public hearing

- In the process of using the roadway of I-75 as the dividing line between the two districts, two VTDs had to be split.

SW-2: Eastern Hillsborough County as a District

Description: Please recognize the importance of the agricultural community that is east of I-75. These residents share similar interests and contribute to the county's economy. Drawing a district that is east of I-75 to the county line would help to preserve this important way of life and the rural character of those who live in this area of eastern Hillsborough.⁴

Visual: A single district that was all of Hillsborough County east of I-75 would look like this:



Policy Issues:

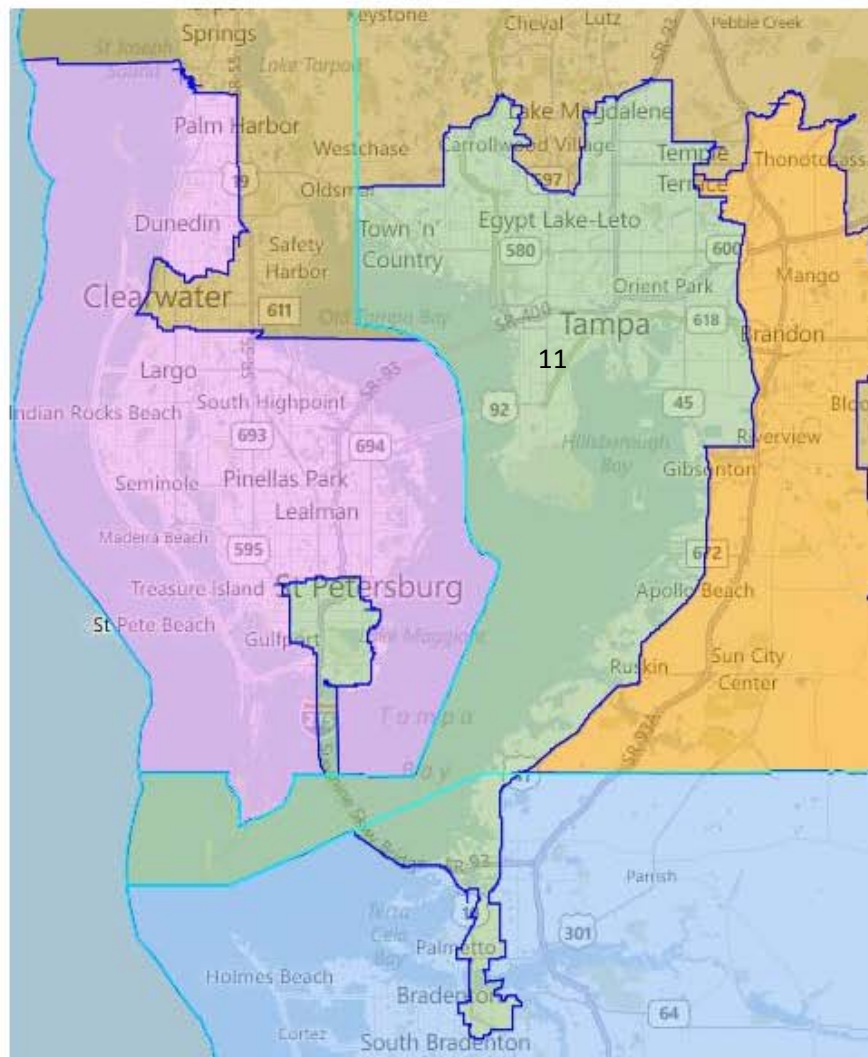
- With a population of 441,074, the district drawn above would be too large for a House district and too small for a Senate or Congressional district. Of the three, this area is closest to that of a Senate district.

⁴ Danny Aprile of Temple Terrace

SW-3: Remove Manatee and Pinellas Counties from Congressional District 11

Description: District 11 looks gerrymandered and absurd. I propose that the district be consolidated to be contained within Hillsborough County alone.⁵ District 11 just doesn't make sense. Pinellas County should not be in that district.⁶⁷ We need a district that does not make us cross bridges into other counties.⁸ There is no reason why a Representative that represents Tampa should have to go to St. Petersburg and Bradenton. This district should be more representative of Hillsborough County and include Westchase, Carrollwood, Northdale and Brandon. "Out going District 11 extended from Temple Terrace in Hillsborough County, south into Manatee County, across Skyway into South Pinellas County across the bay back into South Hillsborough, including part of south Tampa. YUCKKKK!"⁹

Visual: The current CD 11 (green with circles around the communities mentioned above):



⁵ Elizabeth Morowati of Tampa

⁶ Charlie Touchton of Tampa

⁷ Evelio Otero of Tampa

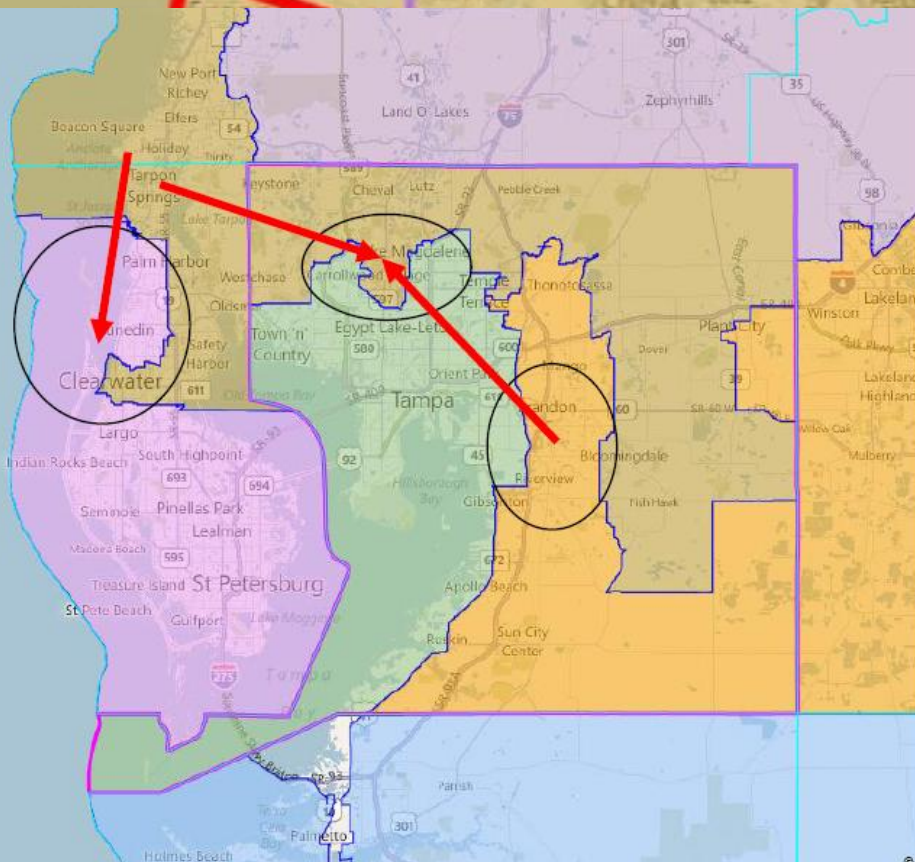
⁸ Mary Kay Ross of Tampa

⁹ Yates, Evelyn – Submitted June 19, 2011 via email

Policy Issues:

- Currently, District 11 is 22,545 people under the ideal population for a Congressional district. If the Pinellas and Manatee portions of the district were removed, the district would then become 117,148 people under the ideal population.
- The specific parameters for the Westchase, Carrollwood, Northdale and Brandon communities were not specified in the testimony, so further clarification may be needed.

Description: Elizabeth Morowati continued to describe the recommended impact of these changes to the districts around Congressional District 11. “I propose consolidation of this District 11...by having it redrawn and solely in Hillsborough County...Florida District 10 should include all parts of District 11 which are in Pinellas County, including the islands located in the Gulf of Mexico. Exclude the areas between Dunedin and Palm Harbor (which should become part of a more contiguous District 9...Florida District 12 should be re-drawn to include the areas around Brandon/Riverview (which are now part of District 9 and go no further west than Carrollwood...Florida District 9 should be re-drawn to be from its current northern part (in Pinellas County, around Shady Hill) to include the southern part of Clearwater (which is currently part of District 10), and then the eastern most part around the Carrollwood area in Hillsborough County).”¹⁰

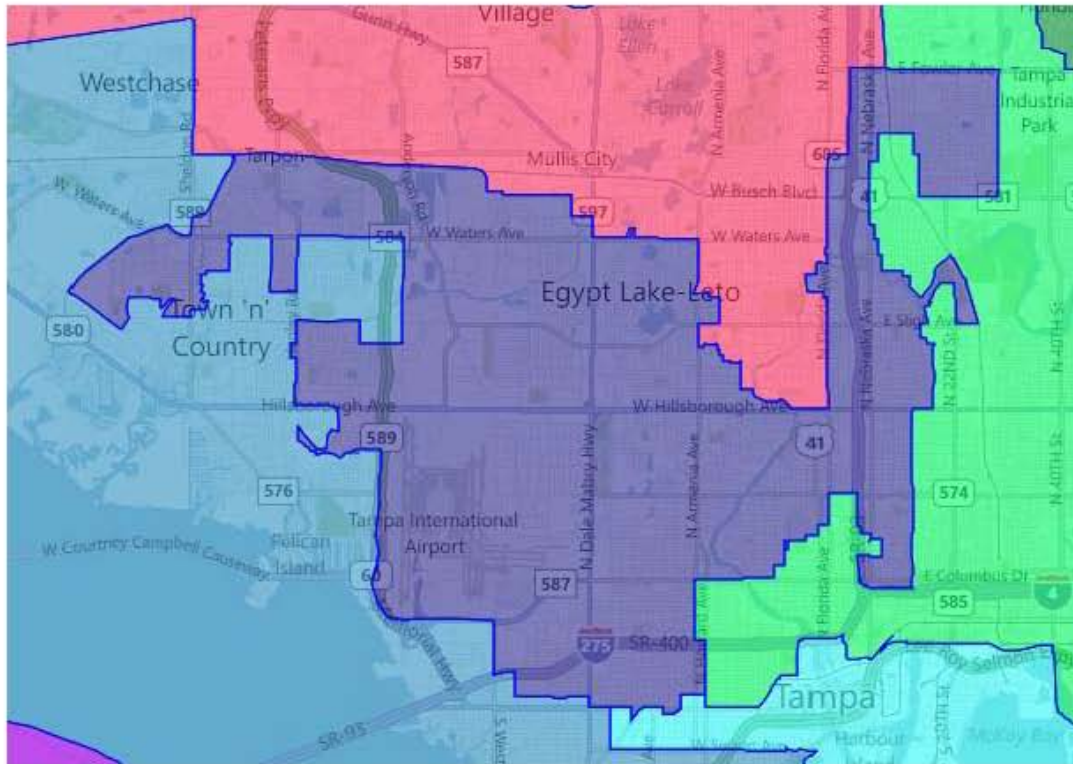


¹⁰ Elizabeth Morowati – Submitted August 29, 2011 via Tampa public hearing

SW-4: Place the Town n' Country Community into House District 58

Description: House District 58 has always had a Hispanic Representative. Please include Town n' Country, which is a large Hispanic community, into this district. Everything between Hillsborough Avenue and Waters Avenue should be placed within this district.¹¹

Visual: Currently, District 58 looks like this (in purple):

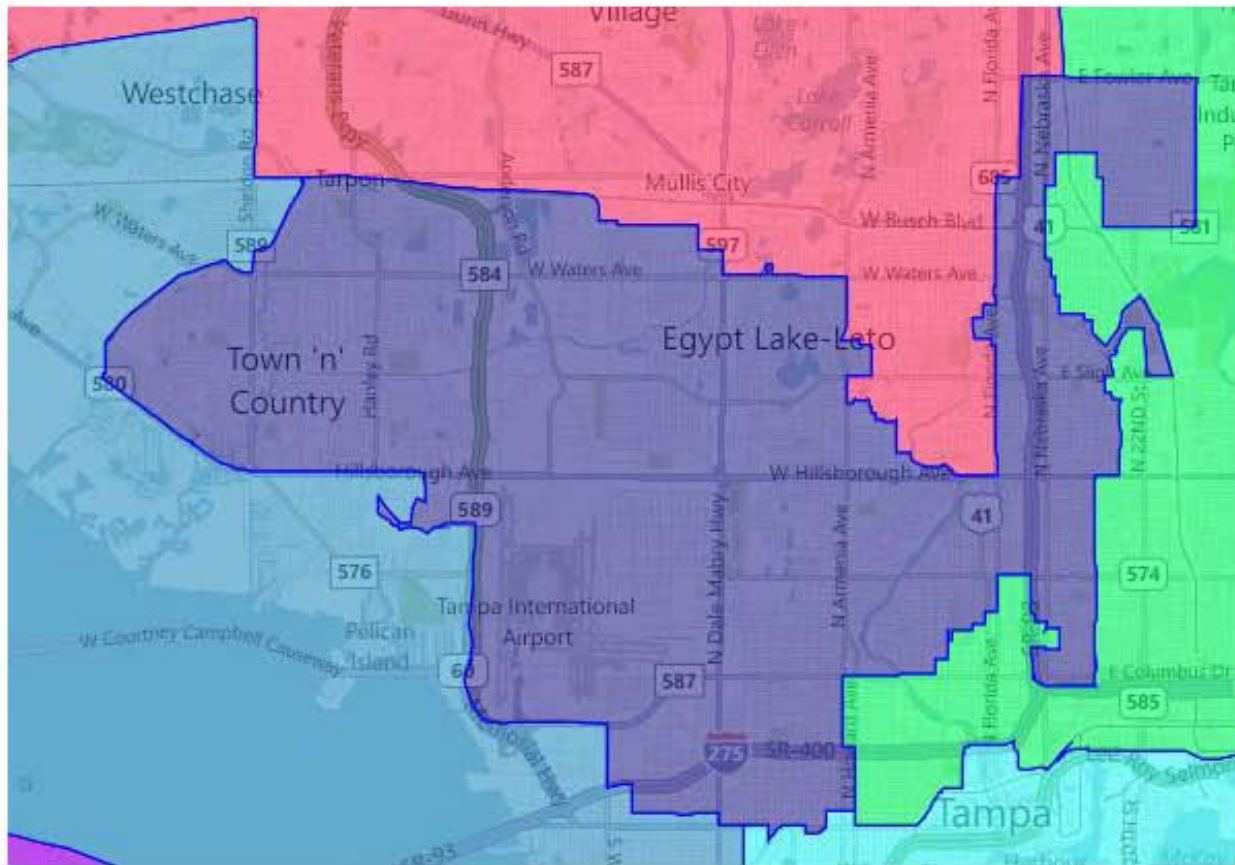


Policy Issues:

- Currently, House District 58 is 24,780 people under the ideal population of a House district.

¹¹ Chris Cano of Tampa

Visual: House District 58 including the Town n' Country community as outlined in the testimony would look like this:



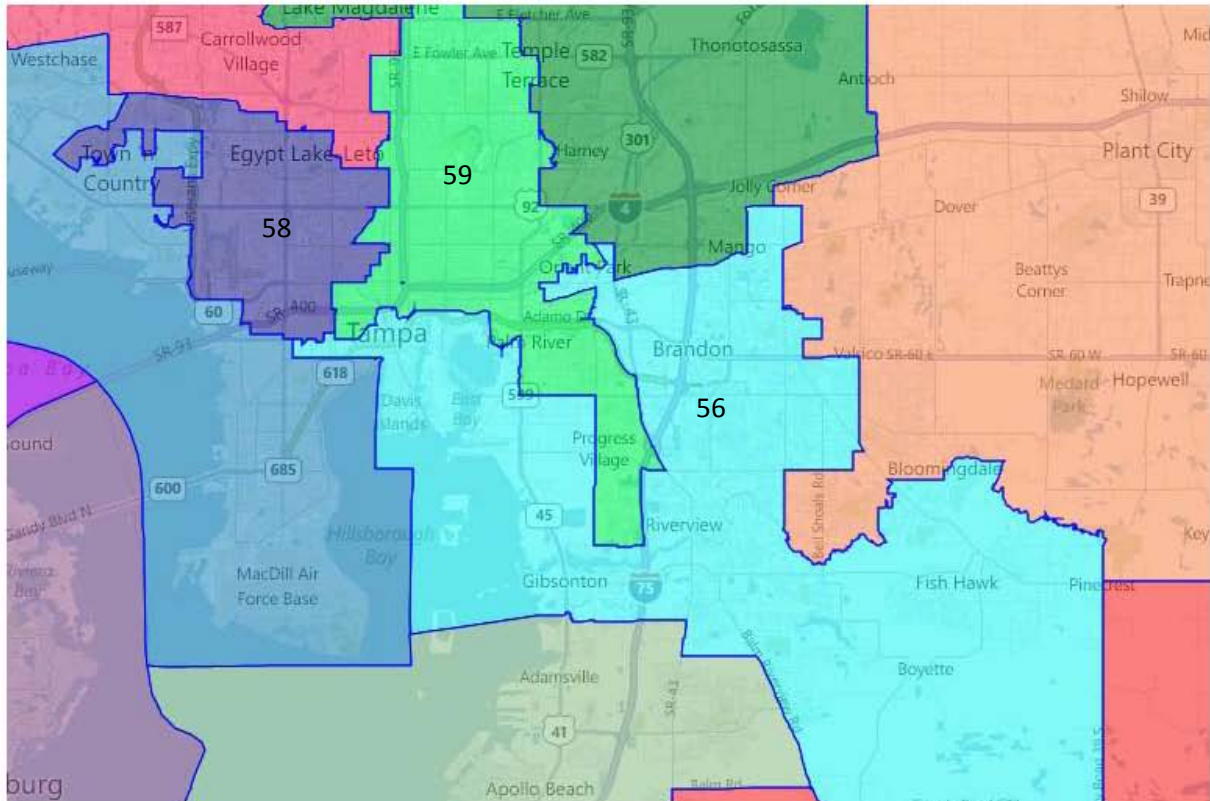
Policy Issues:

- The District 58 shown above is not 5,922 people shy of the ideal population.
- The District 58 shown above has a Hispanic Voting Age Population of 48%.

SW-5: Reconfigure House Districts 56, 58 and 59

Description: The boundaries for House District 56 should include east of I-75 to Boyett Road and south to SR-672. House District 58 should continue northwest from Hillsborough Avenue to Sligh Avenue and continue over west with the current boundaries. House District 59 should continue up US-41 to SR-582 to include citizens that share the same city council and county commissioners but remembering that these communities share the same interest. In doing this, please preserve the minority district.¹²

Visual: The districts as outlined above would look something like this:



Policy Issues:

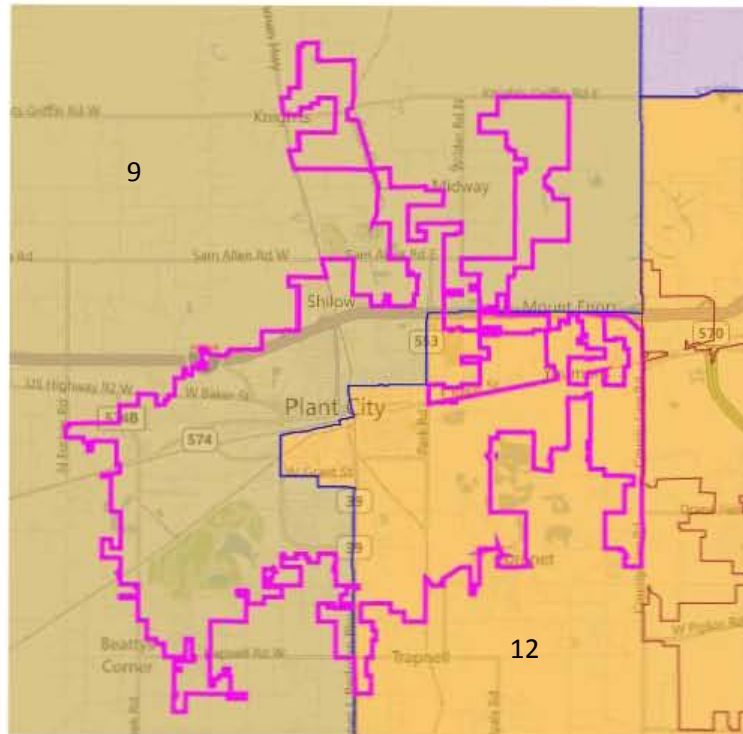
- The map above may not represent exactly what Ms. Coffee meant when giving her testimony. The locations of Sligh Ave, Boyette Ave, did not match up with the direction that she gave within her testimony. More clarification may be needed.
- In the map above, House District 56 has a population of 197,817 is over the ideal population for a House district by 41,140, while House District 58 is 56,003 under the ideal population and House District 59 is 29,184 over the ideal population. More adjustments would need to be made to each district.

¹² Ella Coffee of Riverview

SW-6: Maintain Current Representation in the City of Plant City

Description: We are happy with our current representation both at the state and federal level. We would actually like to get a third member of Congress in there somehow.¹³

Visual: On the current Congressional map, Plant City looks like this:



Policy Issues:

- Currently, Plant City is represented in two Congressional Districts (9 and 12), one Senate District (10) and one House District (62).

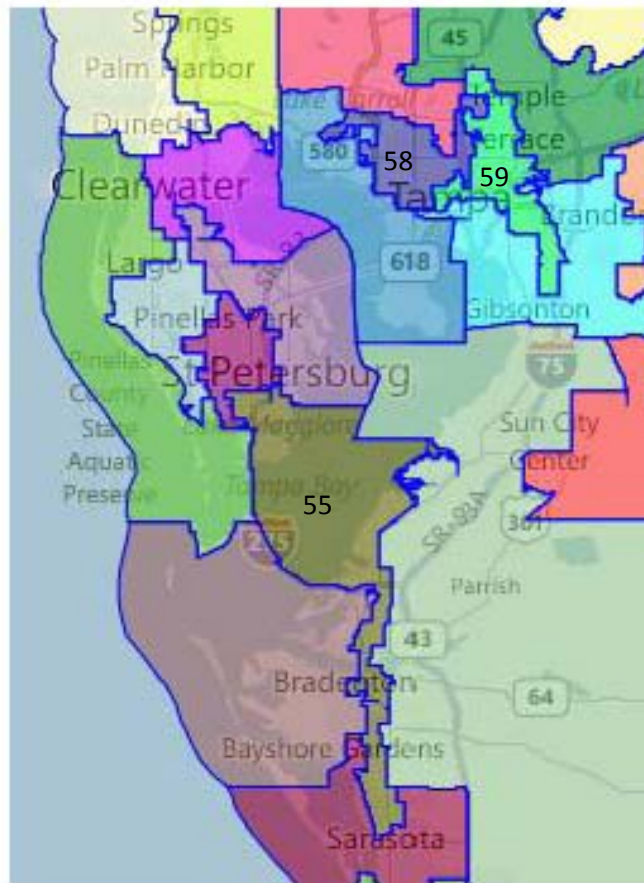
¹³ Dan Rollerson, Mayor, Plant City

SW-7: Preserve Minority Districts in the Tampa Bay Region

Description: I live in the Ybor neighborhood, which is a proud, historic Black community. Please uphold House District 59 as a minority Black district.¹⁴ Hispanics are now the largest minority group in Florida. I speak in support of House District 58, which has 51% Hispanic voters in it.¹⁵ Please honor Florida's diversity. I believe that with little effort, lines can be drawn that respect concentrations of Hispanic and Black minorities.¹⁶

Visual: The current districts that are represented by racial minorities in the House and Senate are:

House (Districts 55, 58 and 59)

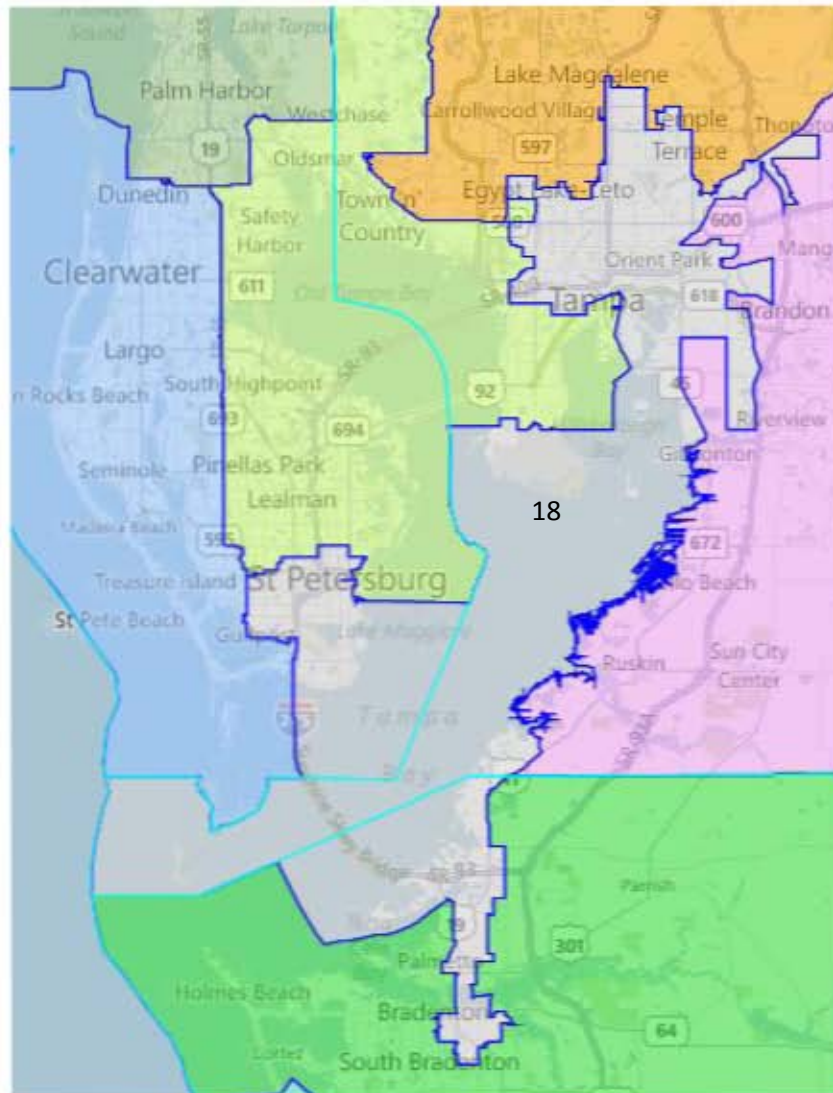


Senate (District 18)

¹⁴ Maria Elbilbaisi of Tampa

¹⁵ Lidia Madrano of LULAC

¹⁶ Patrick Montega



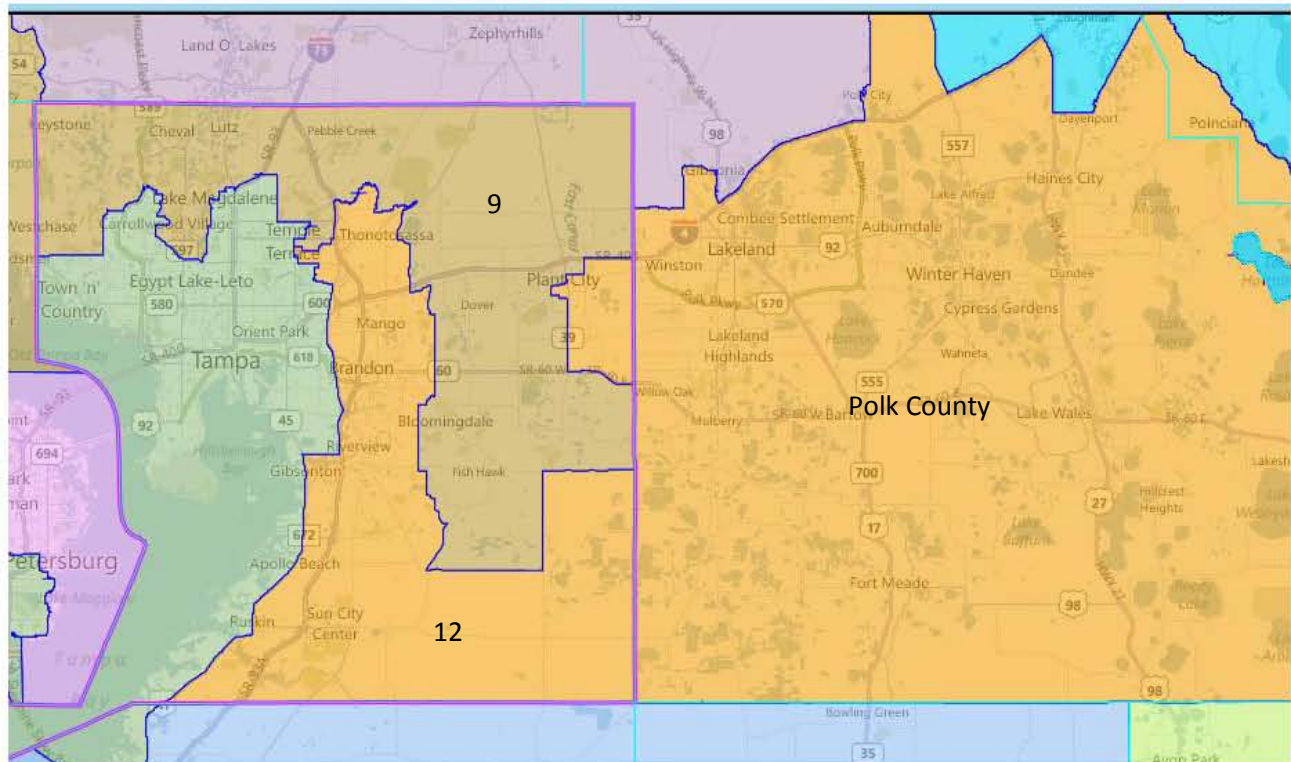
Policy Issues:

- Currently, House District 55 has a population of 133,112, which is 23,565 short of the ideal population. The district also has a Black Voting Age Population of 49%. House District 58 has a population of 131,897, which is 24,780 short of the ideal population. It has a Hispanic Voting Age Population of 49%. House District 59 has a population of 141,651, which is 15,026 short of the ideal population. It currently has a Black Voting Age Population of 54%.
- Currently, Senate District 18 has a population of 404,822, which is 65,210 short of the ideal population. The district also has a Black Voting Age Population of 39%.

SW-8: Place the Brandon community into a Congressional district that is linked with Eastern Hillsborough County

Description: I don't think that it is fair that my portion of Brandon got lumped into a district with Polk County. I would like to see Brandon in our own Congressional district with our fellow eastern Hillsborough County citizens.¹⁷

Visual: Below are the current Congressional districts in the Brandon area:



Policy Issues:

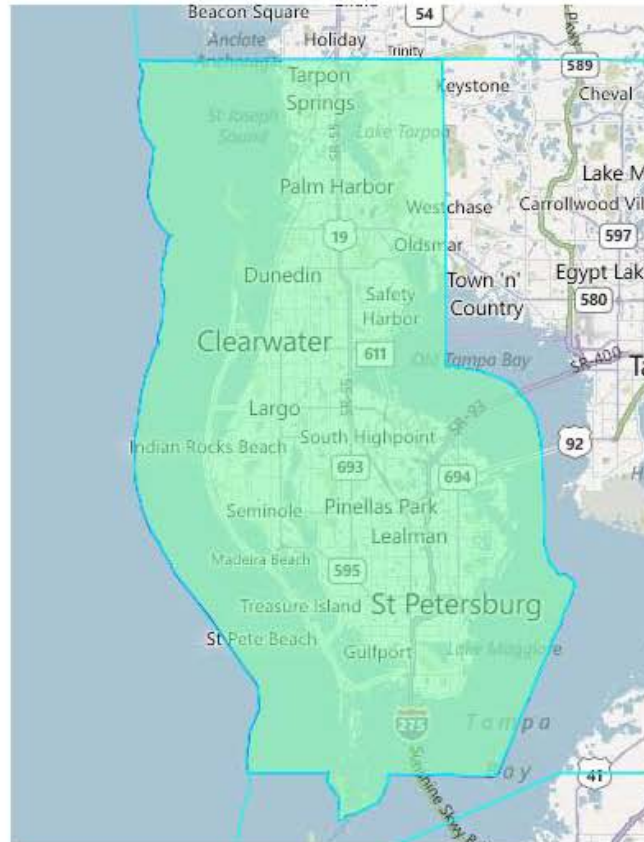
- Currently, Congressional District 9 has a population of 753,549 which is 57,205 over the ideal population for a Congressional District, and District 12 has a population of 842,199, which is 145,855 over the ideal population. Both districts in their current form would need to shrink to meet the ideal population.
- The exact parameters of the Brandon community were not clearly defined in the testimony, so more clarification may be needed.

¹⁷ Vivian Bacca of Brandon

SW-9: Keep Pinellas County Whole

Description: Pinellas County should be in one district.¹⁸ A district should be centered in Pinellas County.¹⁹ Keep Pinellas County whole, with the exception of House District 55.²⁰ Keep Pinellas separate from Hillsborough County.²¹

Visual: Keeping Pinellas County whole would look like this:



Policy Issues:

- With a population of 916,542, Pinellas County is too large for the ideal populations for a Congressional, Senate or House district. The County is large enough for 1.3 Congressional districts, 1.95 Senate districts and 5.85 House districts.

¹⁸ Mac McLaughlin of

¹⁹ Doris Houdesheldt of

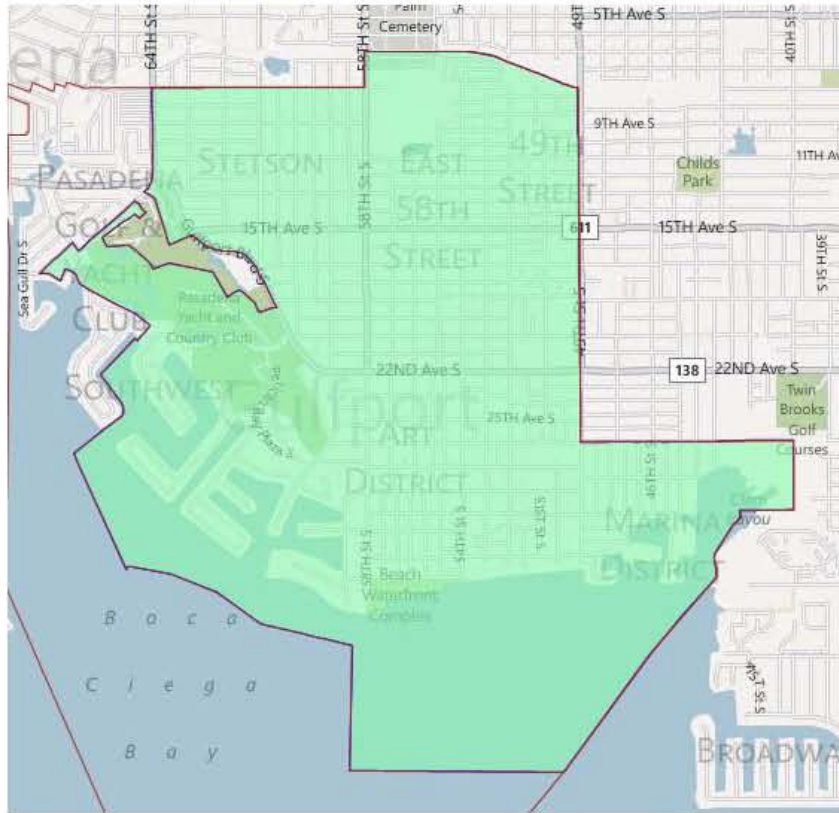
²⁰ Richard Piper of

²¹ Peter Franco of

SW-9: Keep the City of Gulfport Whole

Description: Gulfport has two members of congress, two State Senators and three State House seats. We want to be kept whole.²²

Visual: Keeping the City of Gulfport whole within a district would look like this:



Policy Issues:

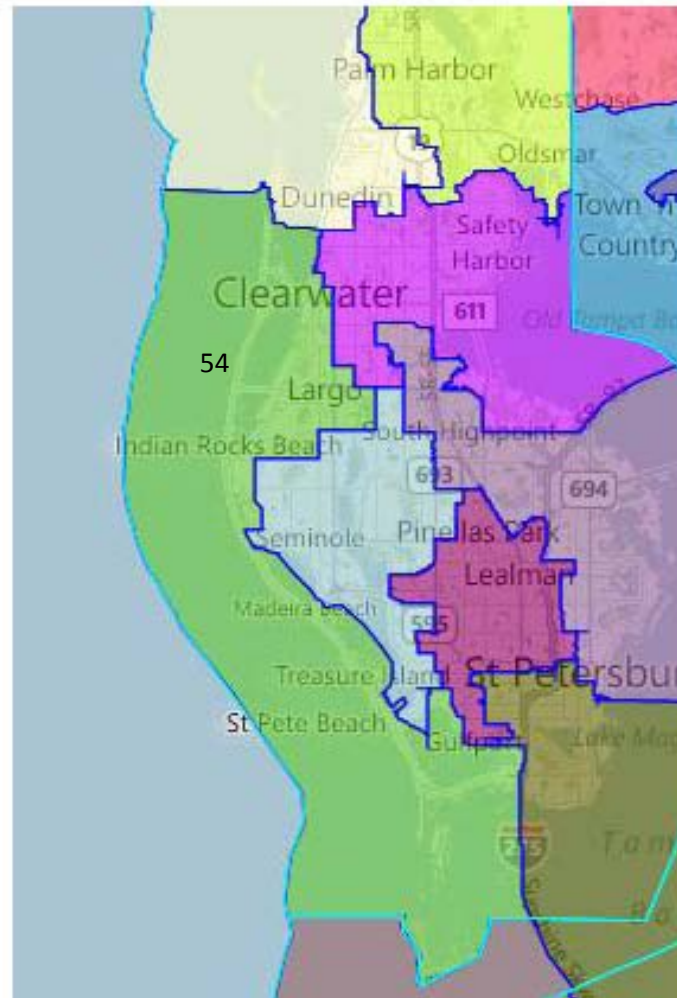
- With a population of 12,029, the City of Gulfport is too small for the ideal population of a House, Senate or Congressional district and more communities would need to be added to it.

²² Karen Hodgen of

SW-10: Keep House District 54 Intact

Description: House District 54 should remain intact. If you need to add more population, add south St. Petersburg to the existing district.

Visual: Currently, House District 54 looks like this:



Policy Issues:

- With a population of 130,417, District 54 is 26,260 short of the ideal population for a House district and more communities would need to be added to it. In the testimony given, south St. Petersburg was presented as an option.

SW-11: Keep Small Cities Together Within Districts

Description: I believe that small cities should be placed together within a district. Many cities in this area have 50 employees or less so we share group health insurance issues, as well as issues dealing with our fire departments. Our issues sometimes doesn't get as much weight when we are paired with big cities like St. Petersburg²³

Policy Issues:

- Other than the description of the number of employees a municipality has, no other definition of the term "small city" was given in the testimony. It would be sensible to determine a small city by its population, but more clarification may be needed as to what population threshold defines small.

