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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT,
IN AND FOR LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

BLACK VOTERS MATTER CAPACITY BUILDING INSTITUTE, INC., et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

LAUREL M. LEE, in her official capacity as Florida Secretary of State, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. 2022-ca-000666

PLAINTIFFS' NOTICE OF FILING EXHIBITS IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR TEMPORARY INJUNCTION

Plaintiffs hereby give notice of the filing of Exhibits 1 through 12 to Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Law in Support of Motion for Temporary Injunction, as follows:

Exhibits - Part 1	
Exhibit 1	Affidavit of John Devaney
Exhibit 1-A	General Election Official Results webpage
Exhibit 1-B	Article "Florida lawmakers look to avoid running afoul of courts when redrawing districts."
Exhibit 1-C	Article "Ron DeSantis eyes court fight over Florida congressional map to reduce minority seats."
Exhibit 1-D	October 11, 2021 – Senate Meeting Packet
Exhibit 1-E	November 2, 2021 – House Meeting Packet
Exhibit 1-F	Webpage "About Florida Redistricting"
Exhibit 1-G, Part 1	January 10, 2022 – Senate Meeting Packet

Exhibits - Part 2	
Exhibit 1-G, Part 2	January 10, 2022 – Senate Meeting Packet (Cont'd)
Exhibit 1-G, Part 3	January 10, 2022 – Senate Meeting Packet (Cont'd)

Exhibits - Part 3	
Exhibit 1-H, Part 1	November 16, 2021 – Senate Meeting Packet
Exhibit 1-H, Part 2	November 16, 2021 – Senate Meeting Packet (Cont'd)

Exhibits - Part 4	
Exhibit 1-H, Part 3	November 16, 2021 – Senate Meeting Packet (Cont'd)
Exhibit 1-I, Part 1	November 29, 2021 – Senate Meeting Packet

Exhibits - Part 5	
Exhibit 1-I, Part 2	November 29, 2021 – Senate Meeting Packet (Cont'd)

Exhibits - Part 6	
Exhibit 1-J	December 2, 2021 – House Meeting Packet
Exhibit 1-K	January 13, 2022 – House Meeting Packet
Exhibit 1-L	February 24, 2022 – House Meeting Packet
Exhibit 1-M	Article "DeSantis says he will not sign legislation that has 'unconstitutional gerrymander.'"
Exhibit 1-N	Article "Florida GOP in conflict: DeSantis' redistricting expert doesn't convince House panel."

Exhibit 1-O	Article "Special session: Florida lawmakers heeding Gov. DeSantis's demand for new congressional map, enraging opponents."
Exhibit 1-P	Article "Florida House rejects Gov. DeSantis in rare clash on political redistricting."
Exhibit 1-Q	Bill Analysis and Fiscal Impact Statement of CS/SB 102 dated January 10, 2022
Exhibit 1-R	March 4, 2022 Tweet from Gov. DeSantis
Exhibit 1-S	Article "DeSantis continues redistricting feud with GOP lawmakers by vetoing congressional map."
Exhibit 1-T	Article "Gov. DeSantis vetoes congressional redistricting maps passed by Florida lawmakers."
Exhibit 1-U	Article "Florida Legislature gives up, asks DeSantis for congressional maps."
Exhibit 1-V	April 20, 2022 Transcript of House Legislative Session on Redistricting
Exhibit 1-W	Article "DeSantis signs new congressional map into law as groups sue over redistricting."
Exhibit 1-X	Webpage "Statewide primary elections calendar"
Exhibit 1-Y	Webpage "Florida Black Population Percentage by County"
Exhibit 2	Affidavit of Dr. Stephen Ansolabehere attaching Expert Report
Exhibit 3	Affidavit of Dr. Sharon Austin attaching Expert Report
Exhibit 4	Affidavit of Pastor Reginald Gundy
Exhibit 5	Affidavit of Sylvia Young
Exhibit 6	Affidavit of Phyllis Wiley
Exhibit 7	Affidavit of Florida Rising Together
Exhibit 8	Affidavit of Cecile Scoon on behalf of the League of Women Voters of Florida Inc. and the League of Women Voters of Florida Education Fund, Inc.
Exhibit 9	Affidavit of Clifford Albright on behalf of Black Voters Matter Capacity Building Institute, Inc.
Exhibit 10	Affidavit of Jasmine Burney on behalf of Equal Ground Education Fund, Inc.
Exhibit 11	Affidavit of Joe Scott, Supervisor of Elections of Broward County
Exhibit 12	Affidavit of Mark Earley, Supervisor of Elections of Leon County

Dated: April 26, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Frederick S. Wermuth
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Counsel for Plaintiffs

**Pro hac vice application forthcoming*

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on April 26, 2022 I electronically filed the foregoing using the State of Florida ePortal Filing System, which will serve an electronic copy to counsel in the Service List below. I further certify that I have caused to be served, via Process Server, the foregoing on Defendants who have not yet made an appearance in this case.

/s/ Frederick S. Wermuth
Frederick S. Wermuth
Florida Bar No. 0184111

Counsel for Plaintiffs

SERVICE LIST

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Counsel for Defendants
Chris Sprowls and Thomas J. Leek

Exhibit 1

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
IN AND FOR LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

BLACK VOTERS MATTER CAPACITY BUILDING INSTITUTE, INC., et al., Plaintiffs, v. LAUREL M. LEE, in her official capacity as Florida Secretary of State, et al., Defendants.	Case No. 2022-ca-000666

AFFIDAVIT OF JOHN DEVANEY IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, personally appeared John Devaney, who, after first being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am an attorney with the law firm of Perkins Coie LLP, and I am counsel for Plaintiffs. I submit this affidavit to provide the Court true and correct copies of documents submitted in support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Injunction:

Exhibit 1-A is a true and correct copy of the General Election Official Result webpage, published by the Florida Department of State. The webpage is publicly available at https://results.elections.myflorida.com/Index.asp?ElectionDate=11/2/2010&DATAMODE=.

Exhibit 1-B is a true and correct copy of the article entitled "Florida lawmakers look to avoid running afoul of courts when redrawing districts." The article was published by the *Tallahassee Democrat* on September 22, 2021, and is publicly available at https://

www.tallahassee.com/story/news/politics/state/2021/09/22/florida-republicans-follow-law-redistricting-census-political-lines-elections-legislature-2022/5821280001/.

Exhibit 1-C is a true and correct copy of the article entitled "Ron DeSantis eyes court fight over Florida congressional map to reduce minority seats." The article was published by the *Tallahassee Democrat* on March 18, 2022, and is publicly available at https://www.tallahassee.com/story/news/politics/2022/03/18/ron-desantis-court-fight-congressional-map-reduce-minority-seats-florida/7067747001/.

Exhibit 1-D is a true and correct copy of the October 11, 2021, Senate Meeting Packet.

Exhibit 1-E is a true and correct copy of the November 2, 2021, House Meeting Packet.

Exhibit 1-F is a true and correct copy of the webpage "About Florida Redistricting," published by the Florida Redistricting Committee. The webpage is publicly available at https://www.floridaredistricting.gov/pages/about.

Exhibit 1-G is a true and correct copy of the January 10, 2022, Senate Meeting Packet.

Exhibit 1-H is a true and correct copy of the November 16, 2021, Senate Meeting Packet.

Exhibit 1-I is a true and correct copy of the November 29, 2021, Senate Meeting Packet.

Exhibit 1-J is a true and correct copy of the December 2, 2021, House Meeting Packet.

Exhibit 1-K is a true and correct copy of the January 13, 2022, House Meeting Packet.

Exhibit 1-L is a true and correct copy of the February 24, 2022, House Meeting Packet

Exhibit 1-M is a true and correct copy of the article entitled "DeSantis says he will not sign legislation that has 'unconstitutional gerrymander.'" The article was published by *WTXL Tallahassee* on February 11, 2022, and is publicly available at https://www.wtxl.com/news/local-news/desantis-says-he-will-not-sign-legislation-that-has-unconstitutional-gerrymander.

Exhibit 1-N is a true and correct copy of the of the article entitled "DeSantis' redistricting expert grilled by GOP legislators." The article was published by the *Miami Herald* on February 18, 2022, and is publicly available at https://www.miamiherald.com/news/politics-government/state-politics/article258547528.html.

Exhibit 1-O is a true and correct copy of the of the article entitled "Special session: Florida lawmakers heeding Gov. DeSantis' demand for new congressional map, enraging opponents." The article was published by the *Herald-Tribune* on April 14, 2022, and is publicly available at https://www.heraldtribune.com/story/news/politics/state/2022/04/14/florida-republicans-expected-approve-desantis-redistricting-maps-special-session/7282872001/.

Exhibit 1-P is a true and correct copy of the article entitled "Florida House rejects Gov. DeSantis in rare clash on political redistricting." The article was published by the *Tallahassee Democrat* on February 18, 2022, and is publicly available at https://www.tallahassee.com/story/news/politics/2022/02/18/house-republicans-break-desantis-congressional-line-drawing-plan/6836299001/.

Exhibit 1-Q is a true and correct copy of the document entitled "Bill Analysis and Fiscal Impact Statement of CS/SB 102," dated January 14, 2022.

Exhibit 1-R is a true and correct copy of Governor DeSantis's tweet threatening to veto the Legislature's plan, dated March 4, 2022.

Exhibit 1-S is a true and correct copy of the of the article entitled "DeSantis continues redistricting feud with GOP lawmakers by vetoing congressional map." The article was published by the *Miami Herald* on March 29, 2022, and is publicly available at https://www.miamiherald.com/news/politics-government/state-politics/article259897550.html.

Exhibit 1-T is a true and correct copy of the article entitled "Gov. DeSantis vetoes congressional redistricting maps passed by Florida lawmakers." The article was published by *10 Tampa Bay* on March 29, 2022, and is publicly available at https://www.wtsp.com/article/news/politics/desantis-vetoes-congressional-redistricting-maps/67-f04f20fd-9113-4cb7-9704-1fb0aac22159.

Exhibit 1-U is a true and correct copy of the article entitled "Florida Legislature gives up, asks DeSantis for congressional maps." The article was published by the *Associated Press* on April 11, 2022, and is publicly available at https://apnews.com/article/congress-ron-desantis-florida-legislature-redistricting-00d0986cd4b06ca690d742bce41cfb2b.

Exhibit 1-V is a true a correct copy of a transcript of the April 20, 2022 House Legislative Session on redistricting.

Exhibit 1-W is a true and correct copy of the article entitled "DeSantis signs new congressional map into law as groups sue over redistricting." The article was published by *Politico* on April 22, 2022, and is publicly available at https://www.politico.com/news/2022/04/22/florida-quickly-sued-over-new-map-that-gives-big-wins-to-republicans-00027203.

Exhibit 1-X is a true and correct copy of a webpage entitled "Statewide primary elections calendar" published by Ballotpedia. The webpage is publicly available at https://ballotpedia.org/Statewide_elections_calendar.

Exhibit 1-Y is a true and correct copy of a webpage entitled "Florida Black Population Percentage by County" published by Index Mundi. The webpage is publicly available at https://www.indexmundi.com/facts/united-states/quick-facts/florida/black-population-percentage#table.

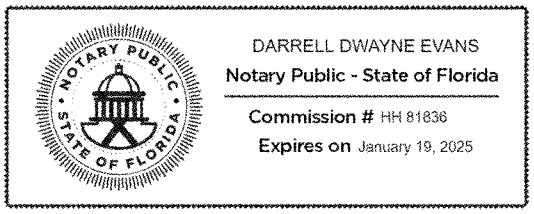
FURTHER AFFIANT SAYETH NOT.

John M. Devaney

John Devaney

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF SAINT LUCIE

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me this 26th day of April 2022, by John M. Devaney, who (check one) ☐ is personally known to me, ☑ produced a driver's license (issued by a state of the United States within the last five (5) years) as identification, or ☐ produced other identification, to wit:



Darrell Dwayne Evans

Print Name: Darrell Dwayne Evans
Notary Public, State of Florida
Commission No.: HH 81836
My Commission Expires: 01/19/2025

Notarized online using audio-video communication

Exhibit A

Election Results

Select Election:

2010 General

November 2, 2010 General Election

Select Office:

Const. Amendments

Select County:

Select

- Voter Turnout
- Download Results
- Special Election Results
- Supervisors of Elections
- Elections Information
- Division of Elections

REPEAL OF PUBLIC CAMPAIGN FINANCING REQUIREMENT

	Yes for Approval	No for Rejection
Total	2,587,543	2,342,137
% Votes	52.5%	47.5%

HOMESTEAD AD VALOREM TAX CREDIT FOR DEPLOYED MILITARY PERSONNEL

	Yes for Approval	No for Rejection
Total	3,936,526	1,122,053
% Votes	77.8%	22.2%

REFERENDA REQUIRED FOR ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLANS.

	Yes for Approval	No for Rejection
Total	1,682,177	3,424,204
% Votes	32.9%	67.1%

STANDARDS FOR LEGISLATURE TO FOLLOW IN LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING

	Yes for Approval	No for Rejection
Total	3,155,149	1,885,860
% Votes	62.6%	37.4%

STANDARDS FOR LEGISLATURE TO FOLLOW IN CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING

	Yes for Approval	No for Rejection
Total	3,153,199	1,857,748
% Votes	62.9%	37.1%

REVISION OF THE CLASS SIZE REQUIREMENTS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

	Yes for Approval	No for Rejection
Total	2,751,878	2,298,001
% Votes	54.5%	45.5%

BALANCING THE FEDERAL BUDGET (A Nonbinding Referendum)

	Yes for Approval	No for Rejection
Total	3,524,629	1,377,352
% Votes	71.9%	28.1%

Exhibit B

Florida lawmakers look to avoid running afoul of courts when redrawing districts

tallahassee.com/story/news/politics/state/2021/09/22/florida-republicans-follow-law-redistricting-census-political-lines-elections-legislature-2022/5821280001

'My promise to you is ... we will do this right,' one lawmaker said

John Kennedy, Capital Bureau

USA TODAY NETWORK-FLORIDA

Courtroom clashes that prompted a judge to condemn ruling Republicans for making a mockery of redistricting ten years ago continued to shade the Legislature's initial steps this week toward redrawing House, Senate and congressional boundaries.

The House redistricting committee met Wednesday for the first time, with chair Tom Leek, R-Ormond Beach, vowing that his side will work carefully within state law to avoid any kind of repeat of the three years of lawsuits that followed the Legislature's last attempt to redraw political lines.

"My promise to you is ... we will do this right," Leek told committee members.

"And within the law," he added.

Because of population growth, Florida will have a new congressional district – most likely in Central Florida – bringing the state's delegation to 28 members. The 120 House seats and 40 Senate districts also will be reconfigured because of population shifts over the past 10 years.

Republicans have solid command in the Legislature and a majority of the state's congressional delegation. But their dominance could easily be enhanced in redistricting, a fear for Democrats.

Republicans cheated: After past 'mockery,' Florida GOP to begin new high-stakes redistricting effort

Florida grows: Texas will gain 2 congressional seats. Seven states to lose 1 seat, Census Bureau data shows

Senate redistricting chair Ray Rodrigues, R-Estero, in his panel's first hearing Monday, acknowledged that a decade ago a "shadow process" fouled the redrawing. He pointed out that Republican political operatives "wrote scripts and recruited speakers" to advocate for specific maps designed to help the party gain power.

The House and Senate plan to blunt such behavior – which violated the state constitution – will require lawmakers this time around to sponsor maps – as they do legislation – rather than just letting the public to put their own map ideas in play.

Speakers testifying before redistricting committees also must acknowledge whether they have been paid, had travel costs covered or represent any organization that has an interest in the outcome of the recasting of House, Senate and congressional maps.

While the House and Senate on Wednesday unveiled a new website, www.floridaredistricting.gov, that provides information to Floridians about the process and lets people draw their own maps, the Senate will allow these to be reviewed or considered only if a lawmaker requests staff to do so in writing.

Just as Floridians may face new limits on participation because of past wrongdoing by ruling Republicans in the Legislature, court decisions in earlier redistricting cases also are being cited as reducing the need for a vigorous round of public hearings, such as in 2012.

The U.S. Supreme Court's Shelby v. Holder decision, which weakened the Voting Rights Act, diminished the necessity for lawmakers to strive to keep "communities of interest" together in redrawn districts.

The state's Fair Districts constitutional standards, which demand that districts not be drawn to favor incumbents or a party, also don't address communities of interest, Rodrigues pointed out. The state Supreme Court, in a ruling from the last redistricting cycle, also reinstated the importance of lawmakers adhering to Fair Districts.

Before lawmakers began map-making 10 years ago, they held more than two dozen public hearings around the state, gauging the view of Floridians about how lines should be drawn. These hearings, though, also were marked by Republicans secretly planting operatives who proposed maps intended to help the GOP expand its power in Florida.

Rodrigues said that public hearings a decade ago largely involved testimony about such communities – a neighborhood or regional area that wanted to be kept in a district. Without the need to consider such interests, public hearings are likely to be modest, lawmakers said, although no final decisions have been made.

Leek also said that time is tight for lawmakers to complete their work by the Legislature's conclusion in March.

State Rep. Joe Geller of Aventura, the ranking Democrat on the House committee, said it was clear that "old style road shows are so pre-Covid." But he argued that some form of online hearings should be held.

Leek said that's still being considered. But he added that the state's new redistricting website gave the public more access to data and ability to draw maps than ever before.

John Kennedy is a reporter in the USA TODAY Network's Florida Capital Bureau. He can be reached at jkennedy2@gannett.com, or on Twitter at @JKennedyReport

Exhibit C

Ron DeSantis eyes court fight over Florida congressional map to reduce minority seats

tallahassee.com/story/news/politics/2022/03/18/ron-desantis-court-fight-congressional-map-reduce-minority-seats-florida/7067747001

POLICY AND POLITICS

John Kennedy

Capital Bureau USA TODAY NETWORK--FLORIDA

TALLAHASSEE – In a rare clash between Gov. Ron DeSantis and a usually compliant, Republican-led Legislature, the redrawing of boundaries for Florida's 28 congressional districts has veered way off course.

Lawmakers for months pledged not to stray from state and federal law in drawing new lines for state House, Senate and congressional districts. They were intent on avoiding a repeat of the costly, three-year legal battle that followed the last round of redistricting a decade ago.

But DeSantis now clearly wants a courtroom fight. And the targets for the governor's attack are the state's Fair Districts amendments, which have guided redistricting since voters put them in the constitution in 2010.

"It is designed to potentially lead to a legal challenge of Florida's redistricting amendments," DeSantis said of his plan to veto the Legislature's plan for redrawing congressional seats.

What's at stake: After past 'mockery,' Florida GOP to begin new high-stakes redistricting effort

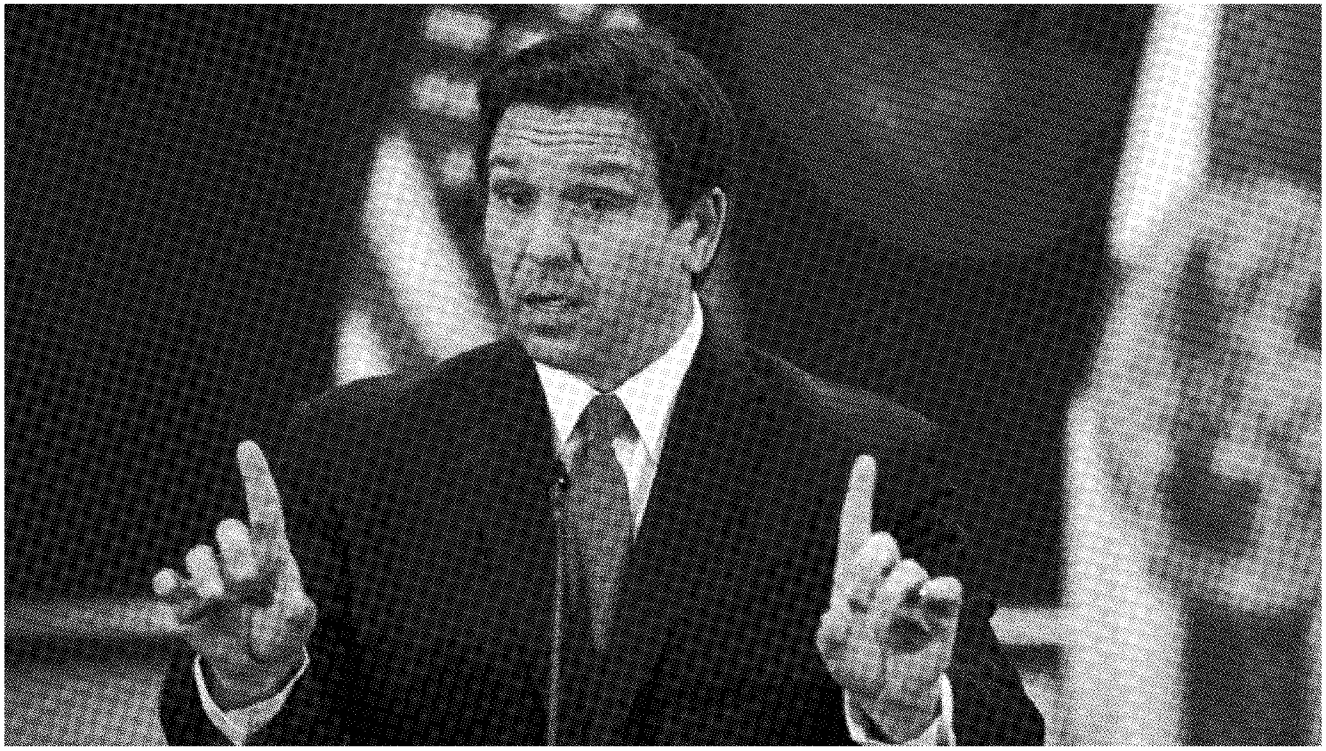
Defying DeSantis: Legislature defies DeSantis on redistricting, testing his veto threat

The governor, facing re-election this fall and widely considered a potential White House contender in 2024, appears eager for a courtroom battle over redistricting that could draw him heightened attention among national Republican leaders and donor groups looking to weaken standards that help elect minorities to Congress.

Black seats targeted to help GOP

DeSantis earlier submitted a proposed congressional map that erased two of the state's four districts with large minority populations and held by Black Democrats, U.S. Reps. Al Lawson of Tallahassee and Val Demings of Orlando.

The governor's approach also would've made it likely for Republicans to win 18 of Florida's 28 congressional districts, while a second map proposed by DeSantis upped that to 20 of the state's seats.



The GOP currently holds 16 of the state's 27 seats in Congress, with Florida this year adding a district because of population gains revealed in the latest census.

Republicans are looking to maximize their seats in Florida as the party is riveted on recapturing control of Congress in this fall's midterm elections.

DeSantis is relying heavily on a 2017 U.S. Supreme Court ruling in case dealing with a North Carolina seat that found it unconstitutional to racially gerrymander a district, except in narrow instances, which Lawson's Jacksonville-to-Tallahassee district may not meet.

The decision by federal justices came two years after the Florida Supreme Court had taken over map-making from the Legislature and drew the state's congressional boundaries, including Lawson's wide-ranging, heavily Black district, while relying on interpretation of state and federal laws then in place.

Demings, who is running for U.S. Senate, represents a district whose Black voting age population the governor wants to reduce.

But any redistricting plan which makes it less likely that Black voters retain their current ability to elect a candidate of their choice would likely run afoul of the state's Fair Districts amendments.

What's not allowed

For racial or language minorities, the amendments prohibit drawing lines that "diminish their ability to elect representatives of their choice."

DeSantis, though, argues Fair Districts now conflicts with federal limits on racial gerrymandering, shaped by that 2017 North Carolina decision.

A court clash in Florida looks imminent since the governor is vowing to veto the congressional plan approved by lawmakers.

Common Cause Florida and FairDistricts Now, whose leaders helped put Florida's redistricting standards before voters, have already filed a lawsuit in federal court, while Democratic elections attorney Marc Elias is suing in state court on behalf of a handful of Florida residents.

Justices wouldn't weigh in: Justices refuse to give DeSantis redistricting guidance he wants on district now held by Black congressman

Lawmakers' goal: stay out of court: Florida lawmakers look to avoid running afoul of courts when redrawing districts

Citing a pending impasse between DeSantis and lawmakers, both lawsuits ask judges to take over and draw maps in time for Florida's June qualifying period for candidates running for Congress.

Lawmakers ended the 2022 legislative session March 14, but DeSantis could call them back into special session to attempt to meet his demands.

Focus on court

At this point, DeSantis appears to be focused on the courts.

"We act on maps based on what we believe the current state of the law is, and based on the Florida constitution," said House Speaker Chris Sprowls, R-Palm Harbor. "The governor has a very thoughtful argument about the U.S. Constitution, and whether that creates a conflict.

"That's something that we're going to have to figure out a path forward on how to rectify. I don't know at this moment...what that path is," Sprowls said, acknowledging a special session is uncertain.

Indeed, new redistricting maps for House and Senate seats were approved by lawmakers who said they adhered to state and federal constitutional requirements. DeSantis is not authorized to challenge legislative maps, which have been approved by the state Supreme Court and look certain to be used for this year's elections.

The congressional plan, though, is another story.

Black voters overwhelmingly support Democrats, and reducing their ability to elect a candidate of their choice improves the odds that Republicans will win more seats in Congress from Florida.

Two other districts represented by Black Democrats in South Florida have been largely left untouched by the governor because, with majority Black populations, they appear clearly qualified to be maintained even under the North Carolina ruling.

Lawson defends district

Lawson, who has represented the Jacksonville-to-Tallahassee district since 2016, defended its boundaries for representing rural and urban communities with a shared interest that goes back two centuries, when the region was home to pre-Civil War plantations and their large slave populations.

Many residents today can trace their ancestry to that era and even recent history gives them a need for representation in Congress, Lawson said.

"Like many other Floridians, these African-American communities are deeply patriotic and proud of their American citizenship, but they have unique background that make their dreams and needs distinct from other groups, " Lawson wrote in a recent Op-Ed.

Related: Florida House, bowing to Gov. DeSantis, OKs redistricting plan that could threaten minority district

He also accused DeSantis of sacrificing these voters to advance his political ambitions.

"Congressional districts should not be about any one person, but must put the needs of the people first," Lawson concluded. "No one is surprised that Ron DeSantis put politics ahead of the people."

DeSantis' aggressive posture, though, seems to fit with those in many Republican-led states, where once-a-decade redistricting is producing maps which the GOP claims are "race-blind." New limits to the federal Voting Rights Act since the last round of redistricting also may be aiding this approach, experts say.

Texas, where Gov. Greg Abbott, like DeSantis, is a possible presidential contender, has already approved redistricting maps that reduce minority representation, drawing a lawsuit from the U.S. Justice Department under President Biden.

DeSantis v. Republicans is rare

But DeSantis' tussle with the Legislature's dominant Republicans is rare.

Lawmakers were quick to embrace the governor's agenda during the two-month legislative session, approving new limits on talk of race in schools and work, a new investigative force to track claims of election fraud, and penalties for companies that help move migrants to Florida.

Even the congressional plan approved by lawmakers was designed to curry favor with the governor.

A primary map was approved that turns Lawson's Congressional District 5 into a Duval County only district -- which followed some of the governor's recommendation -- but still with a strong plurality of Black voters, which DeSantis didn't want.

A secondary map, which could be approved by a court if it rejected the first because of how it treated minority voters, also was part of the package approved by the House and Senate.

The two plans also created districts where Republicans could expect to win 18 of Florida's 28 seats.

But DeSantis isn't satisfied, and promises a veto.

Lawmakers aren't sure of what's next.

"It's really hard to say where we are headed with redistricting," said Sen. Ray Rodrigues, R-Estero, chair of the Senate Redistricting Committee.

John Kennedy is a reporter in the USA TODAY Network's Florida Capital Bureau. He can be reached at jkennedy2@gannett.com, or on Twitter at @JKennedyReport

Exhibit D

The Florida Senate

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

REAPPORTIONMENT
Senator Rodrigues, Chair
Senator Broxson, Vice Chair

MEETING DATE: Monday, October 11, 2021
TIME: 3:00—6:00 p.m.
PLACE: *Pat Thomas Committee Room,* 412 Knott Building

MEMBERS: Senator Rodrigues, Chair; Senator Broxson, Vice Chair; Senators Bean, Bracy, Bradley, Burgess, Gibson, Harrell, Rodriguez, Rouson, Stargel, and Stewart

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1	Walkthrough of www.floridaredistricting.gov		Presented
2	Introduction to Redistricting Law		Presented
3	2022 Redistricting Application Demonstration		Presented
4	Public Comment		Discussed
	Other Related Meeting Documents		

Introduction to Redistricting Law

Prepared for the Florida Senate
Committee on Reapportionment

Daniel Nordby
Shutts & Bowen LLP

October 11, 2021

Shutts

Overview

- Constitutional Authority and Legislative Procedures for Redistricting
- Federal Redistricting Requirements
- Florida Redistricting Requirements

Constitutional Authority and Legislative Procedures for Redistricting

Constitutional Authority and Legislative Procedures for Redistricting

- Congressional Redistricting Authority
- Legislative Redistricting Authority
- Procedures for Adopting Redistricting Plans

Constitutional Authority and Legislative Procedures for Redistricting

Congressional Redistricting Authority

Legislative Redistricting Authority

Procedures for Adopting Redistricting Plans

Congressional Redistricting Authority

"The . . . Manner of holding Elections for . . . Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof . . ."

Art. I, § 4, U.S. Const.

Constitutional Authority and Legislative Procedures for Redistricting

Congressional Redistricting Authority

Legislative Redistricting Authority

Procedures for Adopting Redistricting Plans

Legislative Redistricting Authority

"The Legislature at its regular session in the second year following each decennial census . . . shall apportion the state . . . into not less than thirty nor more than forty consecutively numbered senatorial districts . . . and into not less than eighty nor more than one hundred twenty consecutively numbered representative districts . . ."

Art. III, § 16(a), Fla. Const.

Constitutional Authority and Legislative Procedures for Redistricting

Congressional Redistricting Authority

Legislative Redistricting Authority

Procedures for Adopting Redistricting Plans

Procedures for Adopting Congressional Redistricting Plans

- Congressional districts are formally established through amendments to Chapter 8 of the Florida Statutes.
- A bill establishing congressional districts is subject to the constitutional requirements that apply to all legislation, including passage by a majority vote in each house and executive approval/veto. Art. III, § 8(c), Fla. Const.

Constitutional Authority and Legislative Procedures for Redistricting

- Congressional Redistricting Authority
- Legislative Redistricting Authority
- **Procedures for Adopting Redistricting Plans**

8.0002 Division of state into congressional districts.—For the election of representatives to the Unites States House of Representatives, the state is divided into 27 consecutively numbered, single-member congressional districts of contiguous territory, to be designated by such numbers as follows:

(1) District 1 is composed of:

(a) All of Escambia County.

(b) All of Okaloosa County.

(c) All of Santa Rosa County.

(d) All of Walton County.

(e) That part of Holmes County consisting of:

1. All of voting tabulation districts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

2. That part of voting tabulation district 6 consisting of:

a. That part of tract 9601 consisting of blocks 1023, 1024, 1031, 1032, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1074, 1075, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, and 2110.

b. That part of tract 9603 consisting of blocks 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2131, 2138, 2139, and 2145.

c. That part of tract 9604 consisting of blocks 1008, 1009, 1010, and 2000.

Constitutional Authority and Legislative Procedures for Redistricting

Congressional Redistricting Authority

Legislative Redistricting Authority

Procedures for Adopting Redistricting Plans

Procedures for Adopting Legislative Redistricting Plans

- State legislative districts are formally established through amendments to Chapter 10 of the Florida Statutes.
- Unlike congressional districts, legislative redistricting plans are adopted by joint resolution of the Florida Senate and Florida House of Representatives and are not subject to gubernatorial approval. Art. III, § 16(a), Fla. Const.

Constitutional Authority and Legislative Procedures for Redistricting

Congressional Redistricting Authority

Legislative Redistricting Authority

Procedures for Adopting Redistricting Plans

Procedures for Adopting Legislative Redistricting Plans

- The Florida Supreme Court conducts a mandatory review of the joint resolution establishing state legislative districts.
- Judicial Review of Apportionment: "Within fifteen days after the passage of the joint resolution of apportionment, the attorney general shall petition the supreme court of the state for a declaratory judgment determining the validity of the apportionment. The supreme court, in accordance with its rules, shall permit adversary interests to present their views and, within thirty days from the filing of the petition, shall enter its judgment." Art. III, § 16(c), Fla. Const.

Constitutional Authority and Legislative Procedures for Redistricting

Congressional Redistricting Authority

Legislative Redistricting Authority

Procedures for Adopting Redistricting Plans

Procedures for Adopting Legislative Redistricting Plans

Florida Supreme Court review (continued)

- Effect of Judgment in Apportionment: "A judgment of the supreme court of the state determining the apportionment to be valid shall be binding upon all the citizens of the state." Art. III, § 16(d), Fla. Const.
- Extraordinary Apportionment Session: "Should the supreme court determine that the apportionment made by the legislature is invalid, the governor by proclamation shall reconvene the legislature within five days thereafter in extraordinary apportionment session which shall not exceed fifteen days, during which the legislature shall adopt a joint resolution of apportionment conforming to the judgment of the supreme court." Art. III, § 16(d), Fla. Const.

Constitutional Authority and Legislative Procedures for Redistricting

Congressional Redistricting Authority

Legislative Redistricting Authority

Procedures for Adopting Redistricting Plans

Procedures for Adopting Legislative Redistricting Plans

Florida Supreme Court review (continued)

- Extraordinary Apportionment Session; Review of Apportionment: "Within fifteen days after the adjournment of an extraordinary apportionment session, the attorney general shall file a petition in the supreme court of the state setting forth the apportionment resolution adopted by the legislature, or if none has been adopted reporting that fact to the court." Art. III, § 16(e), Fla. Const.
- Judicial Reapportionment: "Should an extraordinary apportionment session fail to adopt a resolution of apportionment or should the supreme court determine that the apportionment made is invalid, the court shall, not later than sixty days after receiving the petition of the attorney general, file with the custodian of state records an order making such apportionment." Art. III, § 16(f), Fla. Const.

Federal Redistricting Requirements

Federal Redistricting Requirements

- United States Constitution
- Voting Rights Act
  - Section 2
  - Section 5

Federal Redistricting Requirements

United States Constitution

Voting Rights Act

Section 2

Section 5

United States Constitution

Equality of Population

- Congressional districts must achieve precise mathematical equality of population: +/- one person from ideal population.
- Ideal population for Florida's 28 Congressional Districts: 769,221
- "We hold that, construed in its historical context, the command of Art. I, s. 2, that Representatives be chosen 'by the People of the several States' means that as nearly as is practicable one man's vote in a congressional election is to be worth as much as another's."

Wesberry v. Sanders, 376 U.S. 1 (1964)

Federal Redistricting Requirements

United States Constitution

Voting Rights Act

Section 2

Section 5

United States Constitution

Equality of Population

- State legislative districts must achieve substantial equality of population.
- Ideal population for Florida Senate District: 538,455
- Ideal population for Florida House District: 179,485
- "[T]he Equal Protection Clause requires that a State make an honest and good faith effort to construct districts, in both houses of its legislature, as nearly of equal population as is practicable."

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

Federal Redistricting Requirements

United States Constitution

Voting Rights Act

Section 2

Section 5

United States Constitution

Equality of Population

- When drawing state legislative districts, reasonable deviations from mathematical equality are permitted to accommodate traditional districting objectives such as compactness, contiguity, and respect for the boundaries of political subdivisions.
- General rule established by federal precedent on state and local districts:
  - Population deviations of less than 10% are presumptively valid
  - Population deviations greater than 10% are presumptively invalid

Federal Redistricting Requirements

United States Constitution

Voting Rights Act

Section 2

Section 5

United States Constitution

Political Gerrymandering Claims

- "Partisan Gerrymandering" challenges involve claims that excessive partisanship in a state's redistricting plan violates the First Amendment, the Equal Protection Clause, the Elections Clause, or Article I, section 2, of the federal constitution.
- "We conclude that partisan gerrymandering claims present political questions beyond the reach of the federal courts."

Rucho v. Common Cause, 139 S. Ct. 2484 (2019)

Federal Redistricting Requirements

United States Constitution

Voting Rights Act

Section 2

Section 5

United States Constitution

Racial Gerrymandering Claims

- The Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment forbids both:
  - Racial gerrymandering: intentionally assigning citizens to a district on the basis of race without sufficient justification; AND
  - Intentional vote dilution: invidiously minimizing or canceling out the voting potential of racial or ethnic minorities.