SW-12: Keep Sarasota and Manatee Counties Together Within a Congressional District

Description: Sarasota and Manatee Counties should be combined into one congressional district. It's less than 11 miles from downtown Bradenton to downtown Sarasota. The relationship between the two counties is far greater than with the communities to the south and north.²⁴ Please make sure that the Congressional seat in Manatee County is combined with Sarasota County.²⁵ Sarasota and Manatee Counties are unique in their concentration of arts organizations and institutions of higher learning. I would ask that this area not be divided.²⁶ Mote Marine Laboratory provided various examples of the shared interests of Manatee and Sarasota counties.²⁷

Visual: Keeping Sarasota and Manatee Counties Whole and Together in a Congressional District would look like this:

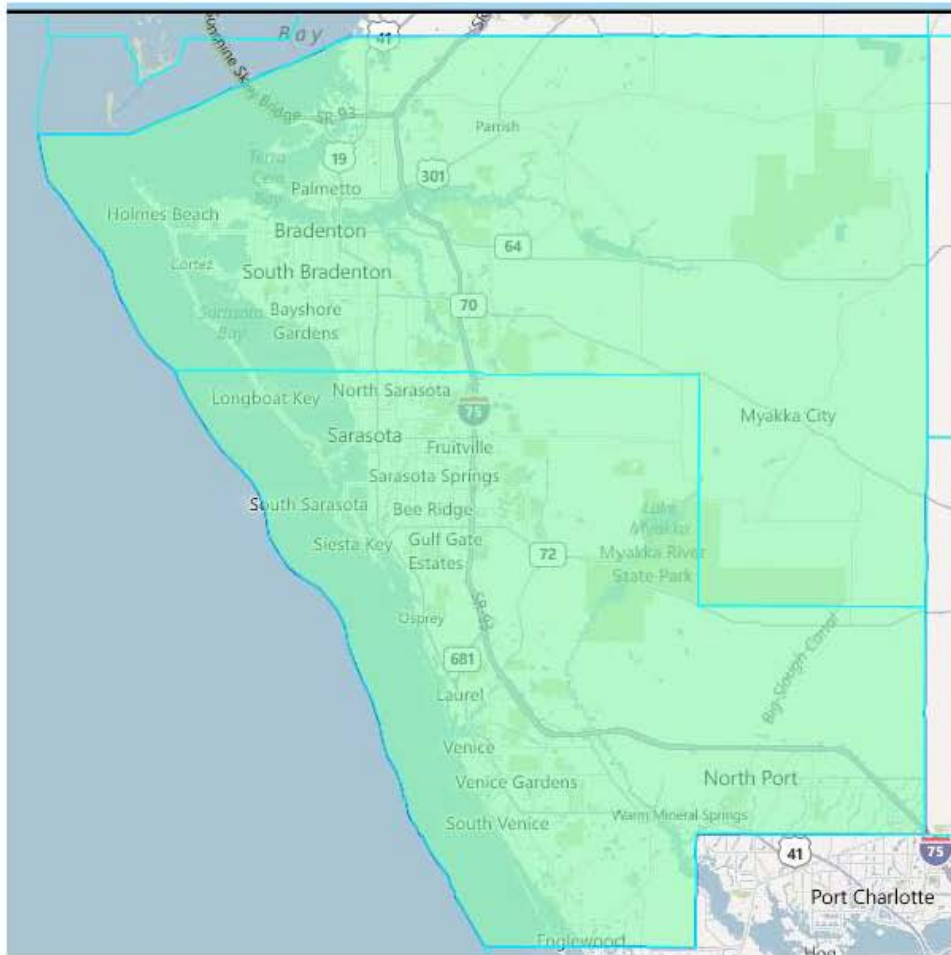
²³ Kathleen Peters, Mayor, City of South Pasadena

²⁴ Glenda Wright of Bradenton

²⁵ Peggy Simone of Bradenton

²⁶ Michael Verbil of Sarasota

²⁷ Mahadevan, Kumar (Mote Marine Laboratory) – Submitted August 21, 2011 via letter



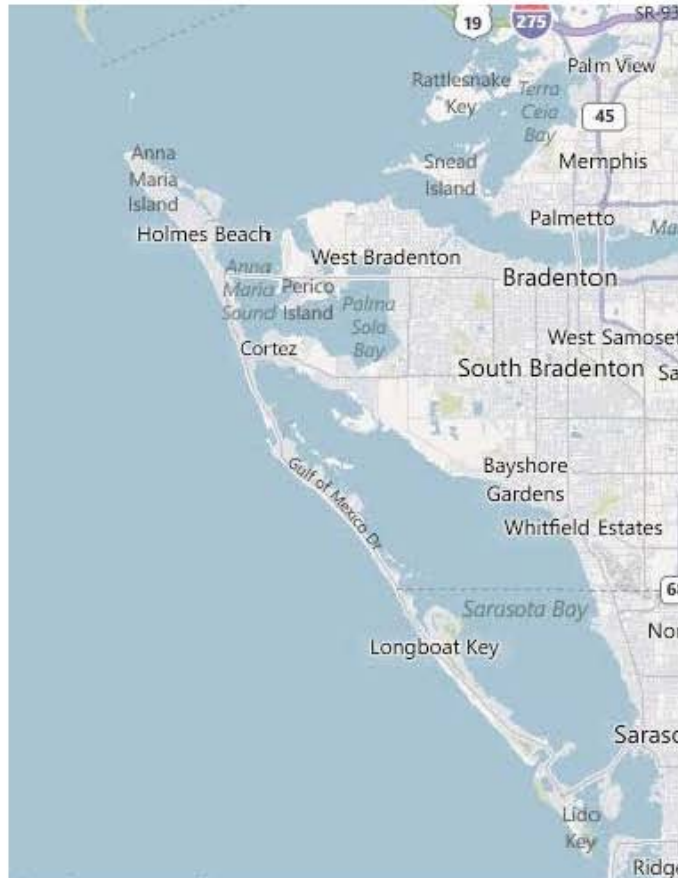
Policy Issues:

- With a population of 702,281, the district drawn above is too large for the ideal population for a Congressional district. The two communities would need to be split in order for the 5,937 people to be removed to meet the ideal population.

SW-13: Keep Barrier Islands Together in Districts

Description: I think that the barrier islands should all be in one district. They have issues in common such as tourism and beach renourishment.²⁸

Visual: The barrier islands in Manatee County look like this:



Policy Issues:

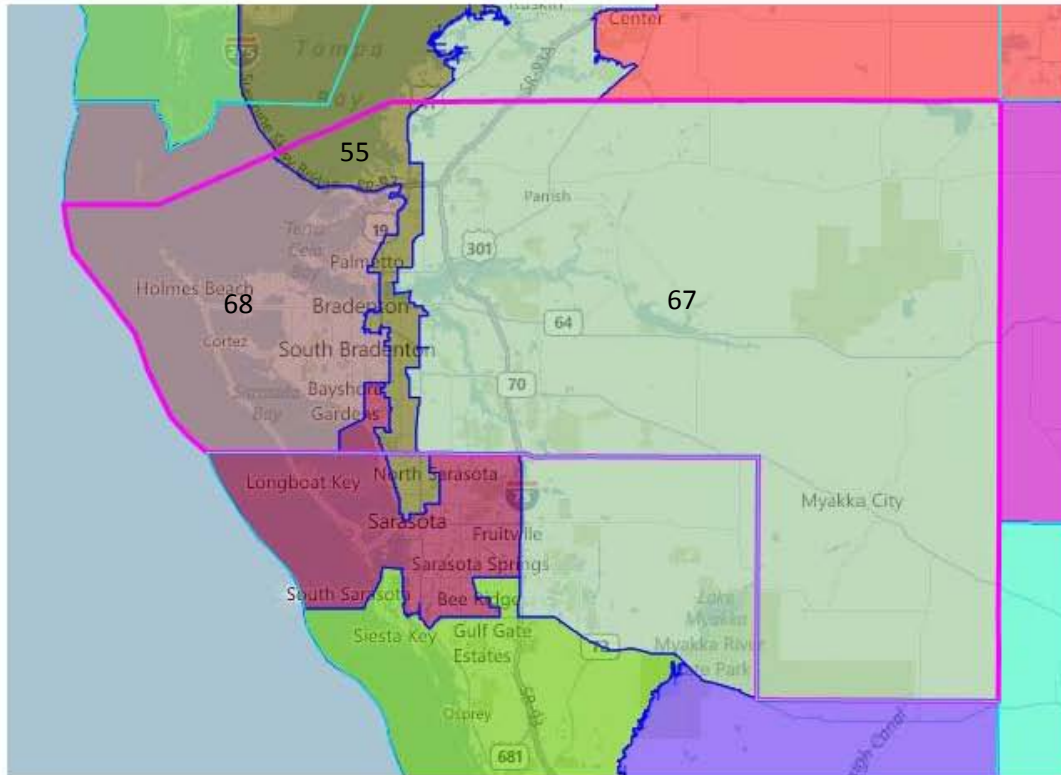
- The barrier islands of a community are general less populated that the inland areas, so in order to connect them with a district, you would potentially create long, thin districts that ran north-south.

²⁸ Larry Grossman of Longboat Key

SW-14: Have Two House Seats Wholly Within Manatee County

Description: My priority is having two State House seats within Manatee County. After creating those two house seats, you will probably need about another 10,000 people. Please get that population from either east Sarasota County, like the community of Lakewood Ranch, or Hardee County.²⁹

Visual: Currently, the House districts in Manatee County look like this:



Policy Issues:

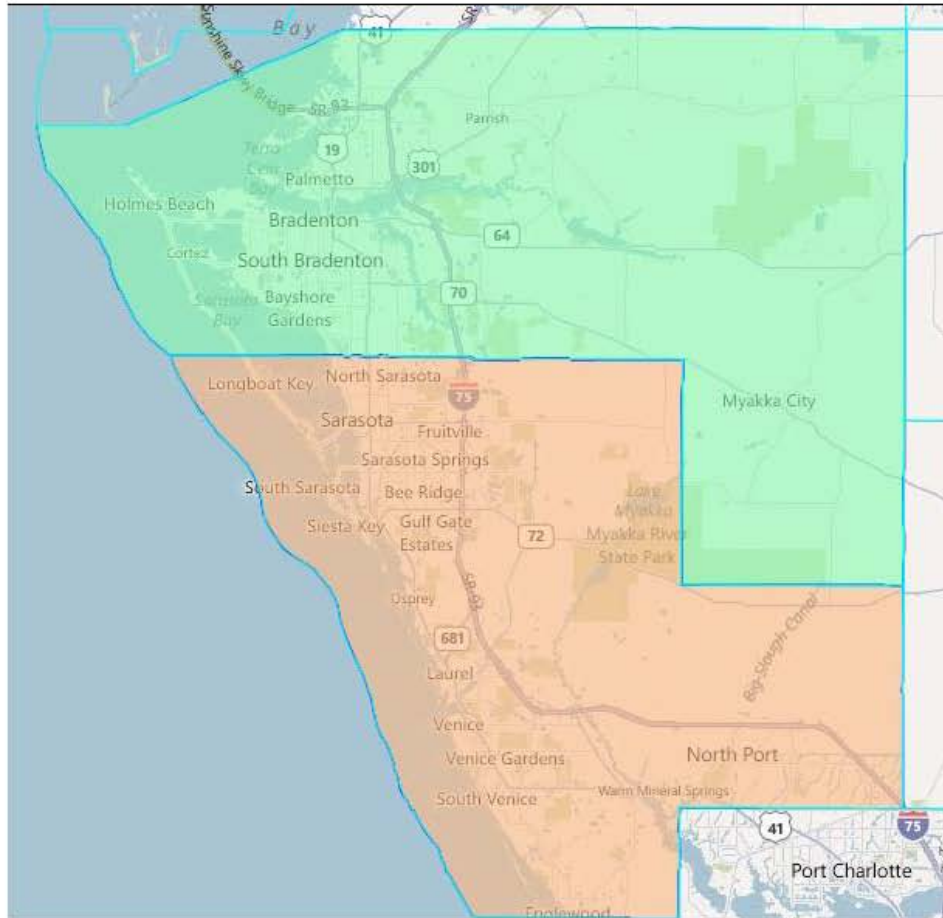
- In the testimony given, it was not stated as to how Manatee County could be divided in order to create two districts.
- With a population of 322,833, Manatee County has enough of a population to create just over two districts.
- Creating two districts in Manatee County may have an impact House District 55, which is currently a majority-minority Black district.

²⁹ Peggy Simone of Bradenton

SW-15: One Senate Seat Based in each of Manatee and Sarasota Counties

Description: I would like to see a Senate seat based in Manatee County and another based out of Sarasota County.³⁰

Visual: One Senate Seat in Manatee County and another in Sarasota County would look like this:



Policy Issues:

- With a population of 322,833, Manatee County is too small to meet the ideal population of a Senate district and other communities would need to be added to it.
- With a population of 379,448, Sarasota County is also too small to meet the ideal population of a Senate district and would need to have other communities added to it.

³⁰ Peggy Simone of Bradenton

SW-16: Divide Manatee and Sarasota Counties Between East and West to Create Four House Districts

Description: If you take Manatee County and draw a line from north to south, you have approximately two representatives within a couple thousand people. You can basically do the same thing in Sarasota County to create two more.³¹

Visual: Dividing both Manatee and Sarasota into each halves using a line that runs from north to south would look something like this:



Policy Issues:

- It is important to note that in either county, no geographic boundary was given to divide the counties into eastern and western portions. The map above was built using VTDs.
- For Manatee County, two districts were drawn that would have roughly the same population. The western Manatee district has a population of 161,606, while the eastern Manatee district has a population of 161,227. Both districts are over ideal population for a House district by

³¹ Richard Jackson of Bradenton

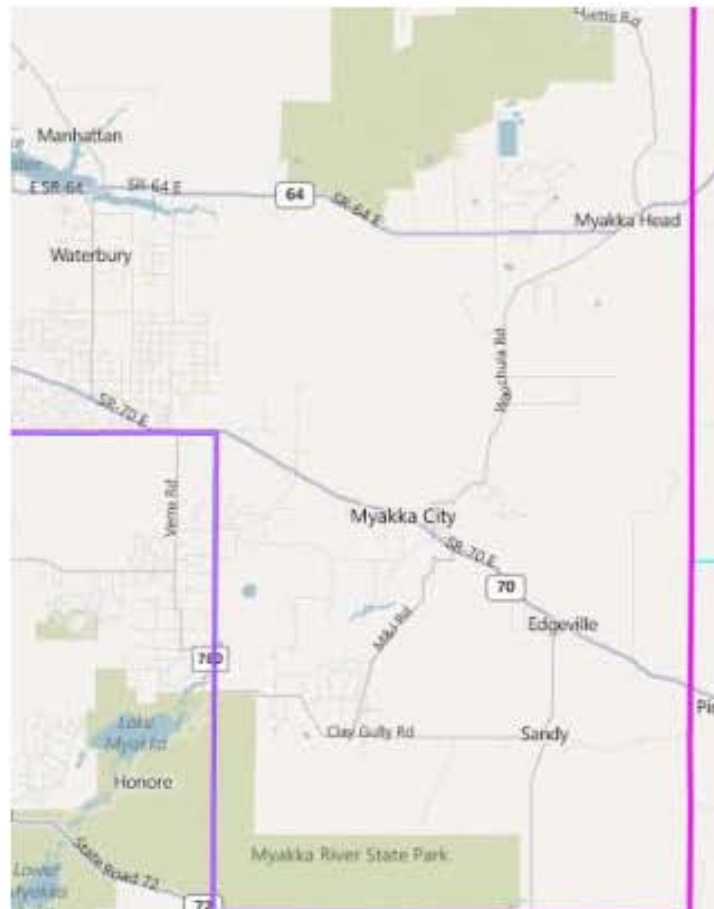
4,929 and 4,550 people, respectively. At least a third district would need to include parts of Manatee County in order to meet the ideal population.

- For Sarasota County, two districts were also drawn that have roughly the same population. The western Sarasota district has a population of 189,152, while the eastern district has a population of 190,296. Again, both districts are over the ideal population for a House district and Sarasota County would need to be split at least a third time in order to meet the ideal population.

SW-17: Rural Communities in Manatee County

Description: The communities of Myakka Head, Old Myakka and Myakka City have rural communities that have a lot of common interests. This rural area also has commonalities with south Polk County, east Hillsborough County as well as Hardee and DeSoto Counties.³²

Visual: Myakka Head and Myakka City can be found in Manatee County here:



Policy Issues:

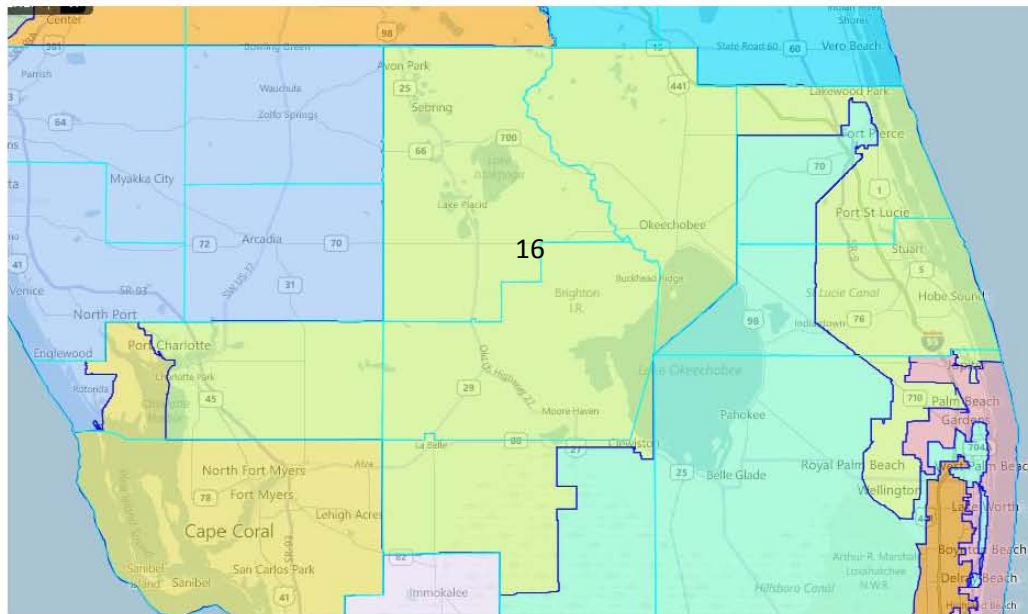
- The exact parameters defining the communities of Myakka City, Myakka Head and Old Myakka were not provided in the testimony.

³² Casey Welch of Bradenton

SW-18: Connect Charlotte County with Western Coastal Counties in a Congressional District

Description: I live in District 16, which is so gerrymandered. I realize that a Congressional District is at least four times the size of Charlotte County, but I ask you that we be connected with other coastal counties such as Sarasota or Lee Counties. Please have all is the county with connected to a district on the southwest coast.³³

Visual: Currently, Congressional District 16 looks like this:



Policy Issues:

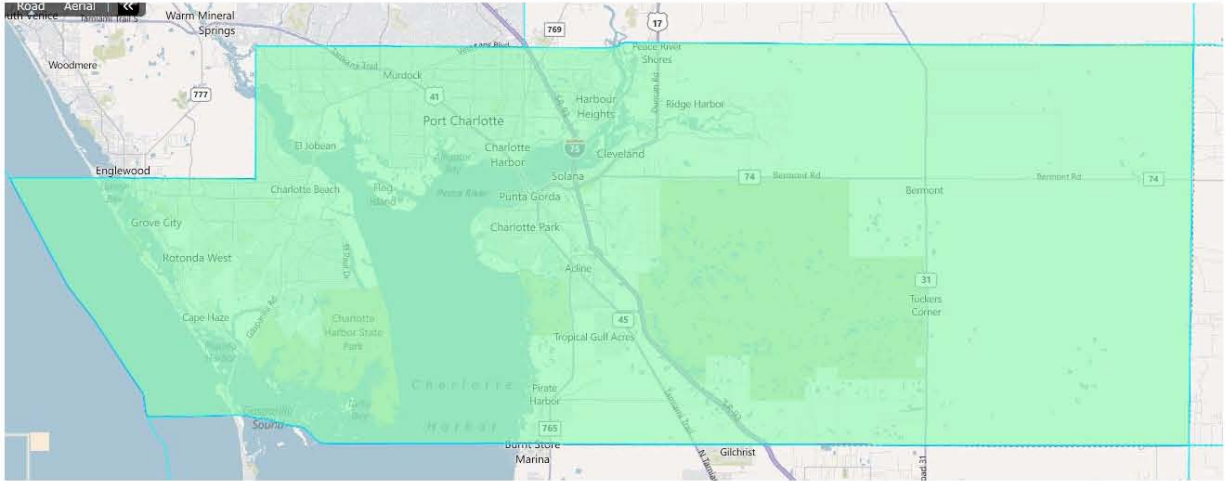
- As it was stated in the testimony, with a population of 159,978 Charlotte County is too small to meet the ideal population of a Congressional district. 536,367 more people would need to be added to it from other counties and communities in order to complete the district.

³³ Tess Canja of Port Charlotte

SW-19: Keep Charlotte County Whole Within a State House District

Description: Make Charlotte County one State House district. Right now, it is a part of three.³⁴ We would like for Charlotte County to be in one House District. Please don't divide us.³⁵

Visual: All of Charlotte County placed within a House district would look like this:



Policy Issues:

- With a population of 159,978, Charlotte County is over the population for an ideal House district. All of the County's population within a House district would be a 2.1 % deviation.

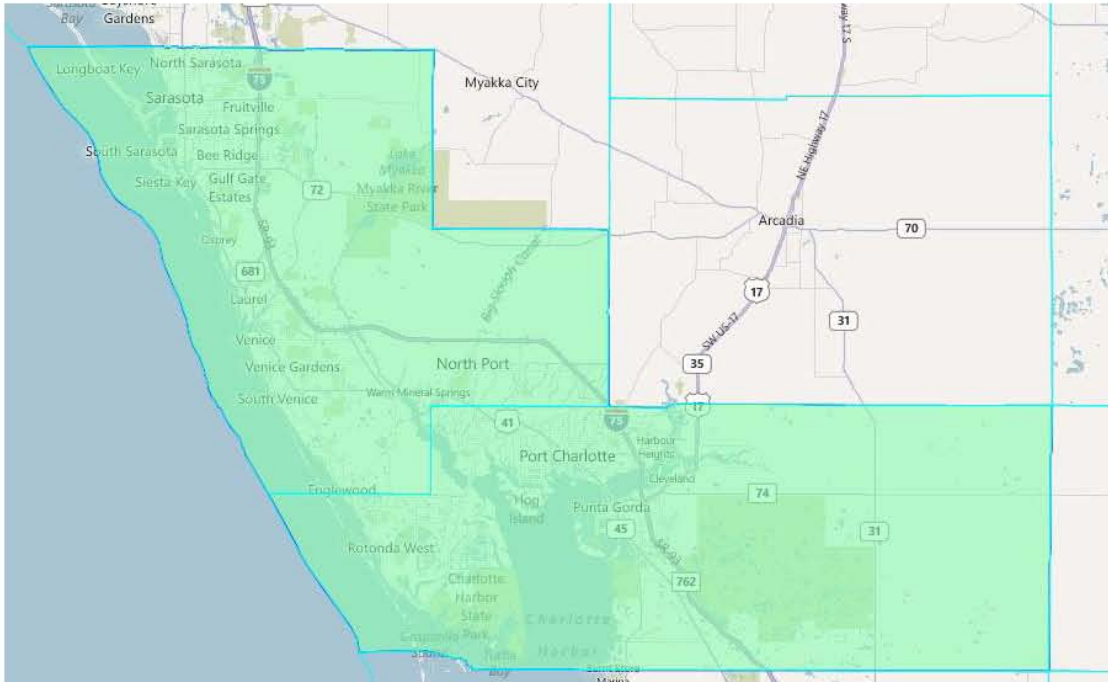
³⁴ Tess Canja of Port Charlotte

³⁵ Marilyn Jacobs of Port Charlotte

SW-20: Connect Charlotte and Sarasota Counties in a Senate District

Description: Our Senate district should have a Charlotte-Sarasota County connection. We are currently represented by three Senators, none of which are from Charlotte County.³⁶

Visual: Charlotte and Sarasota Counties Connected within a Senate District would look like this:



Policy Issues:

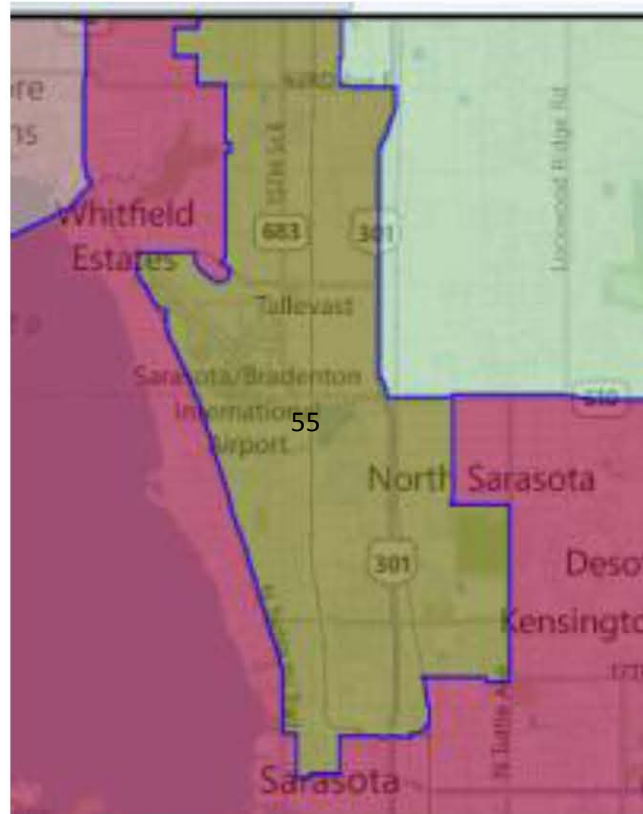
- With a population of 539,426, the district above is too large for the ideal population of a Senate district. 69,394 people would need to be removed from it in order to complete the district.

³⁶ Tess Canja of Port Charlotte

SW-21: Keep the Newtown Community in House District 55

Description: Please keep Newtown in North Sarasota in House District 55. This is very important to the Black community and removing us from this district would be a violation of Amendment 5.³⁷ Keep Newtown and North Sarasota combined with Manatee, Hillsborough and Pinellas County in House District 55. This is a seat that gives us the opportunity to elect the representative of our choice.³⁸

Visual: Currently, House District 55 in northern Sarasota looks like this:



Policy Issues:

- Currently, House District 55 has a population of 133,112, which is 23,565 short of the ideal population. It currently also has a Black VAP percentage of 49.

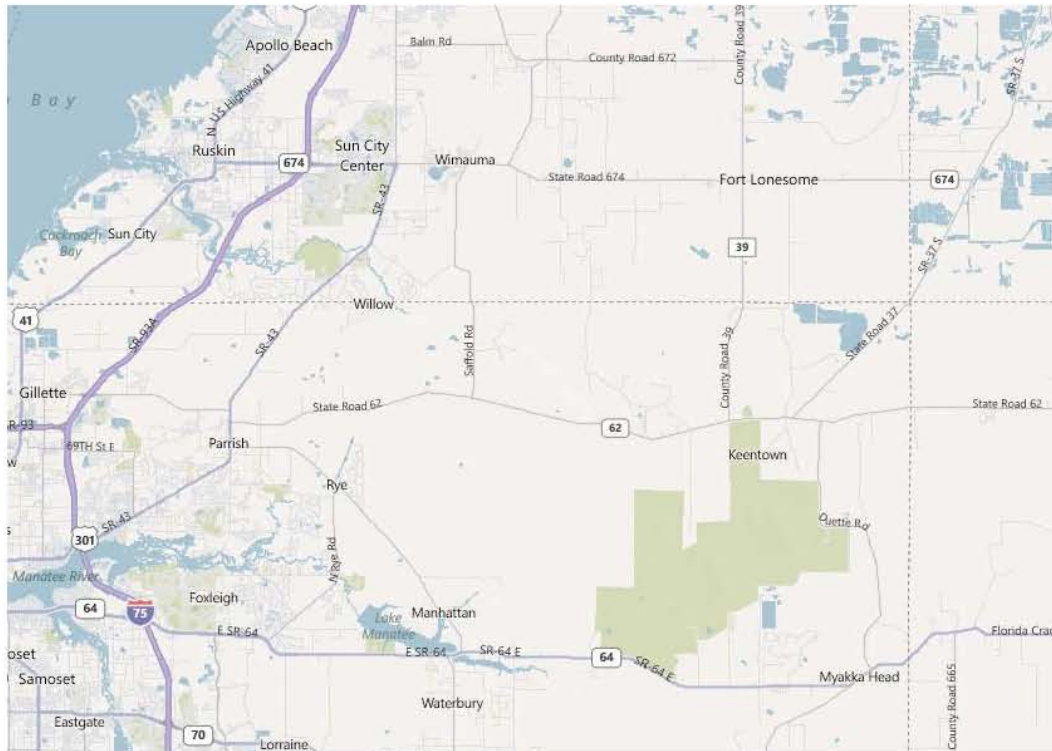
³⁷ Theresa Perkins of Sarasota

³⁸ Several Authors – Submitted August 30, 2011 via Sarasota public hearing

SW-22: Keep the Community of Lakewood Ranch Whole

Description: Lakewood Ranch is a residential and business community that wants to work closely with our representatives. Please don't split us in any district.³⁹

Visual: The Lakewood Ranch community is located on the map here:



Policy Issues:

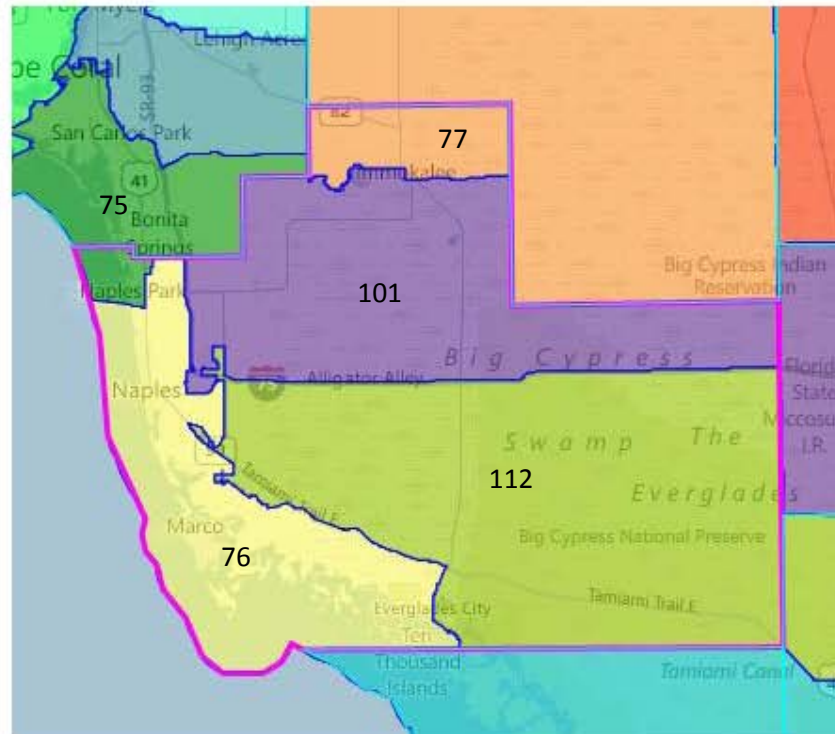
- According to their website, Lakewood Ranch is located East of I-75, south of 301 and north of 64 in the eastern portion of Manatee County. The exact parameters were not given in the testimony, so more clarification may be needed.

³⁹ Craig Cerreia of University Park

SW-23: More Representation in Collier County

Description: I don't the exact numbers, but I know that more is better in terms of representation. We currently have five State Representatives and two Senators. We are a small county and need more of a voice.⁴⁰

Visual: Currently, Collier County looks like this on the House map:



Policy Issues:

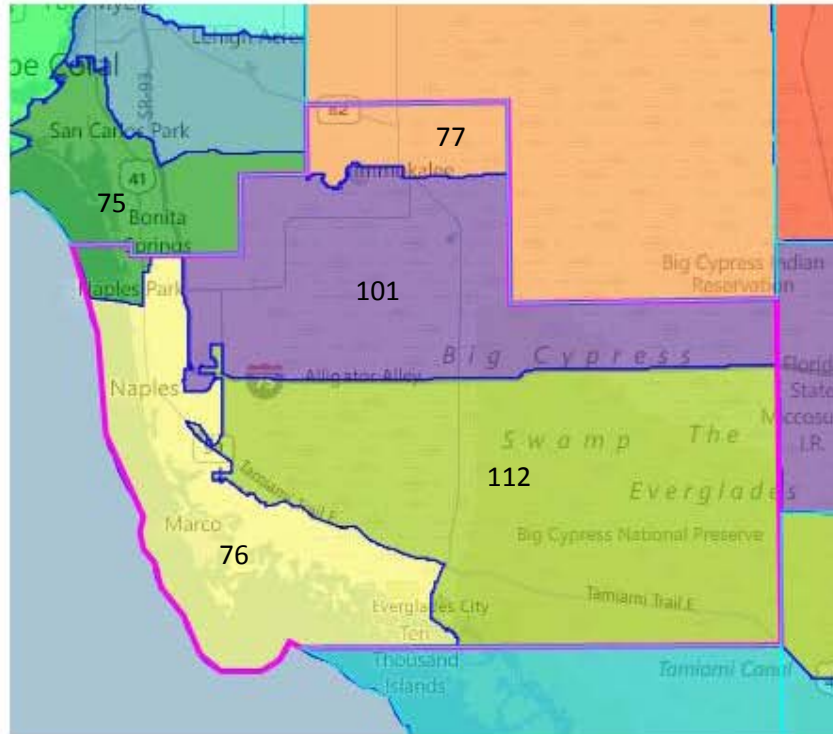
- For the district shown above in Collier County, here are their population deviations:
 - District 75: 18,197 over
 - District 76: 6,685 under
 - District 77: 9,222 under
 - District 101: 32,923 over
 - District 112: 53,879 over
- In 2002, House District 112 was a majority-minority Hispanic seat with a 66.73 Hispanic VAP percentage. Currently, the district has a Hispanic VAP of 71%.

⁴⁰ William Poteet of Naples

SW-24: Keep Collier County in Two House Districts

Description: I do not believe that we are represented effectively by having so many Representatives who have a portion of Collier County. The Census numbers show that Collier County's population is just over two House districts. Please give us that.⁴¹

Visual: Currently, Collier County looks like this on the House map:



Policy Issues:

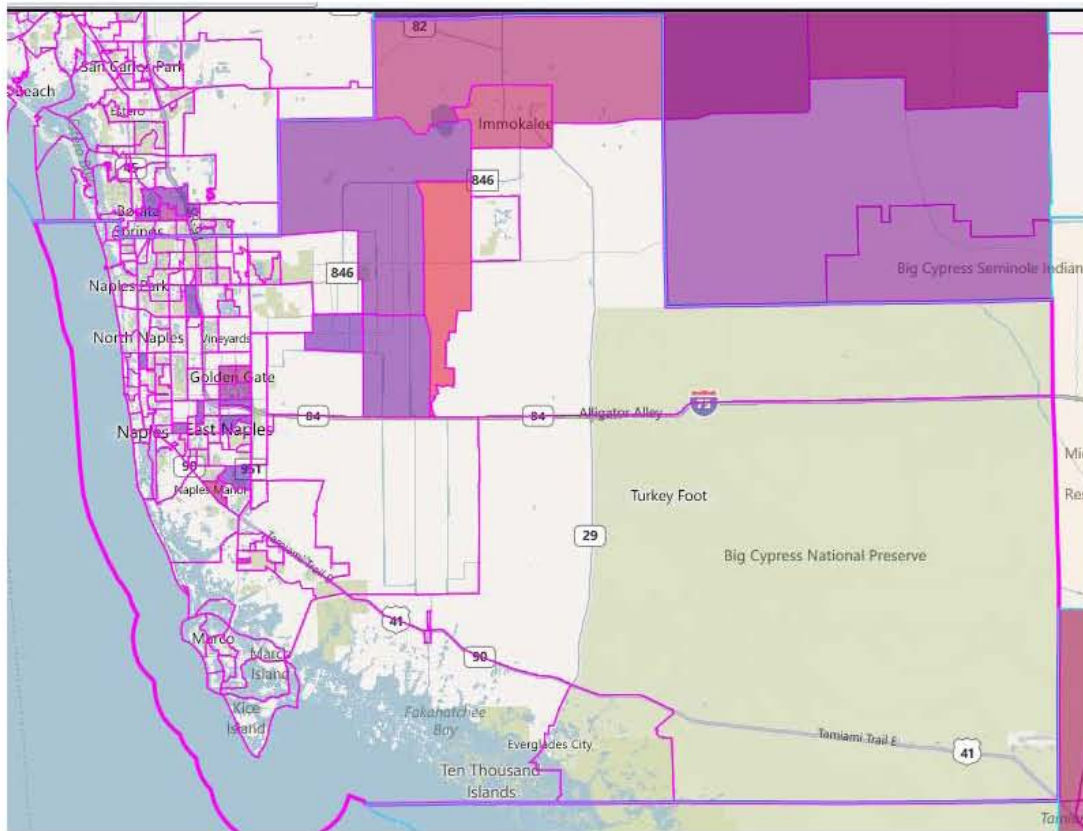
- Using the graphic provided above, Collier County is currently divided into five House districts.
- With a population of 321,520, Collier County has enough population for 2.05 House districts, meaning the county will need to be split at least three ways. During the testimony, this fact was recognized with the request.

⁴¹ Joyce Fletcher of Naples

SW-25: Have More Hispanic Representation in Collier County

Description: There is a large Hispanic community here in Collier County. They don't turn out to vote because of the way the current districts are. We need more Hispanic representation so that Hispanics can come out and vote.⁴² "Please keep in mind that Hispanics in Collier is the largest growing minority and districts shall be drawn in a way that Hispanics would have the ability to elect representatives of our choice...if you look closely at State Senate District 39 clearly empowers African-American despite the fact that has Hispanic plurality."⁴³

Visual: The map below shows Collier County's Voting Tabulated Districts with the VTDs with a Hispanic VAP percentage of 30 or higher shaded.



Policy Issues:

- Currently, Collier County has one Hispanic Representative in the State House and one Member of Congress.
- Collier County's Hispanic Voting Age Population is at 21.9 %.
- State Senate District has a 43% Hispanic voting age population (VAP) and a 29% Black VAP, but currently elects an African-American to the State Senate.

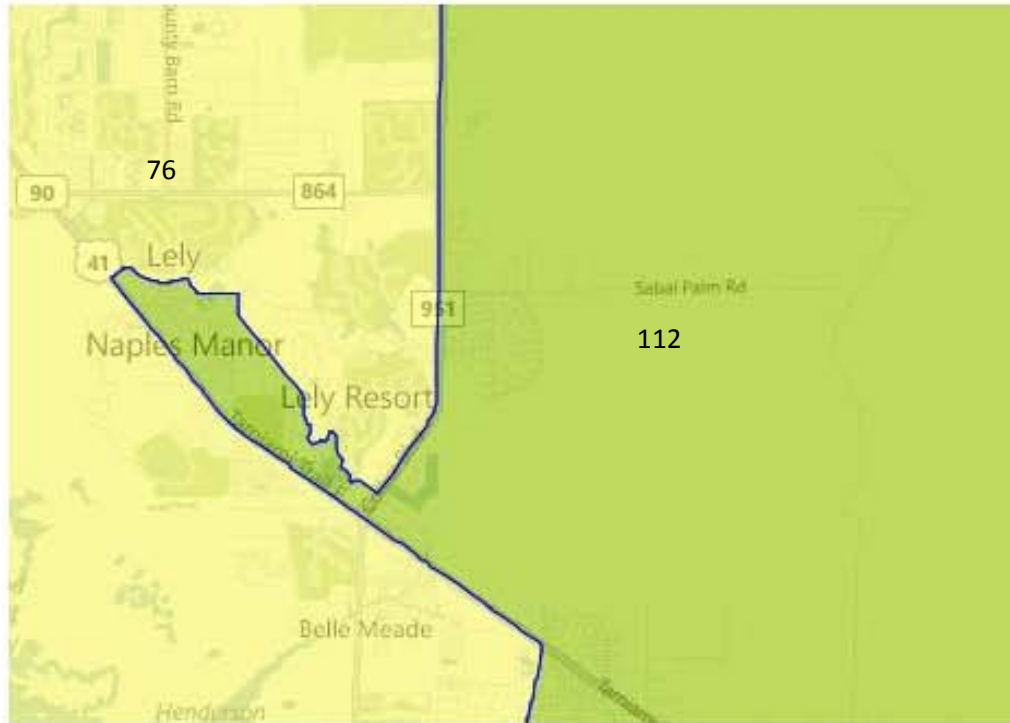
⁴² Cosme Perez of Naples

⁴³ Velasquez, Ernesto – Submitted September 13, 2011 via Fax

SW-26: Lely Resort Together in a District with Naples

Description: Lely Resort should be districted with West Florida.⁴⁴ Lely Resort should reside in the same district as the rest of Naples.⁴⁵

Visual: Currently, the Lely Resort community in Collier County looks like this on the House map:



Policy Issues:

- The exact parameters of Lely Resort were not specified in the testimony, so more clarification may be needed.