Abbott v. Perez, 138 S. Ct. 2305 (2018)

Federal Redistricting Requirements

United States Constitution

Voting Rights Act

Section 2

Section 5

United States Constitution

Racial Gerrymandering Claims

- If race is the "predominant factor" motivating the legislature's decision to place a significant number of voters within or without a particular district, the district must be narrowly tailored to achieve a compelling interest.
- The Supreme Court has assumed, without deciding, that states have a "compelling interest" in complying with the Voting Rights Act.
- The "narrow tailoring" requirement is satisfied if a legislature has "good reasons to believe" it must use race to comply with the Voting Rights Act.

Bethune-Hill v. Virginia State Bd. of Elections, 137 S. Ct. 788 (2017)

Federal Redistricting Requirements

United States Constitution

Voting Rights Act

Section 2

Section 5

Voting Rights Act

- The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was adopted to combat discriminatory practices in voting and elections and to enhance minority registration and participation.
- Two principal provisions of the Voting Rights Act are at issue in redistricting cases: Section 2 and Section 5

Federal Redistricting Requirements

United States Constitution

Voting Rights Act

Section 2

Section 5

Voting Rights Act: Section 2

- Permanent provision of the Voting Rights Act, applicable nationwide.
- Prohibits a state from enacting a districting plan that provides "less opportunity" for racial minorities "to elect representatives of their choice."

42 U.S.C. § 1973

- Designed to protect minority voters from practices that improperly weaken or dilute minority voting strength.
  - "Cracking" and "Packing" – the dispersal of a protected class of voters into districts in which they constitute an "ineffective minority" of voters or from the concentration of those voters into districts where they constitute an "excessive majority."
- Under certain circumstances, states must draw "opportunity districts" in which minority groups form "effective majorities."

Federal Redistricting Requirements

United States Constitution

Voting Rights Act

Section 2

Section 5

Voting Rights Act: Section 2

Section 2 protects any group of minority voters:

1. That satisfies the three *Gingles factors:*
   - a geographically compact minority population sufficient to constitute a majority in a single-member district;
   - political cohesion among the members of the minority group; and
   - bloc voting by the majority to defeat the minority's preferred candidate.

AND

2. Whose members, under the totality of the circumstances, have less opportunity to participate in the political process and elect representatives of their choice.

Thornberg v. Gingles, 478 U.S. 30 (1986)

Federal Redistricting Requirements

United States Constitution

Voting Rights Act

Section 2

Section 5

Voting Rights Act: Section 2

- Section 2's vote-dilution provisions do not extend to minority groups that are too small to comprise a numerical majority in a single-member district.

Bartlett v. Strickland, 556 U.S. 1 (2009)

Federal Redistricting Requirements

United States Constitution

Voting Rights Act

Section 2

Section 5

Voting Rights Act: Section 5

- Temporary measure applicable only in "covered jurisdictions" identified under a statutory formula based on voting practices, turnout, and voter registration rates in 1964.
  - In Florida, Collier, Hardee, Hendry, Hillsborough, and Monroe Counties added as covered jurisdictions in 1975 based on the addition of language minority group protections.
- Prohibits a covered jurisdiction from adopting any change that "has the purpose of or will have the effect of diminishing the ability of [the minority group] to elect their preferred candidates of choice."

  42 U.S.C. § 1973c
- Before any change in voting procedures could be enforced in a covered jurisdiction, the change must be approved by the Department of Justice or a three-judge federal district court in a process known as "preclearance."

Federal Redistricting Requirements

United States Constitution

Voting Rights Act

Section 2

Section 5

Voting Rights Act: Section 5

- In *Shelby County v. Holder*, 570 U.S. 529 (2013), the Supreme Court found Section 4's coverage formula unconstitutional, as it was based on "decades-old data" regarding literacy tests and low voter registration and turnout in the 1960s and early 1970s.
- The coverage formula failed to reflect "current conditions" when it was extended for 25 years without amendment in 2006.
- As a result, the Section 4 formula adopted in the 1960s and 1970s cannot be used as a basis for subjecting jurisdictions to preclearance.
- Congress has not adopted a new coverage formula based on current conditions.

Florida Redistricting Requirements

Florida Redistricting Requirements

- Constitutional Standards for Establishing Congressional and Legislative District Boundaries
- Tier-One Standards
- Tier-Two Standards

Florida Redistricting Requirements

Constitutional Standards

Tier-One Standards

Tier-Two Standards

Constitutional Standards for Congressional and Legislative District Boundaries

- "The Legislature . . . shall apportion the state in accordance with the constitution of the state and of the United States into not less than thirty nor more than forty consecutively numbered senatorial districts of either contiguous, overlapping or identical territory, and into not less than eighty nor more than one hundred twenty consecutively numbered representative districts of either contiguous, overlapping or identical territory."

Art. III, § 16(a), Fla. Const.

Florida Redistricting Requirements

Constitutional Standards

Tier-One Standards

- Intent to Favor or Disfavor a Political Party or an Incumbent
- Minority Voting Protection
- Contiguity

Tier-Two Standards

Constitutional Standards for Establishing District Boundaries

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

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

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

Art. III, §§ 20, 21, Fla. Const.

Florida Redistricting Requirements

Constitutional Standards

Tier-One Standards

Intent to Favor or Disfavor a Political Party or an Incumbent

Minority Voting Protection

Contiguity

Tier-Two Standards

Tier-One Standards

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

  Art. III, §§ 20(a), 21(a), Fla. Const.

- Tier One encompasses three requirements:
  - A prohibition against drawing a plan or district with the intent to favor or disfavor a political party or an incumbent;
  - A prohibition against drawing districts with the intent or result of denying or abridging the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process or to diminish their ability to elect representatives of their choice; and
  - Districts shall consist of contiguous territory.
- In the event of a conflict with the requirements of Tier Two, the Tier One requirements have priority.
- The order in which the Tier One standards are set out in the Florida Constitution does not establish any priority among the standards within the tier.

Florida Redistricting Requirements

Constitutional Standards

Tier-One Standards

Intent to Favor or Disfavor a Political Party or an Incumbent

Minority Voting Protection

Contiguity

Tier-Two Standards

Tier-One Standards

"No apportionment plan or individual district shall be drawn with the intent to favor or disfavor a political party or an incumbent"

- Unlike the federal constitution, the Florida Constitution expressly prohibits drawing a plan or district with the intent to favor or disfavor a political party or incumbent.
- Prohibition applies both to the apportionment plan as a whole and to each district individually.

Florida Redistricting Requirements

Constitutional Standards

Tier-One Standards

Intent to Favor or Disfavor a Political Party or an Incumbent

Minority Voting Protection

Contiguity

Tier-Two Standards

Tier-One Standards

"No apportionment plan or individual district shall be drawn with the intent to favor or disfavor a political party or an incumbent"

- The Florida Supreme Court has held that Florida's constitutional provision "prohibits intent, not effect" because "any redrawing of lines, regardless of intent, will inevitably have an *effect* on the political composition of a district and likely whether a political party or incumbent is advantaged or disadvantaged."
- Nonetheless, "there is no acceptable level of improper intent" and "malevolent or evil purpose" is not required to constitute improper intent.

In re Senate Joint Resolution of Legislative Apportionment 1176, 83 So. 3d 597 (Fla. 2012)

Florida Redistricting Requirements

Constitutional Standards

Tier-One Standards

Intent to Favor or Disfavor a Political Party or an Incumbent

Minority Voting Protection

Contiguity

Tier-Two Standards

Tier-One Standards

"No apportionment plan or individual district shall be drawn with the intent to favor or disfavor a political party or an incumbent"

- The Florida Supreme Court examines "direct and circumstantial evidence of intent."
- "Objective evidence" that could bear on intent includes the shape of district lines and the demographics of an area.
  - In 2012, the Florida Supreme Court reviewed voter registration and elections data, incumbents' addresses, and demographics.
- Strict compliance with the express terms of the Tier Two redistricting standards may undercut or defeat an assertion of improper intent; disregard of the traditional redistricting principles set out in Tier Two can provide evidence of improper intent.

In re Senate Joint Resolution of Legislative Apportionment 1176, 83 So. 3d 597 (Fla. 2012)

Florida Redistricting Requirements

Constitutional Standards

Tier-One Standards

Intent to Favor or Disfavor a Political Party or an Incumbent

Minority Voting Protection

Contiguity

Tier-Two Standards

Tier-One Standards

"No apportionment plan or individual district shall be drawn with the intent to favor or disfavor a political party or an incumbent"

- Where the shape of a district is relation to the demographics "is so highly irregular and without justification that it cannot be rationally understood as anything other than an effort to favor or disfavor a political party," improper intent may be inferred.

In re Senate Joint Resolution of Legislative Apportionment 1176, 83 So. 3d 597 (Fla. 2012)

Florida Redistricting Requirements

Constitutional Standards

Tier-One Standards

Intent to Favor or Disfavor a Political Party or an Incumbent

Minority Voting Protection

Contiguity

Tier-Two Standards

Tier-One Standards

"No apportionment plan or individual district shall be drawn with the intent to favor or disfavor a political party or an incumbent"

- The shape of a district in relation to the legal residence of an incumbent is relevant to the evaluation of intent to favor or disfavor the incumbent.
- "Maneuvering of district lines in order to avoid pitting incumbents against one another in new districts" or "drawing of a new district so as to retain a large percentage of the incumbent's former district" may demonstrate an intent to favor an incumbent.

In re Senate Joint Resolution of Legislative Apportionment 1176, 83 So. 3d 597 (Fla. 2012)

Florida Redistricting Requirements

Constitutional Standards

Tier-One Standards

Intent to Favor or Disfavor a Political Party or an Incumbent

Minority Voting Protection

Contiguity

Tier-Two Standards

Tier-One Standards

"No apportionment plan or individual district shall be drawn with the intent to favor or disfavor a political party or an incumbent"

- "Mere access to political data cannot presumptively demonstrate prohibited intent" because it "is a necessary component of evaluating whether a minority group has the ability to elect representatives of choice."

In re Senate Joint Resolution of Legislative Apportionment 1176, 83 So. 3d 597 (Fla. 2012)

Florida Redistricting Requirements

Constitutional Standards

Tier-One Standards

- Intent to Favor or Disfavor a Political Party or an Incumbent
- **Minority Voting Protection**
- Contiguity

Tier-Two Standards

Tier-One Standards

"[D]istricts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of denying or abridging the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process or to diminish their ability to elect representatives of their choice"

- The Florida Constitution imposes two requirements that serve to protect racial and language minority voters in Florida:
  - Prevention of impermissible vote dilution
  - Prevention of impermissible diminishment of a minority group's ability to elect a candidate of its choice
- These two standards are essentially restatements of Sections 2 and 5 of the Voting Rights Act, respectively.
  - Section 2 relates to claims of impermissible vote dilution
  - Section 5 attempts to eradicate impermissible retrogression in a minority group's ability to elect a candidate of choice.

In re Senate Joint Resolution of Legislative Apportionment 1176, 83 So. 3d 597 (Fla. 2012)

Florida Redistricting Requirements

Constitutional Standards

Tier-One Standards

- Intent to Favor or Disfavor a Political Party or an Incumbent
- **Minority Voting Protection**
- Contiguity

Tier-Two Standards

Tier-One Standards

"[D]istricts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of denying or abridging the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process or to diminish their ability to elect representatives of their choice"

- The Florida Supreme Court construes the Minority Voting Protection provisions of the Florida Constitution as consistent with the corresponding provisions of the Voting Rights Act, guided by prevailing United States Supreme Court precedent.

In re Senate Joint Resolution of Legislative Apportionment 1176, 83 So. 3d 597 (Fla. 2012)

Florida Redistricting Requirements

Constitutional Standards

Tier-One Standards

Intent to Favor or Disfavor a Political Party or an Incumbent

Minority Voting Protection

Contiguity

Tier-Two Standards

Tier-One Standards

"[D]istricts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of denying or abridging the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process or to diminish their ability to elect representatives of their choice"

- The anti-vote dilution provisions of the Florida Constitution, like Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, require the creation of a majority-minority district where the *Gingles* preconditions are satisfied and, if so, whether the "totality of the circumstances" demonstrates that minority voters' political power is truly diluted.

In re Senate Joint Resolution of Legislative Apportionment 1176, 83 So. 3d 597 (Fla. 2012)

Florida Redistricting Requirements

Constitutional Standards

Tier-One Standards

- Intent to Favor or Disfavor a Political Party or an Incumbent
- **Minority Voting Protection**
- Contiguity

Tier-Two Standards

Tier-One Standards

"[D]istricts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of denying or abridging the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process or to diminish their ability to elect representatives of their choice"

- The anti-retrogression provisions of the Florida Constitution provide that the Legislature "cannot eliminate majority-minority districts or weaken other historically performing minority districts where doing so would actually diminish a minority group's ability to elect its preferred candidates."
- In addition to majority-minority districts, "coalition" or "crossover" districts that previously provided minority groups with the ability to elect a preferred candidate under the benchmark plan must also be recognized.

In re Senate Joint Resolution of Legislative Apportionment 1176, 83 So. 3d 597 (Fla. 2012)

Florida Redistricting Requirements

Constitutional Standards

Tier-One Standards

- Intent to Favor or Disfavor a Political Party or an Incumbent
- **Minority Voting Protection**
- Contiguity

Tier-Two Standards

Tier-One Standards

"[D]istricts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of denying or abridging the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process or to diminish their ability to elect representatives of their choice"

- A "functional analysis" is required to evaluate retrogression and to determine whether a district is likely to perform for minority candidates of choice.
  - Requires consideration of minority population in districts, minority voting-age population in districts, political data, how a minority population group has voted in the past.
  - No "predetermined or fixed demographic percentage" is used at any point in the assessment.
- In certain situations, compactness and other redistricting criteria will be compromised to avoid retrogression.
  - Under the Florida Constitution, Tier Two standards may give way to the extent necessary to avoid retrogression.

In re Senate Joint Resolution of Legislative Apportionment 1176, 83 So. 3d 597 (Fla. 2012)

Florida Redistricting Requirements

Constitutional Standards

Tier-One Standards

- Intent to Favor or Disfavor a Political Party or an Incumbent
- **Minority Voting Protection**
- Contiguity

Tier-Two Standards

Tier-One Standards

"[D]istricts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of denying or abridging the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process or to diminish their ability to elect representatives of their choice"

- Although Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act applied to only five Florida counties, and is now unenforceable following the United States Supreme Court's decision in *Shelby County v. Holder*, the Florida Constitution's prohibition against retrogression in redistricting applies to the entire state and remains enforceable.

Florida Redistricting Requirements

Constitutional Standards

Tier-One Standards

- Intent to Favor or Disfavor a Political Party or an Incumbent
- Minority Voting Protection
- **Contiguity**

Tier-Two Standards

Tier-One Standards

"[D]istricts shall consist of contiguous territory"

- The Florida Supreme Court has defined contiguity as "being in actual contact: touching along a boundary or at a point."
- "A district lacks contiguity 'when a part is isolated from the rest by the territory of another district' or when the lands 'mutually touch only at a common corner or right angle.' "

In re Senate Joint Resolution of Legislative Apportionment 1176, 83 So. 3d 597 (Fla. 2012)

Florida Redistricting Requirements

Constitutional Standards

Tier-One Standards

Tier-Two Standards

- As Nearly Equal in Population as Practicable
- Compactness
- Utilizing Existing Political and Geographical Boundaries, Where Feasible

Tier-Two Standards

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

  Art. III, §§ 20(b), 21(b), Fla. Const.

- Tier Two encompasses three requirements:
  - A requirement that districts be as nearly equal in population as is practicable;
  - A requirement that districts be compact; and
  - Where feasible, a requirement that districts use existing political and geographical boundaries.
- The Tier Two requirements are subordinate to both the Tier One requirements and the requirements of federal law, in the event of a conflict.
- As with Tier One, the order in which the Tier Two standards are set out in the Florida Constitution does not establish any priority among the standards within the tier.

Florida Redistricting Requirements

Constitutional Standards

Tier-One Standards

Tier-Two Standards

As Nearly Equal in Population as Practicable

Compactness

Utilizing Existing Political and Geographical Boundaries, Where Feasible

Tier-Two Standards

"[D]istricts shall be as nearly equal in population as is practicable"

- The Florida Supreme Court has rejected arguments that the "population equality" requirement imposes a stricter standard than prevailing federal precedent.
- "[S]trict and unbending adherence to the equal population requirement will yield to other redistricting considerations, but that those considerations must be based on the express constitutional standards."
- Because obtaining equal population "if practicable" is an explicit and important constitutional mandate under the Florida Constitution, any deviation from that goal of mathematical precision must be based upon compliance with other constitutional standards.

In re Senate Joint Resolution of Legislative Apportionment 1176, 83 So. 3d 597 (Fla. 2012)

Florida Redistricting Requirements

Constitutional Standards

Tier-One Standards

Tier-Two Standards

- As Nearly Equal in Population as Practicable
- **Compactness**
- Utilizing Existing Political and Geographical Boundaries, Where Feasible

Tier-Two Standards

"[D]istricts shall be compact"

- The Florida Supreme Court has defined "compactness" as "geographical compactness."
- A review of compactness begins by looking at the "shape of a district."
  - A compact district "should not yield 'bizarre designs.'"
- Quantitative geometrical measures of compactness have been used to assist courts in assessing compactness.
  - Reock Method (circle-dispersion method): measures the ratio between the area of a district and the area of the smallest circle that can fit around the district.
  - Convex Hull Methods: measures the ratio between the area of the district and the area of the minimum convex bounding polygon that can enclose the district.

In re Senate Joint Resolution of Legislative Apportionment 1176, 83 So. 3d 597 (Fla. 2012)

Florida Redistricting Requirements

Constitutional Standards

Tier-One Standards

Tier-Two Standards

- As Nearly Equal in Population as Practicable
- **Compactness**
- Utilizing Existing Political and Geographical Boundaries, Where Feasible

Tier-Two Standards

"[D]istricts shall be compact"

- Geographic and minority-protection factors also influence compactness of a district.
- The Florida Constitution "does not mandate . . . that districts within a redistricting plan achieve the highest mathematical compactness scores."
- Non-compact and "bizarrely shaped districts" require close examination.
  - "Corridors" and "appendages"

In re Senate Joint Resolution of Legislative Apportionment 1176, 83 So. 3d 597 (Fla. 2012)

Florida Redistricting Requirements

Constitutional Standards

Tier-One Standards

Tier-Two Standards

- As Nearly Equal in Population as Practicable
- Compactness
- **Utilizing Existing Political and Geographical Boundaries, Where Feasible**

Tier-Two Standards

"[D]istricts shall, where feasible, utilize existing political and geographical boundaries"

- "Political boundaries" primarily encompasses county and municipal boundaries.
- "Geographical boundaries" include boundaries that are "easily ascertainable and commonly understood" such as "rivers, railways, interstates, and state roads."
- Not every split of a political or geographical boundary violates the Florida Constitution; the constitutional language explicitly recognizes flexibility by providing for use of boundaries "where feasible."

In re Senate Joint Resolution of Legislative Apportionment 1176, 83 So. 3d 597 (Fla. 2012)

Conclusion

Questions?

Shutts

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

Deliver both copies of this form to
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

11 October 2021
Meeting Date

Redistricting
Committee

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Cecile Scoon

Phone

Address 25 East 8th St
Street

Email

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City *State* *Zip*

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☒ Information **OR** Waive Speaking: ☐ In Support ☐ Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

☐ I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

☐ I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

☒ I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

League of Women Voters of Florida

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. 2020-2022JointRules.pdf (flsenate.gov)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

Boundary Analysis

Unlike other objective Tier Two criteria in the Florida Constitution, there is no widely accepted measurement for compliance with the requirement to "where feasible, utilize existing political and geographic boundaries." Simply counting the cities or counties kept whole fails to account for the degree of usage of existing county or municipal boundaries. It also disregards the co-equal constitutional mandate to, where feasible, use "easily ascertainable and commonly understood"[1] geographic boundaries, "such as rivers, railways, interstates, and state roads."[2]

During the 2012 Redistricting Cycle, professional staff of the Florida Senate developed a set of quantitative metrics that measured the coincidence of a district's border with easily recognizable and identifiable boundaries, including political and geographic features. However, the calculation of these boundary metrics was not included as part of the interactive redistricting application.

For the 2022 Redistricting Cycle, the professional staff of the Florida House of Representatives and the Florida Senate have worked to refine the analysis and make it available to all users in the redistricting application. The refined Boundary Analysis independently measures the extent to which district boundaries overlap city boundaries, county boundaries, primary and secondary roads (interstates, U.S. highways, and State highways), railroads, and significant water bodies (contiguous area hydrography features greater than 10 acres) as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau's TIGER/Line[3] files. Districts' coincidence with these existing political and geographic boundaries is independently calculated and presented along with the extent to which district boundaries do not follow any of the specified features.

To accomplish this, five feature layers were created from TIGER/Line edge files provided by the US Census Bureau[4] for each type of political or geographic boundary using geoprocessing tools:

- County boundaries (MTFCC[5] = G4020);
- Municipal boundaries (incorporated places) (MTFCC = G4110);

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[1] In re Senate Joint Resolution of Legislative Apportionment 1176, 83 So. 3d 597, 638 (Fla. 2012)

[2] *Id.*

[3] "TIGER/Line files" are Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing layers for use with GIS software.

[4] Railroad TIGER geometry comes from the Census Bureau in a national file (tl2020_us_rails.zip), or in the county-level "edges" files. Other reference features are available on the state level. All TIGER geometry is available for download at https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/geo/shapefiles/index.php.

[5] "MTFCC" is a MAF/TIGER Feature Class Code. The Census Bureau's definition of a county is "the primary division of a state." The definition of an incorporated place is "a legal entity incorporated under state law to provide general-purpose governmental services to a concentration of population...usually is a city, borough, municipality, town, village..." *See* 2020 TIGER/Line Shapefiles Technical Documentation available at: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/geography/technical-documentation/complete-technical-documentation/tiger-geo-line.2020.html.

- Primary and secondary roads including Interstate highways, US highways, and state highways where RTTYP[6] = I, U, or S (MTFCC = S1100[7] and S1200[8]);
- Railroads (MFTCC – R1011); and
- Significant water bodies (Area Hydrography features combined to create single-part features, and then selected to include only those greater than 10 acres in area).

Each of the five feature layers was joined using the TLID[9] field that uniquely identifies each line segment in the TIGER/Line files, and (isCounty, isCity, isRoad, isRail, isWater) fields were added to the edges layer. The fields were populated with "Y" or "N" for each qualifying edge.

When the Boundary Analysis tool in the redistricting application is run, the length of the district boundary coincidence for each type of political and geographic boundary is calculated based on the edge's tag, divided by the total length of the perimeter of the district, and expressed as a percentage. Likewise, the length of district boundary coincidence for which all tags are "N" is calculated and then divided by the total length of the perimeter of the district and expressed as a percentage.

In this way, users are presented with a Boundary Analysis that shows the degree of utilization for each type of existing political or geographic boundary as specified by the Florida Constitution and interpreted by the Florida Supreme Court. To facilitate the utilization of existing political and geographic boundaries, each of the feature layers used in the computation of the Boundary Analysis is provided in the map-drawing application[10]. An example of the Boundary Analysis for the benchmark Congressional districts is provided below:

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[6] "RTTYP" is an MTFCC field code that describes the type of road. *See* https://www.census.gov/library/reference/code-lists/route-type-codes.html.

[7] "S1100" is the MTFCC code for primary roads. Primary roads are limited-access highways that connect to other roads only at interchanges and not at at-grate intersections. This category includes Interstate highways as well as other highways with limited access (some of which are toll roads). *See* 2020 TIGER/Line Shapefiles Technical Documentation available at: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/geography/technical-documentation/complete-technical-documentation/tiger-geo-line.2020.html

[8] "S1200" is the MTFCC code for secondary roads. Secondary roads are main arteries that are not limited access, usually in the U.S. highway, state highway, or county highway systems. These roads have one or more lanes of traffic in each direction, may or may not be divided, and usually have at-grade intersections with many other roads and driveways. Secondary roads often have both a local name and a route number. *See* 2020 TIGER/Line Shapefiles Technical Documentation available at: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/geography/technical-documentation/complete-technical-documentation/tiger-geo-line.2020.html. Note that country roads that are not also secondary roads are not included in the Boundary Analysis.

[9] "TLID" means TIGER/Line Identifier. Each edge has a unique TLID value.

[10] *See* pp. 15-16 of the

Boundary Analysis Report

FLCD2016						
DISTRICT	City	County	Road	Water	Rail	Non Geo/Pol
1	3%	94%	0%	60%	0%	6%
2	7%	75%	11%	48%	1%	10%
3	19%	75%	14%	25%	0%	7%
4	9%	58%	18%	51%	1%	15%
5	7%	59%	17%	10%	2%	16%
6	8%	82%	4%	62%	0%	4%
7	16%	65%	10%	51%	0%	19%
8	0%	89%	2%	41%	0%	10%
9	17%	49%	14%	5%	6%	17%
10	19%	70%	15%	21%	0%	11%
11	14%	66%	14%	40%	0%	12%
12	11%	77%	11%	36%	0%	9%
13	38%	74%	2%	89%	0%	4%
14	43%	38%	10%	32%	1%	28%
15	25%	28%	13%	17%	0%	24%
16	12%	61%	10%	56%	0%	6%
17	4%	69%	9%	28%	3%	9%
18	10%	65%	3%	45%	0%	20%
19	4%	66%	9%	60%	0%	15%
20	30%	35%	10%	11%	1%	33%
21	29%	24%	12%	30%	1%	37%
22	25%	28%	12%	32%	2%	32%
23	58%	15%	13%	29%	3%	17%
24	64%	13%	15%	29%	7%	19%
25	8%	70%	12%	22%	0%	7%
26	1%	88%	6%	87%	0%	1%
27	21%	26%	25%	61%	0%	8%

Compactness

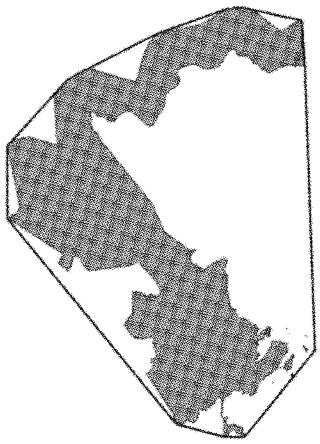
While the U.S. Supreme Court said in *Shaw v. Reno*, "reapportionment is one area in which appearances do matter", and numerous courts have made use of mathematical compactness measurements, they have resisted adopting a threshold for determining if a district is compact or not compact. Instead, courts consider compactness in the context of the geography being redistricted and commonly use a combination of the "eyeball" compactness scores to identify outliers.

The constitutional amendments adopted in Florida in 2010 state that districts "shall be compact." In *Apportionment I*, the Florida Supreme Court interpreted this Tier Two criteria for the first time. The Court held that "...compactness is a standard that refers to the shape of the district. ***The goal is to ensure that districts are logically drawn and that bizarrely shaped districts are avoided.*** Compactness can be evaluated both visually and by employing standard mathematical measures (emphasis added)."

Florida has historically used three scores to gauge compactness mathematically, all of which fall within a range of 0-1, where a score closer to 1 indicates a more compact district:

- The **Convex Hull[1] (*CH*)** score, which tests for concavities or indentations in district boundaries, calculates the **ratio of the area of the district (A_D) to the area of the minimum convex polygon (A_{MCP}) that can enclose the district's geometry**.

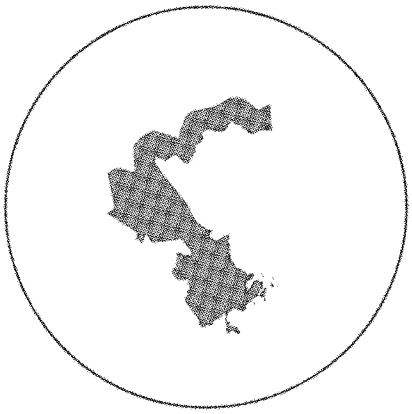
$$CH = \frac{A_D}{A_{MCP}}$$



[1] Source for formulas, descriptions, and images: https://fisherzachary.github.io/public/r-output.html.

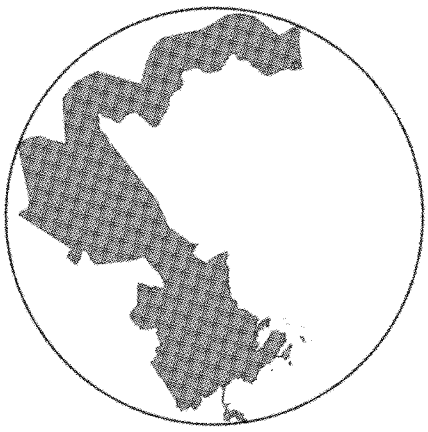
- The **Polsby-Popper**[2] **(*PP*)** score, which test for jagged or squiggly district boundaries, calculates the **ratio of the area of the district (A_D) to the area of a circle whose circumference is equal to the perimeter of the district (P_D)**.

$$PP = 4\pi \times \frac{A_D}{P_D^2}$$



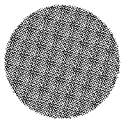
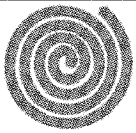
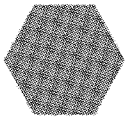
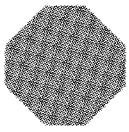
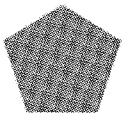
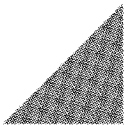
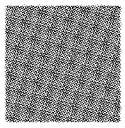
- The **Reock**[3] **(*R*)** score, which indicates a district's similarity to a circle, calculates the **ratio of the area of the district (A_D) to the area of the smallest circle that can be drawn around the district (A_{MBC})**.

$$R = \frac{A_D}{A_{MBC}}$$



[2] *Id.*
[3] *Id.*

For illustrative purposes, the table below displays some common shapes and their mathematical compactness scores.

Common Shapes and Mathematical Compactness				
Shapes		Compactness Measures		
		Reock	Convex Hull	Polsby-Popper
Circle		1.00	1.00	1.00
Coil		0.69	0.76	0.03
Crescent		0.53	0.75	0.60
Equilateral Triangle		0.41	1.00	0.60
Hexagon		0.77	1.00	0.90
Octagon		0.80	1.00	0.94
Pentagon		0.74	1.00	0.86
Rectangle		0.47	1.00	0.67
Right Triangle		0.32	1.00	0.54
Square		0.63	1.00	0.78
Star		0.48	0.67	0.45

Functional Analysis

The Florida Supreme Court has interpreted the Tier One constitutional provisions that relate to racial or language minorities' ability to participate in the political process or elect a candidate of their choice to mean that "the Legislature cannot eliminate majority-minority districts or weaken other historically performing minority districts where doing so would actually diminish a minority group's ability to elect its preferred candidates...in addition to majority-minority districts, coalition or crossover districts that previously provided minority groups with the ability to elect a preferred candidate under the benchmark plan must also be recognized."[1]

The Court went on to say, "that under Florida's provision, a slight change in percentage of the minority group's population in a given district does not necessarily have a cognizable effect on a minority group's ability to elect its preferred candidate of choice. This is because a minority group's ability to elect a candidate of choice depends upon more than just population figures."[2]

A "functional analysis," as it has been termed, is an inquiry into a racial or language minority group's ability to elect a candidate of choice that requires "consideration not only of the minority population in the districts, or even the minority voting-age population in those districts, but of political data and how a minority population group has voted in the past."[3] The United States Department of Justice (DOJ) has defined what a functional analysis of electoral behavior entails:

> "In determining whether the ability to elect exists in the benchmark plan and whether it continues in the proposed plan, the Attorney General does not rely on any predetermined or fixed demographic percentages at any point in the assessment. Rather, in the Department's view, this determination requires a functional analysis of the electoral behavior within the particular jurisdiction or election district. .... [C]ensus data alone may not provide sufficient indicia of electoral behavior to make the requisite determination. Circumstances, such as differing rates of electoral participation within discrete portions of a population, may impact on the ability of voters to elect candidates of choice, even if the overall demographic data show no significant change. Although comparison of the census population of districts in the benchmark and proposed plans is the important starting point...election history and voting patterns within the jurisdiction, voter registration and turnout information, and other similar information are very important to an assessment of the actual effect of a redistricting plan."[4]

The DOJ Guidance cited refers to preclearance under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, which is no longer required after the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Shelby County v. Holder*. However, as *Apportionment I* states, "Florida's new constitutional provision, however, codified the non-retrogression principle of Section 5 and has now extended it statewide. In other words, Florida now has a statewide non-retrogression requirement independent of Section 5."[5]

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[1] In re Senate Joint Resolution of Legislative Apportionment 1176, 83 So. 3d 597, 625 (Fla. 2012)
[2] *Id.*
[3] *Id.*
[4] DOJ Guidance Notice, 76 Fed. Reg. at 7471.
[5] In re Senate Joint Resolution of Legislative Apportionment 1176, 83 So. 3d 597, 624 (Fla. 2012)

Accordingly, the Florida Legislature is making the following data points available in its map-drawing application within the Reports function so that all users can conduct a functional analysis:

Category	Election Type	Election Year	Field Name	Description
Voter Registration	General	2020	GE20RV_Tot	2020 General Election Registered Voters TOTAL
			GE20RV_Dem	2020 General Election Registered Voters that are Democrat
			GE20RV_Rep	2020 General Election Registered Voters that are Republican
			GE20RV_NPAoth	2020 General Election Registered Voters that are NPA or Other
			GE20RV_Black	2020 General Election Registered Voters that are Black
			GE20RV_Hispanic	2020 General Election Registered Voters that are Hispanic
			GE20RV_Dem_Black	2020 General Election Registered Voters Democrats that are Black
			GE20RV_Dem_Hispanic	2020 General Election Registered Voters Democrat that are Hispanic
			GE20RV_Rep_Black	2020 General Election Registered Voters Republicans that are Black
			GE20RV_Rep_Hispanic	2020 General Election Registered Voters Republican that are Hispanic
			GE20RV_NPAOth_Black	2020 General Election Registered Voters NPA or Other that are Black
			GE20RV_NPAOth_Hispanic	2020 General Election Registered Voters NPA or Other that are Hispanic
			GE20RV_Black_Dem	2020 General Election Registered Voters Black that are Democrat
			GE20RV_Black_Rep	2020 General Election Registered Voters Black that are Republican
			GE20RV_Black_NPAOth	2020 General Election Registered Voters Black that are NPA or Other
			GE20RV_Hispanic_Dem	2020 General Election Registered Voters Hispanic that are Democrat
			GE20RV_Hispanic_Rep	2020 General Election Registered Voters Hispanic that are Republican
			GE20RV_Hispanic_NPAOth	2020 General Election Registered Voters Hispanic that are NPA or Other
Voter Registration	General	2018	GE18RV_Tot	2018 General Election Registered Voters TOTAL
			GE18RV_Dem	2018 General Election Registered Voters that are Democrat
			GE18RV_Rep	2018 General Election Registered Voters that are Republican
			GE18RV_NPAoth	2018 General Election Registered Voters that are NPA or Other
			GE18RV_Black	2018 General Election Registered Voters that are Black
			GE18RV_Hispanic	2018 General Election Registered Voters that are Hispanic
			GE18RV_Dem_Black	2018 General Election Registered Voters Democrats that are Black
			GE18RV_Dem_Hispanic	2018 General Election Registered Voters Democrat that are Hispanic
			GE18RV_Rep_Black	2018 General Election Registered Voters Republicans that are Black
			GE18RV_Rep_Hispanic	2018 General Election Registered Voters Republican that are Hispanic
			GE18RV_NPAOth_Black	2018 General Election Registered Voters NPA or Other that are Black
			GE18RV_NPAOth_Hispanic	2018 General Election Registered Voters NPA or Other that are Hispanic
			GE18RV_Black_Dem	2018 General Election Registered Voters Black that are Democrat
			GE18RV_Black_Rep	2018 General Election Registered Voters Black that are Republican
			GE18RV_Black_NPAOth	2018 General Election Registered Voters Black that are NPA or Other
			GE18RV_Hispanic_Dem	2018 General Election Registered Voters Hispanic that are Democrat
			GE18RV_Hispanic_Rep	2018 General Election Registered Voters Hispanic that are Republican
			GE18RV_Hispanic_NPAOth	2018 General Election Registered Voters Hispanic that are NPA or Other