⁴⁴ Patricia Forkan of Naples

⁴⁵ Mary Kniaz of Naples

SW-27: Combine Collier County to South Lee County and Hendry and Glades Counties to Create a Congressional District

Description: Southwest Florida deserves an additional Congressional district.⁴⁶ There is room for an additional district between Districts 13 and 14. Collier County and South Lee County can be linked while adding Hendry and Glades County as well. Manatee and Sarasota would keep their district as well.⁴⁷

Visual: A Congressional District with all of Collier, Hendry and Glades County, with a portion of southern Lee County would look something like this:



Policy Issues:

- It is important to note no dividing lines were provided to define “south Lee County”. For the purpose of this example, the county was roughly divided in half.
- The district above has a population of 676,863, which is 19,481 people short of the ideal population for a Congressional district. More people, presumably from Lee County, would need to be added to the district in order for it to be completed.
- In the testimony, Districts 13 and 14 were mentioned. Their population deviations are:
 - District 13: 61,461 over
 - District 14: 162,612 over

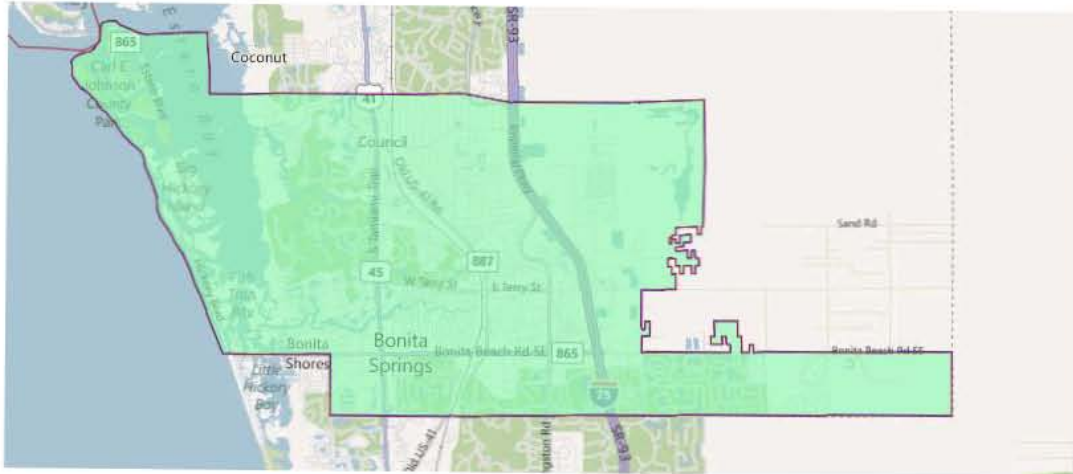
⁴⁶ Alexander Grantt of Bonita Springs

⁴⁷ Joey Russo of Palm Beach Gardens

SW-28: Keep Bonita Springs Whole

Description: Please use logical boundaries and keep Bonita Springs from being split.⁴⁸ The City of Bonita Springs passed a resolution “urging the Florida Legislature to no longer divide the City of Bonita Springs in different State Senate Districts.”⁴⁹

Visual: Keep The City of Bonita Springs whole in a district would look like this:



Policy Issues:

- With a population of 43,914, the City of Bonita Springs is too small for the ideal population of a House or Senate district and more communities would need to be added to it in order to complete a district.
- In the creation of the district shown above, several VTDs were split in the process.

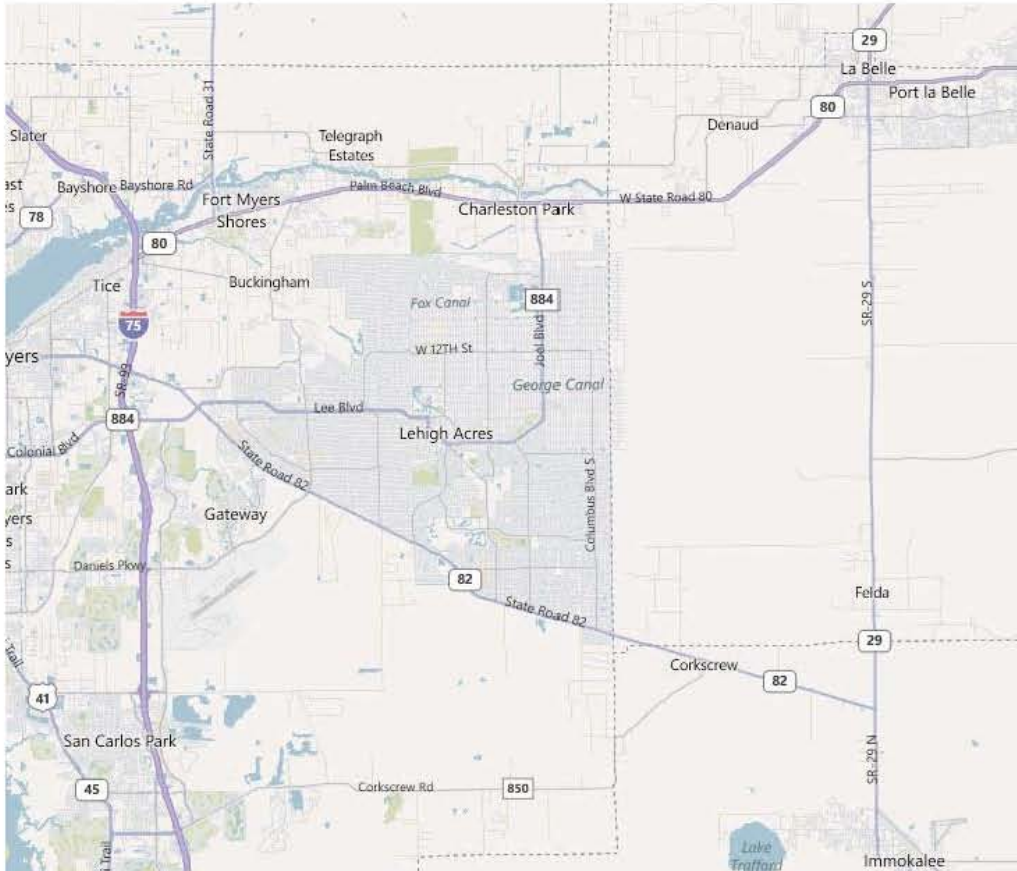
⁴⁸ Scott Duval of Naples

⁴⁹ Lynn, Dianne (City of Bonita Springs) – Submitted August 24, 2011 via letter

SW-29: Keep Lehigh Acres Whole

Description: Leave Lehigh Acres whole in the House and Senate.⁵⁰ We need a representative who has Lehigh Acres at heart.⁵¹ Lehigh Acres should all be kept whole in the same district.⁵²

Visual: The Lehigh Acres community is located here on the map:



Policy Issues:

- Lehigh Acres is an unincorporated community in Lee County located east of Interstate 75. The exact parameters of Lehigh Acres was undefined in the testimony and further clarification would be needed.

⁵⁰ Jim Roach of Cape Coral

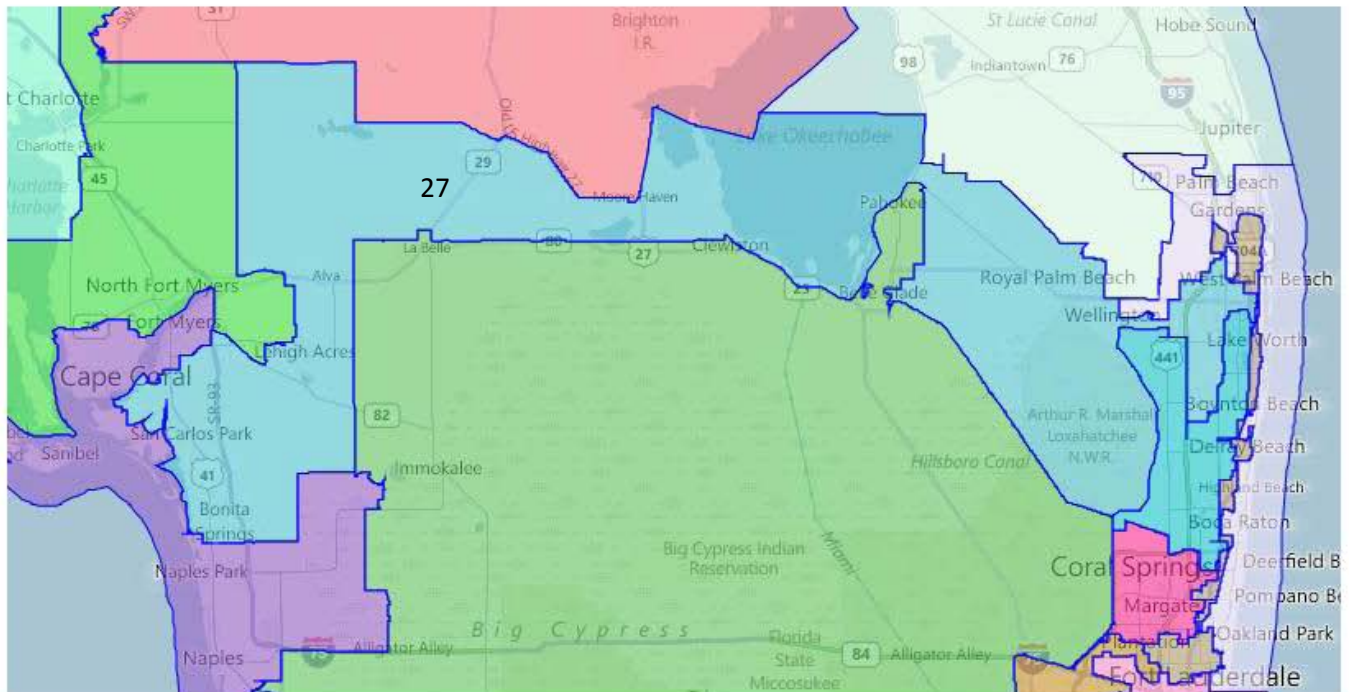
⁵¹ Tonda Soisson Lawson of Lehigh Acres

⁵² Nathan Stoux of Lehigh Acres

SW-30: Eliminate Districts that Cross the State

Description: The people of southwest Florida need to have their own voice by someone who is from our area. Please eliminate cross-state districts that connect us to east Florida.⁵³ No more cross-state districts.⁵⁴ Do not connect the east and west within a district.⁵⁷ We need cross-state representation to protect water quality across the state.⁵⁹

Visual: An example of a cross-state district can be found in the current Senate District 27, which looks like this:



Policy Issues:

- With a population of 551,555, Senate District 27 is currently over the ideal population for a Senate district and needs to lose 81,523 people.
- The parameters of “cross-state” were also not clearly defined within the testimony and further clarification may be needed.

⁵³ Donald Eslick of Bonita Springs

⁵⁴ Marilyn Edwards of Estero

⁵⁵ Philip Douglas of Estero

⁵⁶ Joseph Whalen of Lehigh Acres

⁵⁷ Edd Weiner of Lehigh Acres

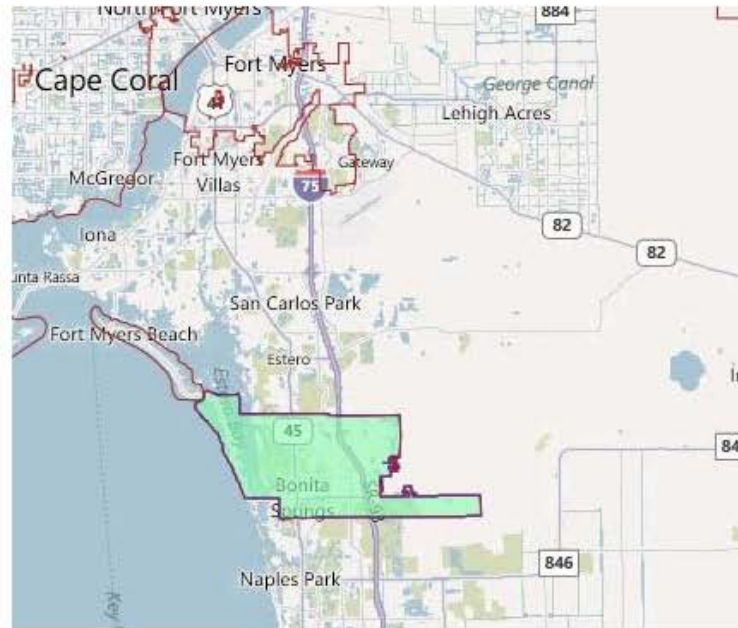
⁵⁸ Eckert, Timothy – Submitted September 8, 2011 via fax

⁵⁹ Woody Hanson of Fort Myers

SW-31: Connect Estero with Bonita Springs and Lee County

Description: Estero and Bonita Springs are in the southern end of Lee County. We in Estero are unincorporated and Lee County is our government. We manage our growth with Lee County and it is important for us to be together.⁶⁰ Estero and Bonita Springs should be connected with a Lee County district.⁶¹

Visual: The map below shows what all of the City of Bonita Springs would look like within a district as well as the location of the Estero community.



Policy Issues:

- With a population of 43,914, the City of Bonita Springs is not large enough for the ideal population of a House, Senate or Congressional district and other communities would need to be added to it for the district to be complete.
- Estero is an unincorporated area of southern Lee County. The exact parameters of the community were not specified in the testimony given and more clarification may be needed.
- With a population of 618,754, Lee County has the population of .89 Congressional districts, 1.32 Senate districts and 3.95 House districts.

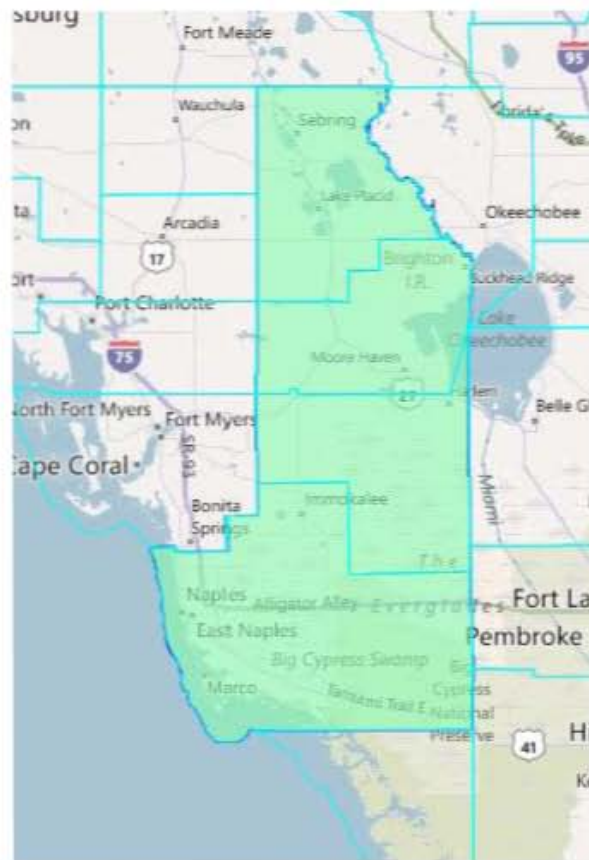
⁶⁰ Donald Eslick of Bonita Springs

⁶¹ Marilyn Edwards of Estero

SW-32: Connect Collier County with Hendry, Glades and Highlands Counties in a Senate District

Description: For the Senate district to our south, I recommend that you connect Collier County with Hendry and Glades Counties to meet the population figure for the district.⁶² ****Note**** In the testimony given, there was a fourth county named that should be included in the district. The county mentioned was “Hillside”. After reviewing the testimony, committee staff believes that the gentleman was referring to Highlands County.

Visual: A Senate district that included all of Collier, Hendry, Glades and Highlands Counties would look like this:



Policy Issues:

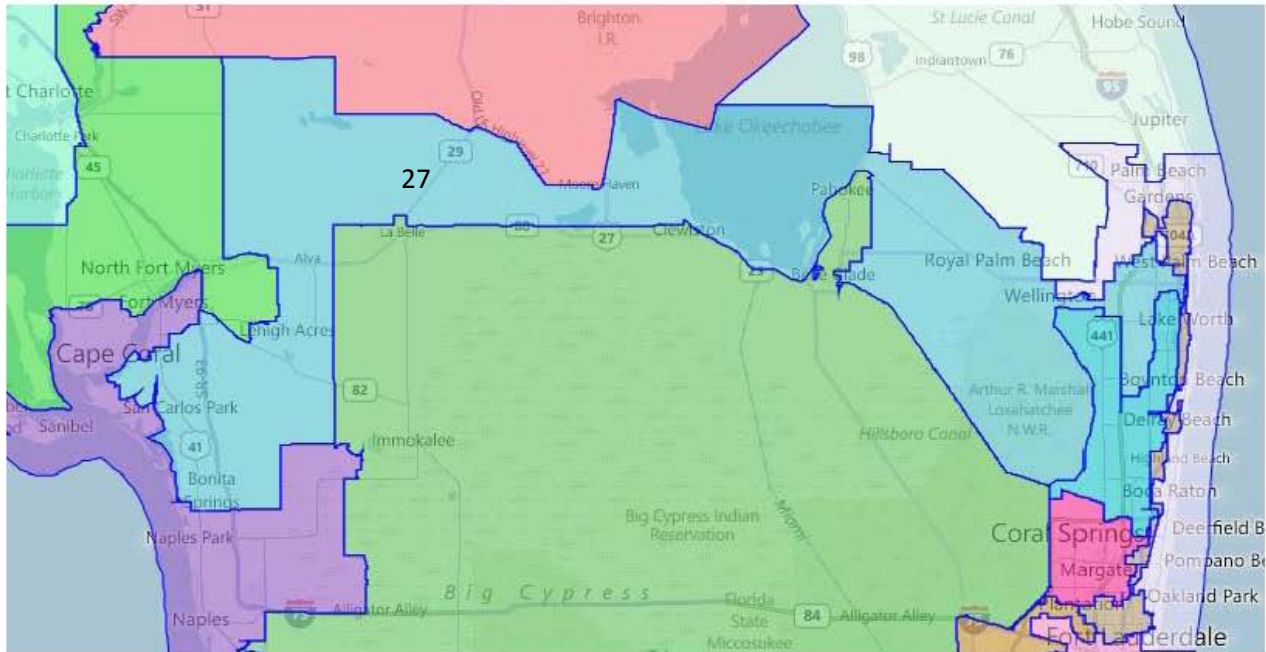
- With a population of 472,330, the district above is 2,298 over the ideal population, or a deviation of .04%.

⁶² Donald Eslick of Bonita Springs

SW-33: Keep the Current Boundaries of Senate District 27

Description: Please keep the boundaries of Senate District 27. We benefit from having multiple Senators. The inland communities such as Fort Myers have more in common with the inland communities of the district and not the coastal communities of Lee County.⁶³

Visual: Currently, Senate District 27 looks like this:



Policy Issues:

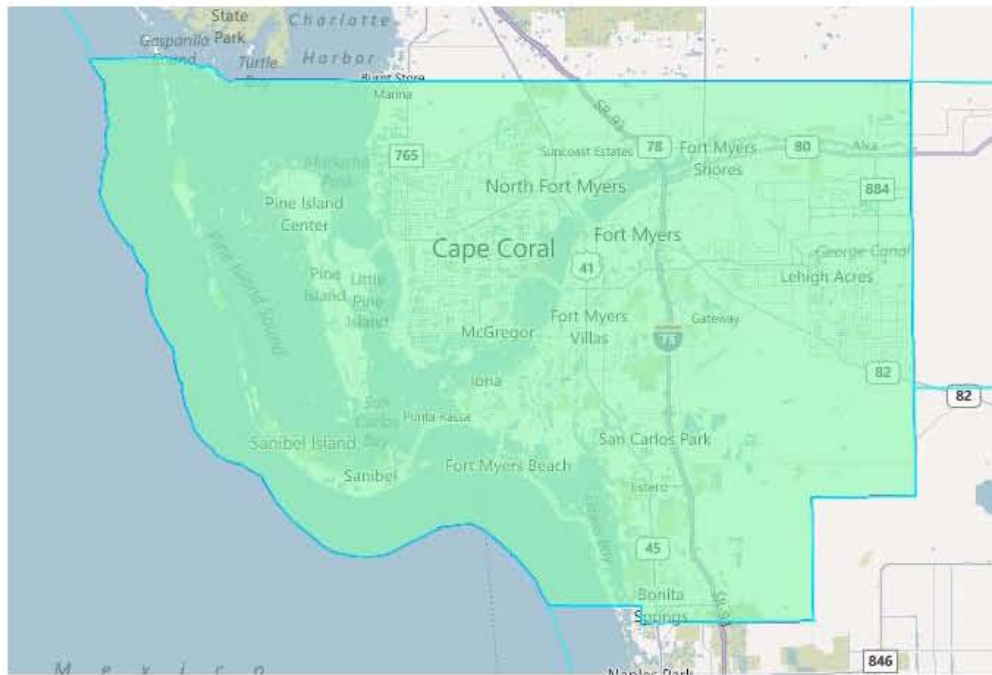
- With a population of 551,555, Senate District 27 is currently over the ideal population for a Senate district and needs to lose 81,523 people.

⁶³ Thomas Leonardo, Councilmember for the City of Fort Myers

SW-34: Keep Lee County Whole in a Senate District

Description: Please give Lee County its own Senate seat.⁶⁴ Our metropolitan area is the 6th largest in the state but we are in the minority within our own Senate districts. We are due the consideration based on our population to have a Senate seat.⁶⁵ Given our population, we want most, if not all, of Lee County together in a Senate district.⁶⁶

Visual: Keeping Lee County whole in a Senate district would look like this:



Policy Issues:

- With a population of 618,754, Lee County is too large to meet the ideal population for a Senate district and will need to be split at least once.

⁶⁴ Craig Briscoe of Fort Myers

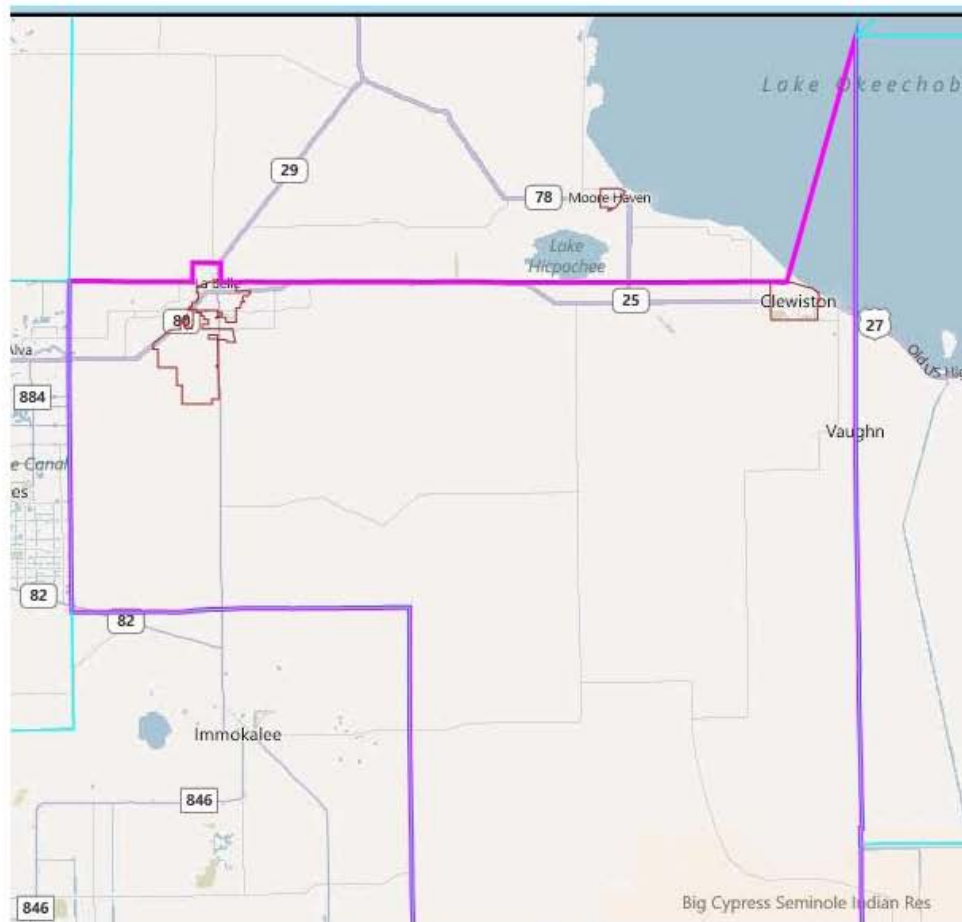
⁶⁵ Brenda Skupny of Cape Coral

⁶⁶ Christina Cook of Cape Coral

SW-35: Connect Clewiston with an Eastern District and LaBelle with a Western District

Description: We want to promote growth and represent Hendry County in the best way possible. Since they are split apart with Clewiston connect to an eastern majority district and LaBelle with a western majority district.⁶⁷

Visual: Below is a map of Hendry County with arrows reflecting the testimony as it relates to the districts connecting Clewiston and LaBelle:



Policy Issues:

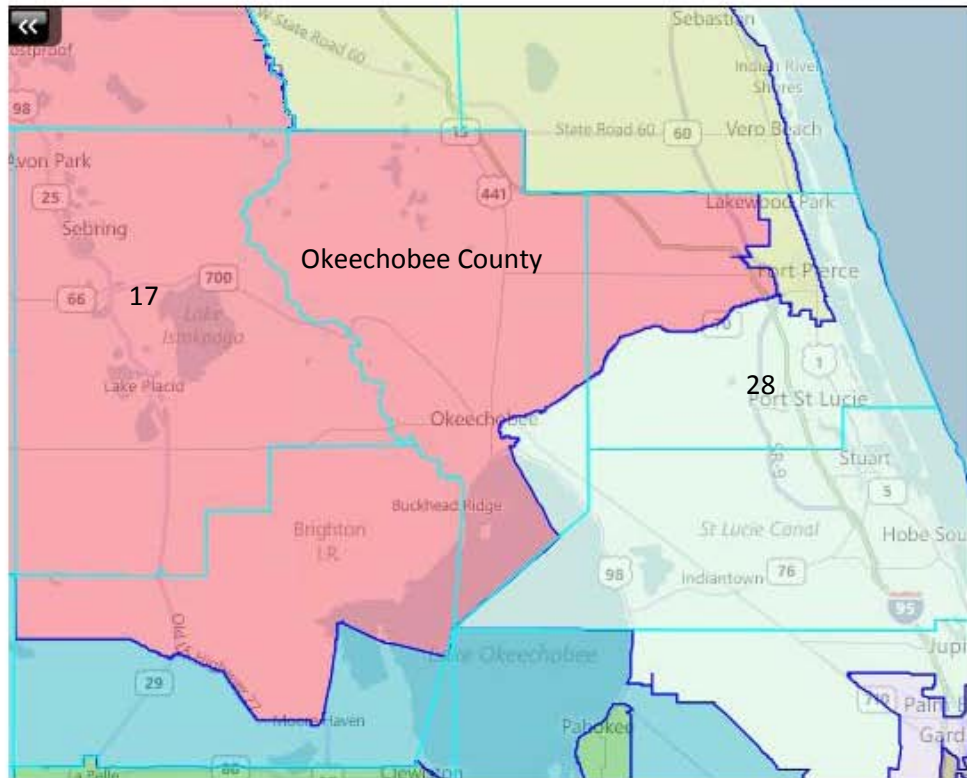
- With a population of 39,140, Hendry County would need to be connected to other counties in order to meet the ideal population for a House, Senate and Congressional district.
- In order to meet the request of the testimony, Hendry County would be split into two districts.

⁶⁷ Rich Murphy, Hendry County Superintendent of Schools

SW-36: Keep Current Boundaries for Okeechobee County

Description: In Okeechobee County, we have the Treasure Coast area but also have roots predicated in agriculture and Central Florida values. We believe that our current districts are set up perfectly.⁶⁸

Visual: Currently, Okeechobee County is split like this on the Senate map:



Policy Issues:

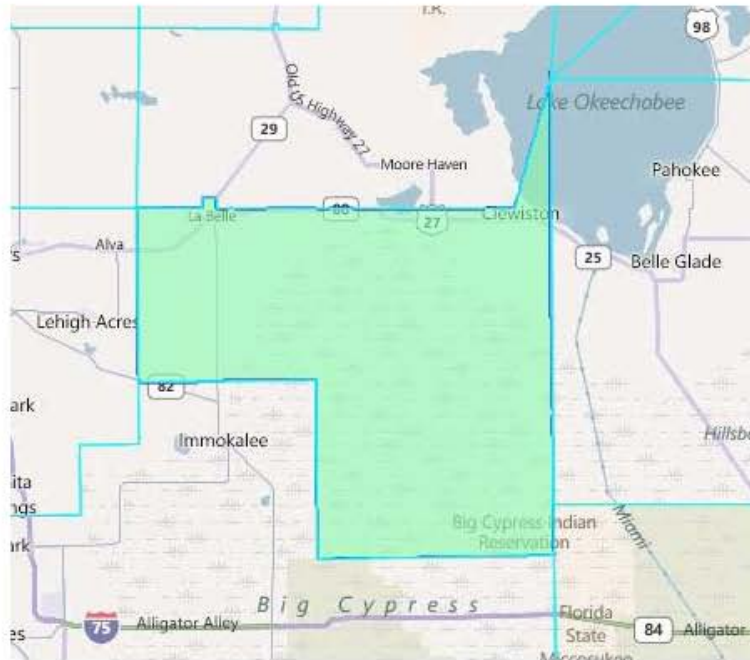
- With a population of 456,960, Senate District 17 is currently 13,072 people shy of the ideal population for a Senate district. Conversely, Senate District 28 has a population of 545,085, which is 75,053 people over the ideal population.

⁶⁸ Brian Whitehall of Okeechobee

SW-37: Keep Hendry County Whole

Description: Hendry County should remain whole in whatever district that we end up in.⁶⁹ We would like to have representation from people who actually live here. Please keep us whole in a district.⁷⁰ We are now split into two Congressional districts and we would like to remain whole as a community.⁷¹

Visual: Keeping Hendry County whole within a district would look like this:



Policy Issues:

- With a population of 39,140, Hendry County is too small to meet the ideal population for a House, Senate or Congressional district and more communities would need to be added to it to complete the district.

⁶⁹ Paul Puletti, Mayor, City of LaBelle

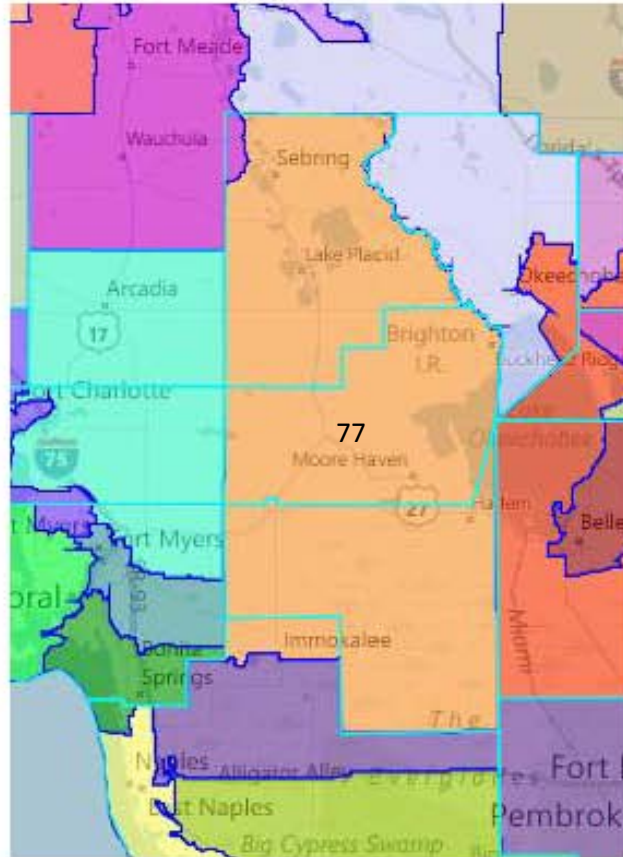
⁷⁰ Deborah Misotti of Clewiston

⁷¹ Janet Taylor of the Hendry County Commission

W-38: Keep the Boundaries of House District 77

Description: House District 77 should retain its characteristics of representing the central area of the state.⁷²

Visual: Currently, House District 77 looks like this:



Policy Issues:

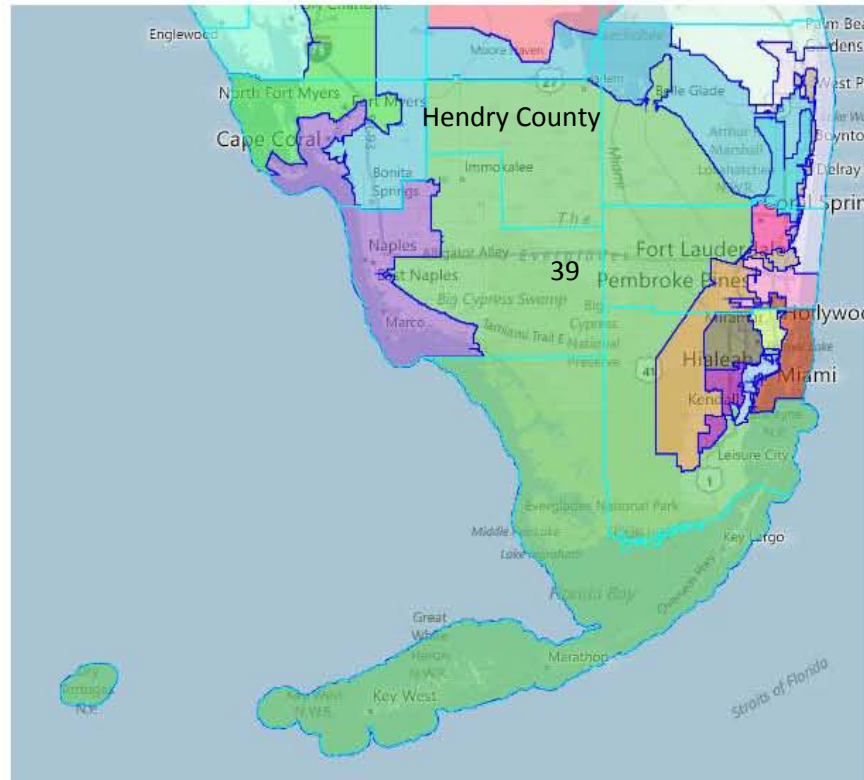
- With a population of 147,455, House District 77 is currently 9,222 short of the ideal population for a House district.

⁷² Paul Puletti, Mayor, City of LaBelle

SW-39: Remove Hendry County from Senate District 39

Description: We would prefer to not be included in Senate District 39m but rather a Senate district that represents center parts of the state.⁷³ Our Senate district has always been attached to the coast. I do not believe that you can fairly represent a district that is over seven hours from one end to the other. We have nothing in common with the other communities in the district and want to be with like-minded communities.⁷⁴

Visual: Currently, Senate District 39 in Hendry County looks like this:



Policy Issues:

- With a population of 483,183, Senate District 39 is too large for the ideal population for a district. It needs to lose 13,151 people in order to be complete.

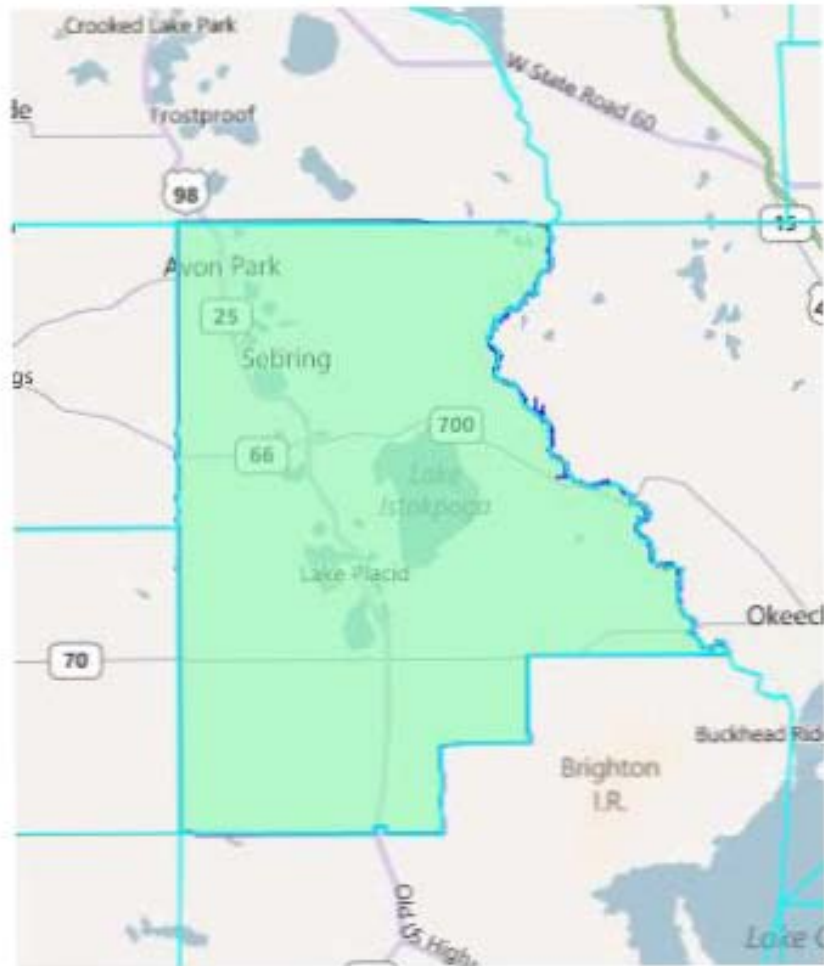
⁷³ Paul Poletti, Mayor, City of LaBelle

⁷⁴ Joseph Spratt of LaBelle

SW-40: Keep Highlands County Whole

Description: I want to see Highlands County be in one district. It is a rural area that doesn't have anything in common with the coastal districts. We can be connected with Glades or DeSoto County.⁷⁵

Visual: Keeping Highlands County whole would look like this:

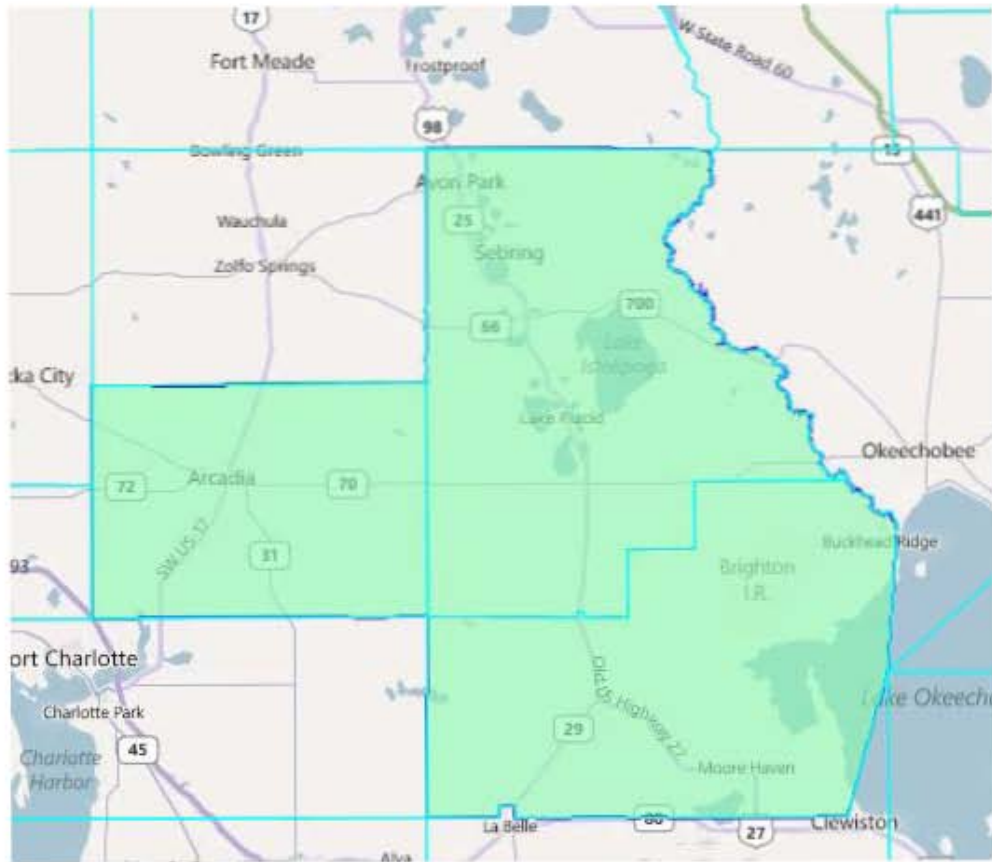


Policy Issues:

- With a population of 98,786, Highlands County is too small to meet the ideal population for a House, Senate or Congressional district. More communities would need to be added to it.