Category	Election Type	Election Year	Field Name	Description
Voter Registration	General	2016	GE16RV_Tot	2016 General Election Registered Voters TOTAL
			GE16RV_Dem	2016 General Election Registered Voters that are Democrat
			GE16RV_Rep	2016 General Election Registered Voters that are Republican
			GE16RV_NPAoth	2016 General Election Registered Voters that are NPA or Other
			GE16RV_Black	2016 General Election Registered Voters that are Black
			GE16RV_Hispanic	2016 General Election Registered Voters that are Hispanic
			GE16RV_Dem_Black	2016 General Election Registered Voters Democrats that are Black
			GE16RV_Dem_Hispanic	2016 General Election Registered Voters Democrat that are Hispanic
			GE16RV_Rep_Black	2016 General Election Registered Voters Republicans that are Black
			GE16RV_Rep_Hispanic	2016 General Election Registered Voters Republican that are Hispanic
			GE16RV_NPAOth_Black	2016 General Election Registered Voters NPA or Other that are Black
			GE16RV_NPAOth_Hispanic	2016 General Election Registered Voters NPA or Other that are Hispanic
			GE16RV_Black_Dem	2016 General Election Registered Voters Black that are Democrat
			GE16RV_Black_Rep	2016 General Election Registered Voters Black that are Republican
			GE16RV_Black_NPAOth	2016 General Election Registered Voters Black that are NPA or Other
			GE16RV_Hispanic_Dem	2016 General Election Registered Voters Hispanic that are Democrat
			GE16RV_Hispanic_Rep	2016 General Election Registered Voters Hispanic that are Republican
			GE16RV_Hispanic_NPAOth	2016 General Election Registered Voters Hispanic that are NPA or Other
Voter Registration	General	2014	GE14RV_Tot	2014 General Election Registered Voters TOTAL
			GE14RV_Dem	2014 General Election Registered Voters that are Democrat
			GE14RV_Rep	2014 General Election Registered Voters that are Republican
			GE14RV_NPAoth	2014 General Election Registered Voters that are NPA or Other
			GE14RV_Black	2014 General Election Registered Voters that are Black
			GE14RV_Hispanic	2014 General Election Registered Voters that are Hispanic
			GE14RV_Dem_Black	2014 General Election Registered Voters Democrats that are Black
			GE14RV_Dem_Hispanic	2014 General Election Registered Voters Democrat that are Hispanic
			GE14RV_Rep_Black	2014 General Election Registered Voters Republicans that are Black
			GE14RV_Rep_Hispanic	2014 General Election Registered Voters Republican that are Hispanic
			GE14RV_NPAOth_Black	2014 General Election Registered Voters NPA or Other that are Black
			GE14RV_NPAOth_Hispanic	2014 General Election Registered Voters NPA or Other that are Hispanic
			GE14RV_Black_Dem	2014 General Election Registered Voters Black that are Democrat
			GE14RV_Black_Rep	2014 General Election Registered Voters Black that are Republican
			GE14RV_Black_NPAOth	2014 General Election Registered Voters Black that are NPA or Other
			GE14RV_Hispanic_Dem	2014 General Election Registered Voters Hispanic that are Democrat
			GE14RV_Hispanic_Rep	2014 General Election Registered Voters Hispanic that are Republican
			GE14RV_Hispanic_NPAOth	2014 General Election Registered Voters Hispanic that are NPA or Other
Voter Registration	General	2012	GE12RV_Tot	2012 General Election Registered Voters TOTAL
			GE12RV_Dem	2012 General Election Registered Voters that are Democrat
			GE12RV_Rep	2012 General Election Registered Voters that are Republican
			GE12RV_NPAoth	2012 General Election Registered Voters that are NPA or Other
			GE12RV_Black	2012 General Election Registered Voters that are Black
			GE12RV_Hispanic	2012 General Election Registered Voters that are Hispanic
			GE12RV_Dem_Black	2012 General Election Registered Voters Democrats that are Black
			GE12RV_Dem_Hispanic	2012 General Election Registered Voters Democrat that are Hispanic
			GE12RV_Rep_Black	2012 General Election Registered Voters Republicans that are Black
			GE12RV_Rep_Hispanic	2012 General Election Registered Voters Republican that are Hispanic
			GE12RV_NPAOth_Black	2012 General Election Registered Voters NPA or Other that are Black
			GE12RV_NPAOth_Hispanic	2012 General Election Registered Voters NPA or Other that are Hispanic
			GE12RV_Black_Dem	2012 General Election Registered Voters Black that are Democrat
			GE12RV_Black_Rep	2012 General Election Registered Voters Black that are Republican
			GE12RV_Black_NPAOth	2012 General Election Registered Voters Black that are NPA or Other
			GE12RV_Hispanic_Dem	2012 General Election Registered Voters Hispanic that are Democrat
			GE12RV_Hispanic_Rep	2012 General Election Registered Voters Hispanic that are Republican
			GE12RV_Hispanic_NPAOth	2012 General Election Registered Voters Hispanic that are NPA or Other

Category	Election Type	Election Year	Field Name	Description
Voter Turnout	General	2020	GE20VT_Tot	2020 General Election Voter Turnout TOTAL
			GE20VT_Dem	2020 General Election Voter Turnout that are Democrat
			GE20VT_Rep	2020 General Election Voter Turnout that are Republican
			GE20VT_NPAoth	2020 General Election Voter Turnout that are NPA or Other
			GE20VT_Black	2020 General Election Voter Turnout that are Black
			GE20VT_Hispanic	2020 General Election Voter Turnout that are Hispanic
			GE20VT_Dem_Black	2020 General Election Voter Turnout Democrats that are Black
			GE20VT_Dem_Hispanic	2020 General Election Voter Turnout Democrat that are Hispanic
			GE20VT_Rep_Black	2020 General Election Voter Turnout Republicans that are Black
			GE20VT_Rep_Hispanic	2020 General Election Voter Turnout Republican that are Hispanic
			GE20VT_NPAOth_Black	2020 General Election Voter Turnout NPA or Other that are Black
			GE20VT_NPAOth_Hispanic	2020 General Election Voter Turnout NPA or Other that are Hispanic
			GE20VT_Black_Dem	2020 General Election Voter Turnout Black that are Democrat
			GE20VT_Black_Rep	2020 General Election Voter Turnout Black that are Republican
			GE20VT_Black_NPAOth	2020 General Election Voter Turnout Black that are NPA or Other
			GE20VT_Hispanic_Dem	2020 General Election Voter Turnout Hispanic that are Democrat
			GE20VT_Hispanic_Rep	2020 General Election Voter Turnout Hispanic that are Republican
			GE20VT_Hispanic_NPAOth	2020 General Election Voter Turnout Hispanic that are NPA or Other
Voter Turnout	Primary	2020	PE20VT_Tot	2020 Primary Election Voter Turnout TOTAL
			PE20VT_Dem	2020 Primary Election Voter Turnout that are Democrat
			PE20VT_Rep	2020 Primary Election Voter Turnout that are Republican
			PE20VT_Black	2020 Primary Election Voter Turnout that are Black
			PE20VT_Hispanic	2020 Primary Election Voter Turnout that are Hispanic
			PE20VT_Dem_Black	2020 Primary Election Voter Turnout Democrats that are Black
			PE20VT_Dem_Hispanic	2020 Primary Election Voter Turnout Democrat that are Hispanic
			PE20VT_Rep_Black	2020 Primary Election Voter Turnout Republicans that are Black
			PE20VT_Rep_Hispanic	2020 Primary Election Voter Turnout Republican that are Hispanic
			PE20VT_Black_Dem	2020 Primary Election Voter Turnout Black that are Democrat
			PE20VT_Black_Rep	2020 Primary Election Voter Turnout Black that are Republican
			PE20VT_Hispanic_Dem	2020 Primary Election Voter Turnout Hispanic that are Democrat
			PE20VT_Hispanic_Rep	2020 Primary Election Voter Turnout Hispanic that are Republican
Voter Turnout	General	2020	GE18VT_Tot	2018 General Election Voter Turnout TOTAL
			GE18VT_Dem	2018 General Election Voter Turnout that are Democrat
			GE18VT_Rep	2018 General Election Voter Turnout that are Republican
			GE18VT_NPAoth	2018 General Election Voter Turnout that are NPA or Other
			GE18VT_Black	2018 General Election Voter Turnout that are Black
			GE18VT_Hispanic	2018 General Election Voter Turnout that are Hispanic
			GE18VT_Dem_Black	2018 General Election Voter Turnout Democrats that are Black
			GE18VT_Dem_Hispanic	2018 General Election Voter Turnout Democrat that are Hispanic
			GE18VT_Rep_Black	2018 General Election Voter Turnout Republicans that are Black
			GE18VT_Rep_Hispanic	2018 General Election Voter Turnout Republican that are Hispanic
			GE18VT_NPAOth_Black	2018 General Election Voter Turnout NPA or Other that are Black
			GE18VT_NPAOth_Hispanic	2018 General Election Voter Turnout NPA or Other that are Hispanic
			GE18VT_Black_Dem	2018 General Election Voter Turnout Black that are Democrat
			GE18VT_Black_Rep	2018 General Election Voter Turnout Black that are Republican
			GE18VT_Black_NPAOth	2018 General Election Voter Turnout Black that are NPA or Other
			GE18VT_Hispanic_Dem	2018 General Election Voter Turnout Hispanic that are Democrat
			GE18VT_Hispanic_Rep	2018 General Election Voter Turnout Hispanic that are Republican
			GE18VT_Hispanic_NPAOth	2018 General Election Voter Turnout Hispanic that are NPA or Other

Category	Election Type	Election Year	Field Name	Description
Voter Turnout	Primary	2018	PE18VT_Tot	2018 Primary Election Voter Turnout TOTAL
			PE18VT_Dem	2018 Primary Election Voter Turnout that are Democrat
			PE18VT_Rep	2018 Primary Election Voter Turnout that are Republican
			PE18VT_Black	2018 Primary Election Voter Turnout that are Black
			PE18VT_Hispanic	2018 Primary Election Voter Turnout that are Hispanic
			PE18VT_Dem_Black	2018 Primary Election Voter Turnout Democrats that are Black
			PE18VT_Dem_Hispanic	2018 Primary Election Voter Turnout Democrat that are Hispanic
			PE18VT_Rep_Black	2018 Primary Election Voter Turnout Republicans that are Black
			PE18VT_Rep_Hispanic	2018 Primary Election Voter Turnout Republican that are Hispanic
			PE18VT_Black_Dem	2018 Primary Election Voter Turnout Black that are Democrat
			PE18VT_Black_Rep	2018 Primary Election Voter Turnout Black that are Republican
			PE18VT_Hispanic_Dem	2018 Primary Election Voter Turnout Hispanic that are Democrat
			PE18VT_Hispanic_Rep	2018 Primary Election Voter Turnout Hispanic that are Republican
Voter Turnout	General	2020	GE16VT_Tot	2016 General Election Voter Turnout TOTAL
			GE16VT_Dem	2016 General Election Voter Turnout that are Democrat
			GE16VT_Rep	2016 General Election Voter Turnout that are Republican
			GE16VT_NPAoth	2016 General Election Voter Turnout that are NPA or Other
			GE16VT_Black	2016 General Election Voter Turnout that are Black
			GE16VT_Hispanic	2016 General Election Voter Turnout that are Hispanic
			GE16VT_Dem_Black	2016 General Election Voter Turnout Democrats that are Black
			GE16VT_Dem_Hispanic	2016 General Election Voter Turnout Democrat that are Hispanic
			GE16VT_Rep_Black	2016 General Election Voter Turnout Republicans that are Black
			GE16VT_Rep_Hispanic	2016 General Election Voter Turnout Republican that are Hispanic
			GE16VT_NPAOth_Black	2016 General Election Voter Turnout NPA or Other that are Black
			GE16VT_NPAOth_Hispanic	2016 General Election Voter Turnout NPA or Other that are Hispanic
			GE16VT_Black_Dem	2016 General Election Voter Turnout Black that are Democrat
			GE16VT_Black_Rep	2016 General Election Voter Turnout Black that are Republican
			GE16VT_Black_NPAOth	2016 General Election Voter Turnout Black that are NPA or Other
			GE16VT_Hispanic_Dem	2016 General Election Voter Turnout Hispanic that are Democrat
			GE16VT_Hispanic_Rep	2016 General Election Voter Turnout Hispanic that are Republican
			GE16VT_Hispanic_NPAOth	2016 General Election Voter Turnout Hispanic that are NPA or Other
Voter Turnout	Primary	2016	PE16VT_Tot	2016 Primary Election Voter Turnout TOTAL
			PE16VT_Dem	2016 Primary Election Voter Turnout that are Democrat
			PE16VT_Rep	2016 Primary Election Voter Turnout that are Republican
			PE16VT_Black	2016 Primary Election Voter Turnout that are Black
			PE16VT_Hispanic	2016 Primary Election Voter Turnout that are Hispanic
			PE16VT_Dem_Black	2016 Primary Election Voter Turnout Democrats that are Black
			PE16VT_Dem_Hispanic	2016 Primary Election Voter Turnout Democrat that are Hispanic
			PE16VT_Rep_Black	2016 Primary Election Voter Turnout Republicans that are Black
			PE16VT_Rep_Hispanic	2016 Primary Election Voter Turnout Republican that are Hispanic
			PE16VT_Black_Dem	2016 Primary Election Voter Turnout Black that are Democrat
			PE16VT_Black_Rep	2016 Primary Election Voter Turnout Black that are Republican
			PE16VT_Hispanic_Dem	2016 Primary Election Voter Turnout Hispanic that are Democrat
			PE16VT_Hispanic_Rep	2016 Primary Election Voter Turnout Hispanic that are Republican
Voter Turnout	General	2014	GE14VT_Tot	2014 General Election Voter Turnout TOTAL
			GE14VT_Dem	2014 General Election Voter Turnout that are Democrat
			GE14VT_Rep	2014 General Election Voter Turnout that are Republican
			GE14VT_NPAoth	2014 General Election Voter Turnout that are NPA or Other
			GE14VT_Black	2014 General Election Voter Turnout that are Black
			GE14VT_Hispanic	2014 General Election Voter Turnout that are Hispanic
			GE14VT_Dem_Black	2014 General Election Voter Turnout Democrats that are Black
			GE14VT_Dem_Hispanic	2014 General Election Voter Turnout Democrat that are Hispanic
			GE14VT_Rep_Black	2014 General Election Voter Turnout Republicans that are Black
			GE14VT_Rep_Hispanic	2014 General Election Voter Turnout Republican that are Hispanic
			GE14VT_NPAOth_Black	2014 General Election Voter Turnout NPA or Other that are Black
			GE14VT_NPAOth_Hispanic	2014 General Election Voter Turnout NPA or Other that are Hispanic
			GE14VT_Black_Dem	2014 General Election Voter Turnout Black that are Democrat
			GE14VT_Black_Rep	2014 General Election Voter Turnout Black that are Republican
			GE14VT_Black_NPAOth	2014 General Election Voter Turnout Black that are NPA or Other
			GE14VT_Hispanic_Dem	2014 General Election Voter Turnout Hispanic that are Democrat
			GE14VT_Hispanic_Rep	2014 General Election Voter Turnout Hispanic that are Republican
			GE14VT_Hispanic_NPAOth	2014 General Election Voter Turnout Hispanic that are NPA or Other

Category	Election Type	Election Year	Field Name	Description
Voter Turnout	Primary	2014	PE14VT_Tot	2014 Primary Election Voter Turnout TOTAL
			PE14VT_Dem	2014 Primary Election Voter Turnout that are Democrat
			PE14VT_Rep	2014 Primary Election Voter Turnout that are Republican
			PE14VT_Black	2014 Primary Election Voter Turnout that are Black
			PE14VT_Hispanic	2014 Primary Election Voter Turnout that are Hispanic
			PE14VT_Dem_Black	2014 Primary Election Voter Turnout Democrats that are Black
			PE14VT_Dem_Hispanic	2014 Primary Election Voter Turnout Democrat that are Hispanic
			PE14VT_Rep_Black	2014 Primary Election Voter Turnout Republicans that are Black
			PE14VT_Rep_Hispanic	2014 Primary Election Voter Turnout Republican that are Hispanic
			PE14VT_Black_Dem	2014 Primary Election Voter Turnout Black that are Democrat
			PE14VT_Black_Rep	2014 Primary Election Voter Turnout Black that are Republican
			PE14VT_Hispanic_Dem	2014 Primary Election Voter Turnout Hispanic that are Democrat
			PE14VT_Hispanic_Rep	2014 Primary Election Voter Turnout Hispanic that are Republican
Voter Turnout	General	2012	GE12VT_Tot	2012 General Election Voter Turnout TOTAL
			GE12VT_Dem	2012 General Election Voter Turnout that are Democrat
			GE12VT_Rep	2012 General Election Voter Turnout that are Republican
			GE12VT_NPAoth	2012 General Election Voter Turnout that are NPA or Other
			GE12VT_Black	2012 General Election Voter Turnout that are Black
			GE12VT_Hispanic	2012 General Election Voter Turnout that are Hispanic
			GE12VT_Dem_Black	2012 General Election Voter Turnout Democrats that are Black
			GE12VT_Dem_Hispanic	2012 General Election Voter Turnout Democrat that are Hispanic
			GE12VT_Rep_Black	2012 General Election Voter Turnout Republicans that are Black
			GE12VT_Rep_Hispanic	2012 General Election Voter Turnout Republican that are Hispanic
			GE12VT_NPAOth_Black	2012 General Election Voter Turnout NPA or Other that are Black
			GE12VT_NPAOth_Hispanic	2012 General Election Voter Turnout NPA or Other that are Hispanic
			GE12VT_Black_Dem	2012 General Election Voter Turnout Black that are Democrat
			GE12VT_Black_Rep	2012 General Election Voter Turnout Black that are Republican
			GE12VT_Black_NPAOth	2012 General Election Voter Turnout Black that are NPA or Other
			GE12VT_Hispanic_Dem	2012 General Election Voter Turnout Hispanic that are Democrat
			GE12VT_Hispanic_Rep	2012 General Election Voter Turnout Hispanic that are Republican
			GE12VT_Hispanic_NPAOth	2012 General Election Voter Turnout Hispanic that are NPA or Other
Voter Turnout	Primary	2012	PE12VT_Tot	2012 Primary Election Voter Turnout TOTAL
			PE12VT_Dem	2012 Primary Election Voter Turnout that are Democrat
			PE12VT_Rep	2012 Primary Election Voter Turnout that are Republican
			PE12VT_Black	2012 Primary Election Voter Turnout that are Black
			PE12VT_Hispanic	2012 Primary Election Voter Turnout that are Hispanic
			PE12VT_Dem_Black	2012 Primary Election Voter Turnout Democrats that are Black
			PE12VT_Dem_Hispanic	2012 Primary Election Voter Turnout Democrat that are Hispanic
			PE12VT_Rep_Black	2012 Primary Election Voter Turnout Republicans that are Black
			PE12VT_Rep_Hispanic	2012 Primary Election Voter Turnout Republican that are Hispanic
			PE12VT_Black_Dem	2012 Primary Election Voter Turnout Black that are Democrat
			PE12VT_Black_Rep	2012 Primary Election Voter Turnout Black that are Republican
			PE12VT_Hispanic_Dem	2012 Primary Election Voter Turnout Hispanic that are Democrat
			PE12VT_Hispanic_Rep	2012 Primary Election Voter Turnout Hispanic that are Republican

Category	Election Type	Election Year	Field Name	Description
Election Results	General	2020	G20PRE_TOTAL	2020 General Election Votes for President TOTAL
			G20PRE_D_Biden	2020 General Election Votes for Democrat President Joe Biden
			G20PRE_R_Trump	2020 General Election Votes for Repubican President Donald Trump
Election Results	General	2018	G18GOV_TOTAL	2018 General Election Votes for Governor TOTAL
			G18GOV_R_DeSantis	2018 General Election Votes for Republican Governor Ron DeSantis
			G18GOV_D_Gillum	2018 General Election Votes for Democrat Governor Andrew Gillum
			G18ATG_TOTAL	2018 General Election Votes for Attorney General TOTAL
			G18ATG_R_Moody	2018 General Election Votes for Republican Attorney General Ashley Moody
			G18ATG_D_Shaw	2018 General Election Votes for Democrat Attorney General Sean Shaw
			G18CFO_TOTAL	2018 General Election Votes for Attorney Chief Financial Officer TOTAL
			G18CFO_R_Patronis	2018 General Election Votes for Republican Chief Financial Officer Jimmy Patronis
			G18CFO_D_Ring	2018 General Election Votes for Democrat Chief Financial Officer Jeremy Ring
			G18AGR_TOTAL	2018 General Election Votes for Commissioner of Agriculture TOTAL
			G18AGR_R_Caldwell	2018 General Election Votes for Republican Commissioner of Agriculture Matt Caldwell
			G18AGR_D_Fried	2018 General Election Votes for Democrat Commissioner of Agriculture Nicole "Nikki" Fried
			G18USS_TOTAL	2018 General Election Votes for U.S. Senator TOTAL
			G18USS_R_Scott	2018 General Election Votes for Republican U.S. Senator Rick Scott
			G18USS_D_Nelson	2018 General Election Votes for Democrat U.S. Senator Bill Nelson
Election Results	Primary	2018	P18GOV_R_TOTAL	2018 Primary Election Votes for Republican Governor TOTAL
			P18GOV_R_Baldauf	2018 Primary Election Votes for Republican Governor Don Baldauf
			P18GOV_R_DeSantis	2018 Primary Election Votes for Republican Governor Ron DeSantis
			P18GOV_R_Devine	2018 Primary Election Votes for Republican Governor Timothy M. Devine
			P18GOV_R_Langford	2018 Primary Election Votes for Republican Governor Bob Langford
			P18GOV_R_Mercadante	2018 Primary Election Votes for Republican Governor John Joseph Mercadante
			P18GOV_R_Nathan	2018 Primary Election Votes for Republican Governor Bruce Nathan
			P18GOV_R_Putnam	2018 Primary Election Votes for Republican Governor Adam H. Putnam
			P18GOV_R_White	2018 Primary Election Votes for Republican Governor Bob White
			P18GOV_D_TOTAL	2018 Primary Election Votes for Democrat Governor TOTAL
			P18GOV_D_Gillum	2018 Primary Election Votes for Democrat Governor Andrew Gillum
			P18GOV_D_Graham	2018 Primary Election Votes for Democrat Governor Gwen Graham
			P18GOV_D_Greene	2018 Primary Election Votes for Democrat Governor Jeff Greene
			P18GOV_D_King	2018 Primary Election Votes for Democrat Governor Chris King
			P18GOV_D_Levine	2018 Primary Election Votes for Democrat Governor Philip Levine
			P18GOV_D_Lundmark	2018 Primary Election Votes for Democrat Governor Alex "Lundy" Lundmark
			P18GOV_D_Wetherbee	2018 Primary Election Votes for Democrat Governor John Wetherbee
			P18ATG_R_TOTAL	2018 Primary Election Votes for Republican Attorney General TOTAL
			P18ATG_R_Moody	2018 Primary Election Votes for Republican Attorney General Ashley Moody
			P18ATG_R_White	2018 Primary Election Votes for Republican Attorney General Frank White
			P18ATG_D_TOTAL	2018 Primary Election Votes for Democrat Attorney General TOTAL
			P18ATG_D_Torrens	2018 Primary Election Votes for Democrat Attorney General Ryan Torrens
			P18ATG_D_Shaw	2018 Primary Election Votes for Democrat Attorney General Sean Shaw
			P18AGR_R_TOTAL	2018 Primary Election Votes for Republican Commissioner of Agriculture TOTAL
			P18AGR_R_Caldwell	2018 Primary Election Votes for Republican Commissioner of Agriculture Matt Caldwell
			P18AGR_R_Grimsley	2018 Primary Election Votes for Republican Commissioner of Agriculture Denise Grimsley
			P18AGR_R_McCalister	2018 Primary Election Votes for Republican Commissioner of Agriculture Mike McCalister
			P18AGR_R_Troutman	2018 Primary Election Votes for Republican Commissioner of Agriculture Baxter Troutman
			P18AGR_D_TOTAL	2018 Primary Election Votes for Democrat Commissioner of Agriculture TOTAL
			P18AGR_D_Fried	2018 Primary Election Votes for Democrat Commissioner of Agriculture Nicole "Nikki" Fried
			P18AGR_D_Porter	2018 Primary Election Votes for Democrat Commissioner of Agriculture Jeffrey Duane Porter
			P18AGR_D_Walker	2018 Primary Election Votes for Democrat Commissioner of Agriculture Roy David Walker
			P18USS_R_TOTAL	2018 Primary Election Votes for Republican U.S. Senator TOTAL
			P18USS_R_DeLaFuente	2018 Primary Election Votes for Republican U.S. Senator Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente
			P18USS_R_Scott	2018 Primary Election Votes for Republican U.S. Senator Rick Scott
Election Results	General	2016	G16PRE_TOTAL	2016 General Election Votes for President TOTAL
			G16PRE_R_Trump	2016 General Election Votes for Republican President Donald Trump
			G16PRE_D_Clinton	2016 General Election Votes for Democrat President Hillary Clinton
			G16USS_TOTAL	2016 General Election Votes for U.S. Senator TOTAL
			G16USS_R_Rubio	2016 General Election Votes for Republican U.S. Senator Marco Rubio
			G16USS_D_Murphy	2016 General Election Votes for Democrat U.S. Senator Patrick Murphy

Category	Election Type	Election Year	Field Name	Description
Election Results	Primary	2016	P16USS_R_TOTAL	2016 Primary Election Votes for Republican U.S. Senator TOTAL
			P16USS_R_Beruff	2016 Primary Election Votes for Republican U.S. Senator Carlos Beruff
			P16USS_R_Rivera	2016 Primary Election Votes for Republican U.S. Senator Ernie Rivera
			P16USS_R_Rubio	2016 Primary Election Votes for Republican U.S. Senator Marco Rubio
			P16USS_R_Young	2016 Primary Election Votes for Republican U.S. Senator Dwight Mark Anthony Young
			P16USS_D_TOTAL	2016 Primary Election Votes for Democrat U.S. Senator TOTAL
			P16USS_D_DeLaFuente	2016 Primary Election Votes for Democrat U.S. Senator Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente
			P16USS_D_Grayson	2016 Primary Election Votes for Democrat U.S. Senator Alan Grayson
			P16USS_D_Keith	2016 Primary Election Votes for Democrat U.S. Senator Pam Keith
			P16USS_D_Luster	2016 Primary Election Votes for Democrat U.S. Senator Reginald Luster
			P16USS_D_Murphy	2016 Primary Election Votes for Democrat U.S. Senator Patrick Murphy
Election Results	General	2014	G14GOV_TOTAL	2014 General Election Votes for Governor TOTAL
			G14GOV_R_Scott	2014 General Election Votes for Republican Governor Rick Scott
			G14GOV_D_Crist	2014 General Election Votes for Democrat Governor Charlie Crist
			G14ATG_TOTAL	2014 General Election Votes for Attorney General TOTAL
			G14ATG_R_Bondi	2014 General Election Votes for Republican Attorney General Pam Bondi
			G14ATG_D_Sheldon	2014 General Election Votes for Democrat Attorney General George Sheldon
			G14CFO_TOTAL	2014 General Election Votes for Chief Financial Officer TOTAL
			G14CFO_R_Atwater	2014 General Election Votes for Republican Chief Financial Officer Jeff Atwater
			G14CFO_D_Rankin	2014 General Election Votes for Democrat Chief Financial Officer William "Will" Rankin
			G14AGR_TOTAL	2014 General Election Votes for Commissioner of Agriculture TOTAL
			G14AGR_R_Putnam	2014 General Election Votes for Republican Commissioner of Agriculture Adam H. Putnam
			G14AGR_D_Hamilton	2014 General Election Votes for Democrat Commissioner of Agriculture Thaddeus "Thad" Hamilton
Election Results	Primary	2014	P14GOV_R_TOTAL	2014 Primary Election Votes for Republican Governor TOTAL
			P14GOV_R_Adeshina	2014 Primary Election Votes for Republican Governor Yinka A. Adeshina
			P14GOV_R_CuevasNeunder	2014 Primary Election Votes for Republican Governor E Cuevas-Neunder
			P14GOV_R_Scott	2014 Primary Election Votes for Republican Governor Rick Scott
			P14GOV_D_TOTAL	2014 Primary Election Votes for Democrat Governor TOTAL
			P14GOV_D_Crist	2014 Primary Election Votes for Democrat Governor Charlie Crist
			P14GOV_D_Rich	2014 Primary Election Votes for Democrat Governor Nan H. Rich
			P14ATG_D_TOTAL	2014 Primary Election Votes for Democrat Attorney General TOTAL
			P14ATG_D_Sheldon	2014 Primary Election Votes for Democrat Attorney General George Sheldon
			P14ATG_D_Thurston	2014 Primary Election Votes for Democrat Attorney General Perry E. Thurston
Election Results	General	2012	G12PRE_TOTAL	2012 General Election Votes for President TOTAL
			G12PRE_R_Romney	2012 General Election Votes for Republican President Mitt Romney
			G12PRE_D_Obama	2012 General Election Votes for Democrat President Barack Obama
			G12USS_TOTAL	2012 General Election Votes for U.S. Senator TOTAL
			G12USS_R_Mack	2012 General Election Votes for Republican U.S. Senator Connie Mack
			G12USS_D_Nelson	2012 General Election Votes for Democrat U.S. Senator Bill Nelson
Election Results	Primary	2012	P12USS_R_TOTAL	2012 Primary Election Votes for Republican U.S. Senator TOTAL
			P12USS_R_Mack	2012 Primary Election Votes for Republican U.S. Senator Connie Mack
			P12USS_R_McCalister	2012 Primary Election Votes for Republican U.S. Senator Mike McCalister
			P12USS_R_Stuart	2012 Primary Election Votes for Republican U.S. Senator Marielena Stuart
			P12USS_R_Weldon	2012 Primary Election Votes for Republican U.S. Senator Dave Weldon
			P12USS_D_TOTAL	2012 Primary Election Votes for Democrat U.S. Senator TOTAL
			P12USS_D_Burkett	2012 Primary Election Votes for Democrat U.S. Senator Glenn A. Burkett
			P12USS_D_Nelson	2012 Primary Election Votes for Democrat U.S. Senator Bill Nelson

Municipal Boundaries

The boundaries of Florida's municipalities are not static. Between January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2019, two hundred cities annexed or deannexed parcels, changing their boundaries 3,552 times[1].

Additionally, while Florida Statutes[2] permit municipalities to annex contiguous and compact unincorporated territory, many of Florida's cities are not contiguous, neither visually nor mathematically compact, and contain holes or enclaves[3].

The table below provides the average number of parts, average area, average compactness scores, and the average number of holes in Florida's municipalities. A review of it suggests that as cities increase in both geographical and population size they tend to be less compact and have more discontiguous parts and enclaves.

Averages for Florida's 412 Cities by 2020 Population and Total							
Population Range	Number of Parts	Area (sq. mi.)	Perimiter (mi.)	Convex Hull	Reock Ratio	Polsby-Popper	Holes
<1,000	1.3	3.3	10.1	0.76	0.39	0.40	0.2
1,001-5,000	1.9	8.2	21.9	0.73	0.38	0.33	1.9
5,001-10,000	2.0	11.5	34.6	0.69	0.33	0.26	2.9
10,001-25,000	3.8	15.2	46.6	0.68	0.35	0.21	8.5
25,001-50,000	5.9	21.7	64.3	0.65	0.37	0.16	13.0
50,001-100,000	4.2	40.4	69.4	0.72	0.39	0.21	15.3
> 100,000	3.4	135.4	102.5	0.69	0.36	0.21	11.2
All Cities	2.8	19.8	38.2	0.71	0.37	0.28	5.6

The additional tables below list:

- Cities that have changed their boundaries between the 2010 and 2020 deadlines for states to submit geographical boundary changes to the Census Bureau for inclusion in the decennial census;
- Cities that are not contiguous; and
- Cities with holes or enclaves.

[1] Boundary change data obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau: https://www.census.gov/geographies/reference-files/time-series/geo/bas/annex.html. As noted, The U.S. Census Bureau makes no claims to the completeness of the annexation data in the boundary change files. The data in these files were collected through programs in which state, county, and local governments **voluntarily** participated.

[2] Section 171.0413(1), F.S. 2021

[3] Compactness scores, parts, and holes based on 2020 U.S. Census TIGER geometry for the places layer available at: https://www.census.gov/geographies/mapping-files/time-series/geo/tiger-line-file.2020.html.

Florida Cities with Annexations and Deannexations 1/1/2010 - 12/31/2019 (200)									
City	Boundary Changes	City	Boundary Changes	City	Boundary Changes	City	Boundary Changes	City	Boundary Changes
Alachua	12	Davenport	13	Inverness	6	North Miami	1	San Antonio	3
Altamonte Springs	17	Daytona Beach	3	Jacksonville	1	North Palm Beach	1	Sanford	61
Apopka	84	Daytona Beach Shores	3	Juno Beach	1	North Port	3	Sarasota	10
Arcadia	2	DeFuniak Springs	4	Jupiter	7	Oak Hill	19	Sebastian	4
Atlantic Beach	1	DeLand	22	Kenneth City	2	Oakland	8	Sebring	5
Atlantis	1	Delray Beach	3	Kissimmee	17	Ocala	39	Seminole	70
Auburndale	4	Deltona	1	La Crosse	2	Ocoee	57	South Bay	1
Avon Park	81	Dundee	3	LaBelle	5	Okeechobee	1	South Daytona	1
Bartow	6	Dunedin	28	Lady Lake	44	Oldsmar	32	Springfield	11
Bay Lake	1	Dunnellon	1	Lake Butler	1	Orange City	28	St. Augustine	2
Belle Glade	4	Eatonville	1	Lake City	1	Orlando	71	St. Cloud	57
Belle Isle	1	Edgewater	60	Lake Clarke Shores	1	Ormond Beach	47	St. Lucie Village	10
Belleview	15	El Portal	2	Lake Helen	6	Oviedo	10	Stuart	12
Beverly Beach	1	Estero	3	Lake Mary	2	Palatka	37	Sunrise	2
Boca Raton	1	Eustis	6	Lake Placid	26	Palm Bay	5	Tallahassee	17
Bonifay	2	Fanning Springs	3	Lake Wales	7	Palm Beach Gardens	7	Tamarac	1
Bonita Springs	13	Fellsmere	5	Lake Worth	4	Palm Coast	16	Tarpon Springs	9
Bowling Green	4	Fernandina Beach	13	Lakeland	9	Palm Springs	54	Tavares	20
Boynton Beach	2	Fort Lauderdale	1	Lantana	2	Palmetto	9	Temple Terrace	15
Bradenton	3	Fort Meade	4	Largo	364	Panama City Beach	7	Tequesta	4
Brooksville	23	Fort Myers	2	Lauderhill	1	Panama City	68	Titusville	6
Bunnell	27	Fort Pierce	179	Laurel Hill	1	Parkland	6	Umatilla	8
Bushnell	41	Fort Walton Beach	10	Leesburg	23	Pembroke Pines	1	Venice	9
Callahan	7	Freeport	3	Longwood	9	Penney Farms	1	Vero Beach	5
Callaway	8	Frostproof	3	Loxahatchee Groves	2	Pensacola	19	Waldo	1
Cape Coral	5	Fruitland Park	12	Lynn Haven	11	Pierson	2	Wauchula	6
Casselberry	7	Gainesville	25	Macclenny	20	Pinellas Park	133	Webster	10
Cedar Key	3	Grand Ridge	2	Maitland	3	Plant City	5	Welaka	1
Center Hill	2	Green Cove Springs	3	Marianna	24	Polk City	2	Wellington	1
Chattahoochee	1	Greenacres	16	Mayo	1	Ponce Inlet	1	West Melbourne	29
Chiefland	4	Gretna	4	Melbourne	34	Port Orange	5	West Palm Beach	6
Clearwater	237	Groveland	3	Midway	14	Port Richey	2	Wildwood	51
Clermont	40	Gulf Stream	1	Milton	1	Port St. Joe	1	Williston	1
Cocoa	4	Haines City	3	Minneola	16	Port St. Lucie	5	Windermere	3
Coconut Creek	1	Haverhill	1	Monticello	1	Punta Gorda	7	Winter Garden	28
Coleman	1	Hawthorne	9	Mount Dora	8	Quincy	3	Winter Haven	27
Cooper City	2	High Springs	4	Mulberry	2	Riviera Beach	1	Winter Park	4
Crestview	23	Hilliard	2	New Smyrna Beach	278	Rockledge	5	Winter Springs	11
Crystal River	8	Holly Hill	5	Newberry	15	Royal Palm Beach	3	Zephyrhills	113
Dade City	5	Indiantown	1	Niceville	31	Safety Harbor	20	Zolfo Springs	1