⁷⁵ Terry Koopman of Lake Placid

Visual: A district that combined all of Highlands, Glades and DeSoto Counties would look like this:



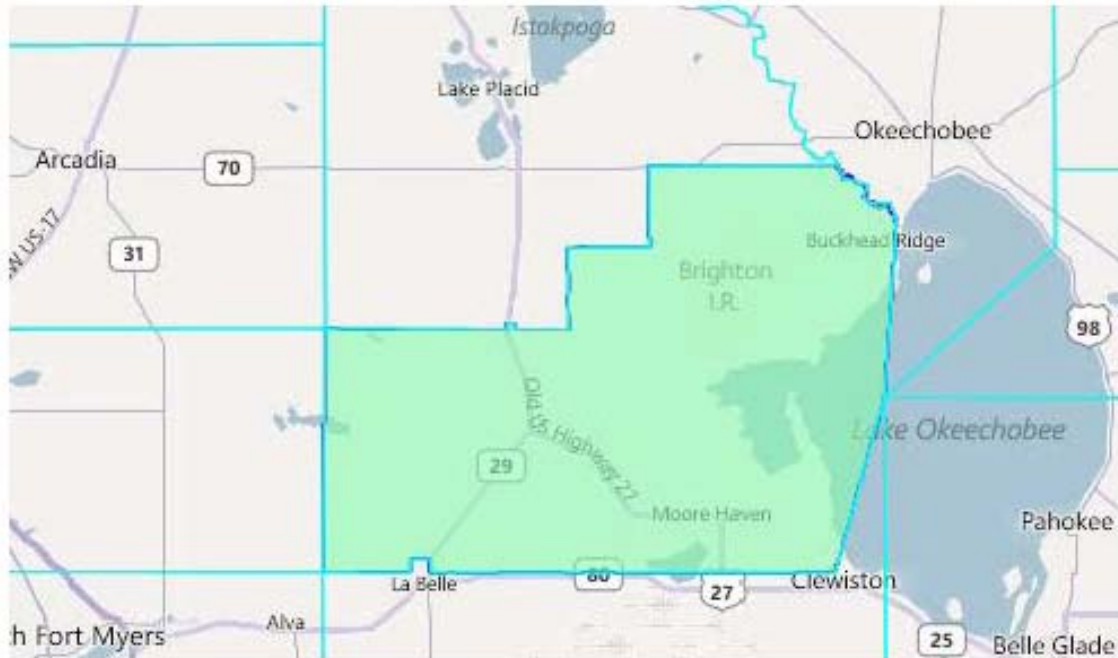
Policy Issues:

- With a population of 146,532, the district above is too small to meet the ideal population for a House, Senate or Congressional district and more communities would need to be added to it.

SW-41: Keep Glades County Whole in a Senate District; Keep Glades County Whole

Description: We are divided in our Senate districts and we would like to be made whole. We identify with rural counties such as Hardee, Hendry, DeSoto and Okeechobee.⁷⁶ “Glades County is too small to divide please don’t keep us fragmented.”⁷⁷

Visual: Keeping Glades County whole in a Senate district would look like this:



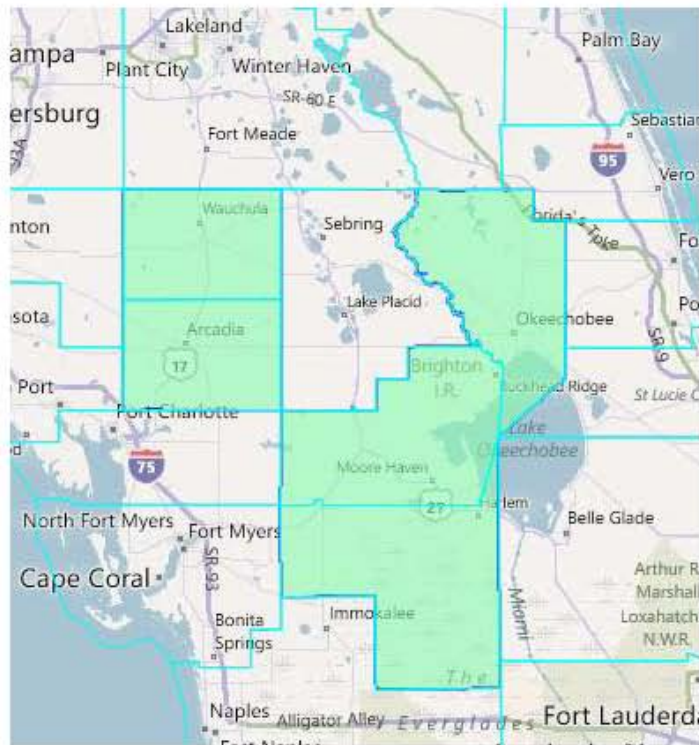
Policy Issues:

- With a population of 12,884, Glades County is too small to meet the ideal population of a Senate district. More communities would need to be added to it in order to complete a district.

⁷⁶ Donna Storter-Long of the Glades County Commission

⁷⁷ Donna Storter-Long of the Glades County Commission – Submitted September 1, 2011 via Clewiston public hearing

Visual: A Senate district made up of Glades, Hardee, Hendry, DeSoto and Okeechobee Counties would look like this:



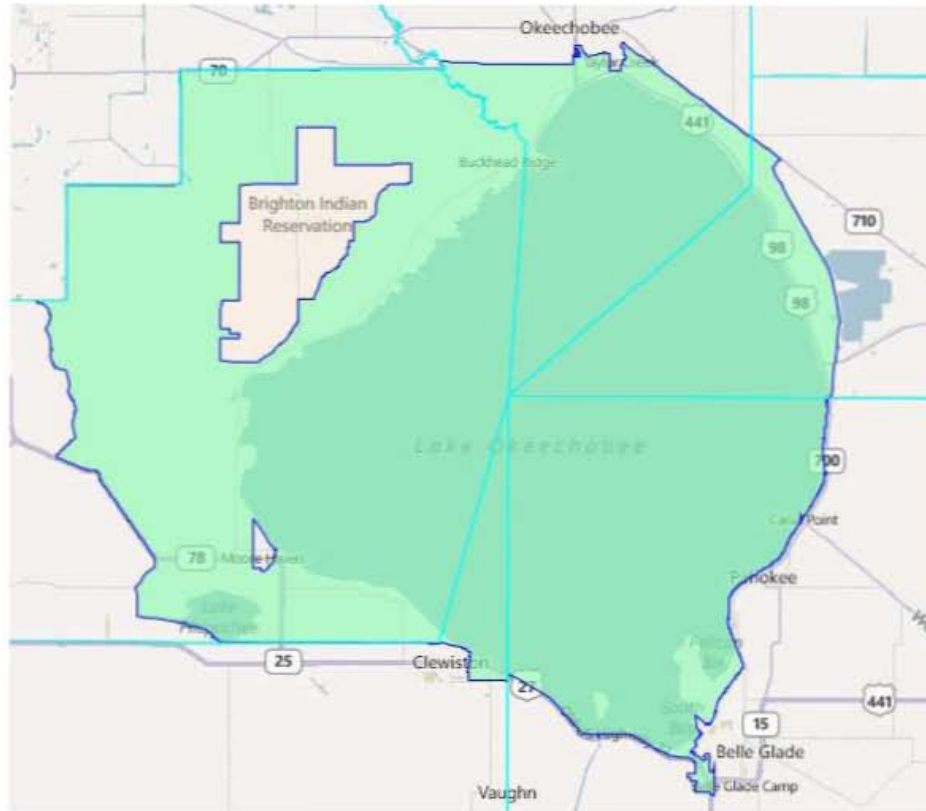
Policy Issues:

- With a population of 154,613, the district shown above is too small to meet the ideal population for a Senate district and more counties or communities would need to be added to it.
- The district above shows two non-contiguous areas of land joined at the point where Glades and DeSoto Counties meet. More area of land would need to be added to that area of the district in order for it to be contiguous.

SW-42: Keep Lake Okeechobee Whole Within a District

Description: This area has Lake Okeechobee at the heart of our industries. Because of this common interest, Lake Okeechobee should be encompassed in one House, Senate and Congressional district.⁷⁸

Visual: Using VTDs, keeping Lake Okeechobee whole within a district would look like this:



Policy Issues:

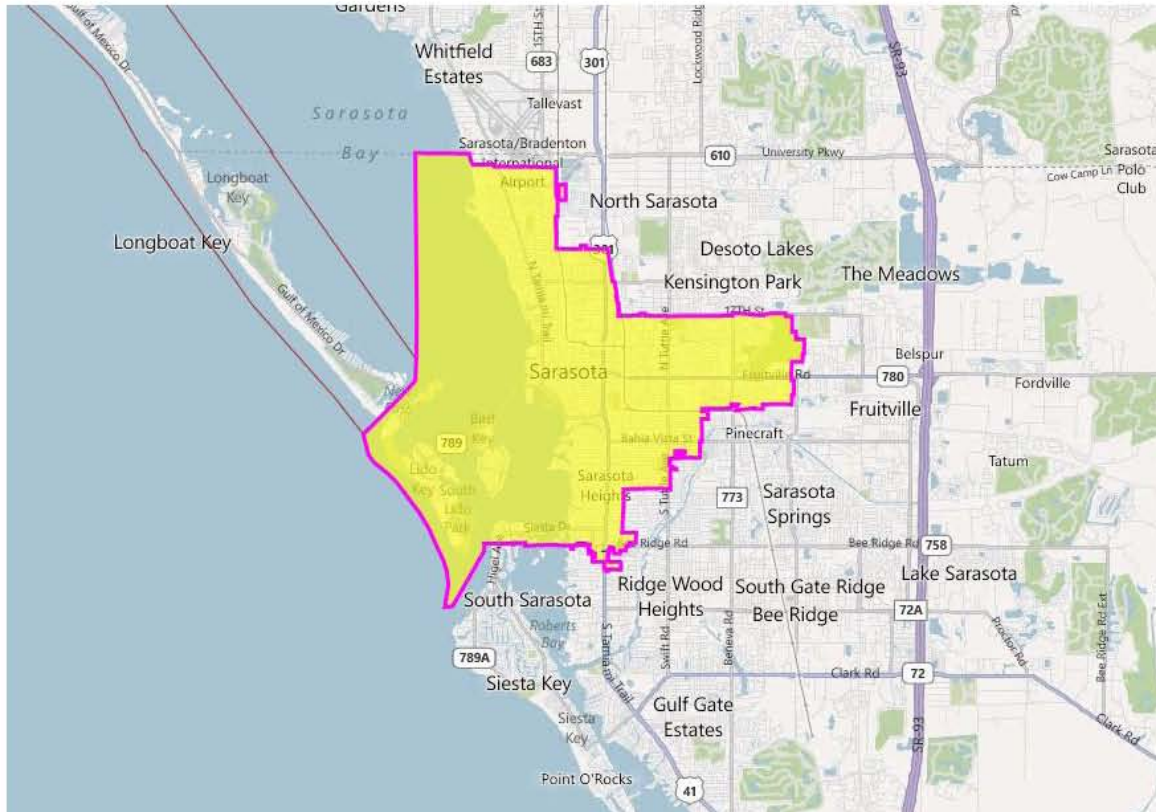
- With a population of 20,615, the district drawn above is too small to meet the ideal population for a House, Senate or Congressional district. More communities would need to be added to it in order for the district to be complete.
- Using just the VTDs that have any portion of Lake Okeechobee creates holes with the district that would need to be addressed.
- The district above would be located within five counties (Okeechobee, Martin, Palm Beach, Hendry and Glades).

⁷⁸ Ashley Tripp Belle Glade

SW-43: City of Sarasota and Sarasota County House, Senate and Congressional Districts ⁷⁹

Description: “Since the City of Sarasota has a population of 52,942, all the residents of the city should be in the same House, Senate and Congressional District. All of the 379,448 residents of Sarasota County should be in the same Senate and Congressional district, and in 2 House districts.

Visual: The City of Sarasota drawn into one district.

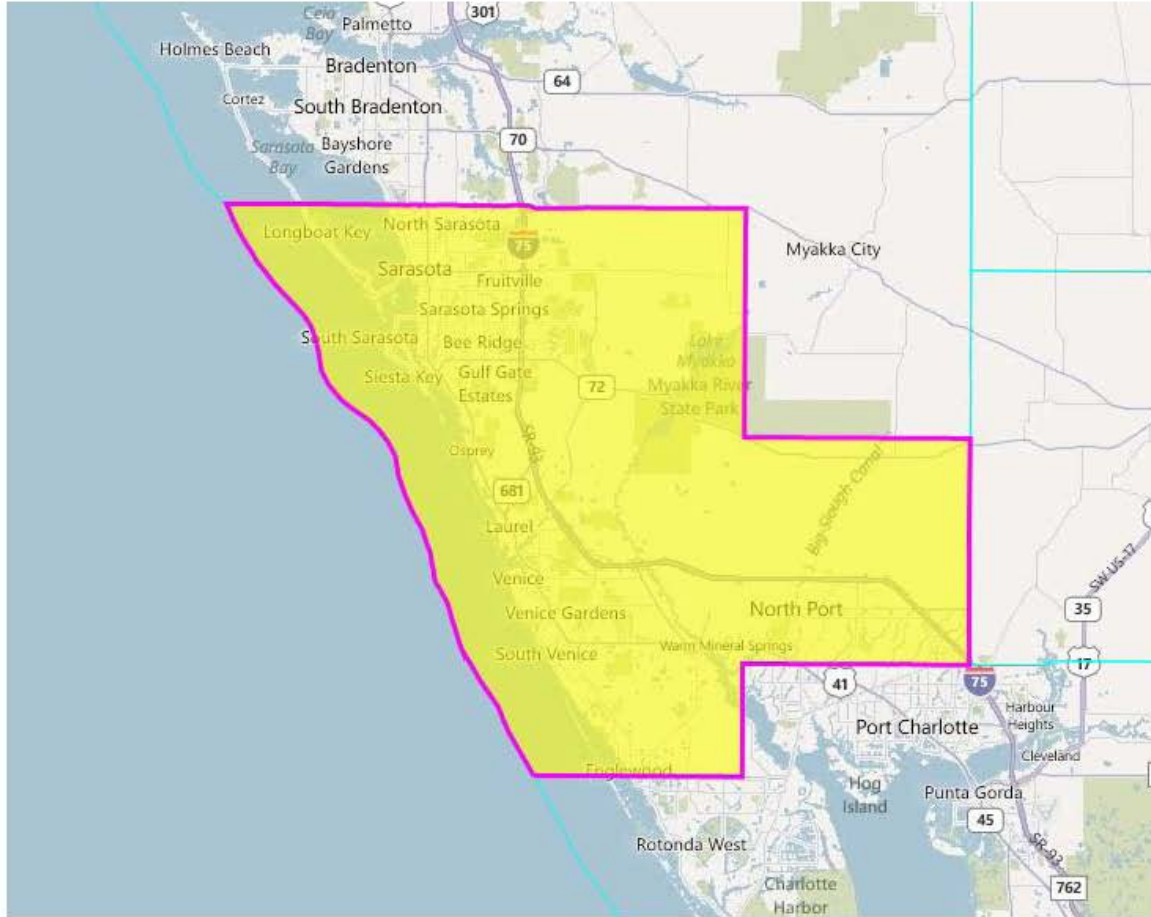


Policy Issues:

- As of the 2010 Census, the City of Sarasota had 51,917 people. The district would need another 104,761 for a House district, 418,116 people for a Senate district, and 644,428 people for a Congressional district.

⁷⁹ Wehner, Karen – Submitted August 21, 2011 via Sarasota public hearing

Visual: Sarasota County drawn into one district.



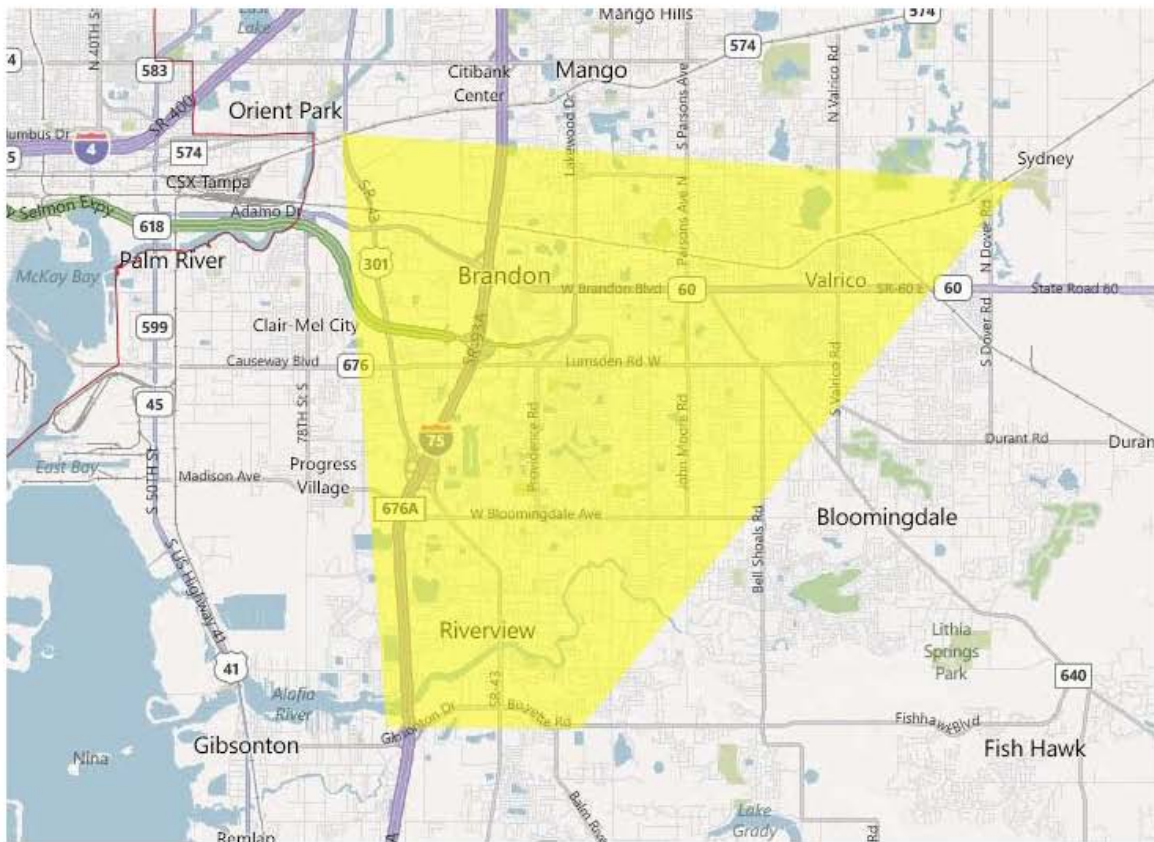
Policy Issues:

- As of the 2010 Census, the Sarasota County has 379,448 people. County could contain 2.42 House Districts. The county would need another 90,585 people for a Senate district, and 316,897 people for a Congressional district.
- The author did not specify how to separate the County into two House districts.

SW-44: Brandon, Valrico, Riverview in One District

Description: “Please keep Brandon/Valrico/Riverview areas in one district.”

Visual: Approximation of Brandon, Riverview and Valrico in the same district.



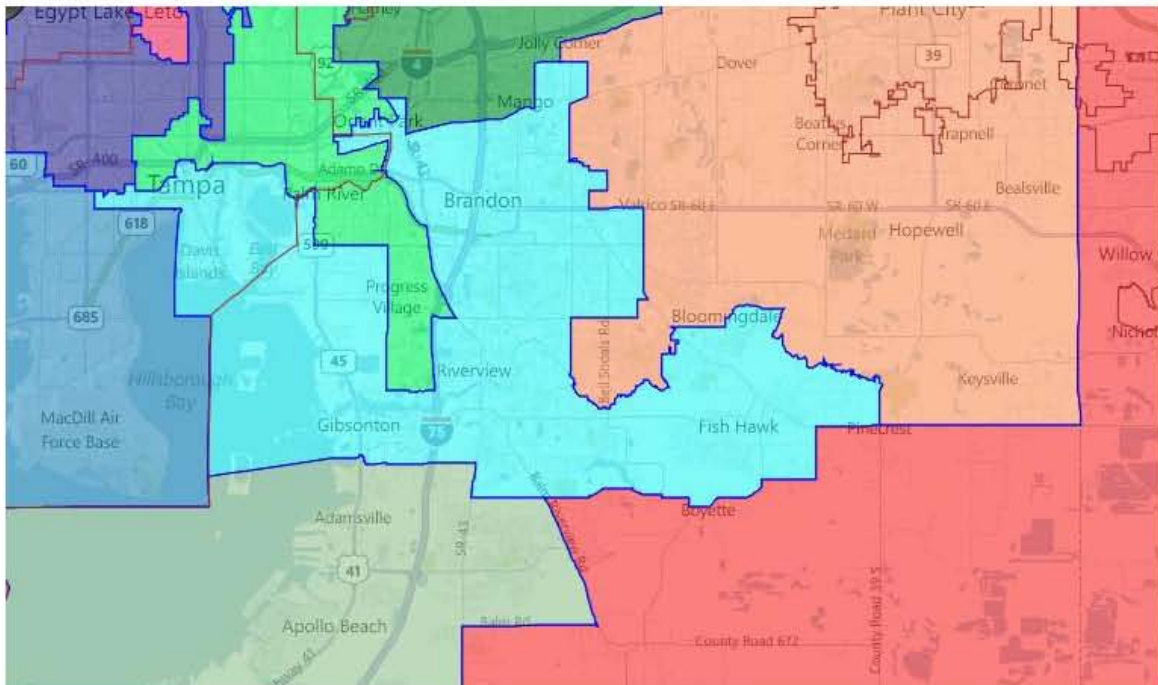
Policy Issues:

- Brandon, Riverview and Valrico are all Census Designated Places (CDPs).
- The author of this idea did not define how these CDPs should be connected.
- The 2010 Census populations for these communities are 103,483 for Brandon, 71,050 for Riverview and 35,545 for Valrico. Therefore the total population would be 210,078 people.
- These three CDPs are large enough for 1.28 House districts, but would need another 268,955 people for a Senate district and 495,267 people for a Congressional district.

SW-45: Greater Brandon Chamber of Commerce Requests

Description: “Although the Valrico and Boyette Community Plans have not concluded, it is requested that these areas be included with Brandon, as we share both geography and common interests...Regarding the State Seats: Our current structure with 3 primary House Members and a predominantly Hillsborough specific Senate seat has served us well and represented the collective interests of our community. Please work to maintain this level of representation of our area.”⁸⁰

Visual: Current State House map for the Brandon, Valrico, Boyette communities, including House District 56 (teal), 59 (light green), 60 (dark green), 62 (peach) and 63 (red).



Policy Issues:

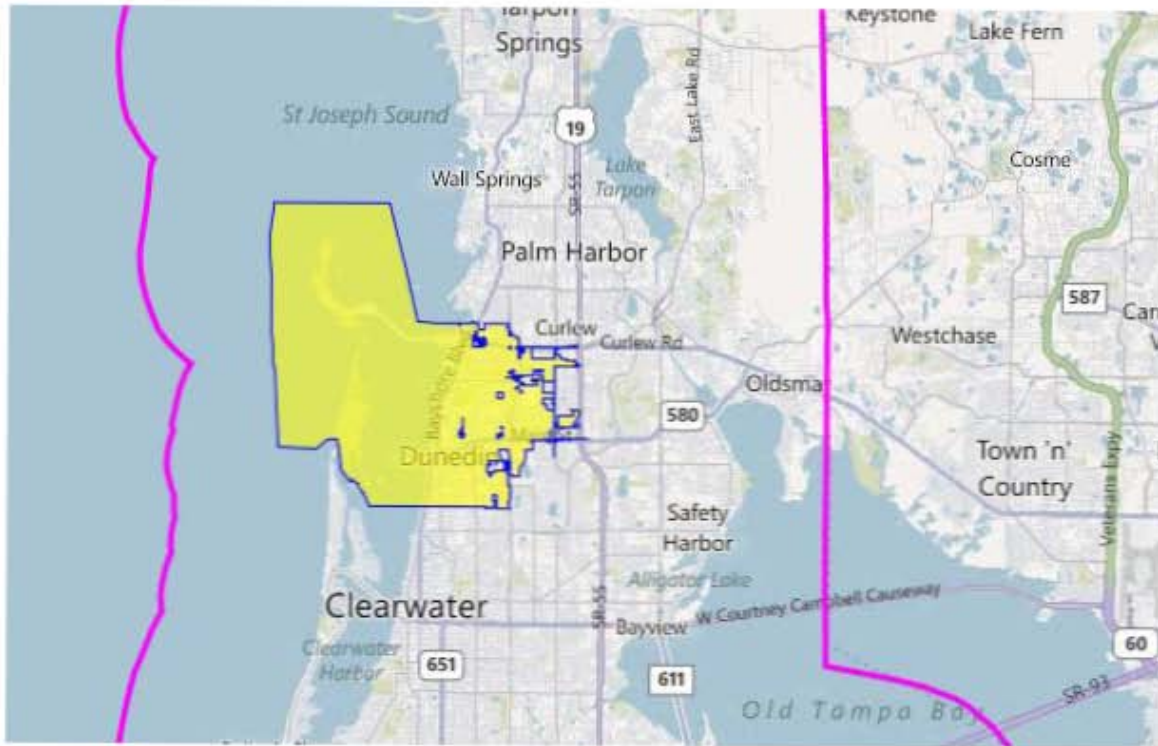
- The comments seemed to suggest two different requests: Put the Brandon, Valrico and Boyette communities together; but then also divide Brandon amongst three different House districts. It was not clear how both were to be accomplished.
- The Brandon area is primarily served by Senate District 10, which has 460,768 of its 565,921 residents in Hillsborough County.

⁸⁰ Simpson, Laura (Greater Brandon Chamber of Commerce) – Submitted August 29, 2011 via Tampa public hearing

SW-46: City of Dunedin in One District

Description: “My City Commissions asked me to pass along our unanimous support of allowing the City of Dunedin to fall within one district so that we as a community would have a united voice at the state house, state senate or congressional districts.”⁸¹

Visual: The City of Dunedin drawn into one district.



Policy Issues:

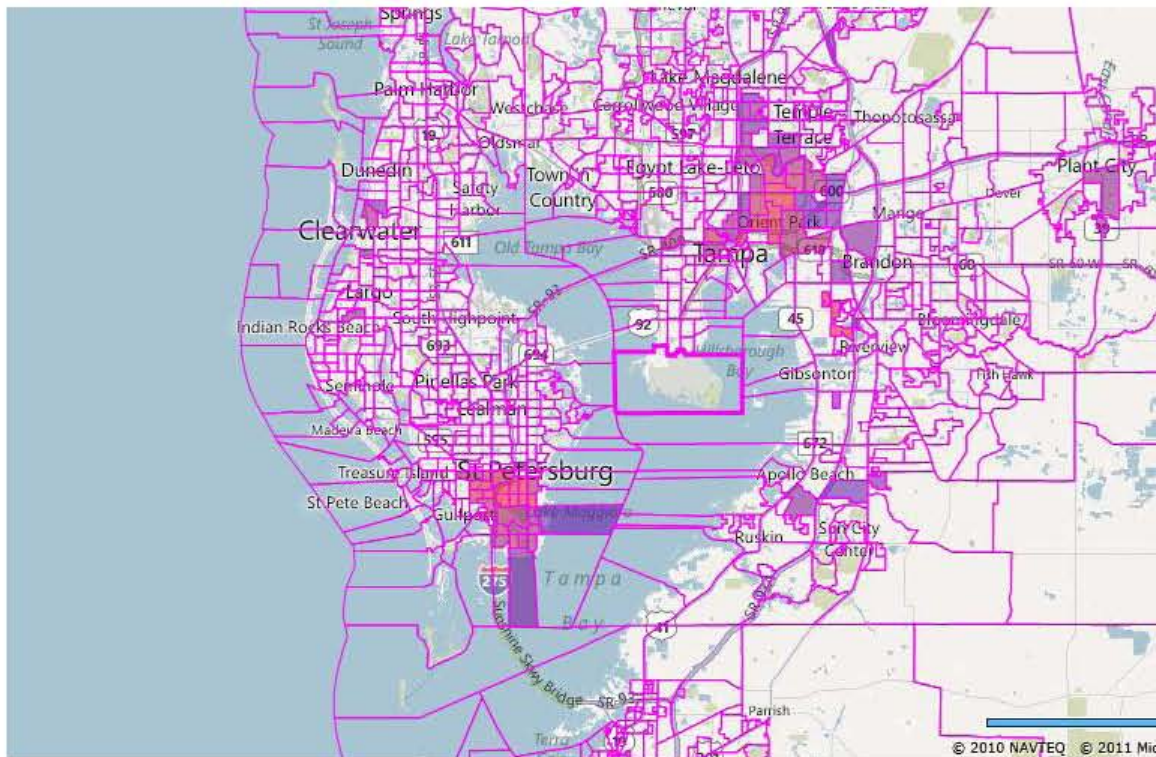
- The City of Dunedin has 35,321 people. Therefore, another 121,357 people would be needed for a State House district, 434,712 for a Senate district, and 661,024 for a Congressional district.

⁸¹ Eggers, Mayor Dave (City of Dunedin) – Submitted August 30, 2011 via Largo public hearing

SW-47: Maintain Representation for the Black Community in St. Petersburg and Pinellas County

Description: “As a member of the Black community here in St. Petersburg...we are happy with the way the districts are currently drawn in the state house, state senate and congressional districts. We are able to join with other communities in the Tampa Bay area to elect the representatives of our choice.”⁸²

Visual: A view of voter tabulation districts (VTDs) in Pinellas and Hillsborough counties with a Black voting age population (VAP) of 35% or higher.



Policy Issues:

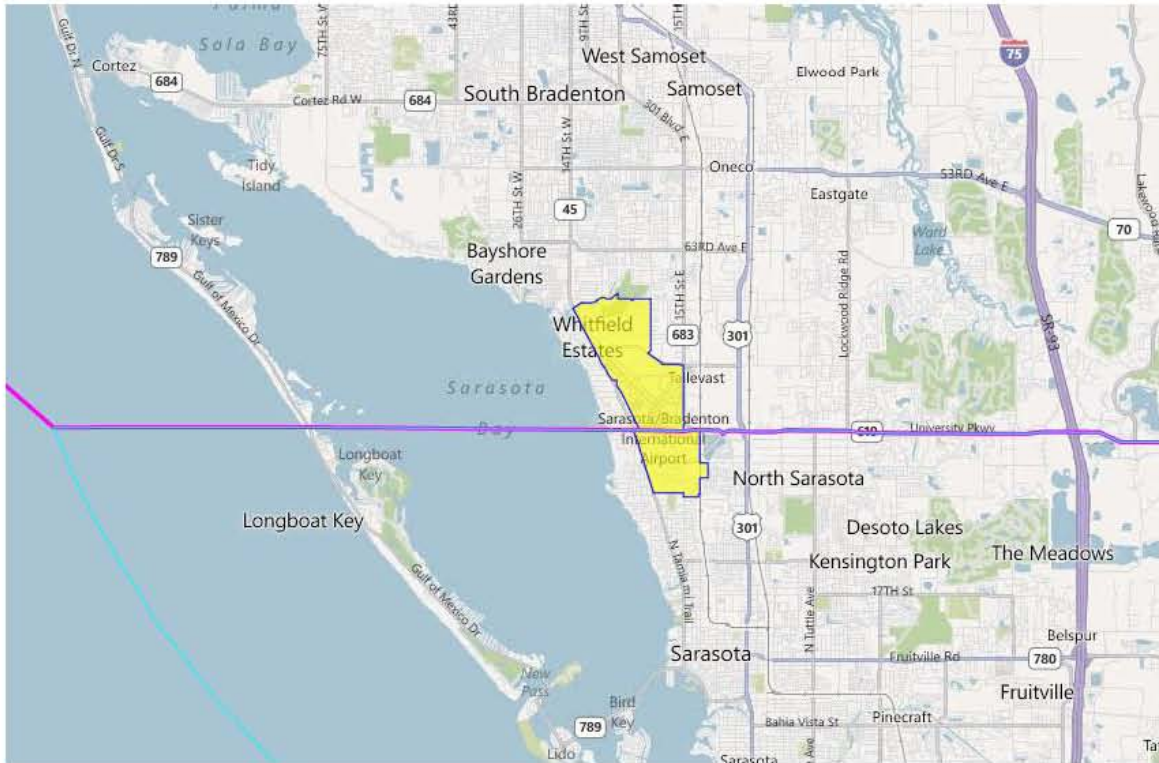
- Currently, the South Pinellas Black communities are represented by minority office holders in the State House (District 55) and State Senate (District 18).

⁸² Wright, Javontae and Several Authors – Submitted August 30, 2011 via Largo Public Hearing

SW-48: Sarasota-Bradenton Airport in One District

Description: “Please keep the Sarasota-Bradenton Airport in one new district.”⁸³

Visual: A view of the Sarasota-Bradenton Airport drawn into one district, using the voter tabulation districts (VTDs) that encompass part of the visible property of the airport.



Policy Issues:

- The airport property appears to cross the county lines of Manatee and Sarasota counties.
- The population of the VTDs shown above is 4,037.

⁸³ Kirchmeier, Emmalou – Submitted August 30, 2011 via Sarasota public hearing

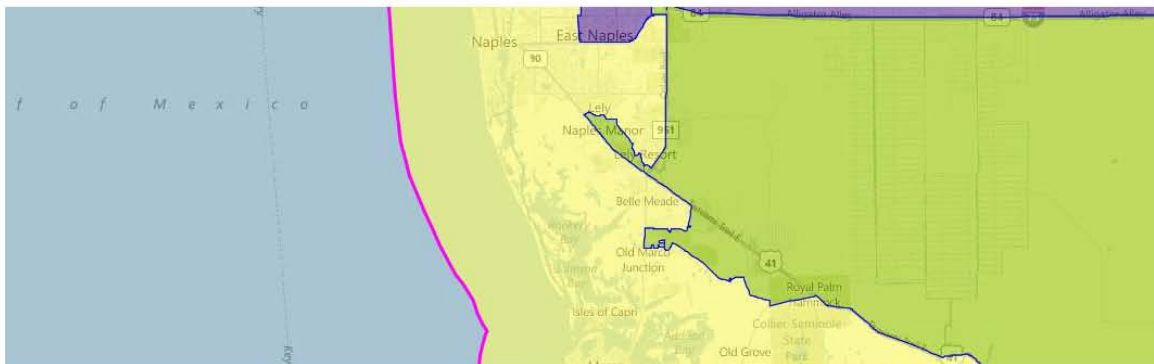
SW-49: Put Lely Resort in West Coast Districts for Congress and State House

Description: “My wife and I support splitting the 25th Cong. District (and Statehouse Dist.) in a way that would put us in Lely Resort under a West Coast district...We support splitting the district in a way that puts half the Everglades in an East Coast Cong. District, and half to a West Coast district, perhaps at the Broward/Collier county line.”⁸⁴

Visual: A view Lely Resort at the western edge of Congressional District 25.



Visual: A view Lely Resort at the western edge of State House District 112.



Policy Issues:

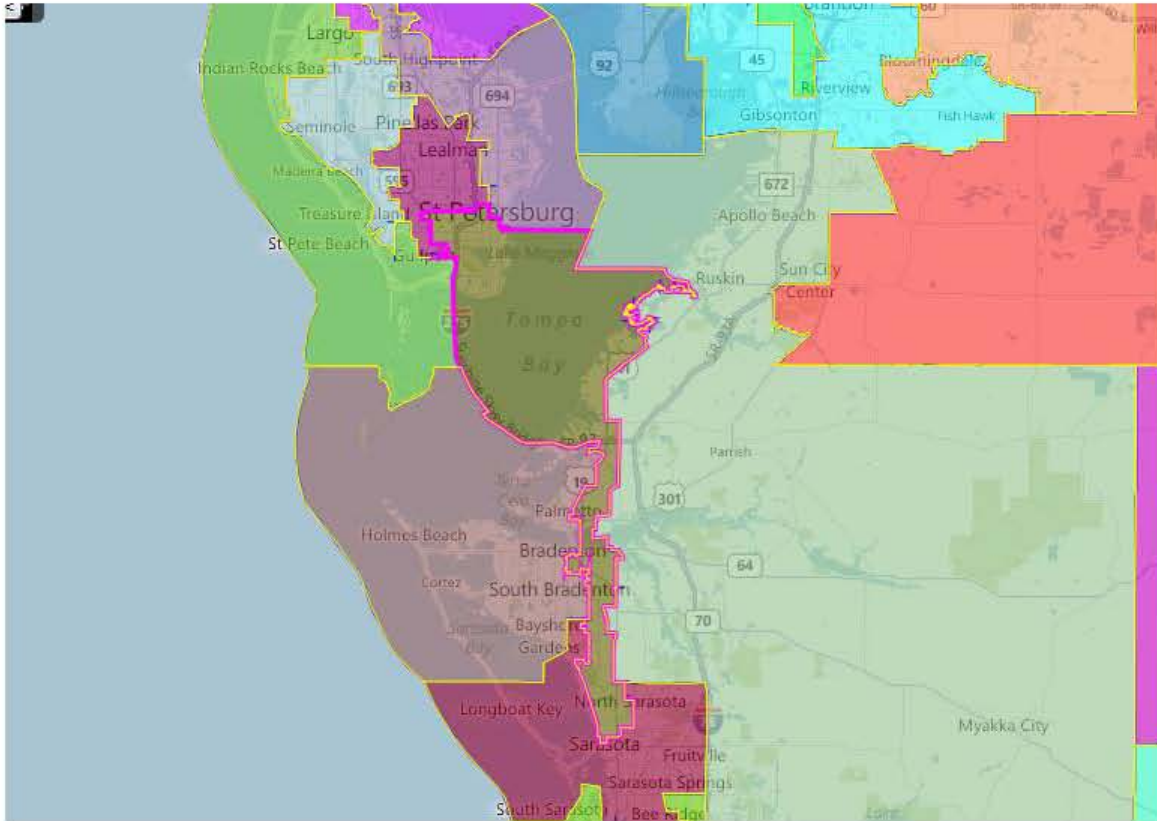
- Collier County is a covered jurisdiction under Section 5 of the federal Voting Rights Act, and both Congressional District 25 and State House District 112 are majority-minority districts.
- State House District 112 was created due to a court settlement in federal court in 2002.

⁸⁴ Neville Williams and Patricia Forkan – Submitted September 2, 2011 via Naples public hearing

SW-50: Break Apart House District 55

Description: “Tying a Strip of Manatee County with Hillsborough, Pinellas and then Sarasota so you can call it creating a minority district is also ridiculous.”⁸⁵ “FHD 55 seems to treat sections of Manatee, Sarasota and Hillsborough counties as afterthoughts to just make numbers.”⁸⁶

Visual: The current House District 55 (highlighted in pink).



Policy Issues:

- The comments did not specify how to break apart the district.

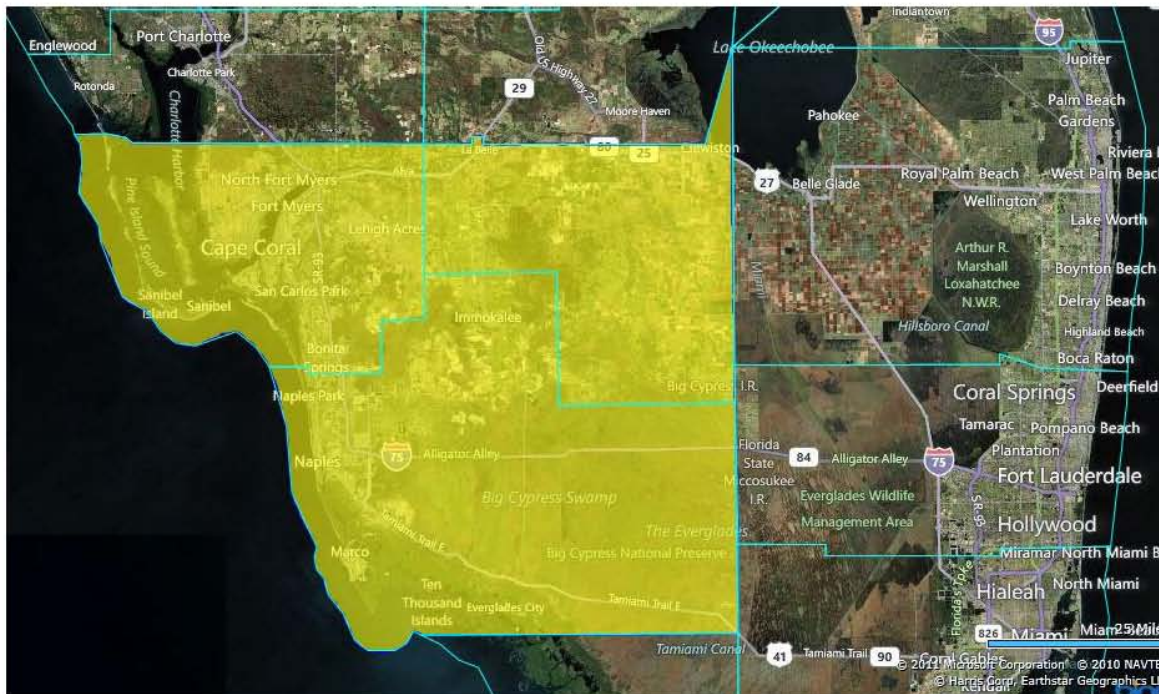
⁸⁵ Huhn, Ann – Submitted August 11, 2011 via Email

⁸⁶ Cajka, Paul – Submitted August 29, 2011 via Sarasota public hearing

SW-51: Two State Senate districts with the boundaries of Lee, Collier and Hendry counties

Description: “Whereas: as of 2009 Lee County had a population of 586,908; Collier County had a population of 318,537, and Hendry County had a population of 39,594, representing a total of three county combined population of 945,039, which is twenty thousand more than needed for two complete State Senate seats entirely contained within the confines of these three compact counties without a need for diluting our voices with those from the East Coast of Florida..”⁸⁷

Visual: Collier, Hendry and Lee counties drawn together.



Policy Issues:

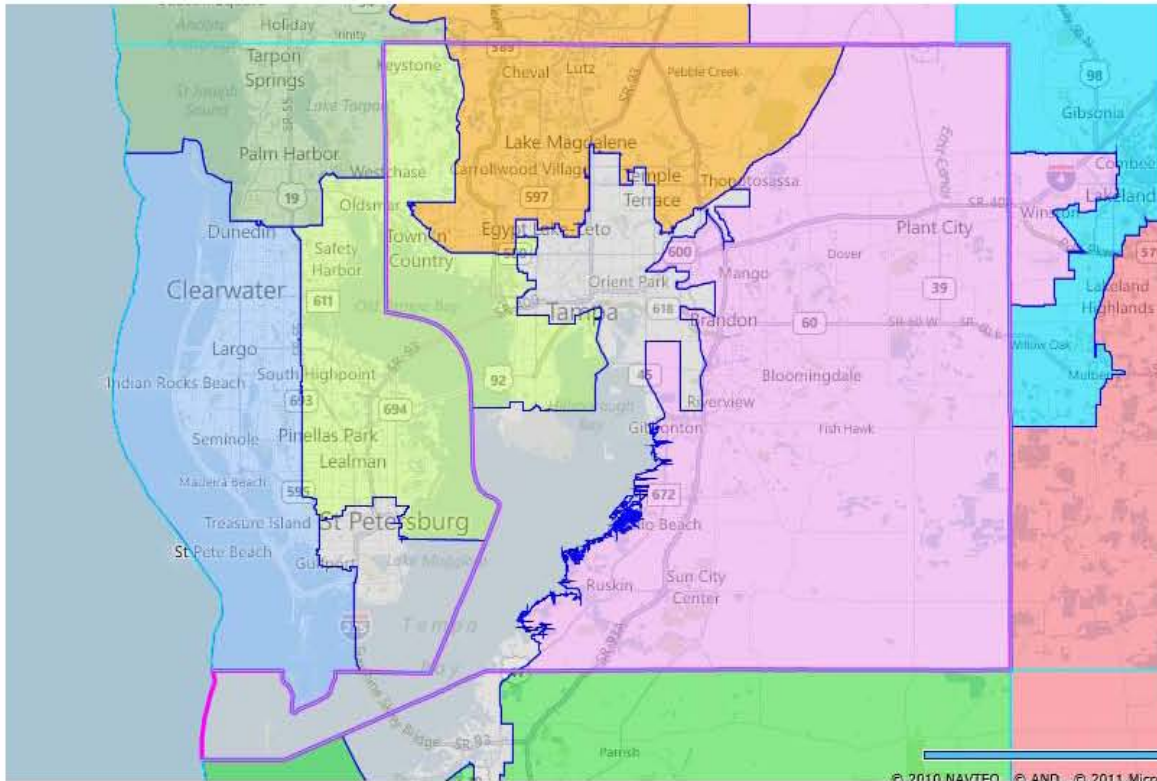
- The suggestion does not indicate how to divide Collier, Hendry and Lee counties into two State Senate districts.
- The total population for the three counties, as of the 2010 Census, is 979,414. There would be 39,348 more residents than necessary for two State Senate districts.

⁸⁷ Lee, Gary – Submitted August 31, 2011 via Lehigh Acres public hearing

SW-52: Northwest Hillsborough County State Senate District

Description: “There’s nothing more disenfranchising then slivering a tiny Section of NW Hillsborough County and lumping them with Pinellas County, State Senate District 16.”⁸⁸

Visual: The current State Senate District 16 (yellow) with Hillsborough County highlighted by a pink border.



Policy Issues:

- Currently, Senate District 16 has 156,881 people in Hillsborough County and 275,035 residents in Pinellas County.

⁸⁸ Cucchi, George – Submitted September 7, 2011 via email

SW-53: Map HPUBC0050 – Southwest Florida Congressional Districts⁸⁹

Description: Partial Congressional plan with seven districts drawn.

Visual: Proposed Congressional districts impacting several Southwest and Southeast Florida counties, with 1 in green (Collier, Hendry and Lee counties), 2 in brown, 3 in light blue, 4 in yellow, 5 in purple, 6 in green (Miami-Dade), and 7 in red.



Policy Issues:

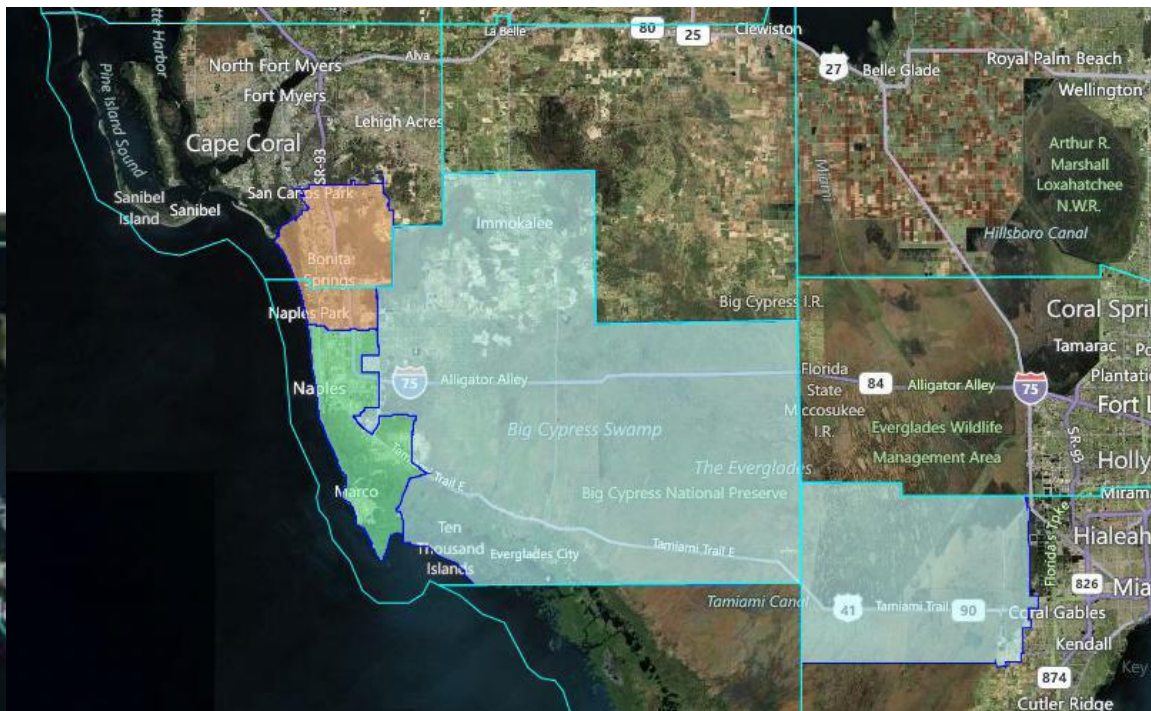
- The population deviations are -160,534 for Congressional District (CD) 1, -17,357 for CD 2, -1835 for CD 3, -594,375 for CD 4, -174 for CD 5, -49809 for CD 6, and -237,460 for CD 7.

⁸⁹ Casademunt, Andrew of Collier County

SW-54: Map HPUBH0052 – State House Districts by the Greater Naples Chamber of Commerce⁹⁰

Description: Partial State House plan with three districts drawn. According to the plan author's presentation at the August 31 public hearing in Naples, the plan reduces the current number of districts in Collier County from five to three, and the plan reduces the number of districts that cross into Miami-Dade County from two to one. The author presentation also noted intent to "Ensure that the proposed districts are compliant with the Voting Rights Act standards."

Visual: Proposed State House districts impacting Collier, Lee and Miami-Dade counties, with District 1 in green, District 2 in orange, and District e3 in Gray.



Policy Issues:

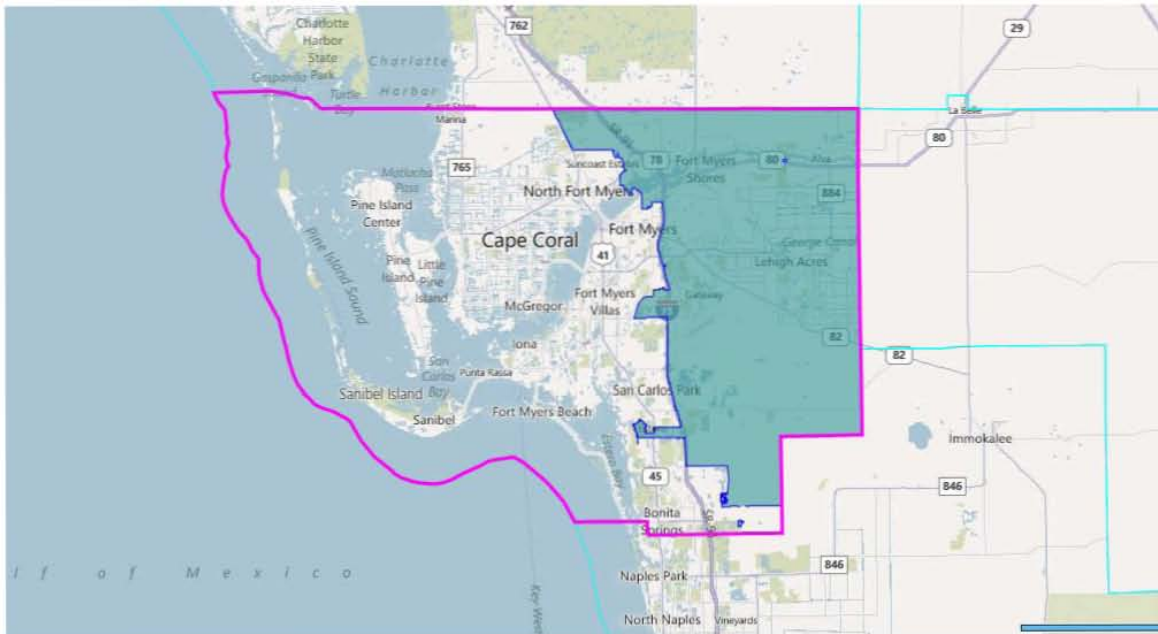
- The population deviations are 135 for District 1, 245 for District 2 and -1551 for District 3.
- District 3 has a 59 percent Hispanic Voting Age Population.

Reagan, Michael (Greater Naples Chamber of Commerce) of Collier County

SW-55: Map HPUBH0055 – East Lee County State House District⁹¹

Description: Partial State House plan with one district based out of Lehigh Acres in eastern Lee County.

Visual: Proposed State House districts impacting Lee County.



Policy Issues:

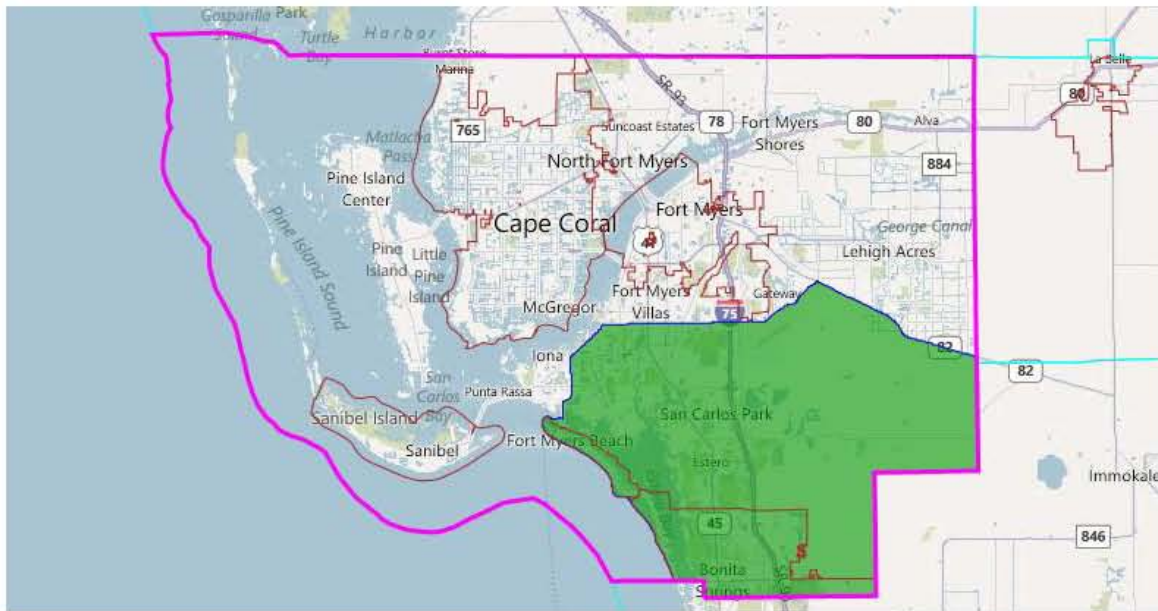
- The district has a population deviation of 48 people.
- The district divides the City of Fort Myers.

⁹¹ Wendell, Edd of Lee County

SW-56: Maps HPUBH0059 and HPUBS0060 – City of Bonita Springs House and Senate Districts⁹²

Description: Partial State House and State Senate plans with one district each that keep the City of Bonita Springs, of Lee County, whole.⁹³ “The Estero Council of Community Leaders would like to add to the record our support for the State House and Senate Districts submitted to the Committee by Jeff Maas for the City of Bonita Springs. The Estero community is included entirely within each of these Lee County districts.⁹⁴

Visual: Proposed State House district HPUBH0059, impacting Lee County.



Policy Issues:

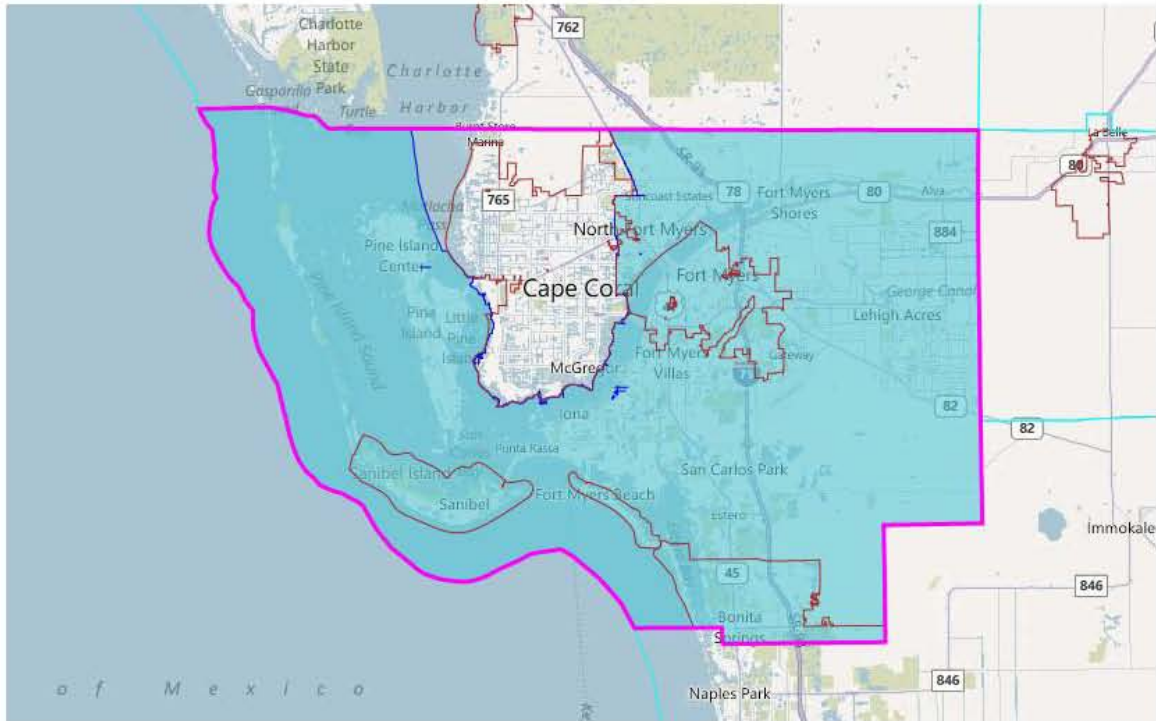
- The district has a population deviation of -1,475 people.
- The district very specifically uses city lines, county lines and roadways as its boundary lines.

⁹² Jeffrey Maas (City of Bonita Springs) of Lee County

⁹³ Schwing, Carl (City of Bonita Springs) – Submitted August 31, 2011 at Lehigh Acres public hearing

⁹⁴ Eslick, Don (Estero Council of Community Leaders) – Submitted September 14, 2011 via email

Visual: Proposed State Senate district HPUBS0060, impacting Lee County.



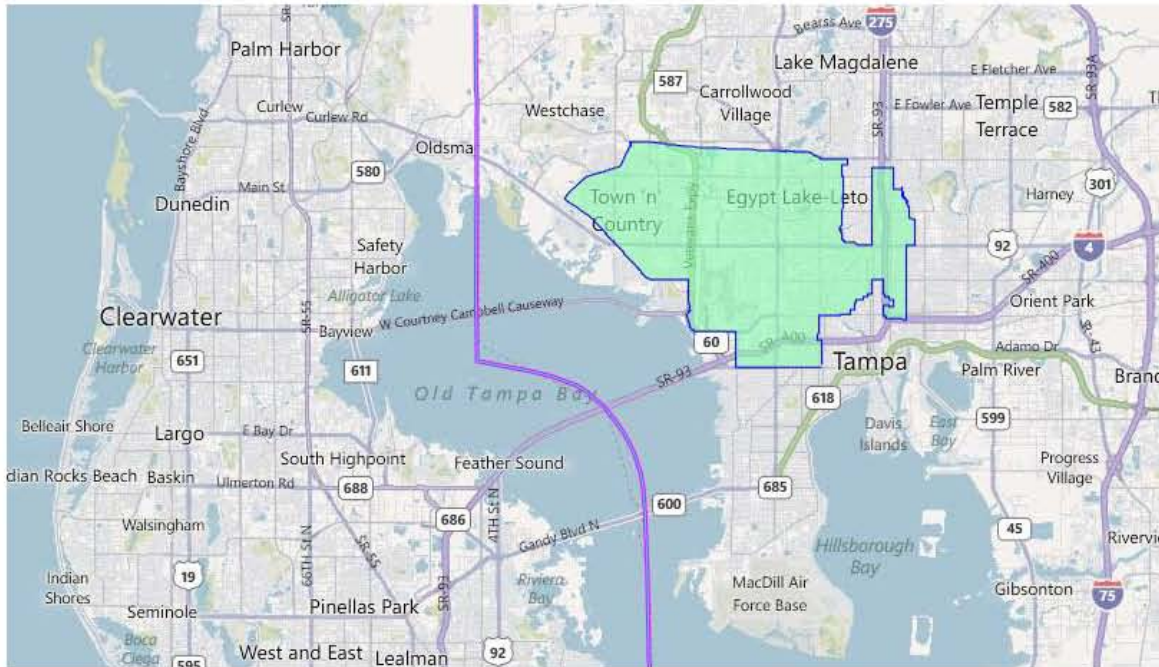
Policy Issues:

- The district has a population deviation of -12,560 people.
- The district very specifically uses city lines, county lines and roadways as its boundary lines.

SW-57: Map HPUBH0061 City of Tampa Hispanic State House District⁹⁵

Description: Partial State House plan with one district in Hillsborough County.

Visual: Proposed State House district HPUBH0061, impacting Hillsborough County and the City of Tampa.



Policy Issues:

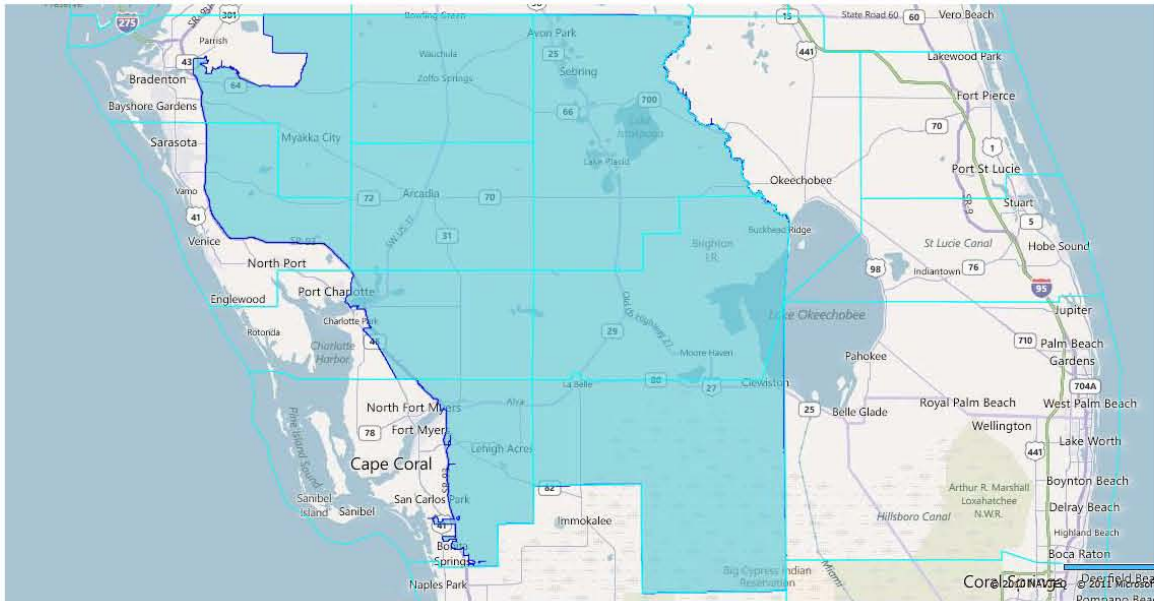
- The district has a population deviation of -139 people.
- The district has a Hispanic voting age population of 49 percent.

⁹⁵ Medrano, Lydia (Latino Justice PRLDEF) of Hillsborough County

SW-58: Map HPUBS0063 Rural Southwest Florida State Senate District⁹⁶

Description: Partial State Senate plan with one district that impacts Manatee, Sarasota, Charlotte, Lee, Hardee, DeSoto, Hendry, Glades and Highlands counties.

Visual: Proposed State Senate district HPUBS0063.



Policy Issues:

- The district has a population deviation of -104 people.
- Hardee and Hendry counties are all covered jurisdictions under Section 5 of the federal Voting Rights Act.

⁹⁶ Wendell, Edd of Lee County

Florida House of Representatives

Redistricting Committee

Report on Public Input Regarding Complete or Near-Complete Redistricting Maps, Including:

- **Congressional Maps (Pages 2-30):**
 1. HPUBC0001
 2. HPUBC0003
 3. HPUBC0004
 4. HPUBC0005
 5. HPUBC0006
 6. HPUBC0020
 7. HPUBC0026
 8. HPUBC0031
 9. HPUBC0036
 10. HPUBC0041
 11. HPUBC0042
 12. HPUBC0044
 13. HPUBC0046
 14. HPUBC0049
 15. SPUBC0051
 16. HPUBC0057
 17. SPUBC0062
 18. HPUBC0065
 19. SPUBC0068
- **House Maps (Pages 31-38):**
 1. HPUBH0018
 2. HPUBH0027
 3. HPUBH0045
 4. HPUBH0047
 5. HPUBH0048
 6. SPUBH0067
- **Senate Maps (Pages 39-46):**
 1. HPUBS0007
 2. HPUBS0028
 3. HPUBS0056
 4. HPUBS0058
 5. SPUBS0064
 6. SPUBS0066

For Reference: City and County Split Minimums (Pages 47-48):

Last Updated: Monday, October 03, 2011

Comparing Public Submissions of Complete Congressional Maps

Population Deviation: Range below and above the ideal population for a Congressional district.

Plan	Population Deviation	Deviation Percentage
HPUBC0031	1	0.00%
HPUBC0001	1	0.00%
HPUBC0003	3	0.00%
SPUBC0068	16	0.00%
SPUBC0062	28	0.00%
HPUBC0020	31	0.00%
HPUBC0065	132	0.02%
HPUBC0044	347	0.05%
HPUBC0041	1,107	0.16%
HPUBC0036	1,598	0.23%
HPUBC0042	2,502	0.36%
HPUBC0026	2,789	0.40%
HPUBC0005	7,408	1.06%
HPUBC0049	7,882	1.13%
HPUBC0057	13,471	1.93%
HPUBC0006	20,568	2.95%
HPUBC0004	48,423	6.95%
SPUBC0051	73,125	10.50%
HPUBC0046	94,055	13.51%

Noncontiguous Districts: Number of districts with a noncontiguous geography. Note, the Dry Tortugas will always appear to create a noncontiguous district in Monroe County; therefore 1 is the minimum value here.

Plan	Noncontiguous Districts
HPUBC0003	1
SPUBC0062	1
HPUBC0044	1
HPUBC0041	1
HPUBC0036	1
HPUBC0042	1
SPUBC0051	1
SPUBC0068	2
HPUBC0031	3
HPUBC0065	3
HPUBC0005	6
HPUBC0006	7
HPUBC0001	9
HPUBC0049	17
HPUBC0046	23
HPUBC0020	25
HPUBC0057	28
HPUBC0004	36

Counties Split: Number of counties with more than one district. Note, seven counties must always have more than one Congressional district; therefore 7 is the minimum value here.

Plan	Counties Split
SPUBC0051	14
HPUBC0046	17
HPUBC0065	18
HPUBC0003	19
HPUBC0044	19
HPUBC0041	19
HPUBC0036	19
HPUBC0005	19
HPUBC0006	20
HPUBC0031	22
SPUBC0062	25
HPUBC0042	25
HPUBC0049	25
HPUBC0020	28
HPUBC0004	28
congress2002	30
HPUBC0026	30
HPUBC0057	31
HPUBC0001	33
SPUBC0068	36

Cities Split: Number of incorporated cities with more than one district. Note, one city must always have more than one Congressional district; therefore 1 is the minimum value here.

Plan	Cities Split
HPUBC0031	4
HPUBC0065	45
HPUBC0005	47
HPUBC0049	51
HPUBC0036	54
SPUBC0051	57
HPUBC0003	57
HPUBC0046	62
HPUBC0044	63
HPUBC0006	67
HPUBC0020	67
HPUBC0042	69
HPUBC0041	78
HPUBC0004	78
SPUBC0062	80
HPUBC0026	81
HPUBC0001	84

SPUBC0068	85
HPUBC0057	103
congress2002	110

VTDs Split: Number of voter tabulation districts (VTDs) with more than one district.

Plan	VTDs Split
HPUBC0044	0
HPUBC0041	0
HPUBC0036	0
HPUBC0005	0
HPUBC0006	0
HPUBC0042	0
HPUBC0026	0
HPUBC0057	0
HPUBC0049	29
SPUBC0051	71
HPUBC0003	84
HPUBC0046	92
HPUBC0004	93
HPUBC0065	94
HPUBC0020	139
SPUBC0062	161
HPUBC0031	195
SPUBC0068	377
HPUBC0001	457
congress2002	663

Perimeter Test: A measure of compactness based on the cumulative perimeter of the districts. This is one of many frequently used measurements of compactness.

Plan	Perimeter Test
SPUBC0051	6,924
HPUBC0046	7,028
HPUBC0049	7,093
HPUBC0042	7,158
HPUBC0005	7,328
HPUBC0065	7,520
HPUBC0057	7,534
SPUBC0068	7,543
HPUBC0003	7,545
HPUBC0006	7,547
HPUBC0001	7,602
HPUBC0036	7,644
HPUBC0031	7,757
HPUBC0026	7,758
HPUBC0020	7,876
HPUBC0044	8,086

SPUBC0062	8,184
HPUBC0041	8,435
HPUBC0004	9,150
congress2002	10,082

Black Voting Age Population (VAP): Number of districts by Black VAP.

Plan	20%+ Black VAP	30%+ Black VAP	40%+ Black VAP	50%+ Black VAP	60%+ Black VAP
HPUBC0001	4	3	3	3	0
congress2002	5	3	3	2	0
HPUBC0042	6	2	1	1	0
HPUBC0065	7	2	1	1	0
HPUBC0057	5	3	1	1	0
HPUBC0026	6	2	1	1	0
HPUBC0003	5	2	1	1	0
SPUBC0062	4	3	3	1	0
HPUBC0049	8	1	0	0	0
SPUBC0051	6	2	1	0	0
HPUBC0031	7	2	0	0	0
HPUBC0005	6	3	0	0	0
HPUBC0046	7	2	0	0	0
HPUBC0006	7	2	0	0	0
SPUBC0068	7	1	0	0	0
HPUBC0041	6	2	1	0	0
HPUBC0036	6	3	1	0	0
HPUBC0020	7	1	0	0	0
HPUBC0044	6	2	0	0	0
HPUBC0004	4	3	2	0	0

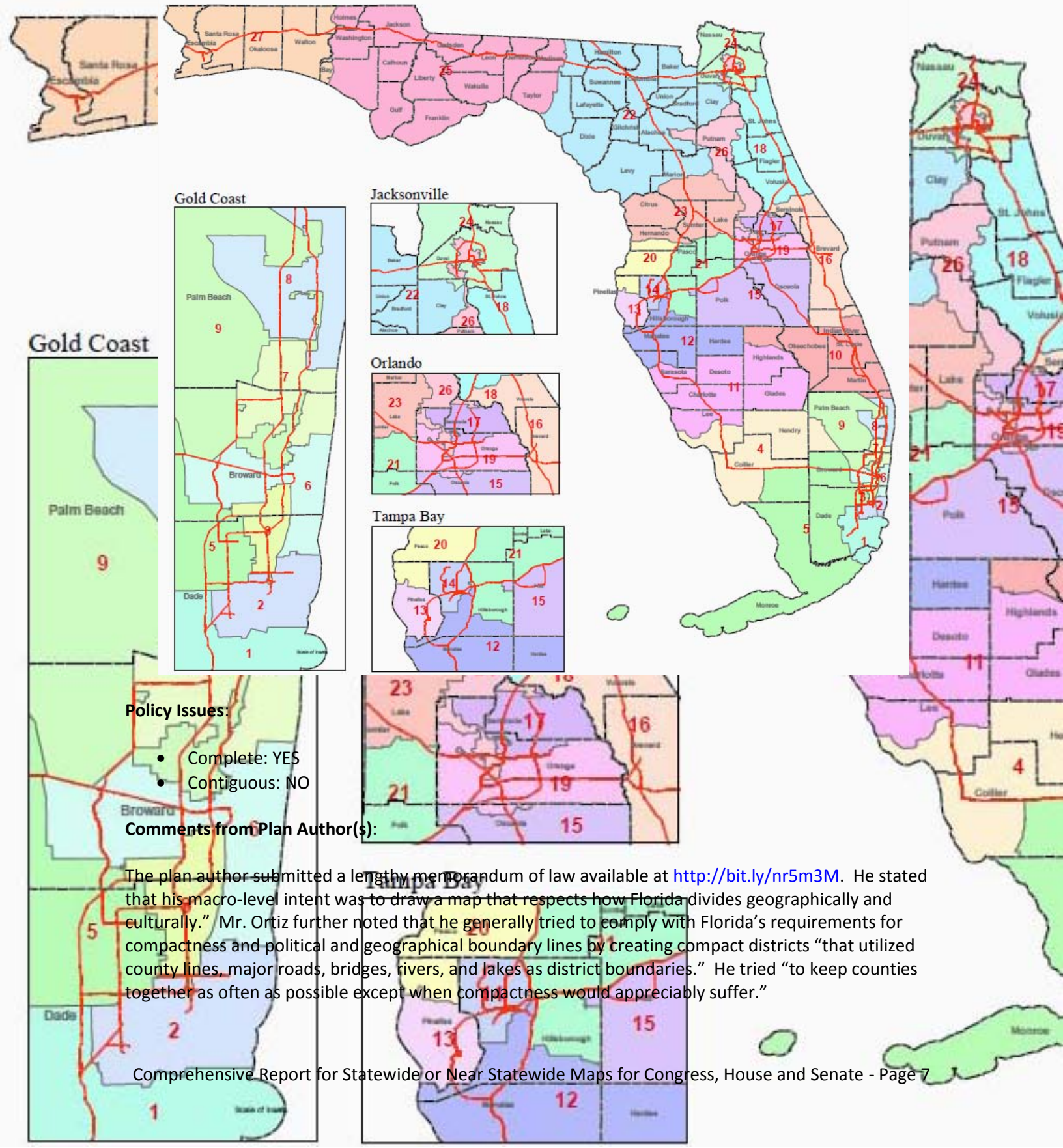
Hispanic Voting Age Population (VAP): Number of districts by Hispanic VAP.

Plan	20%+ Hispanic VAP	30%+ Hispanic VAP	40%+ Hispanic VAP	50%+ Hispanic VAP	60%+ Hispanic VAP
SPUBC0062	8	5	4	4	2
HPUBC0046	10	5	4	4	1
HPUBC0001	8	5	3	3	3
congress2002	7	4	3	3	3
HPUBC0042	10	5	3	3	2
HPUBC0065	8	6	3	3	3
HPUBC0057	8	5	3	3	2
HPUBC0026	9	6	3	3	2
HPUBC0003	10	6	3	3	2
HPUBC0049	10	5	3	3	2
SPUBC0051	9	4	3	3	3
HPUBC0031	8	5	4	3	3

HPUBC0005	9	6	4	3	2
HPUBC0006	8	6	4	3	2
SPUBC0068	10	5	3	3	2
HPUBC0041	10	4	4	3	2
HPUBC0036	10	5	4	3	1
HPUBC0020	9	6	4	3	2
HPUBC0044	9	5	4	3	1
HPUBC0004	9	6	4	3	3

HPUBC0001 – by Nicholas A Ortiz of St. Johns County

Visual:



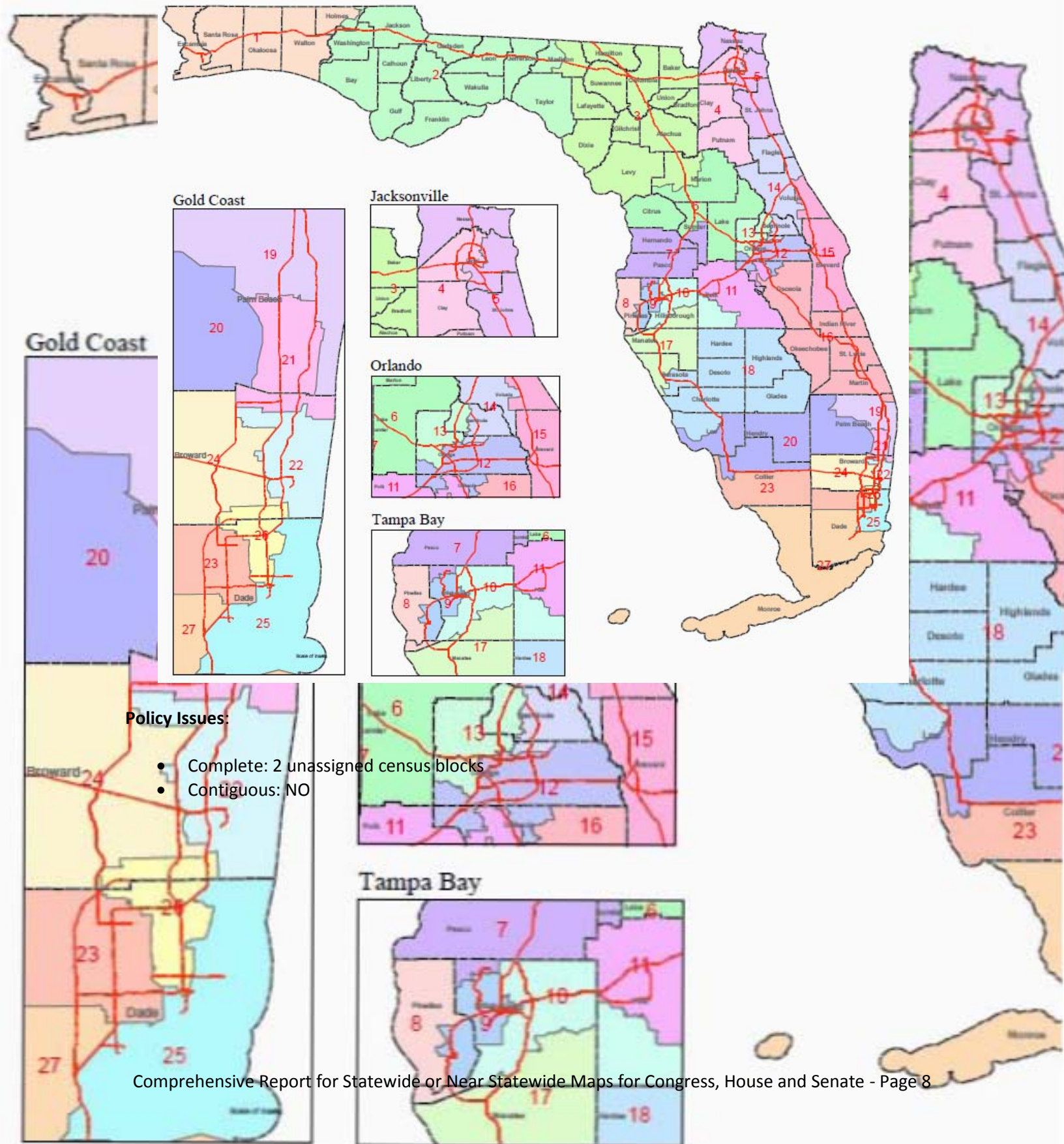
Policy Issues:

- Complete: YES
- Contiguous: NO

Comments from Plan Author(s):

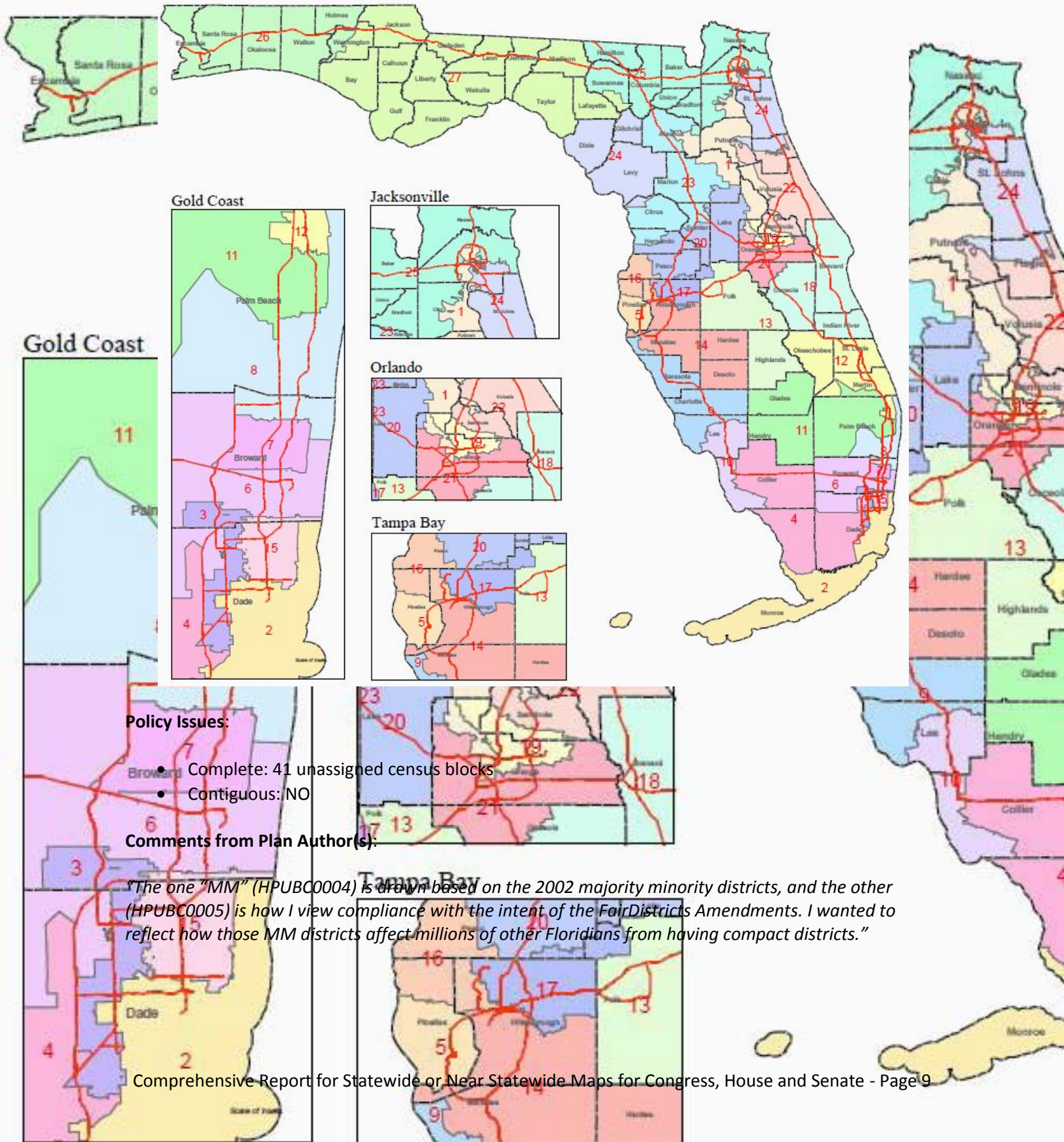
The plan author submitted a lengthy memorandum of law available at <http://bit.ly/nr5m3M>. He stated that his macro-level intent was to draw a map that respects how Florida divides geographically and culturally.” Mr. Ortiz further noted that he generally tried to comply with Florida’s requirements for compactness and political and geographical boundary lines by creating compact districts “that utilized county lines, major roads, bridges, rivers, and lakes as district boundaries.” He tried “to keep counties together as often as possible except when compactness would appreciably suffer.”