Discontiguous Cities in Florida (136)							
City	Parts	City	Parts	City	Parts	City	Parts
Alachua	3	Gainesville	4	North Port	3	Temple Terrace	4
Altha	2	Greenacres	2	Oak Hill	13	Titusville	8
Apopka	3	Gretna	2	Oakland	2	Umatilla	4
Astatula	2	Groveland	7	Ocoee	4	Webster	7
Auburndale	9	Haines City	2	Oldsmar	13	Weeki Wachee	2
Avon Park	15	Hollywood	2	Orange City	3	Welaka	2
Bartow	2	Horseshoe Beach	3	Orlando	11	West Melbourne	2
Belle Glade	4	Indiantown	2	Ormond Beach	8	West Park	2
Bonita Springs	6	Inverness	2	Palatka	11	Westville	2
Bradenton	4	Jasper	4	Palm Bay	3	Wildwood	4
Bunnell	6	Jupiter	2	Palm Beach	2	Winter Garden	10
Bushnell	12	Kenneth City	8	Palm Beach Gardens	2	Winter Haven	4
Callaway	6	Key West	2	Palm Coast	2	Winter Park	2
Casselberry	2	Lady Lake	45	Palm Shores	3	Worthington Springs	3
Cedar Key	9	Lake Alfred	2	Panama City	37	Zephyrhills	11
Chiefland	3	Lake City	2	Panama City Beach	3	Zolfo Springs	4
Clearwater	22	Lake Helen	4	Parkland	2		
Clermont	3	Lake Placid	4	Pembroke Pines	3		
Cocoa Beach	2	Lake Wales	2	Pierson	3		
Cottondale	2	Largo	75	Pinellas Park	13		
Crystal River	2	Lee	2	Polk City	6		
Dade City	10	Leesburg	27	Ponce de Leon	2		
Dania Beach	6	Longwood	4	Port Richey	7		
Davenport	2	Lynn Haven	6	Punta Gorda	3		
Davie	4	Macclenny	2	Quincy	3		
Daytona Beach	2	Madison	4	Rockledge	4		
Daytona Beach Shores	2	Marathon	10	Safety Harbor	4		
DeLand	7	Medley	3	San Antonio	2		
Dunedin	3	Melbourne	4	Sanford	5		
Eatonville	2	Melbourne Beach	2	Sarasota	3		
Edgewater	11	Midway	3	Sebastian	2		
Edgewood	2	Minneola	5	Sebring	2		
Fellsmere	2	Montverde	2	Seminole	12		
Fort Lauderdale	7	Mulberry	11	South Miami	12		
Fort Pierce	17	New Port Richey	2	Southwest Ranches	4		
Fort Walton Beach	4	New Smyrna Beach	82	St. Cloud	3		
Fort White	2	Newberry	4	St. Petersburg	5		
Freeport	4	Niceville	15	Tallahassee	2		
Frostproof	6	North Miami	2	Tarpon Springs	3		
Fruitland Park	2	North Miami Beach	2	Tavares	5		

Florida Cities with Holes or Enclaves (170)									
City	Holes	City	Holes	City	Holes	City	Holes	City	Holes
Alachua	25	Delray Beach	4	Lake City	10	Palm Shores	3	Wauchula	2
Altamonte Springs	18	Deltona	2	Lake Helen	3	Palmetto	11	Welaka	1
Apopka	89	Destin	5	Lake Placid	6	Panama City	23	West Melbourne	17
Arcadia	1	Dundee	5	Lake Wales	19	Panama City Beach	8	Wildwood	23
Archer	1	Dunedin	30	Lakeland	4	Parkland	1	Wilton Manors	1
Astatula	2	Eagle Lake	4	Largo	59	Pensacola	1	Winter Garden	53
Auburndale	28	Eatonville	1	Lee	1	Pierson	13	Winter Haven	37
Avon Park	1	Edgewater	24	Leesburg	26	Pinellas Park	131	Winter Park	7
Bartow	14	Estero	5	Longwood	7	Polk City	7	Winter Springs	9
Belle Glade	6	Eustis	34	Lynn Haven	18	Port Orange	15	Zephyrhills	33
Belleview	2	Fanning Springs	2	Macclenny	1	Port Richey	4		
Bonifay	5	Fellsmere	8	Marianna	5	Port St. Joe	1		
Boynton Beach	3	Fernandina Beach	1	Melbourne	28	Port St. Lucie	15		
Bradenton	11	Fort Meade	4	Mexico Beach	1	Punta Gorda	5		
Brooksville	13	Fort Myers	5	Miami Beach	13	Riviera Beach	1		
Bunnell	58	Fort Pierce	98	Midway	5	Rockledge	9		
Bushnell	29	Fort Walton Beach	4	Minneola	8	Royal Palm Beach	1		
Callaway	7	Freeport	7	Monticello	6	Safety Harbor	48		
Cape Coral	15	Frostproof	2	Mount Dora	31	Sanford	81		
Carrabelle	6	Fruitland Park	8	New Port Richey	5	Sarasota	1		
Casselberry	8	Gainesville	1	New Smyrna Beach	35	Sebastian	3		
Cedar Key	4	Grand Ridge	1	Newberry	47	Sebring	4		
Clearwater	156	Green Cove Springs	2	Niceville	23	Seminole	12		
Clermont	17	Greenacres	2	North Miami	2	South Miami	2		
Cocoa	3	Groveland	31	North Miami Beach	2	Springfield	15		
Cocoa Beach	1	Haines City	15	North Port	1	St. Augustine	3		
Coconut Creek	7	Havana	1	Oak Hill	8	St. Augustine Beach	1		
Cooper City	4	Hialeah	1	Oakland	6	St. Cloud	14		
Coral Springs	1	High Springs	13	Oakland Park	2	St. Lucie Village	1		
Cottondale	3	Hollywood	3	Ocala	25	St. Petersburg	2		
Crestview	17	Jacksonville	1	Ocoee	36	Stuart	1		
Crystal River	2	Jasper	1	Oldsmar	9	Sunrise	3		
Dade City	7	Jupiter	8	Orange City	4	Tallahassee	1		
Dania Beach	1	Kenneth City	1	Orlando	42	Tarpon Springs	15		
Davenport	8	Keystone Heights	1	Ormond Beach	19	Tavares	21		
Daytona Beach	34	Kissimmee	2	Oviedo	10	Temple Terrace	4		
Daytona Beach Shores	3	LaBelle	3	Palatka	24	Titusville	30		
DeBary	1	Lady Lake	40	Palm Bay	4	Umatilla	5		
DeFuniak Springs	1	Lake Alfred	15	Palm Beach Gardens	5	Venice	13		
DeLand	18	Lake Buena Vista	1	Palm Coast	6	Waldo	1		

CourtSmart Tag Report

Room: KB 412 **Case No.:** - **Type:**
Caption: **Judge:**

Started: 10/11/2021 3:00:34 PM
Ends: 10/11/2021 5:33:27 PM **Length: 02:32:54**

3:00:33 PM Meeting called to order; roll call
3:00:41 PM Quorum present
3:01:08 PM Chair Rodrigues makes announcements; annouces Sen. Bean is excused
3:03:28 PM Sen. Gibson asks a question
3:06:07 PM Chair Rodrigues responds
3:07:07 PM Sen. Stewart asks a question.
3:07:34 PM Chair Rodrigues responds
3:07:40 PM Sen. Rouson asks a question
3:09:06 PM Chair Rodrigues responds
3:10:36 PM Sen. Rouson asks a follow-up
3:10:45 PM Chair Rodrigues repsonds
3:11:52 PM Sen. Rouson asks a follow-up question
3:13:10 PM Chair Rodrigues responds
3:13:16 PM Tab 1:Walkthrough of FloridaRedistricting.gov by Jay Ferrin, Staff Director
3:36:09 PM Sen. Gibson asks a question
3:36:24 PM Jay Ferrin, Staff Director responds
3:37:59 PM Sen. Gibson asks a follow-up question
3:38:29 PM Jay Ferrin, Staff Director responds
3:39:40 PM Sen. Gibson asks a follow-up question
3:40:59 PM Jay Ferrin, Staff Director responds
3:44:12 PM Sen. Gibson asks a question
3:44:54 PM Jay Ferrin, Staff Director responds
3:45:46 PM Tab 2: Introduction to Redistricting Law presented by Daniel Nordby, Shutts & Bowen LLP
4:08:04 PM Sen. Bracy asks a question
4:08:15 PM Daniel Nordby, Shutts & Bowen LLP responds
4:17:00 PM Sen. Rouson asks a question
4:17:22 PM Daniel Nordby, Shutts & Bowen LLP responds
4:31:32 PM Sen. Bracy asks a question
4:32:09 PM Daniel Nordby, Shutts & Bowen LLP responds
4:33:50 PM Sen. Stewart asks a question
4:33:58 PM Daniel Nordby, Shutts & Bowen LLP responds
4:35:16 PM Sen. Bracy asks a question
4:35:26 PM Daniel Nordby, Shutts & Bowen LLP responds
4:36:11 PM Tab 3: 2022 Redistricting Application Demonstration presented by Jay Ferrin, Staff Director
5:07:34 PM Sen. Bracy asks a question
5:08:46 PM Chair Rodrigues responds
5:09:23 PM Sen. Bracy asks a follow-up question
5:09:40 PM Chair Rodrigues responds
5:11:31 PM Sen. Bracy asks a follow-up question
5:11:44 PM Chair Rodrigues responds
5:12:35 PM Sen. Gibson asks a question
5:16:31 PM Jay Ferrin, Staff Director responds
5:18:00 PM Sen. Gibson asks a follow-up question
5:18:17 PM Jay Ferrin, Staff Director responds
5:18:57 PM Sen. Gibson asks a follow-up question
5:19:38 PM Chair Rodrigues responds
5:21:17 PM Sen. Rouson asks a question
5:21:35 PM Chair Rodrigues responds
5:22:32 PM Tab 4: Public Comment
5:22:49 PM Cecile Scoon, President of League of Women Voters gives public comment
5:30:46 PM Chair Rodrigues gives closing remarks
5:33:02 PM Vice Chair Broxson moves to adjourn

5:33:16 PM Meeting Adjourned

THE FLORIDA SENATE

Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

COMMITTEES:
Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services, *Chair*
Appropriations, *Vice Chair*
Environment and Natural Resources
Health Policy
Reapportionment
Rules

SELECT SUBCOMMITTEE:
Select Subcommittee on Congressional Reapportionment

JOINT COMMITTEE:
Joint Legislative Budget Commission

SENATOR AARON BEAN
President Pro Tempore
4th District

October 10, 2021

Senator Ray Wesley Rodrigues
Chair, Reapportionment
305 Senate Building
404 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399

Dear Chairman Rodrigues:

Please excuse my absence from your Reapportionment Committee scheduled on Monday, October 11, 2021. Unfortunately, due to a previously scheduled event I am unable to attend.

I appreciate your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Aaron Bean

Aaron Bean
Florida State Senator | District 4

/da

REPLY TO:
❒ Duval Station, 13453 North Main Street, Suite 301, Jacksonville, Florida 32218 (904) 757-5039 FAX: (888) 263-1578
❒ 404 Senate Building, 404 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100 (850) 487-5004 FAX: (850) 410-4805

Senate's Website: *www.flsenate.gov*

WILTON SIMPSON
President of the Senate

AARON BEAN
President Pro Tempore

Exhibit E

Florida House of Representatives Redistricting Committee

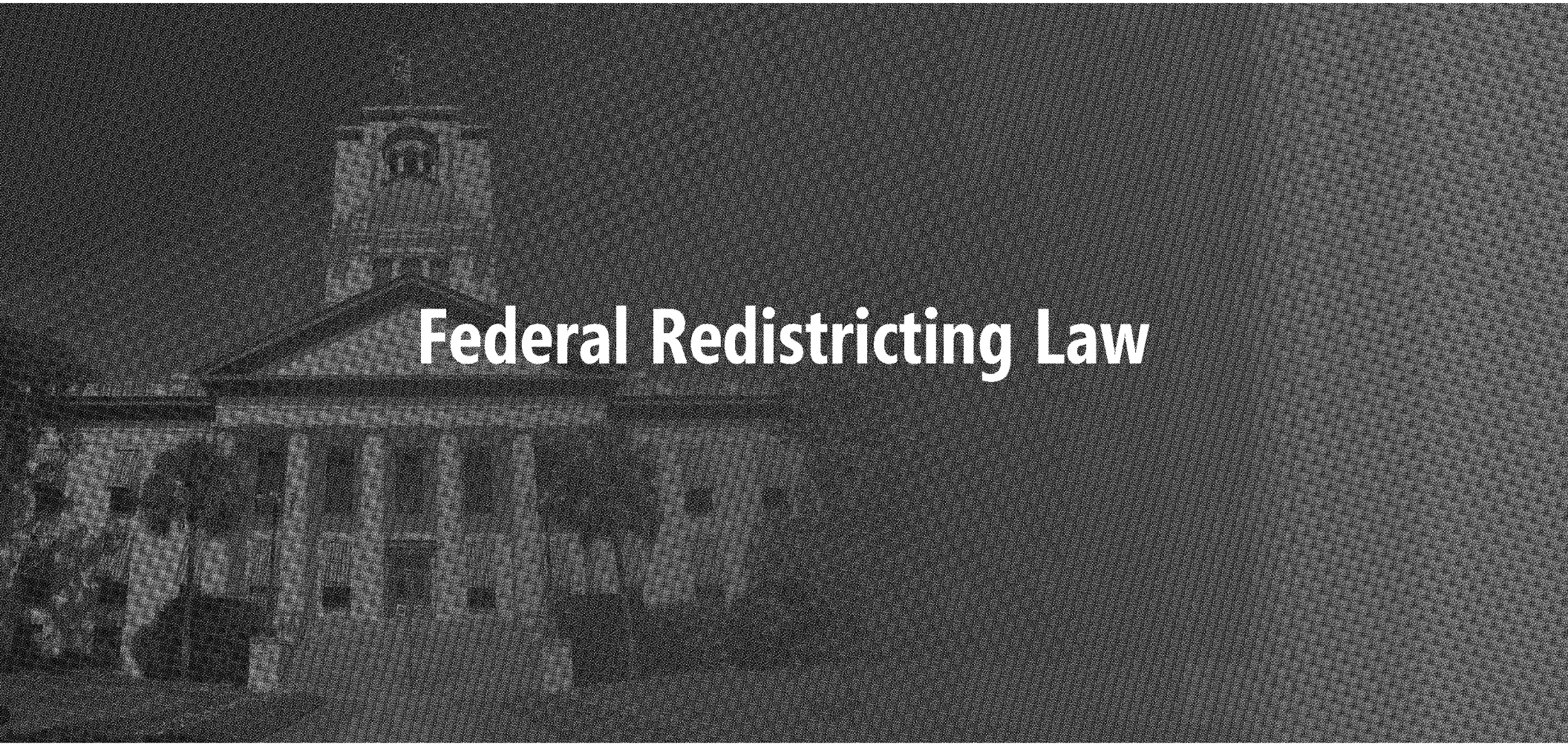
Chair Thomas J. Leek

November 2, 2021

Agenda

1. Federal Redistricting Law

2. Florida Redistricting Law



Federal Redistricting Law

Voting Rights Act

The Voting Rights Act was signed into law in 1965 to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, which provides:

> "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Voting Rights Act

Section 2

Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act (VRA) prohibits a State from imposing any voting qualification or prerequisite to voting or standard, practice, or procedure in a manner that results in a denial or abridgement of the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color or membership in a language minority group.

Voting Rights Act

Section 2

***Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30 (1986)**

A State must create a minority opportunity district if:

(1) a minority population is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a single-member district;

(2) the minority population is politically cohesive;

(3) the majority votes sufficiently as a bloc to enable it usually to defeat the minority population's preferred candidate; and

based on the totality of circumstances, members of the minority group have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice.

Voting Rights Act

Section 5

Section 5 of the VRA prohibited changes to election laws that caused "retrogression" in the position of racial minorities.

- Section 5 applied only to select jurisdictions. In Florida, it applied to Collier, Hardee, Hendry, Hillsborough, and Monroe Counties.
- Section 5 required States to obtain federal "preclearance" of all changes to election laws enforced in covered jurisdictions.

In ***Shelby County v. Holder*, 570 U.S. 529 (2013),** the U.S. Supreme Court determined that the VRA's selection of jurisdictions for coverage no longer reflected current conditions and was therefore constitutionally unenforceable.

U.S. Supreme Court Ruling

Racial Gerrymandering

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

- Race may not be "the predominant factor motivating the legislature's decision to place a significant number of voters within or without a particular district."
- Race *may* be the predominant factor in limited circumstances, when justified by a compelling state interest, such as the need to comply with the Voting Rights Act.

U.S. Supreme Court Ruling

Partisan Gerrymandering

***Rucho v. Common Cause*, 139 S. Ct. 2484 (2019)**

- "[P]artisan gerrymandering claims present political questions beyond the reach of the federal courts," and are therefore non-justiciable in federal court.

- "Deciding among just these different visions of fairness . . . poses basic questions that are political, not legal. There are no legal standards discernible in the Constitution for making such judgments, let alone limited and precise standards that are clear, manageable, and politically neutral."

Florida Redistricting Law

Florida Constitution

Article III, Section 16

- Directs the Legislature at its Regular Session in the second year after each decennial census (2022) to redraw state legislative boundaries
- 30-40 senatorial districts
- 80-120 representative districts
- Districts shall be contiguous and consecutively numbered
- Provides directives and timelines for establishing new districts

Florida Constitution

Article III, Sections 20 & 21

Tier 1 Standards

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

Tier 2 Standards

- Districts shall be as nearly equal in population as is practicable
- Districts shall be compact
- Districts shall, where feasible, utilize existing political and geographical boundaries

Constitutional Standards

Apportionment Ruling

Tier 1 Standard

No apportionment plan or individual district shall be drawn with the intent to favor or disfavor a political party...

***In re Senate Joint Resolution of Apportionment 1176*, 83 So. 3d 597 (2012):**

"Florida's constitutional provision prohibits intent, not effect..."

"[T]here is no acceptable level of improper intent."

"We also reject the suggestion that once the political results of the plan are known, the Legislature must alter the plan to bring it more in balance with the composition of voters statewide."

"The Florida Constitution does not require the affirmative creation of a fair plan, but rather a neutral one in which no improper intent was involved."

Constitutional Standards

Apportionment Ruling

Tier 1 Standard

No apportionment plan or individual district shall be drawn with the intent to favor or disfavor...an incumbent

***In re Senate Joint Resolution of Apportionment 1176*, 83 So. 3d 597 (2012):**

"[T]he inquiry for intent to favor or disfavor an incumbent focuses on the shape of the district in relation to the incumbent's legal residence, as well as other objective evidence of intent," such as "the maneuvering of district lines in order to avoid pitting incumbents against one another in new districts or the drawing of a new district so as to retain a large percentage of the incumbent's former district."