Visual:



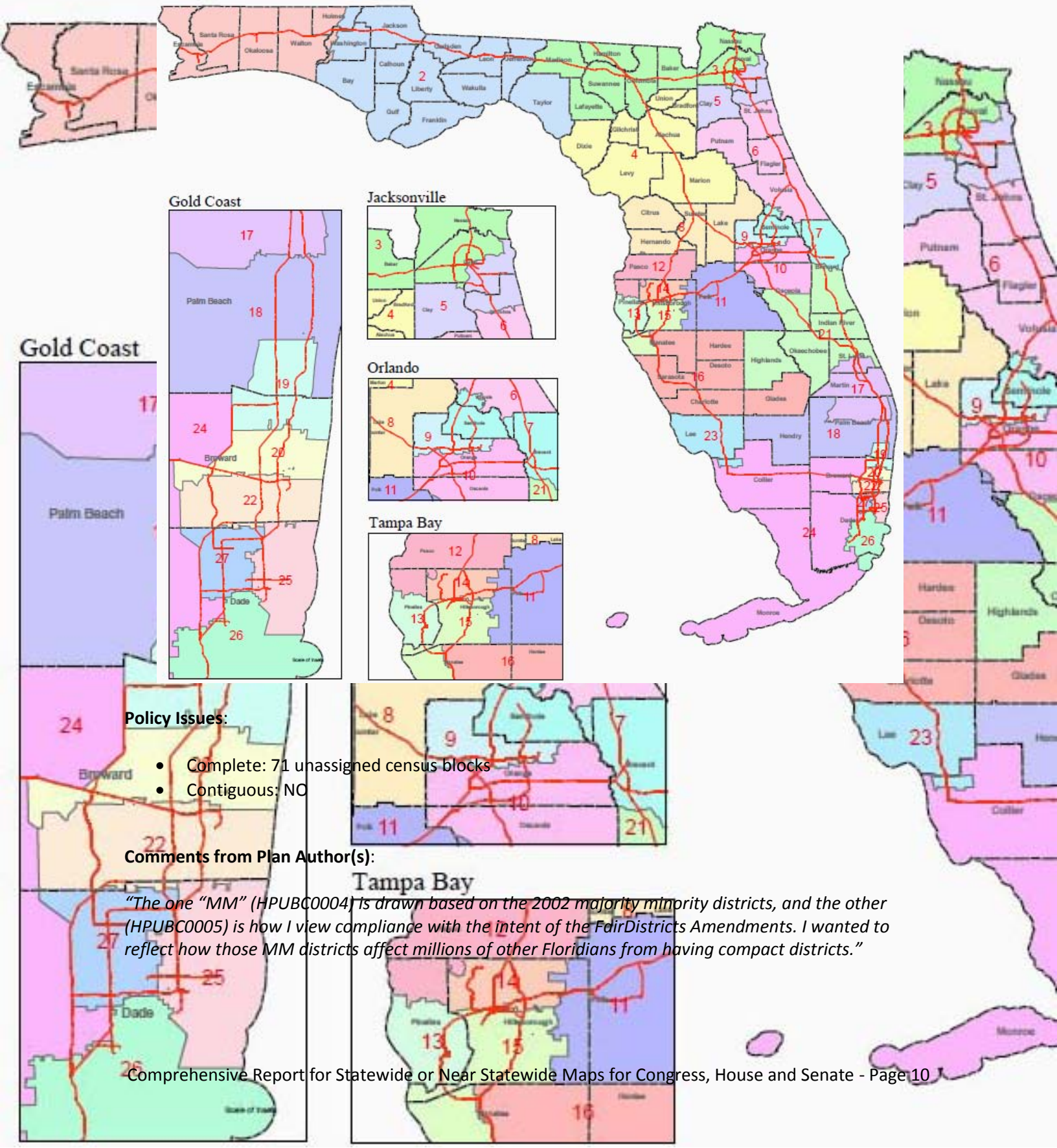
HPUBC0004 – by Henry Kelley of Okaloosa County

Visual:

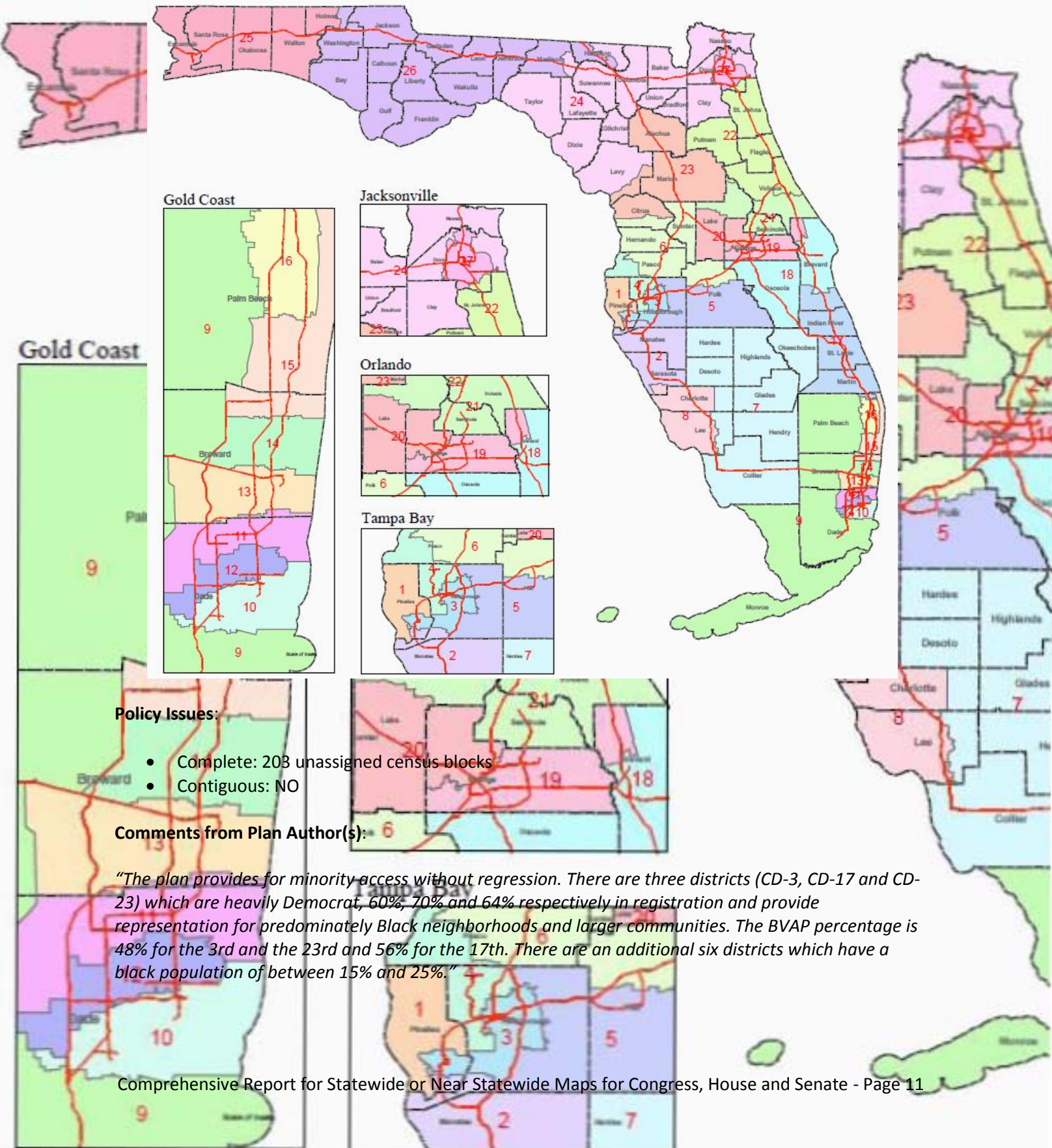


HPUBC0005 – by Henry Kelley of Okaloosa County

Visual:



Visual:



“There are four districts which are predominately Hispanic, the 22nd, 25th, 26th, and 27th Districts. The 22nd has a HVAP of 54% and a Democrat to Republican ratio of 45% to 28%. The 25th has a HVAP of 53% and a Democrat to Republican ratio of 41% to 31%. The 26th has a HVAP of 75% and a registration ratio of 32% to 41%. The 27th has a HVAP of 66% and a 39% to 32% ratio. Hispanics are between 15% and 31% of the population in an additional 12 districts.”

“These 7 Congressional Districts are drawn to fulfill the Federal requirements as described in the Voting Rights Act of 1965. As a result the 3rd and the 23rd are elongated and narrow in places. The other five minority access districts are relatively compact.”

“Out of Florida’s 67 Counties, 44 are completely contained in one district. The number of split VTD’s is 163, compared to 633 under the current plan. Where possible, cities and municipalities are intact, but there are exceptions primarily due to the desire for equal population in each of Florida’s 27 Congressional Districts. Five of the districts have an ideal population of 696,344. The other 22 are each one person over the ideal.”

“Four Congressional Districts have a majority of Democrats. One has a Republican majority. Each party has a plurality in 11 districts. All but 5 of the 27 Districts have 20% or greater “independent” registration. In the 2010 election for Governor, Scott won 15 of the districts with a majority and Sink won 10. Two districts split 49% to 47%, with each winning one.”

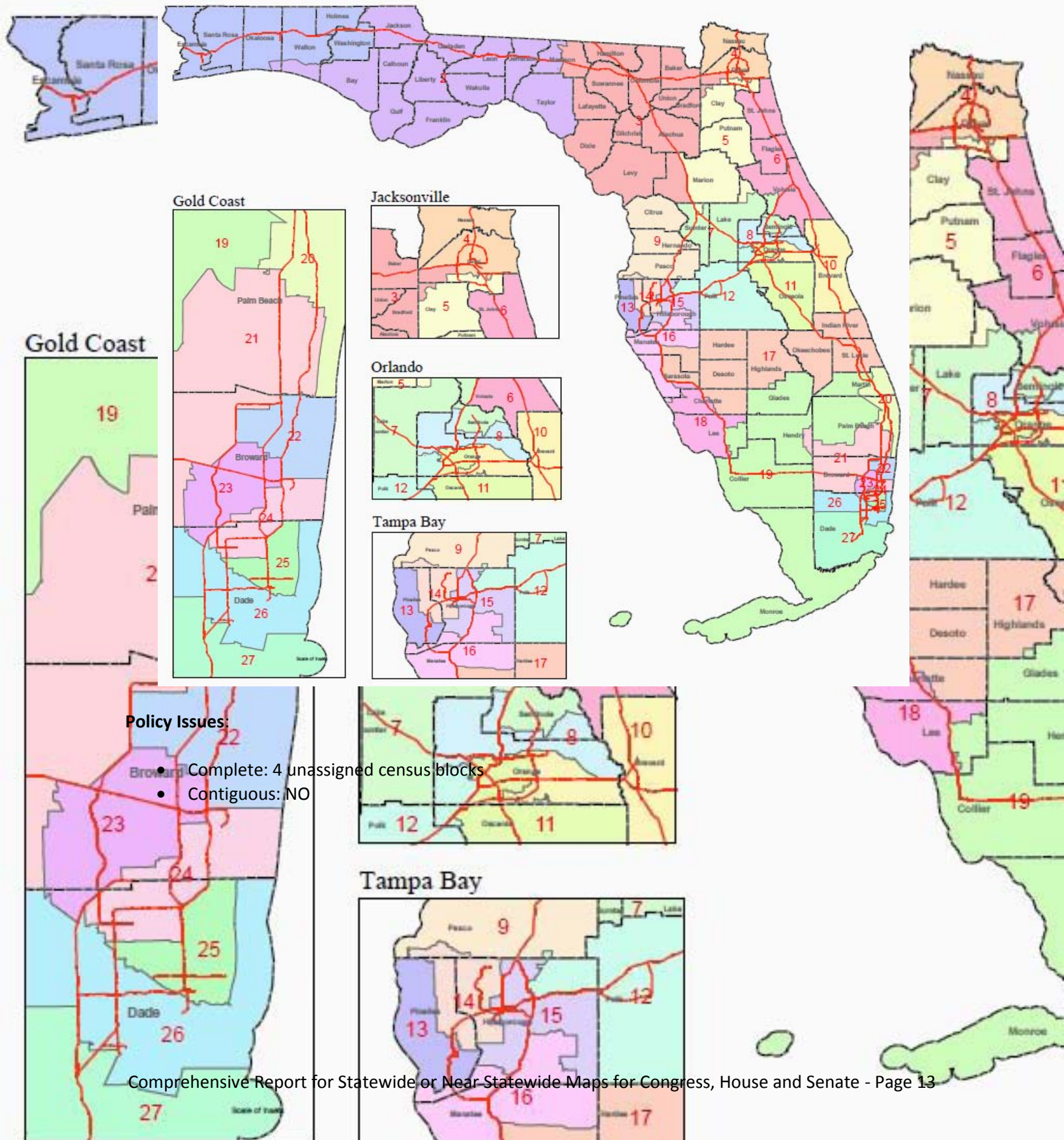
“The plan was drawn using the guidelines set down in the Florida Constitution while addressing the requirements of Federal law. It is my belief the plan is a fair compromise between the two and fulfills the requirements of both. It is also my belief that the plan would be able to withstand any challenges, but given the number of pending cases in the Federal Courts, this is not a certainty by any means.”

“Thank you for the opportunity to be able to submit this plan into the public record and to give the people of Florida the opportunity to see what the map could look like.”

HPUBC0020 Gates, Sarah Bradford, Dr D

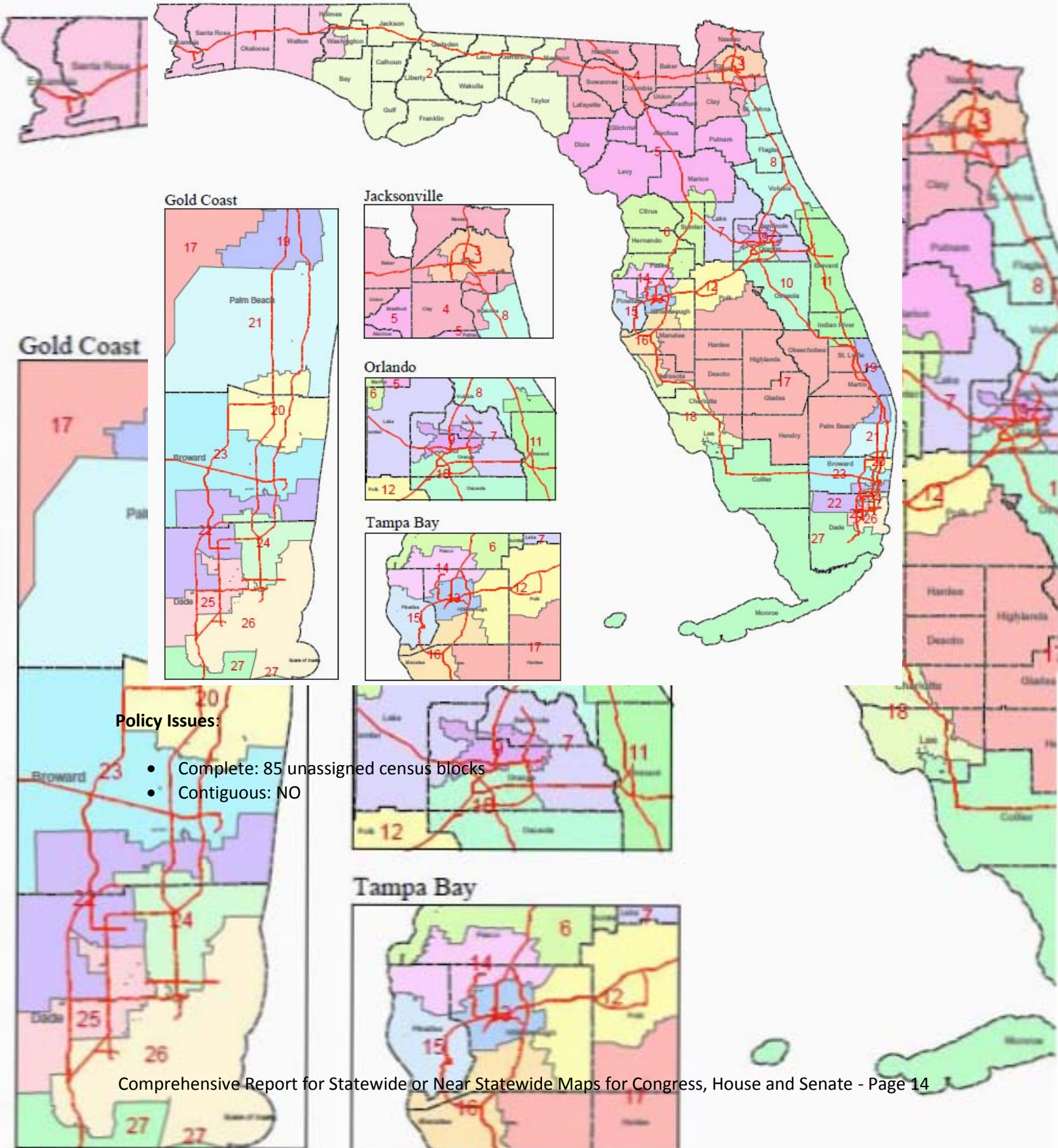
HPUBC0020 – by Sarah Gates & Dr David Bradford of Brevard County

Visual:



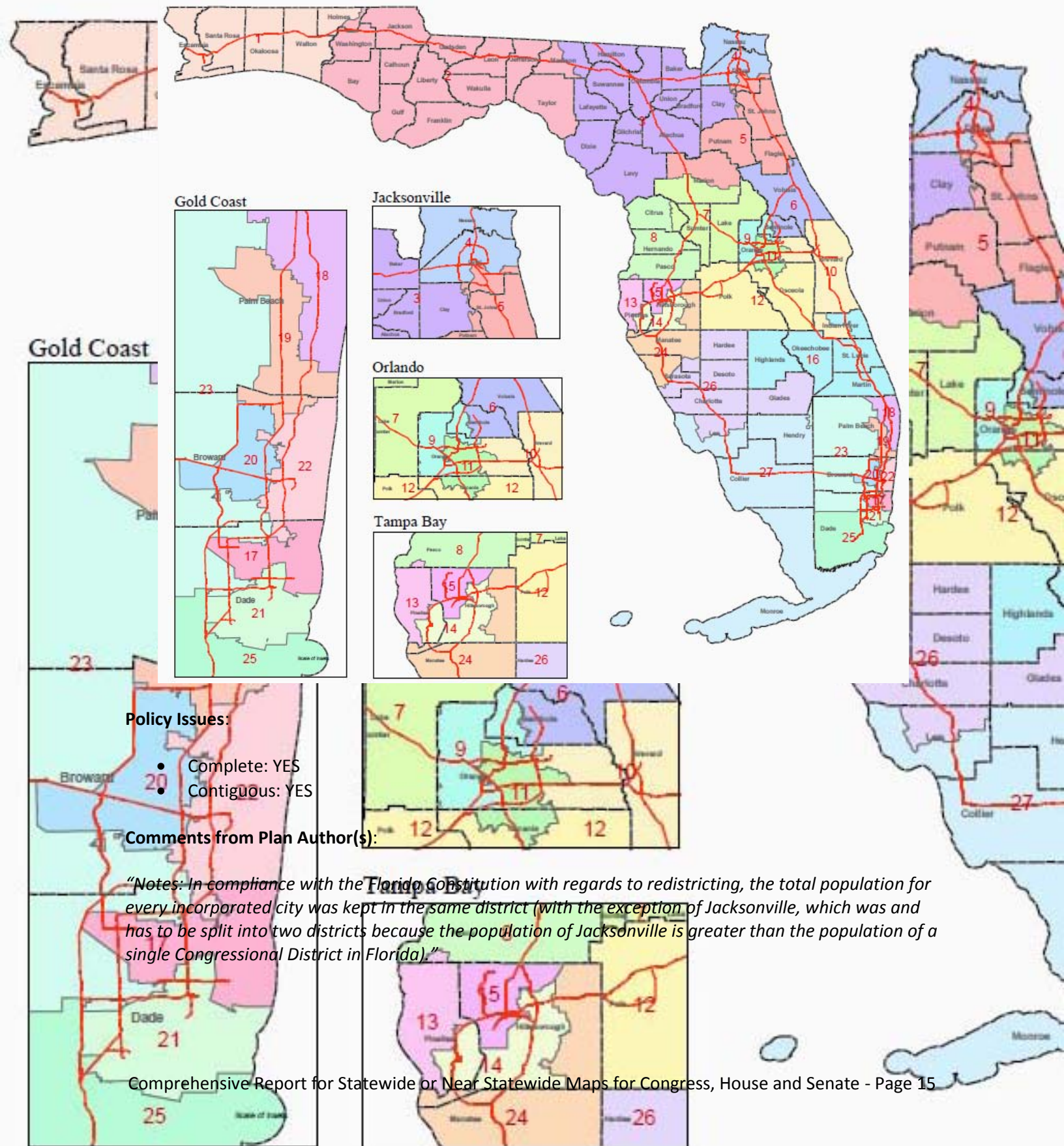
HPUBC0026 - Kulcsar, David

Visual:



HPUBC0031 Phillippi, Sean

Visual:

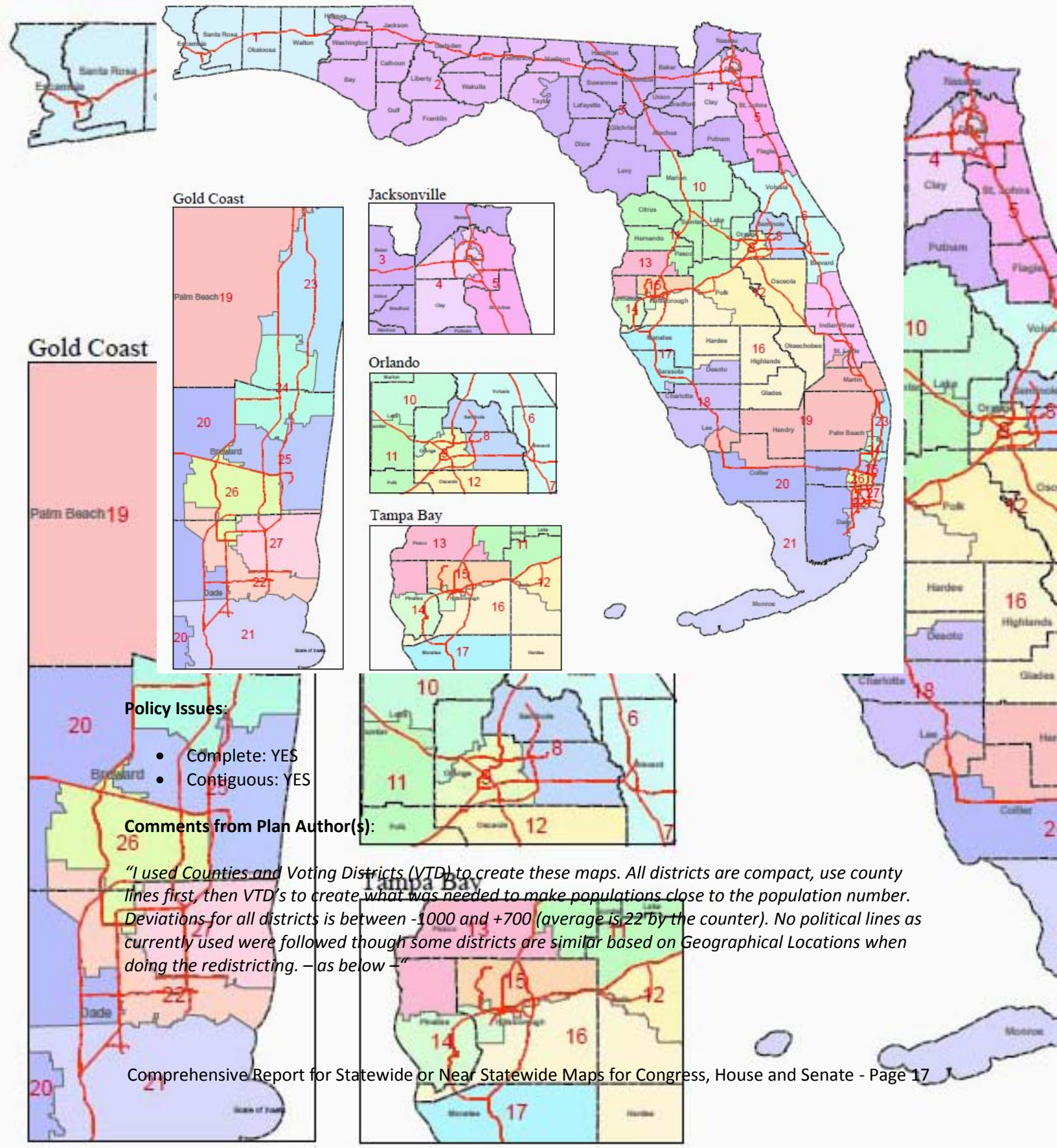


“A total of 8 districts have a majority of minorities in them when looking at total population, with 7 districts having a majority of minority voters in them when looking at Voting Age Population. These majority-minority statements are made using the standard set by the United States Supreme Court in 2009.”

“... Lastly, the maximum deviation from the largest district on my map to the smallest district is one (1) person.”

HPUBC0036 Carman, Jeffrey

Visual:



Policy Issues:

- Complete: YES
- Contiguous: YES

Comments from Plan Author(s):

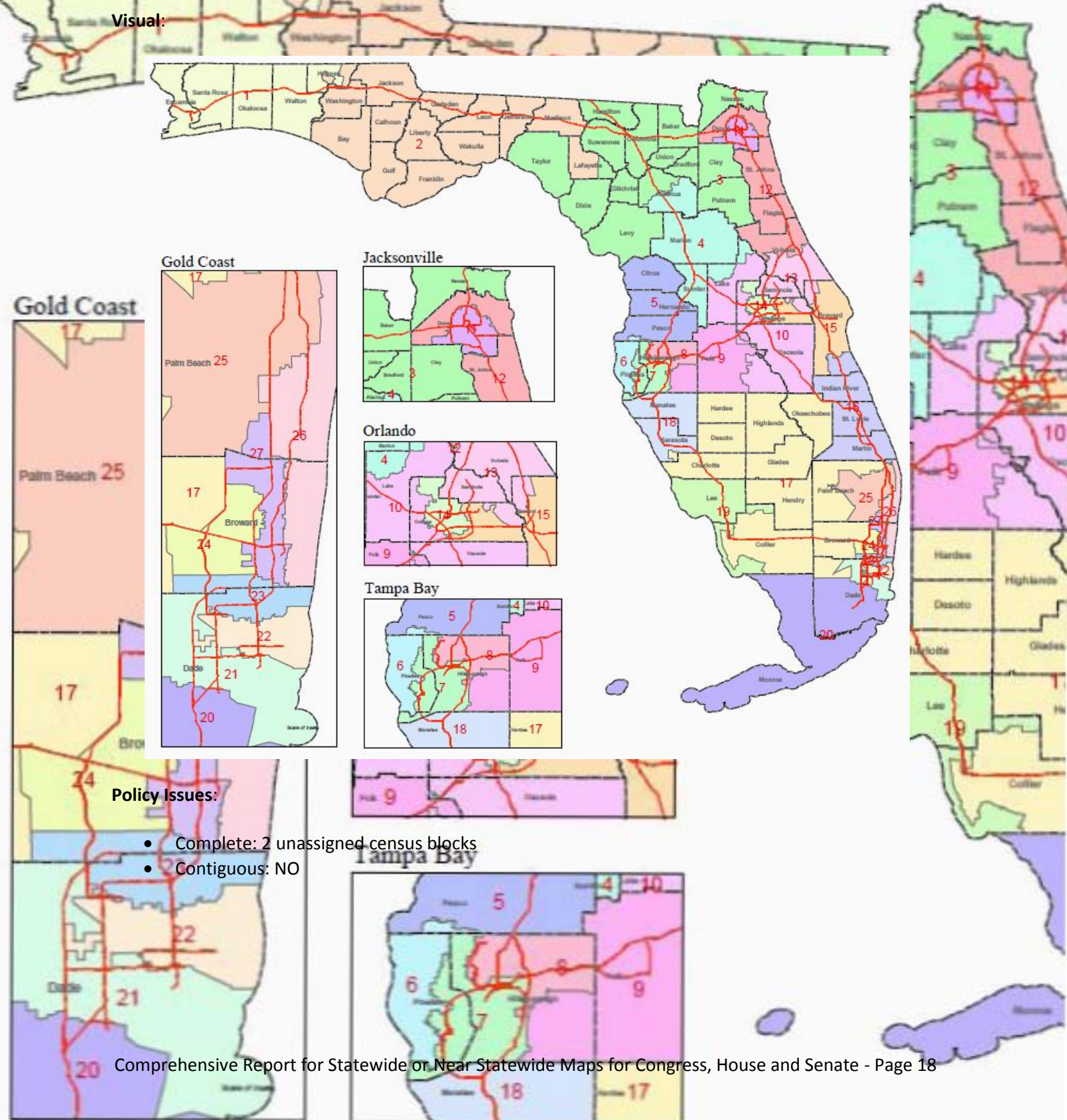
"I used Counties and Voting Districts (VTD) to create these maps. All districts are compact, use county lines first, then VTD's to create what was needed to make populations close to the population number. Deviations for all districts is between -1000 and +700 (average is 22 by the counter). No political lines as currently used were followed though some districts are similar based on Geographical Locations when doing the redistricting. – as below –"

HPUBC0041 Carman, Jeffrey

"All districts started in North West Florida to the East, South to Central Florida and East Coast, then West Coast and South to near Lee and Collier /St Lucie where there is a bi-coastal district, and then around the keys to Miami-Dade, Palm Beach and Broward where the last districts were created."

HPUBC0041 – Jeffrey Carman of Manatee County

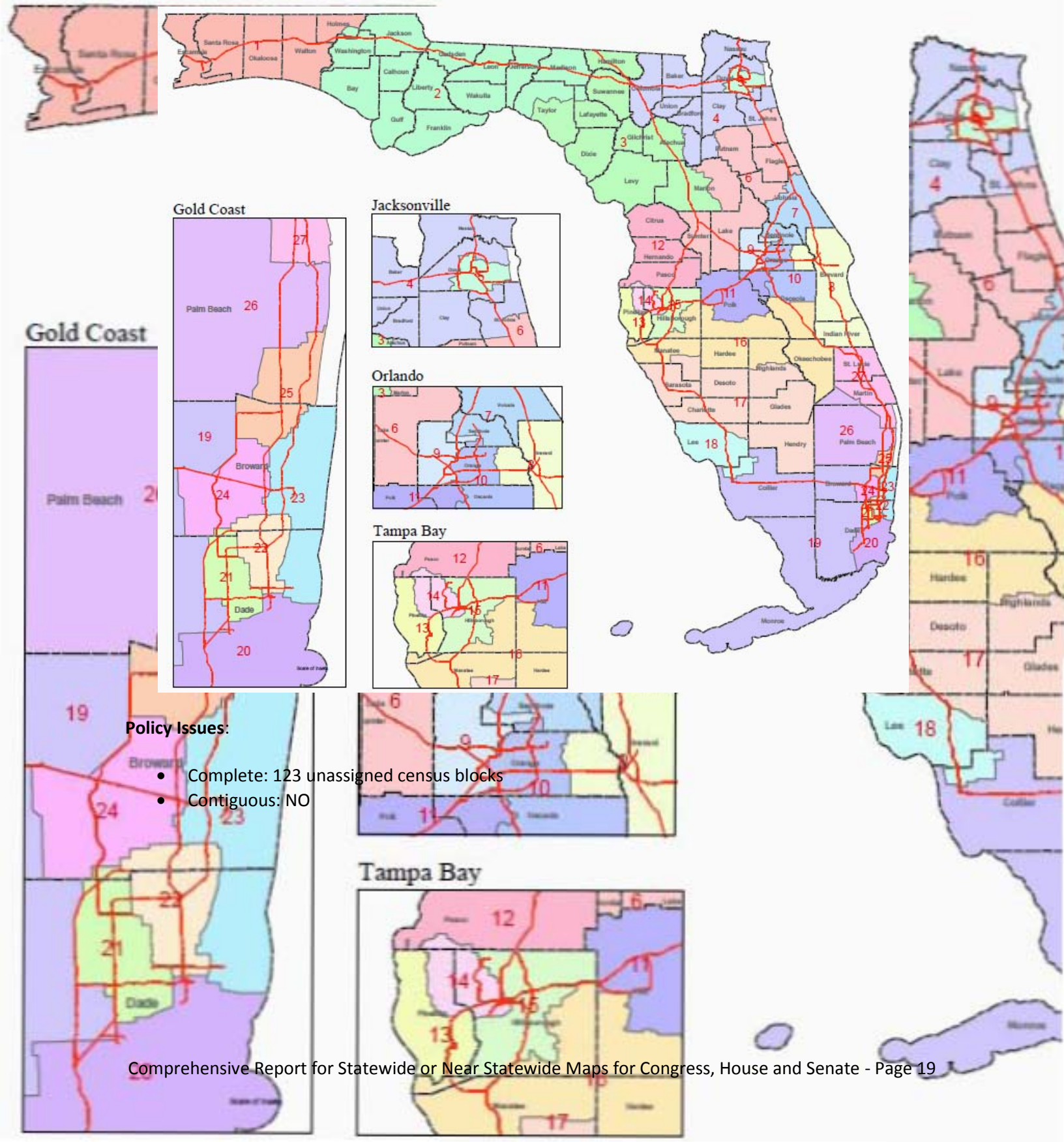
Visual:



Policy Issues:

- Complete: 2 unassigned census blocks
- Contiguous: NO

Visual:

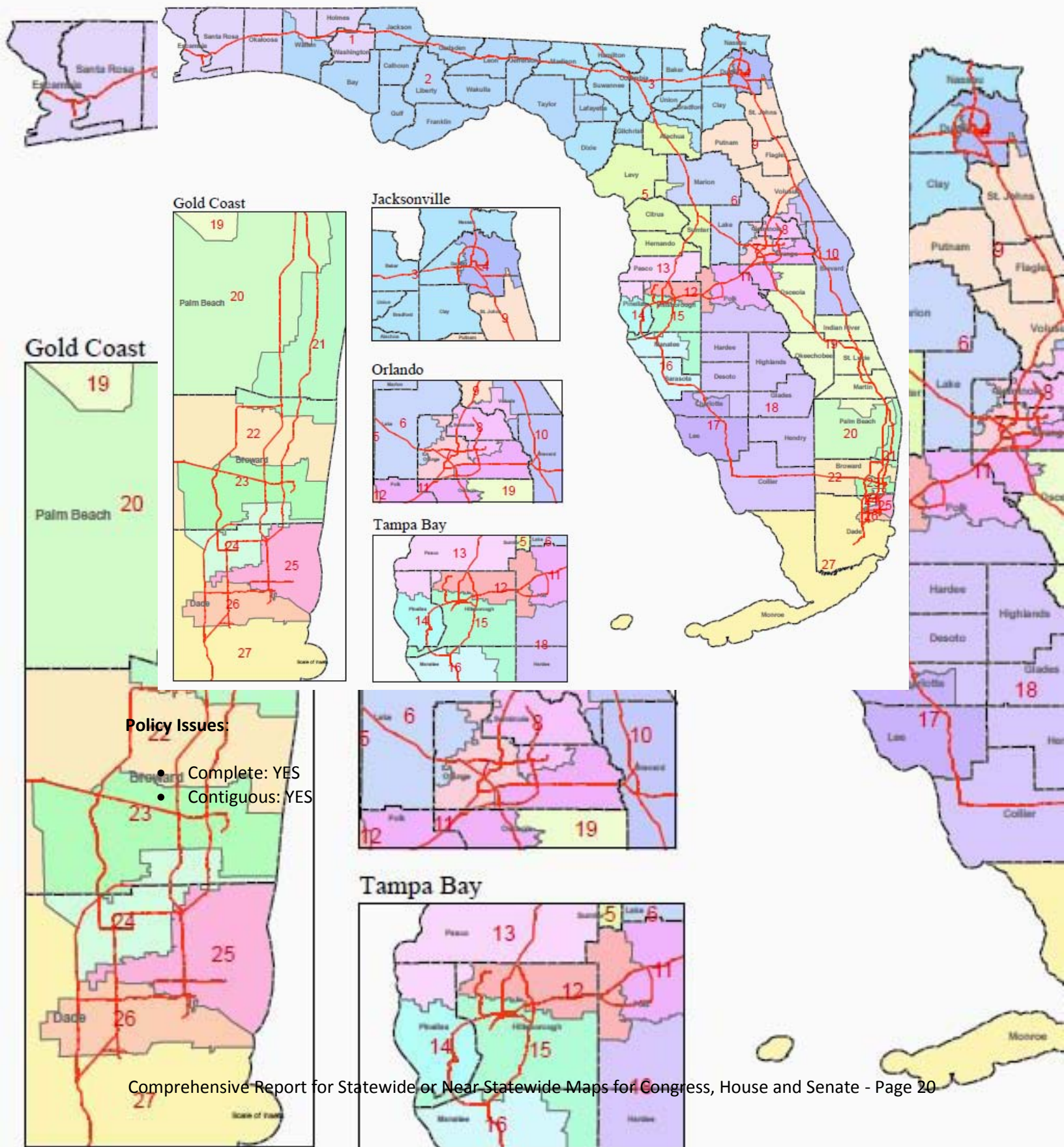


Policy Issues:

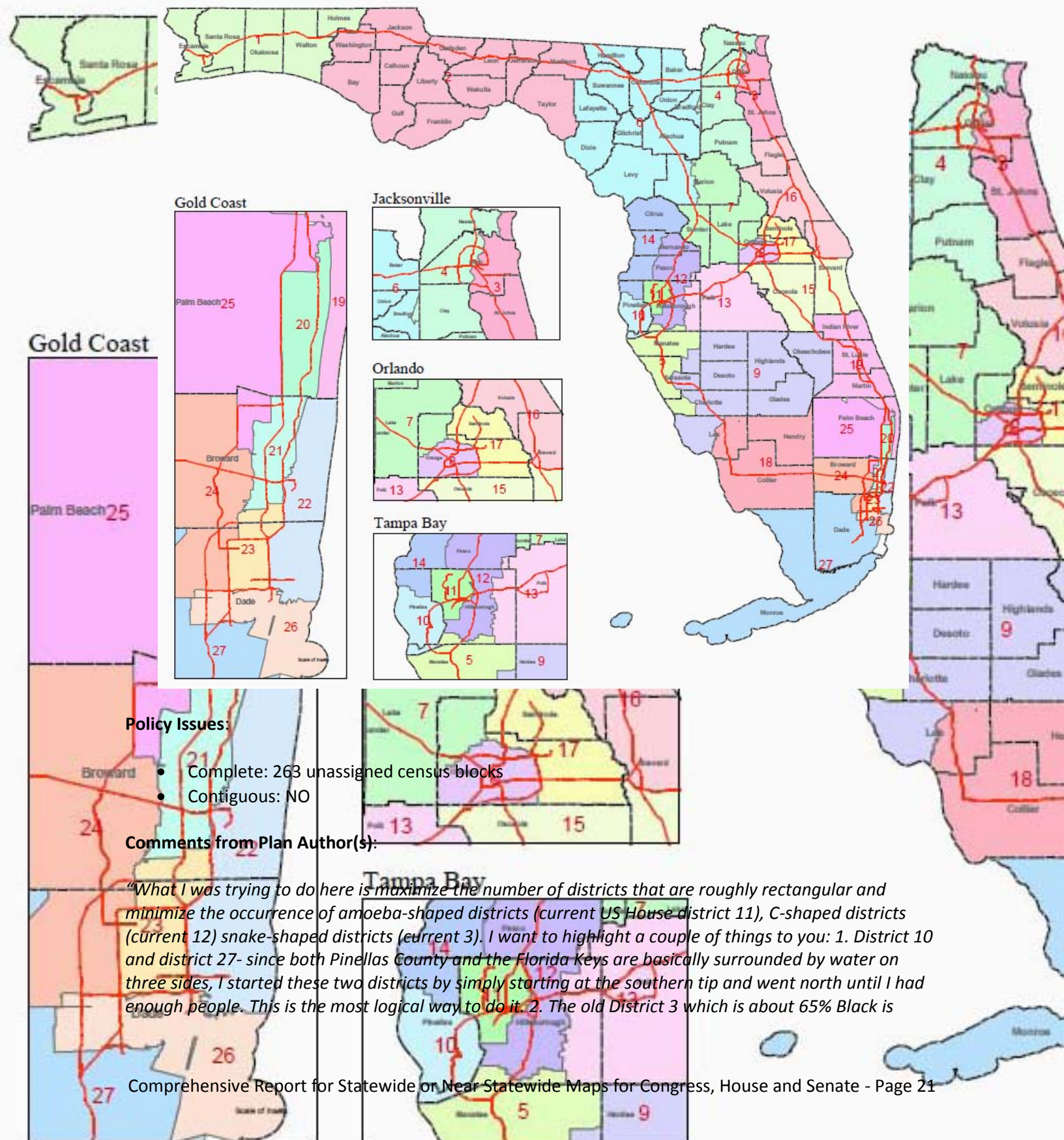
- Complete: 123 unassigned census blocks
- Contiguous: NO

HPUBC0044 Carman, Jeffrey

Visual:



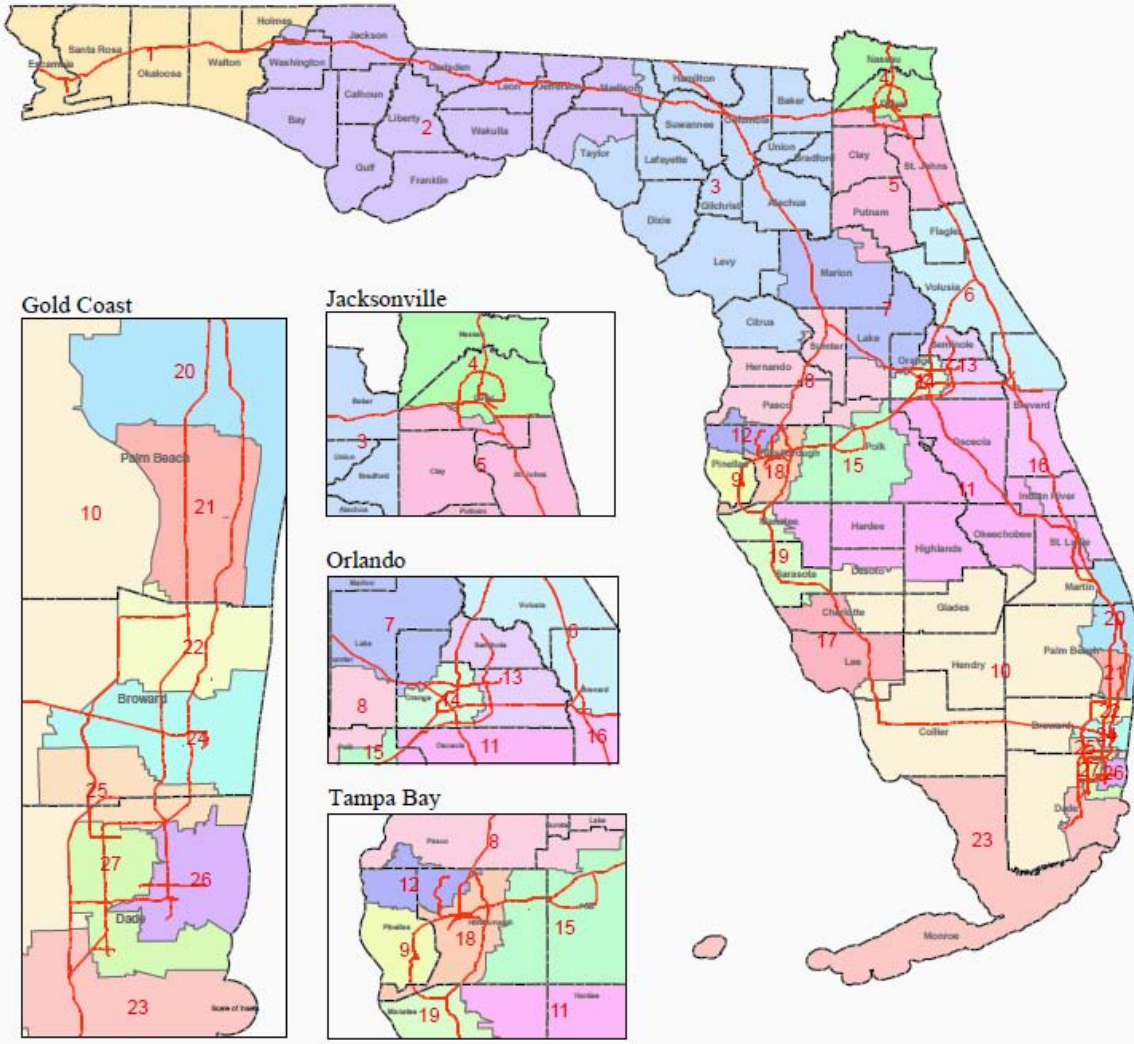
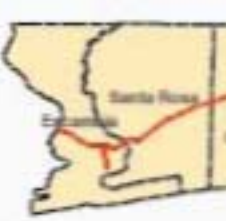
Visual:



gone. In its place are a district that is 25% black, and another that is 31% black. Considering the dynamics of primary voting, each of these districts has perhaps a 50% chance of electing a black person. This gives the Black community in North Florida the chance to perhaps have two Black representatives, if these representatives could be as palatable to the non-black population as President Obama and Jacksonville Mayor Alvin Brown have already proved to be. Before of course, they only had a chance for one. There are about 3 or 4 more districts like this in the rest of my plan, all less than 50% black but all with a better-than-even chance to elect a Black representative. Currently Florida has 3 'minority access' districts and one majority non-black district which elected a Black person. This plan unquestionably improves minority access. 3) District 15 is one I am proud of. Osceola county plus Brevard county south of the Beachline and the Port Canaveral inlet. I am also happy with how district 16 avoided splitting Volusia or Flagler county, and how District 17 is all of Seminole county plus the 417 corridor in Orange County."

HPUBC0049 Hitchcock, Virginia

Visual:



Policy Issues:

- Complete: 90 unassigned census blocks
- Contiguous: NO

Comments from Plan Author(s):

"I tried to create the new districts according to counties, as these are the frameworks of the legal system within our state. I had thought that it would be easy – just combine counties of low populations or divide counties of large populations to arrive at the target population numbers. I was wrong. The next level of the legal system is the incorporated cities, so whenever possible, I tried to keep cities together. However, the outline of the cities often look more like a many-headed hydra than a compact area. Where I had to divide, I did so by major roads or natural boundaries, as these are things that are not likely to change."

My basic building unit was the voting district. But even these create challenges, as there are often districts within other districts. Even though the redistricting software allows changes on the block level, I would hope that you would likewise leave the voting districts untouched. The 2002 Congressional district map did not respect the voting districts. I think the local supervisors of elections must have the autonomy to create the voting districts that serve their populations best."

"For the areas south of the heavily developed I-4 corridor, I tried to differentiate coastal, urban areas from rural central ones. In these areas the transitions between open land and dense developments are very distinct, and it would seem that the inhabitants of each would have markedly different issues and concerns. I suspect that in the present system, rural residents have been overshadowed by the more densely populated coastal regions. Presumably it would make elected officials more effective – and make their jobs easier – if they represented people with like concerns. "

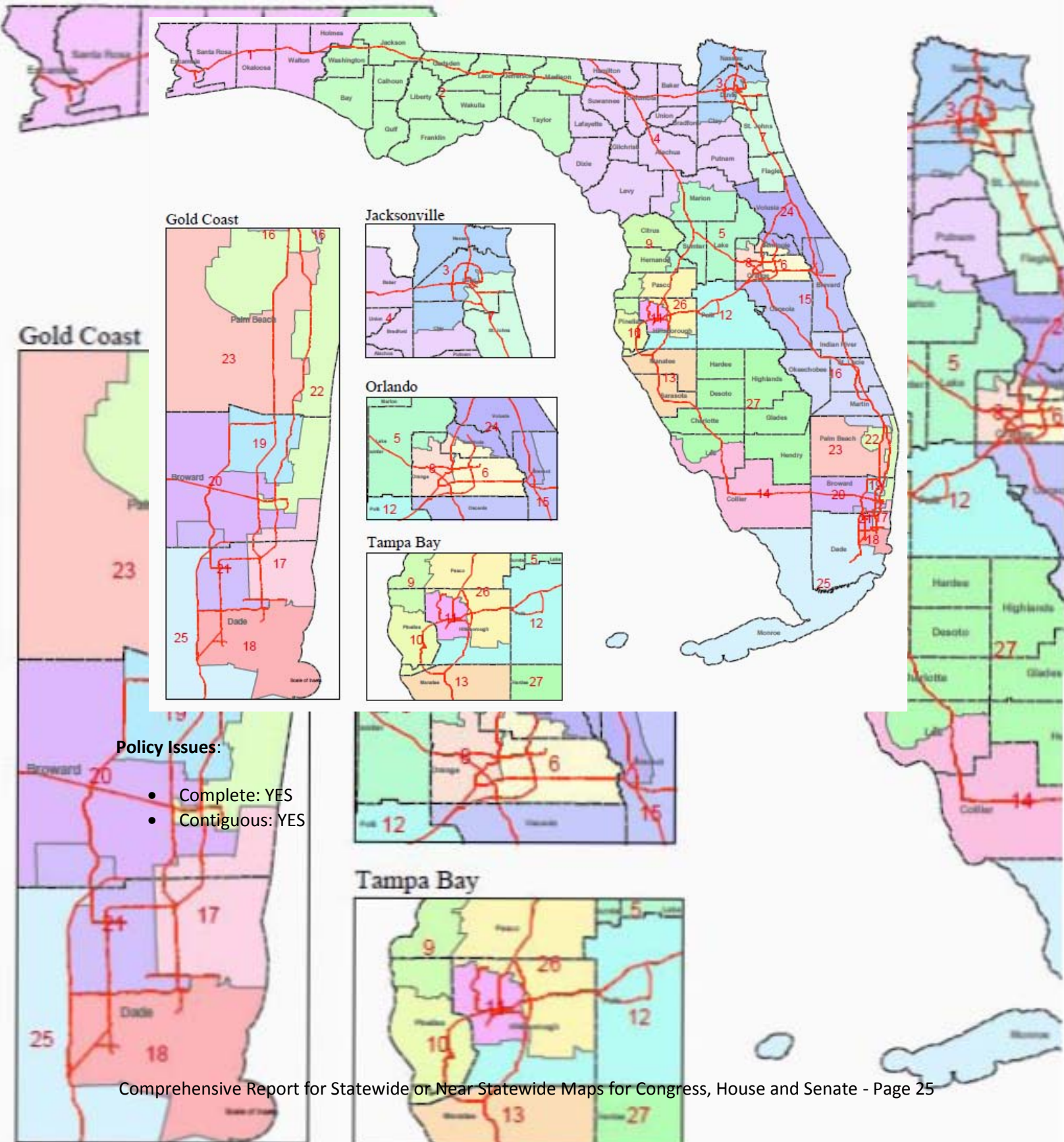
"I am proud of this one map that I have created so far. Of my proposed 27 congressional districts, only 3 have populations that vary from the target by more than 1,000. The populations of the other 24 vary from -821 to +990, or +/- 0.1%. For 6 of the districts the variation is less than 100, or +/- 0.01%."

"However, I didn't consider racial make-ups of districts. I was impressed by a comment from an earlier hearing where the speaker gave the image of a judge being separated by a curtain from those whose fate he was deciding. Likewise, in the classical image, Justice is blindfolded. I think it is time for Florida to have a system that is color-blind and see how it works."

SPUBC0051 – Russo, Joseph

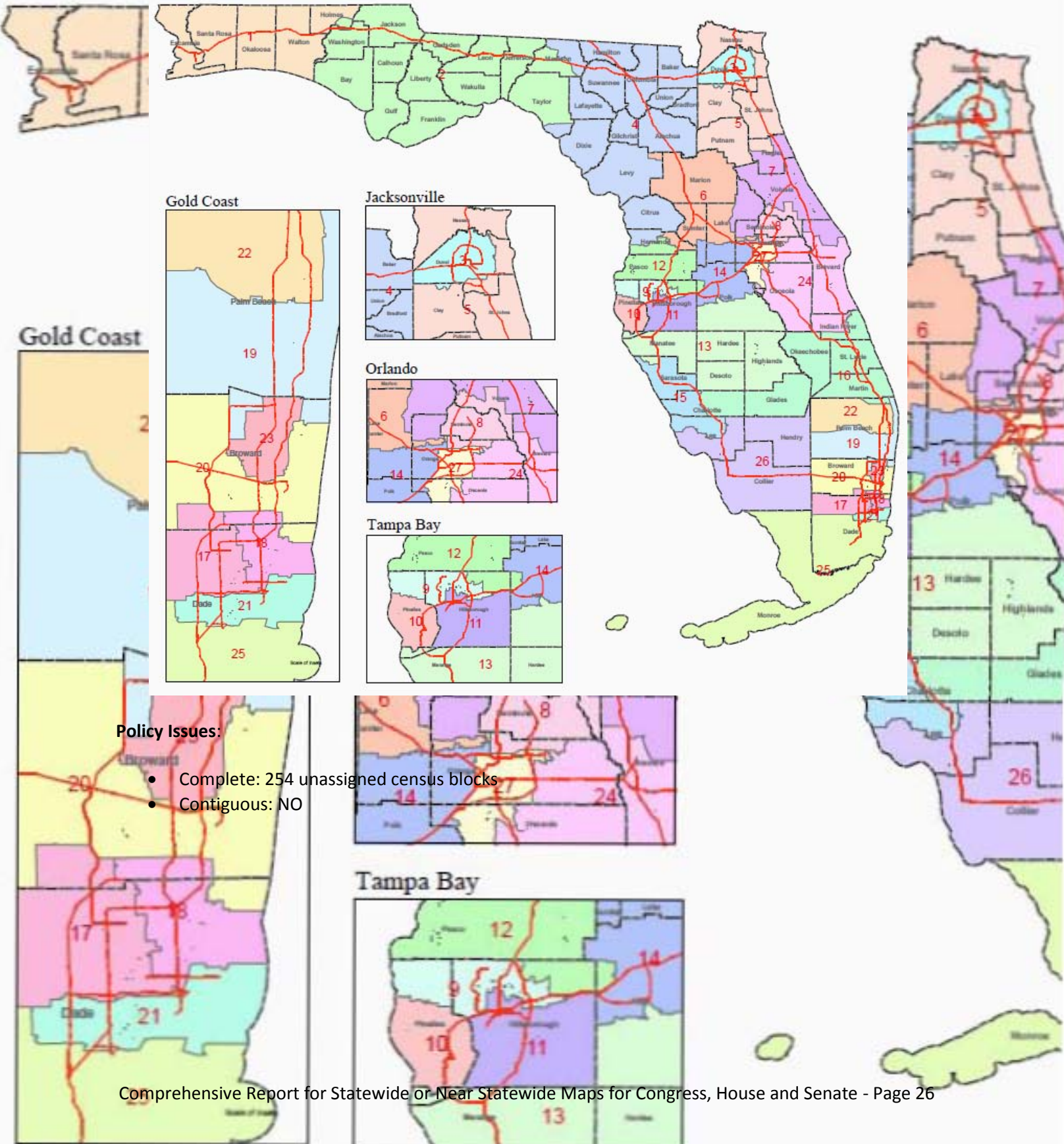
SPUBC0051 – by Joseph Russo of Palm Beach County
(Revision of SPUBC0033 – by Joseph Russo of Palm Beach County)

Visual:



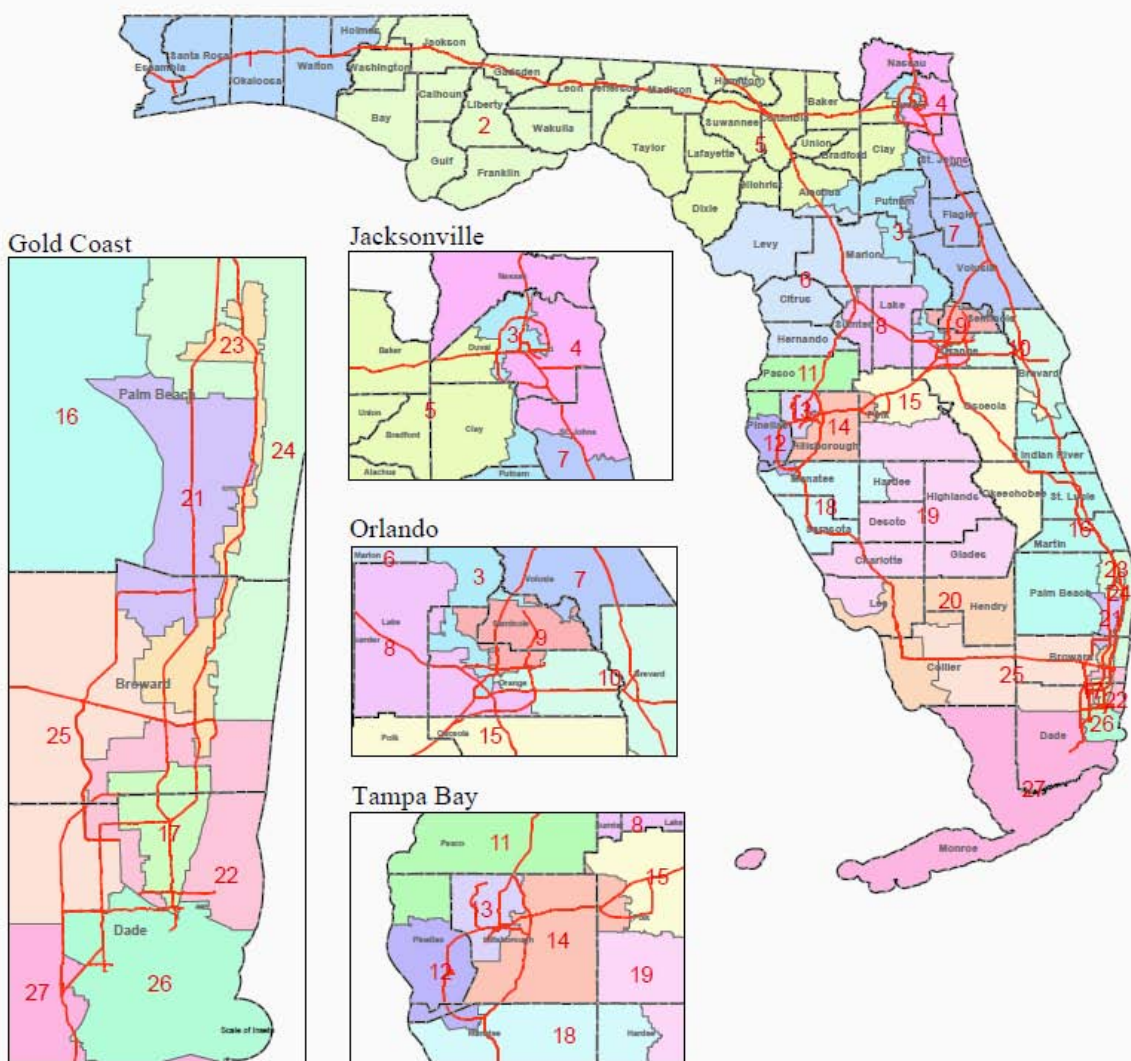
HPUBC0057 – by Ryan Terrell of Broward County

Visual:



SPUBC0062 — by John Libby of Duval County
 (Revision of HPUBC0019 — by John Libby of Duval County)

Visual:



Policy Issues:

- Complete: YES
- Contiguous: YES

Comments from Plan Author(s):

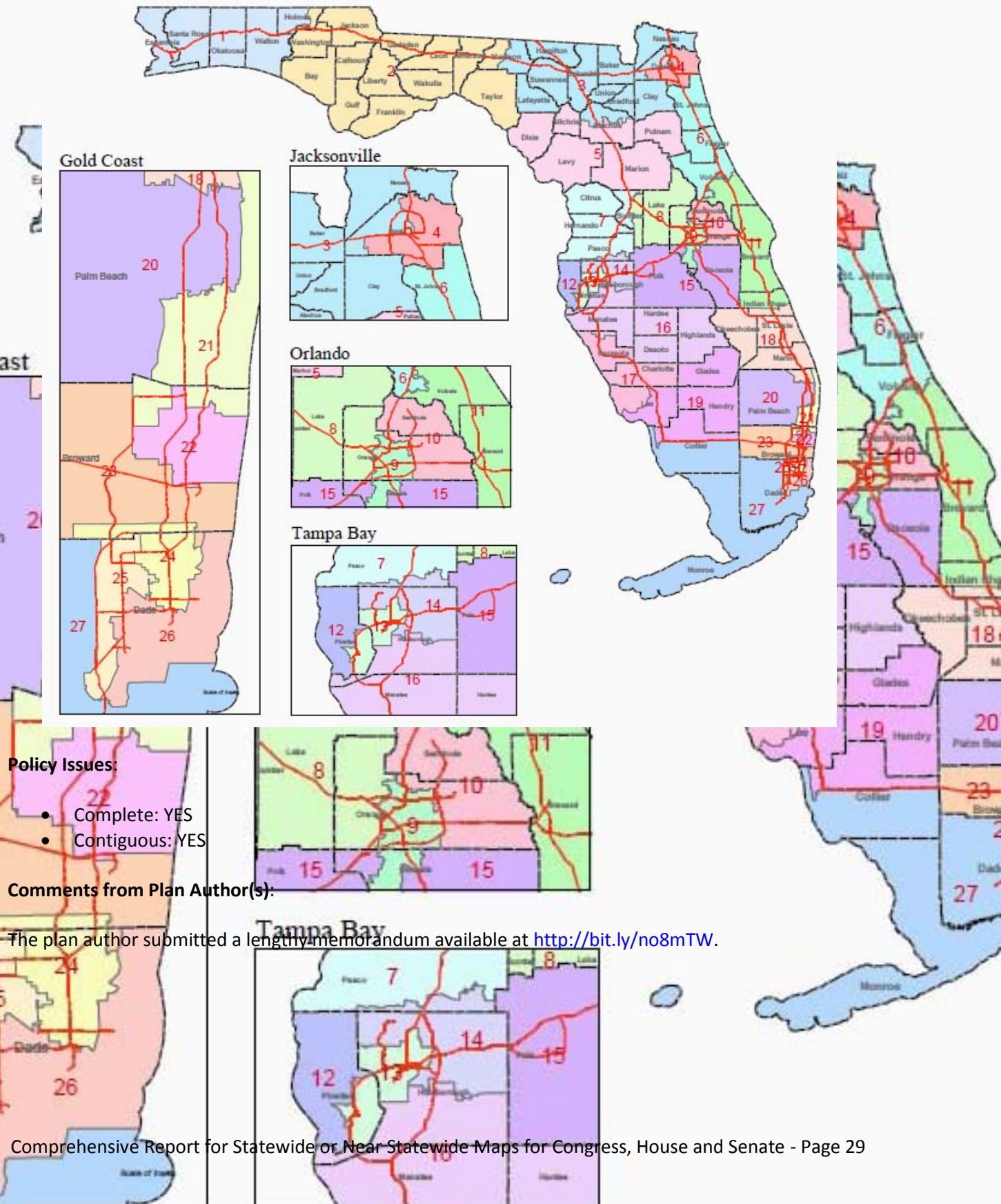
"The 3rd Congressional District is what is called a "Benchmark" district. The Florida Senate's redistricting website has a .pdf of three districts in Florida which are "Benchmark" districts the 3rd Congressional is one of them. State Senate 1 and 29 are the other two. According to the DOJ's: http://www.justice.gov/crt/about/vot/sec_5/sec5guidance2011.pdf

Florida's 3rd will most likely remain a multi-county ink blot to meet the requirements of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. This plan meets those requirements.

"After completing the districts required to meet Federal Redistricting standards and law, the remainder of the districts were built by applying the Florida Constitutional standards as described in the "Fair Districts" Amendment 6, which was approved by voters. As a result 44 of Florida's 67 counties are completely intact within a single Congressional District."

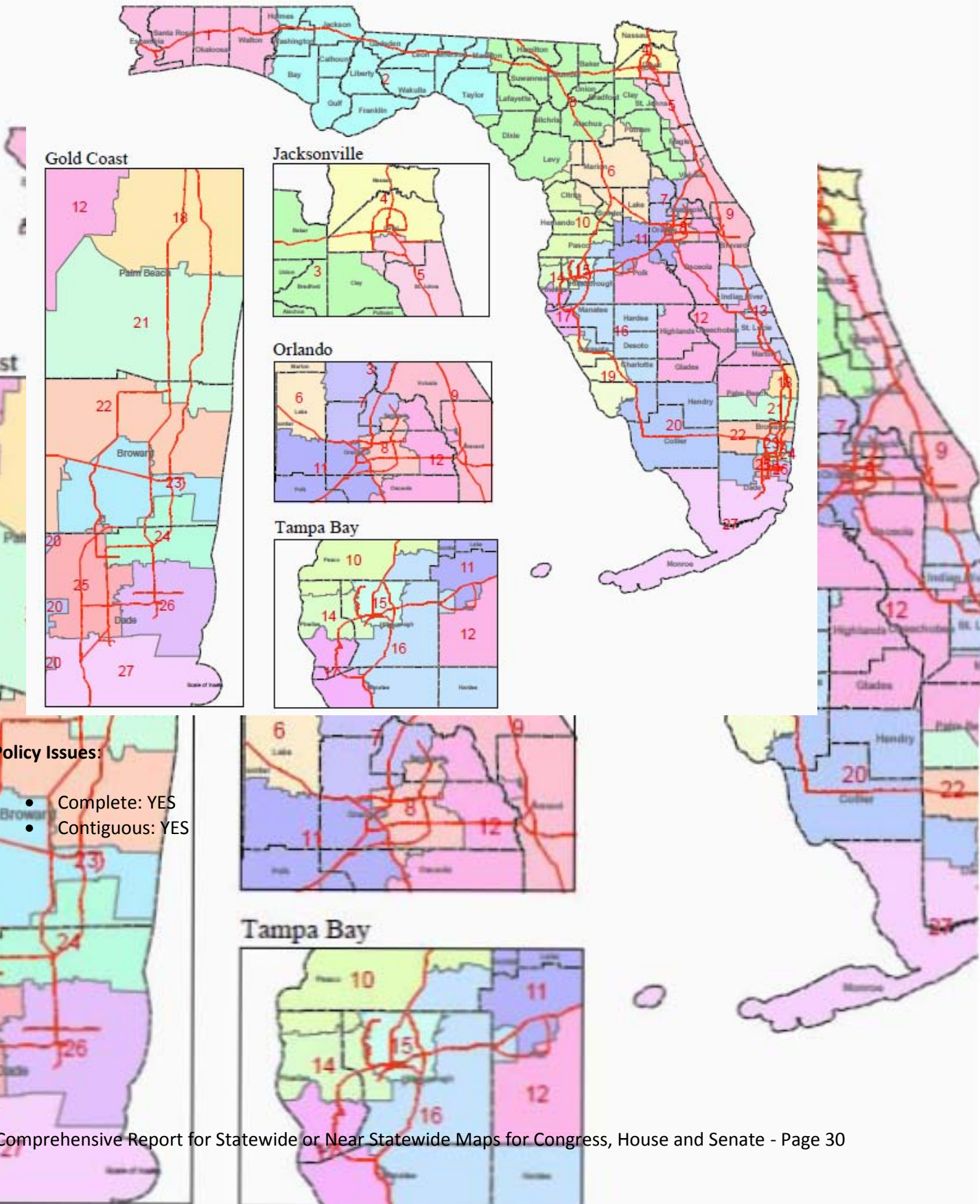
HPUBC0065 - Boyle, Matthew

Visual:



SPUBC0068 – King, Bruce

Visual:



Comparing Public Submissions of Complete House Maps

Population Deviation: Range below and above the ideal population for a House district.

Plan	Population Deviation	Deviation Percentage
SPUBH0067	23	0.01%
HPUBH0047	1,918	1.22%
HPUBH0048	4,032	2.57%
HPUBH0045	36,715	23.43%
HPUBH0027	102,099	65.16%

Noncontiguous Districts: Number of districts with a noncontiguous geography. Note, the Dry Tortugas will always appear to create a noncontiguous district in Monroe County; therefore 1 is the minimum value here.

Plan	Noncontiguous Districts
SPUBH0067	1
HPUBH0045	1
HPUBH0048	2
HPUBH0047	10
HPUBH0027	26

Counties Split: Number of counties with more than one district. Note, 28/29 counties must always have more than one House district; therefore 28/29 is the minimum value here.

Plan	Counties Split
HPUBH0048	37
HPUBH0045	41
HPUBH0027	44
house2002	46
SPUBH0067	49
HPUBH0047	51

Cities Split: Number of incorporated cities with more than one district. Note, nine cities must always have more than one House district; therefore 9 is the minimum value here.

Plan	Cities Split
HPUBH0048	142
SPUBH0067	143
HPUBH0045	149
HPUBH0047	162
HPUBH0027	165
house2002	170

VTDs Split: Number of voter tabulation districts (VTDs) with more than one district.

Plan	VTDs Split
HPUBH0048	0
HPUBH0027	0
HPUBH0045	17
HPUBH0047	319
SPUBH0067	865
house2002	1,177

Perimeter Test: A measure of compactness based on the cumulative perimeter of the districts. This is one of many frequently used measurements of compactness.

Plan	Perimeter Test
SPUBH0067	13,122
HPUBH0027	13,891
HPUBH0045	14,321
HPUBH0048	14,371
HPUBH0047	14,479
house2002	16,491

Black Voting Age Population (VAP): Number of districts by Black VAP.

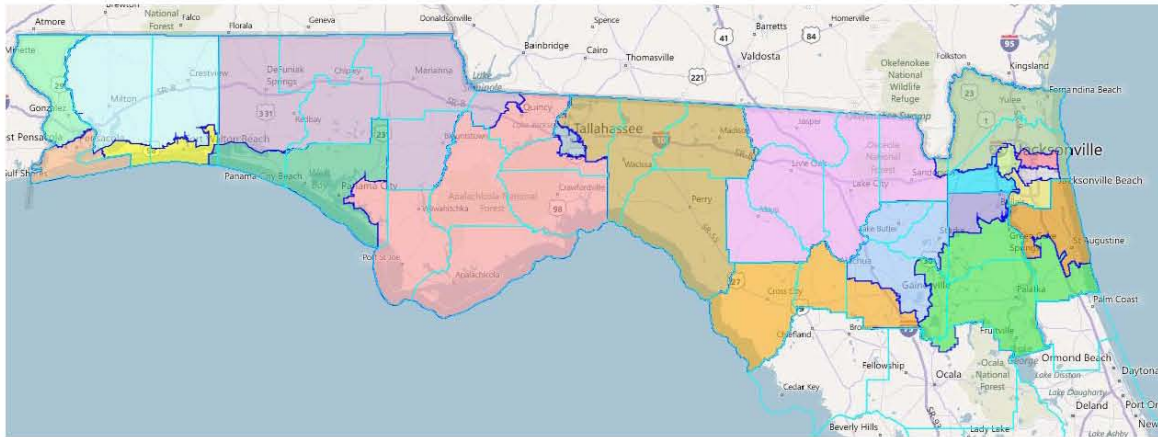
Plan	20%+ Black VAP	30%+ Black VAP	40%+ Black VAP	50%+ Black VAP	60%+ Black VAP
house2002	23	17	13	11	3
HPUBH0027	24	13	9	6	3
HPUBH0045	24	13	9	5	3
HPUBH0047	28	12	7	5	2
SPUBH0067	27	11	7	4	4
HPUBH0048	30	14	11	4	1

Hispanic Voting Age Population (VAP): Number of districts by Hispanic VAP.

Plan	20%+ Hispanic VAP	30%+ Hispanic VAP	40%+ Hispanic VAP	50%+ Hispanic VAP	60%+ Hispanic VAP
house2002	39	22	16	13	11
SPUBH0067	40	25	17	12	10
HPUBH0048	42	26	16	12	8
HPUBH0027	41	26	17	11	10
HPUBH0045	41	25	18	11	10
HPUBH0047	40	26	16	11	8

HPUBH0018 – by Henry Kelley of Okaloosa County

Visual:

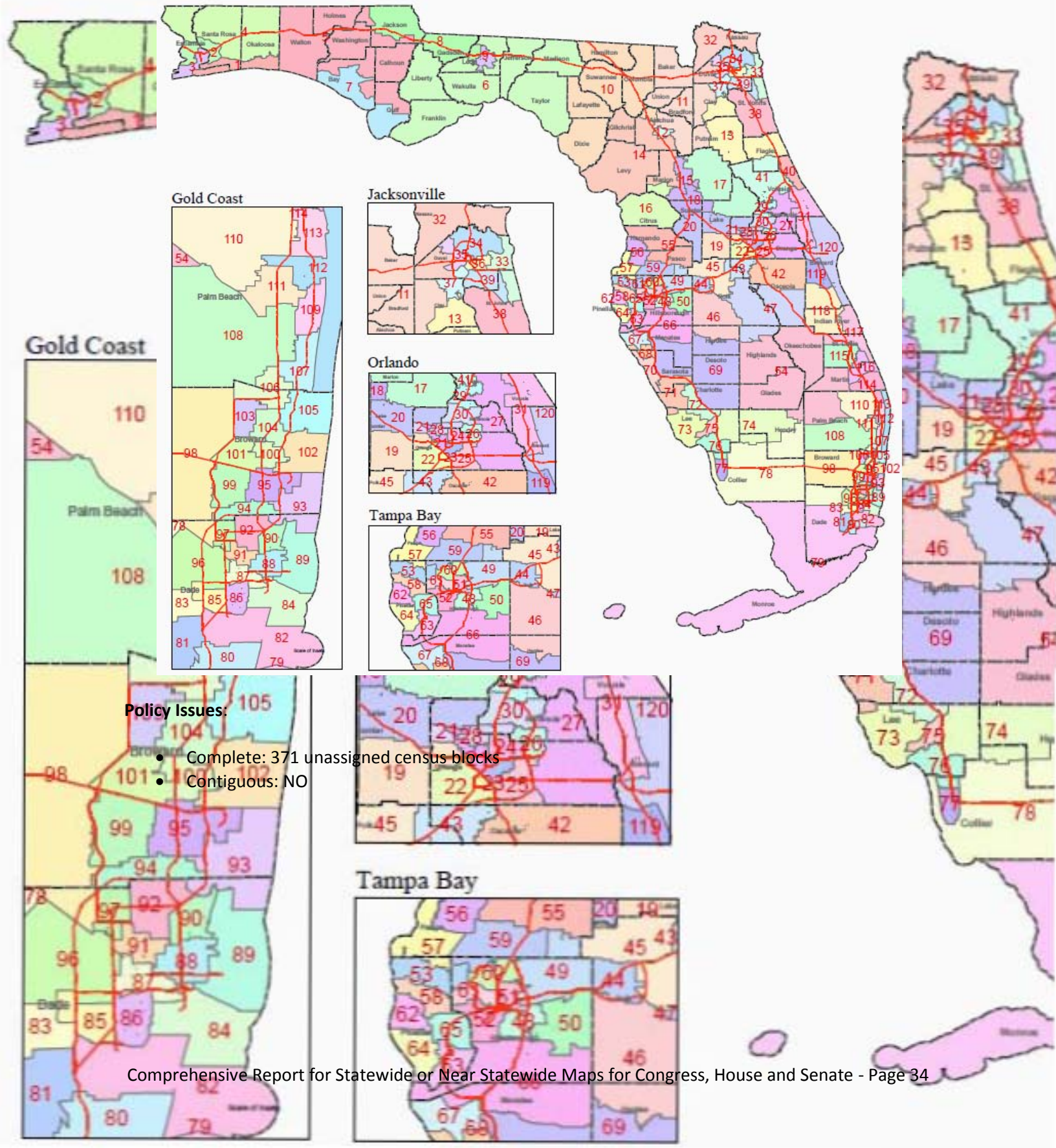


Policy Issues:

- Complete: 361,987 unassigned census blocks
- Contiguous: NO
- Population Deviation: 2,460 (1.57%)
- Noncontiguous Districts: 3
- Counties Split: 14
- Cities Split: 18
- VTDs Split: 2
- Black Voting Age Population (VAP):
 - 60%+: 1
 - 50%+: 1
 - 40%+: 1
 - 30%+: 2
 - 20%+: 8
- Hispanic Voting Age Population (VAP):
 - 60%+: 0
 - 50%+: 0
 - 40%+: 0
 - 30%+: 0
 - 20%+: 0

HPUBH0027 - Kulcsar, David

Visual:



Policy Issues:

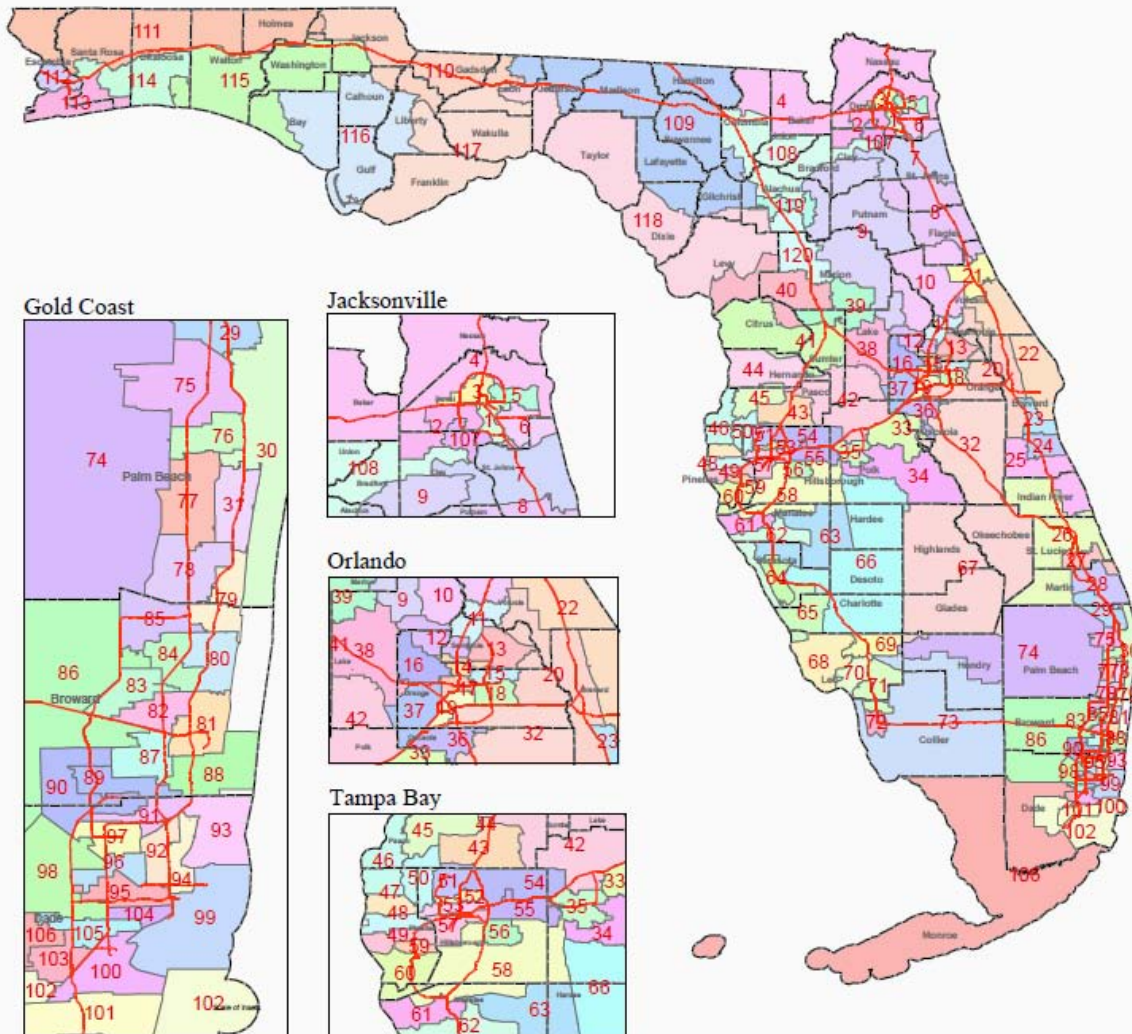
- Complete: 371 unassigned census blocks
- Contiguous: NO

Policy Issues:

- Complete: 112 unassigned census blocks
- Contiguous: NO

HPUBH0047 Stacy, Graham

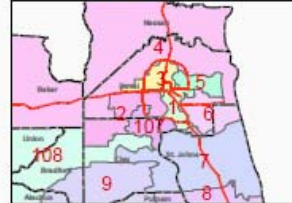
Visual:



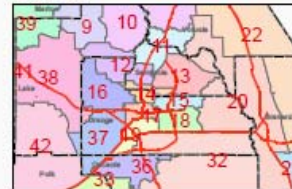
Gold Coast



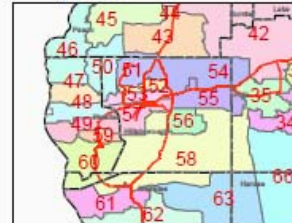
Jacksonville



Orlando

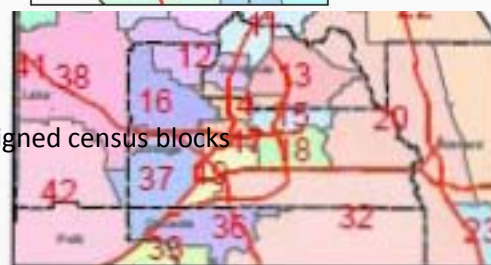


Tampa Bay

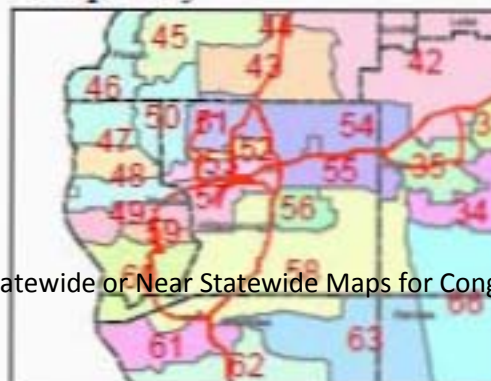


Policy Issues:

- Complete: 231 unassigned census blocks
- Contiguous: NO

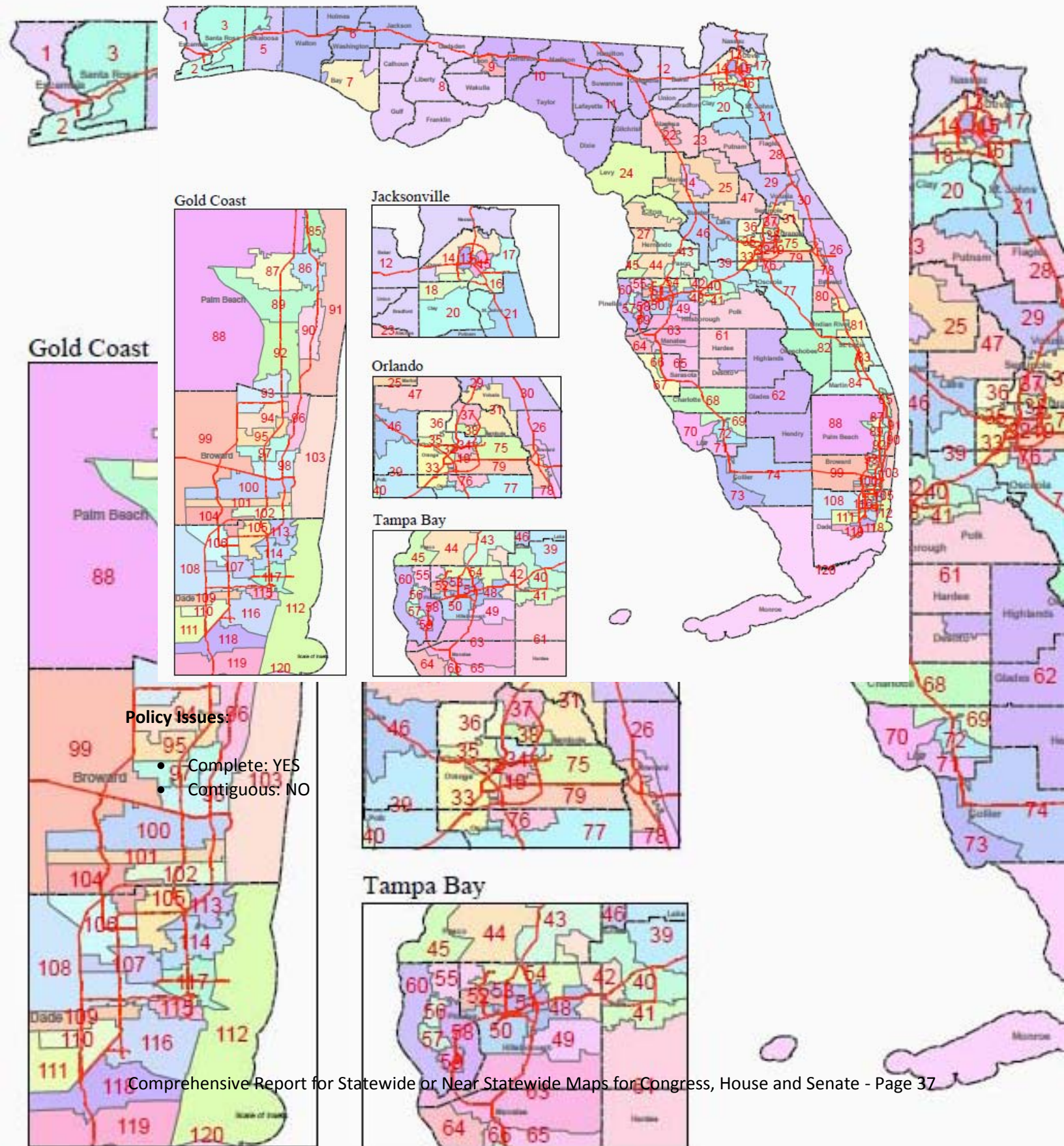


Tampa Bay



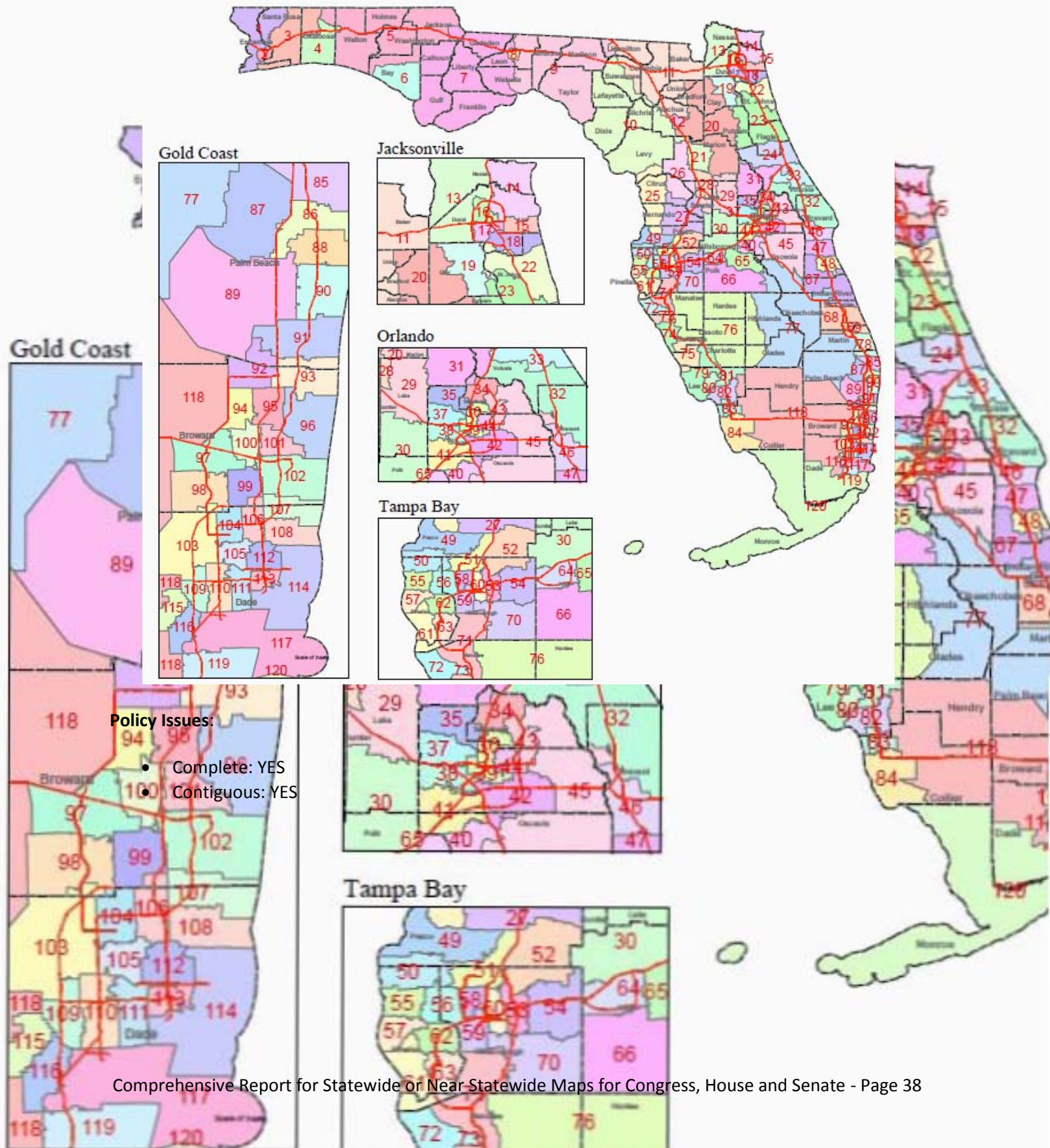
HPUBH0048 Stacy, Graham

Visual:



SPUBH0067 – King, Bruce

Visual:



Comparing Public Submissions of Complete Senate Maps

Population Deviation: Range below and above the ideal population for a Senate district.

Plan	Population Deviation	Deviation Percentage
SPUBS0066	15	0.00%
SPUBS0064	27	0.01%
HPUBS0056	8,270	1.76%
HPUBS0007	12,320	2.62%
HPUBS0028	37,983	8.08%
HPUBS0058	69,147	14.71%

Noncontiguous Districts: Number of districts with a noncontiguous geography. Note, the Dry Tortugas will always appear to create a noncontiguous district in Monroe County; therefore 1 is the minimum value here.

Plan	Noncontiguous Districts
SPUBS0066	1
SPUBS0064	1
HPUBS0058	1
HPUBS0056	29
HPUBS0028	44
HPUBS0007	59

Counties Split: Number of counties with more than one district. Note, 11 counties must always have more than one Senate district; therefore 11 is the minimum value here.

Plan	Counties Split
SPUBS0064	23
HPUBS0007	23
HPUBS0028	29
HPUBS0058	30
HPUBS0056	33
SPUBS0066	35
senate2002	45

Cities Split: Number of incorporated cities with more than one district. Note, one city must always have more than one Senate district; therefore 1 is the minimum value here.

Plan	Cities Split
SPUBS0064	74
SPUBS0066	75
HPUBS0007	85
HPUBS0058	88
HPUBS0028	102
HPUBS0056	112
senate2002	126

VTDs Split: Number of voter tabulation districts (VTDs) with more than one district.

Plan	VTDs Split
HPUBS0028	0
HPUBS0056	0
HPUBS0058	5
HPUBS0007	61
SPUBS0064	84
SPUBS0066	250
senate2002	751

Perimeter Test: A measure of compactness based on the cumulative perimeter of the districts. This is one of many frequently used measurements of compactness.

Plan	Perimeter Test
SPUBS0066	8,450
SPUBS0064	8,623
HPUBS0058	8,706
HPUBS0028	8,763
HPUBS0056	9,298
HPUBS0007	9,412
senate2002	11,471

Black Voting Age Population (VAP): Number of districts by Black VAP.

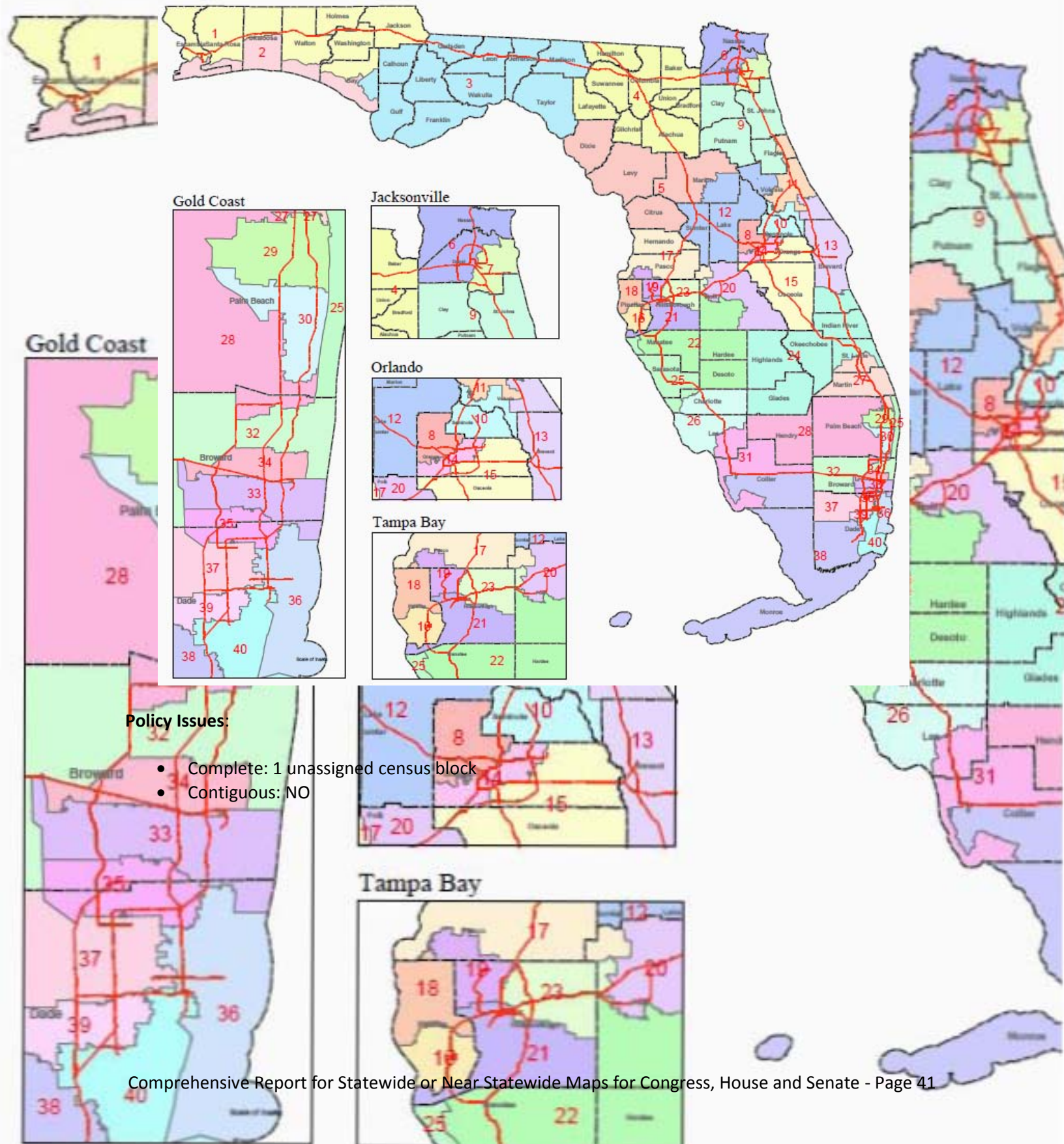
Plan	20%+ Black VAP	30%+ Black VAP	40%+ Black VAP	50%+ Black VAP	60%+ Black VAP
HPUBS0056	7	4	2	2	1
senate2002	8	6	3	2	1
SPUBS0064	8	3	2	1	1
SPUBS0066	9	4	1	0	0
HPUBS0058	9	4	0	0	0
HPUBS0028	9	4	0	0	0
HPUBS0007	9	5	1	0	0

Hispanic Voting Age Population (VAP): Number of districts by Hispanic VAP.

Plan	20%+ Hispanic VAP	30%+ Hispanic VAP	40%+ Hispanic VAP	50%+ Hispanic VAP	60%+ Hispanic VAP
HPUBS0056	12	8	6	5	3
SPUBS0064	14	8	4	4	3
SPUBS0066	12	7	6	4	3
HPUBS0058	13	8	5	4	3
HPUBS0028	13	8	5	4	3
senate2002	14	8	6	3	3
HPUBS0007	13	8	6	3	3

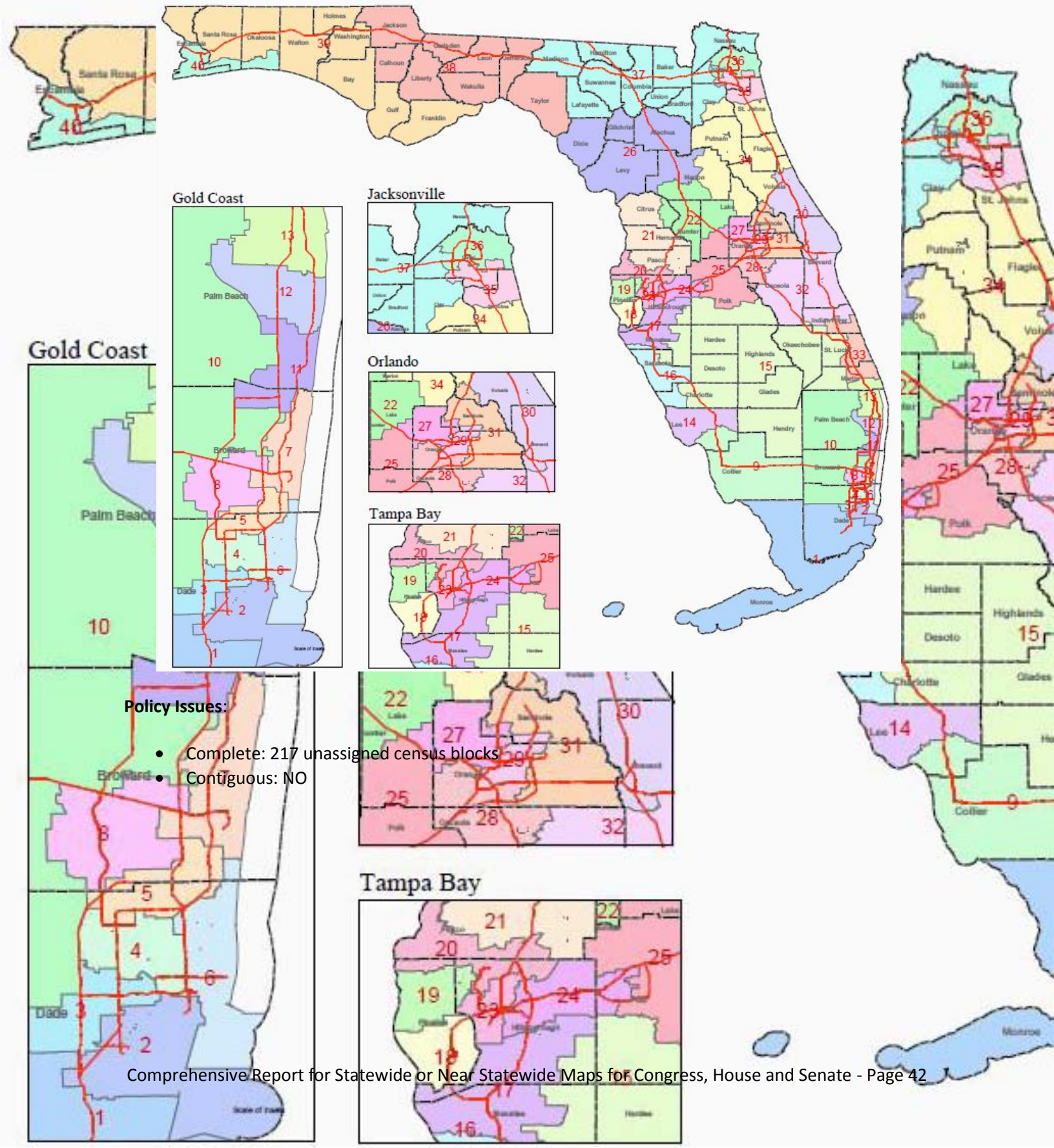
HPUBS0007 – by Henry Kelley of Okaloosa County

Visual:



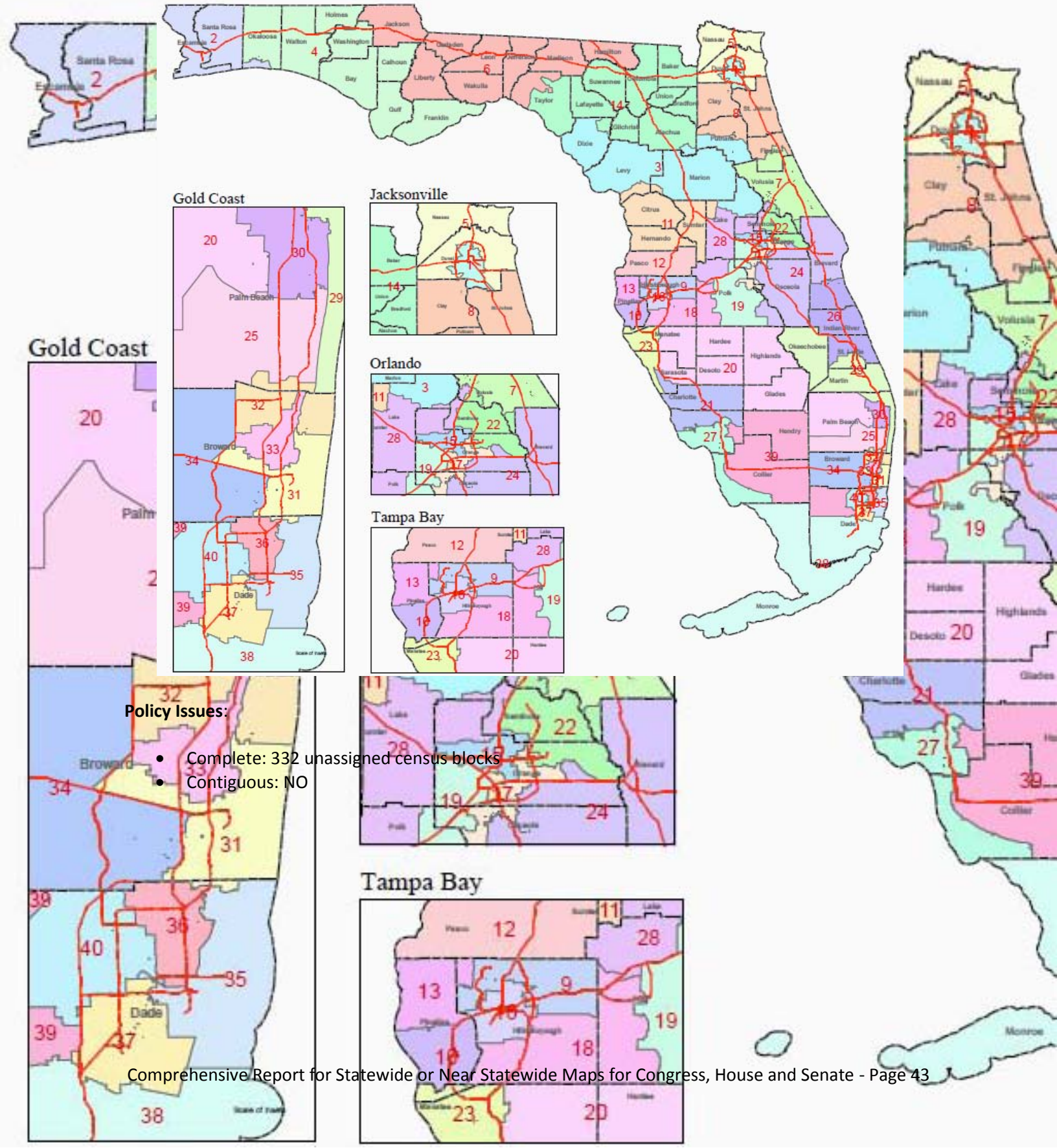
HPUBS0028 - Kulcsar, David

Visual:



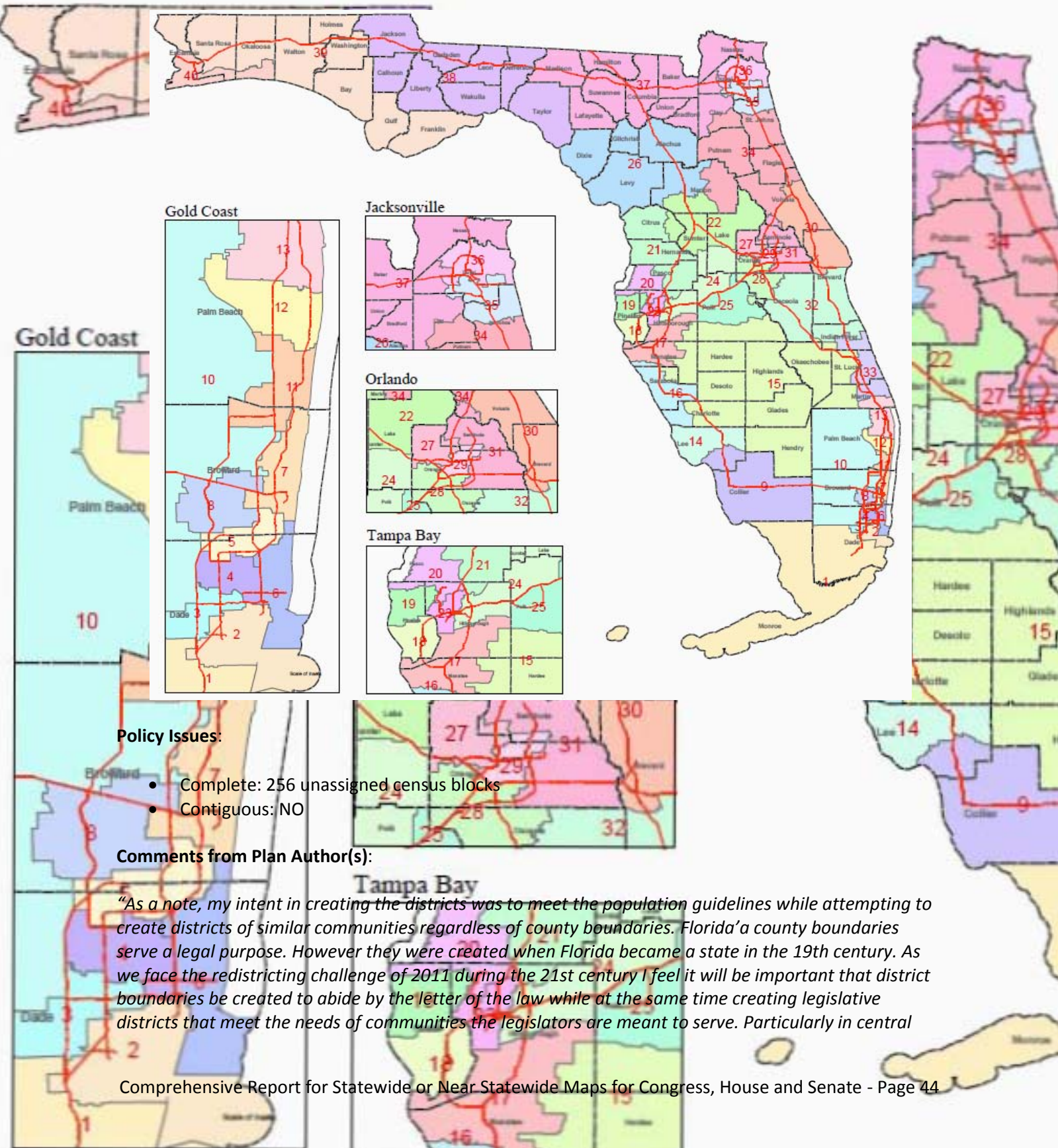
HPUBS0056 – Terrell, Ryan

Visual:



HPUBS0058 - Laytham, Keith

Visual:



Policy Issues:

- Complete: 256 unassigned census blocks
- Contiguous: NO

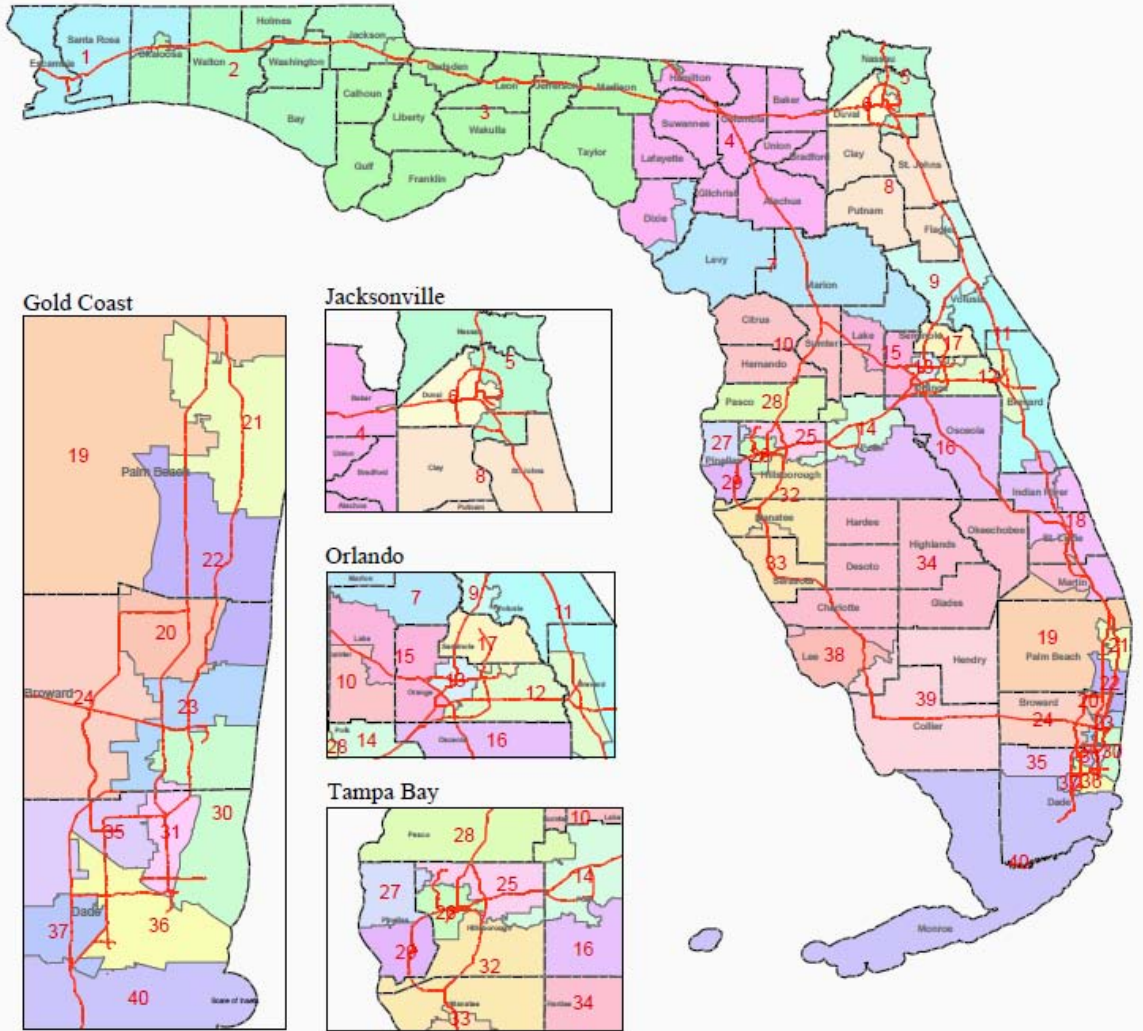
Comments from Plan Author(s):

"As a note, my intent in creating the districts was to meet the population guidelines while attempting to create districts of similar communities regardless of county boundaries. Florida's county boundaries serve a legal purpose. However they were created when Florida became a state in the 19th century. As we face the redistricting challenge of 2011 during the 21st century I feel it will be important that district boundaries be created to abide by the letter of the law while at the same time creating legislative districts that meet the needs of communities the legislators are meant to serve. Particularly in central

Florida we have had rather large communities develop that span sometimes two and even more county boundaries. Within the population rules of redistricting, I have attempted to create districts that preserve these communities intact so that they may be represented by a single representative. Likewise for sets of communities having similar characteristics. Rural communities have been grouped into rural districts. Metropolitan communities into Metro districts and coastal communities into coastal districts."

SPUBS0064 – by John Libby of Duval County

Visual:

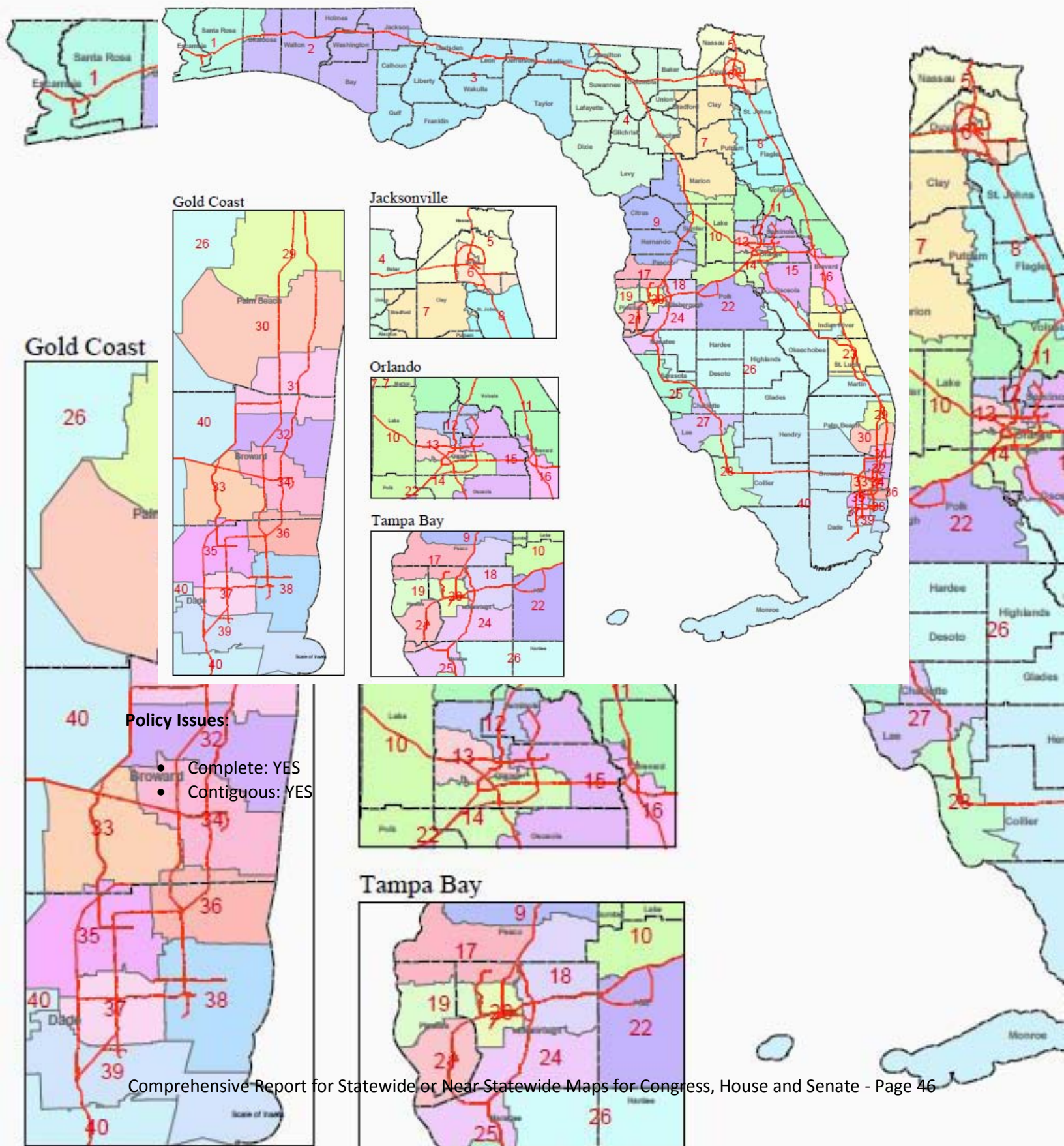


Policy Issues:

- Complete: YES
- Contiguous: YES

SPUBS0066 – King, Bruce

Visual:



For Reference

County Split Minimums:

County	April 1, 2010	Minimum Splits
Miami-Dade County	2,496,435	
Broward County	1,748,066	
Palm Beach County	1,320,134	
Hillsborough County	1,229,226	
Orange County	1,145,956	
Pinellas County	916,542	
Duval County	864,263	
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT IDEAL	696,345	7 counties must be split by more than one Congressional district
Lee County	618,754	
Polk County	602,095	
Brevard County	543,376	
Volusia County	494,593	
STATE SENATE DISTRICT IDEAL	470,033	11 counties must be split by more than one Senate district
Pasco County	464,697	
Seminole County	422,718	
Sarasota County	379,448	
Marion County	331,298	
Manatee County	322,833	
Collier County	321,520	
Escambia County	297,619	
Lake County	297,052	
St. Lucie County	277,789	
Leon County	275,487	
Osceola County	268,685	
Alachua County	247,336	
Clay County	190,865	
St. Johns County	190,039	
Okaloosa County	180,822	
Hernando County	172,778	
Bay County	168,852	
Charlotte County	159,978	
STATE HOUSE DISTRICT IDEAL	156,678	28-29 counties must be split by more than one House district

City Split Minimums:

City	April 1, 2010	Minimum Splits
Jacksonville	821,784	
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT IDEAL	696,345	1 city must be split by more than one Congressional district
STATE SENATE DISTRICT IDEAL	470,033	1 city must be split by more than one Senate district
Miami	399,457	
Tampa	335,709	
St. Petersburg	244,769	
Orlando	238,300	
Hialeah	224,669	
Tallahassee	181,376	
Fort Lauderdale	165,521	
Port St. Lucie	164,603	
STATE HOUSE DISTRICT IDEAL	156,678	9 cities must be split by more than one House district