Constitutional Standards

Apportionment Ruling

Tier 1 Standard

Districts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of denying or abridging the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process

***In re Senate Joint Resolution of Apportionment 1176*, 83 So. 3d 597 (2012):**

This provision "is essentially a restatement of Section 2 of the [VRA], which prohibits redistricting plans that afford minorities 'less opportunity' than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process."

Constitutional Standards

Apportionment Ruling

Tier 1 Standard

Districts shall not be drawn... to diminish [the] ability [of racial or language minorities] to elect representatives of their choice

***In re Senate Joint Resolution of Apportionment 1176*, 83 So. 3d 597 (2012):**

"[T]he Legislature cannot eliminate majority-minority districts or weaken other historically performing minority districts where doing so would actually diminish a minority group's ability to elect its preferred candidates."

"[D]etermining whether the ability to elect exists in the benchmark plan and whether it continues in the proposed plan . . . requires a functional analysis of the electoral behavior within the particular jurisdiction or election district."

Constitutional Standards

Apportionment Ruling

Tier 2 Standards

Districts shall be as nearly equal in population as is practicable	Districts shall be compact	Districts shall, where feasible, utilize existing political and geographical boundaries
• *"One person, one vote."*	• *"Visual compactness"* • *"Mathematical measures of compactness"*	• *"County and city boundaries"* • *"Rivers, railways, interstates, state roads, and other easily ascertainable and commonly understood geographical boundaries"*

Redistricting Committee

Rep. Thomas J. Leek, Chair
Redistricting Committee Staff
850-717-5234
RedistrictingCommittee@myfloridahouse.gov
www.FloridaRedistricting.gov

Exhibit F

About Florida Redistricting

After each decennial census the Legislature redraws the districts from which Florida voters elect their state representatives, state senators, and members of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Redistricting is the redrawing of congressional and state legislative districts to adjust for uneven growth rates in different parts of the state. Districts determine which voters participate in which elections.

Reapportionment is the redistribution of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives among the 50 states, based on the decennial census. Each state gets at least one seat. Effective with elections in 2022, Florida gets 28 representatives in the U.S. House of Representatives, an increase of one from the last decade. Two U.S. Senators represent the entire state.

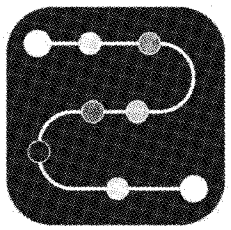
The Florida Redistricting Process flowchart shows the process for approving new state House and Senate districts (see Article III, Section 16 of the Florida Constitution). It also indicates the paths followed dating back to 1972. The process is different for congressional districts, which are set by act of the Legislature and approved by the Governor (there is no mandatory review by the Florida Supreme Court).

Florida Fast Facts	2010	2020	Difference
Statewide Population	18,801,310	21,538,187	+2,736,877
Number of Congressional Seats	27	28	+1 seat
Congressional District Ideal Population	696,345	769,221	+72,876
Florida House of Representatives District Ideal Population *(based on 120 seats)*	156,678	179,485	+22,807
Florida Senate District Ideal Population *(based on 40 seats)*	470,033	538,455	+68,422

*Para ver este documento en español, haga clic **AQUÍ**. Pou w wè dokiman sa a an kreyòl, klike **LA**.*

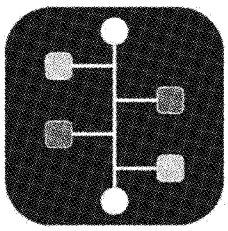
Voting Rights Act

Florida Constitution & Statutes



Florida Redistricting Process

Each state has unique requirements for its redistricting process. Click here to learn about the process f...



Florida Redistricting Timeline

The timeline for redistricting in Florida is directed by the Florida Constitution. Click here to learn...

Para ver estos documentos en español, haga clic AQUÍ. Pou w wè dokiman sa yo an kreyòl, klike LA.

CONTACT

Florida State Capitol

400 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399

help@FloridaRedistricting.gov

Pursuant to Art. I, Sect. 24 of the Florida Constitution and Sect. 11.0431, Florida Statutes, your communications with the Florida Legislature, including comments and map submissions through this website, may constitute public records subject to disclosure.

Accessibility options are provided by both the House and the Senate.

Florida State Capitol

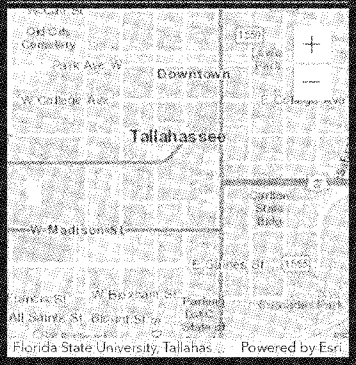


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Exhibit G

The Florida Senate

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

SELECT SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONGRESSIONAL REAPPORTIONMENT
Senator Bradley, Chair

MEETING DATE: Monday, January 10, 2022
TIME: 9:00 a.m.—12:00 noon
PLACE: *Pat Thomas Committee Room,* 412 Knott Building

MEMBERS: Senator Bradley, Chair; Senators Bean, Harrell, Rouson, and Stewart

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1	Workshop on Congressional Maps		Presented
2	Public Comment		Discussed
	Other Related Meeting Documents		

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
CONGRESSIONAL
REAPPORTIONMENT
WORKSHOP ON
CONGRESSIONAL
MAPS
JANUARY 10TH, 2022

Congressional Redistricting Plans in Florida

- Committee staff has produced another series of redistricting plans.
- Staff followed the instruction from the select subcommittee, and looked for improvements and consistency in the application of the various trade-offs presented in the maps.
- Districts retained the same numbers from the original maps.

Congressional Redistricting Plans in Florida

- Plans being presented today:
  - Present policy choices for the Select Subcommittee;
  - Show improvements in Tier Two metrics; and
  - Do not retrogress and maintain the ability to for racial and language minorities to participate in the political process and elect candidates of their choice.
    - S000C8036 – Four African-American districts, and four Hispanic districts.
    - S000C8038 – Four African-American districts, and four Hispanic districts.
    - S000C8040 – Four African-American districts, and four Hispanic districts.
    - S000C8042 – Four African-American districts, and four Hispanic districts.

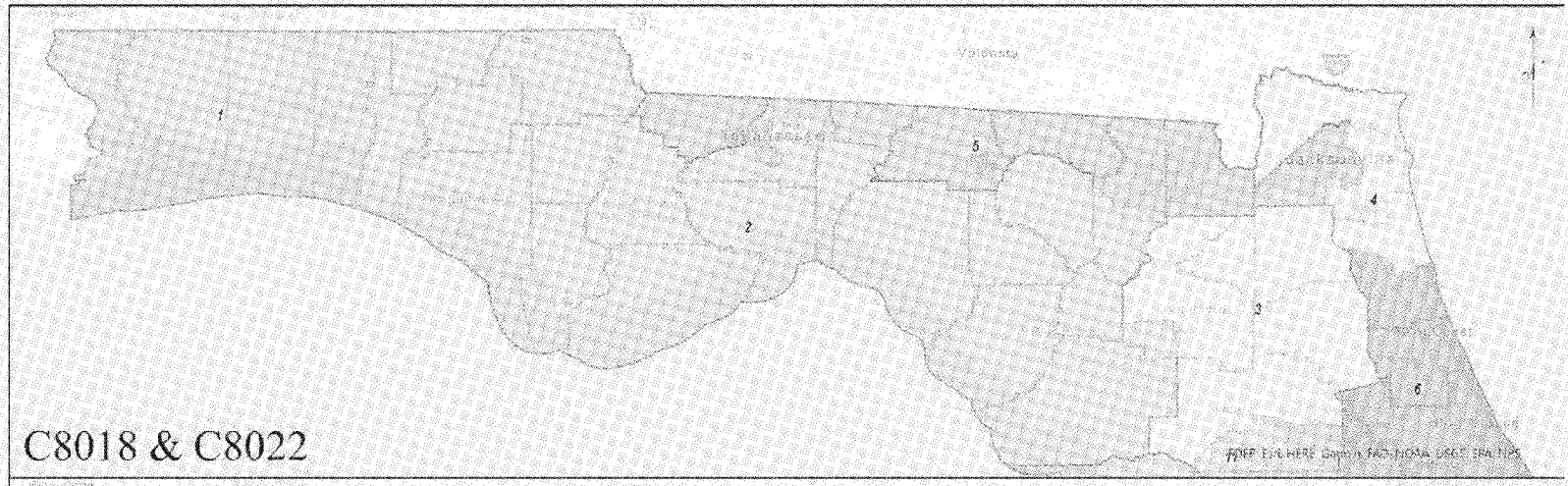
Congressional Redistricting Plans in Florida

- Consistent application among the various trade-offs results in a narrowing of some of the options previously workshopped.
- Co-equal criteria outlined in the tier-two standards of Article III, Section 20 of the Florida Constitution and the directives issued by the Committee on October 18, 2021 were balanced to be consistent and to apply similar treatment across different areas of the state.
- As with the plans previously workshopped, a functional analysis of the minority districts in each plan confirms that they do not diminish the ability for racial and language minorities to elect candidates of their choice.

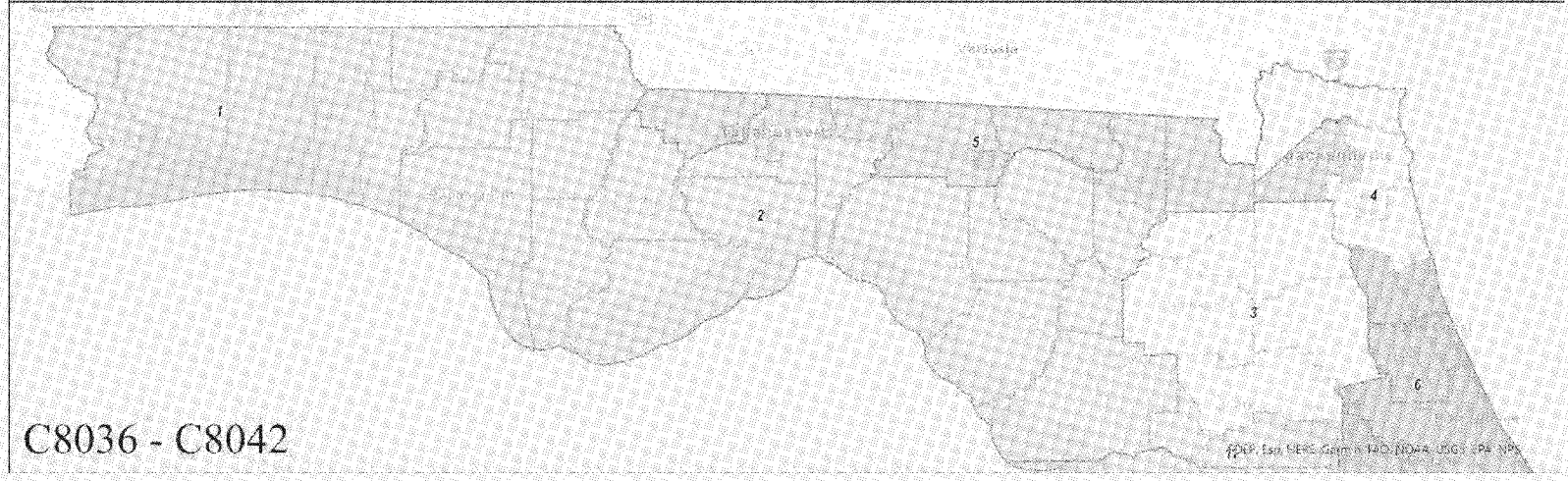
Congressional Redistricting Plans in Florida

- Plans are published and available on www.floridaredistricting.gov, where they may be viewed interactively or downloaded from the Submitted Plans page for independent analysis:
  - S000C8036
  - S000C8038
  - S000C8040
  - S000C8042
- Plan packets are part of the meeting materials published by the committee and available on the Select Subcommittee's page:
  - Select Subcommittee on Congressional Reapportionment

Congressional Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5



C8018 & C8022



C8036 - C8042

Congressional Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

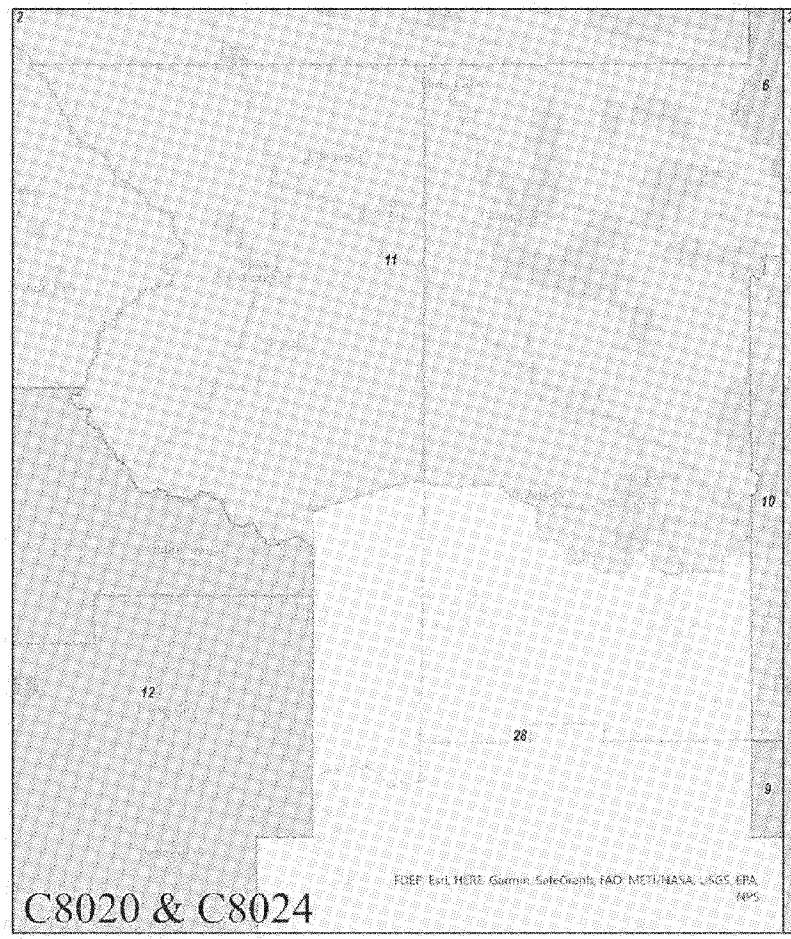
Plans S000C8036, S000C8038, S000C8040, and S000C8042

Dist.	Deviation		Voting Age Population:		Area	Perim.	Convex	Polsby-Popper	Reock	Counties:		Cities:		Political and Geographic Boundaries:					
	Total	%			(sq.mi.)	(mi.)	Hull		Ratio	Whole	Parts	Whole	Parts	City	County	Road	Water	Rail	Non-Pol/Geo
	0	0.00%	Black	Hisp.	29,464	2,488	0.75	0.32	0.40	28	13	120	11	12%	76%	17%	39%	1%	4%
1	0	0.00%	13.55%	6.69%	4,416	329	0.87	0.51	0.54	3	1	15	2	2%	81%	14%	55%	0%	2%
2	0	0.00%	13.32%	6.21%	15,879	884	0.71	0.26	0.28	15	5	55	4	4%	76%	19%	47%	0%	4%
3	0	0.00%	16.08%	10.45%	3,864	308	0.88	0.51	0.70	5	1	28	0	17%	74%	15%	24%	1%	8%
4	0	0.00%	10.79%	9.27%	1,553	332	0.66	0.18	0.34	1	2	6	2	24%	73%	17%	54%	2%	3%
5	0	0.00%	43.73%	9.04%	3,753	635	0.65	0.12	0.12	4	4	16	3	12%	74%	22%	13%	0%	2%

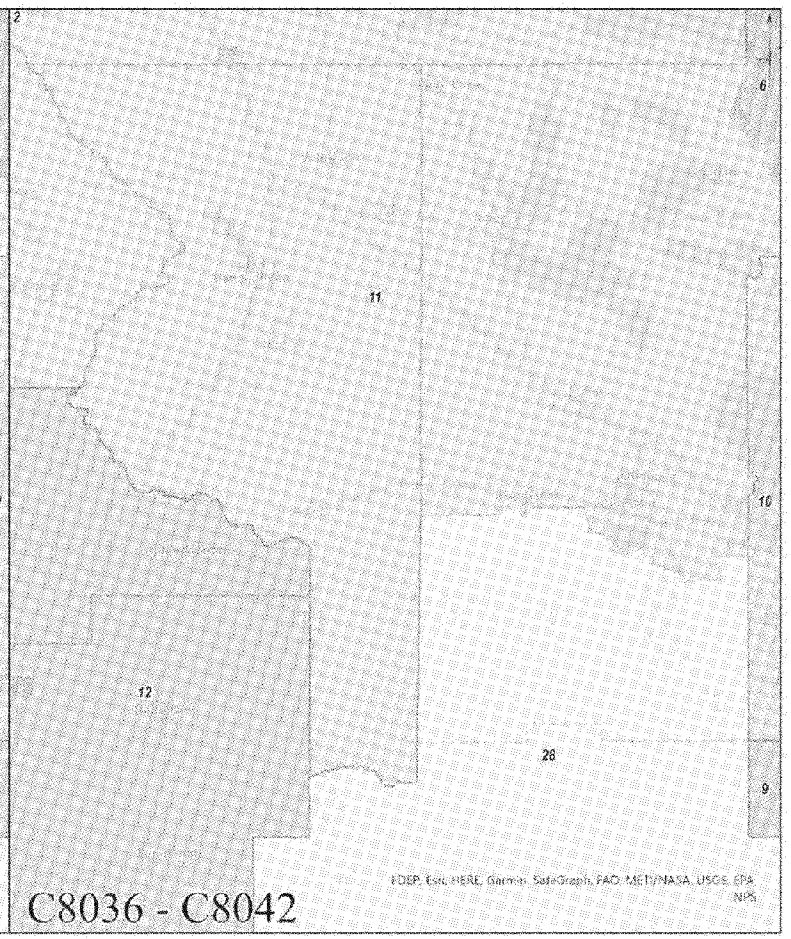
Plans S000C8018 and S000C8022

Dist.	Deviation		Voting Age Population:		Area	Perim.	Convex	Polsby-Popper	Reock	Counties:		Cities:		Political and Geographic Boundaries:					
	Total	%			(sq.mi.)	(mi.)	Hull		Ratio	Whole	Parts	Whole	Parts	City	County	Road	Water	Rail	Non-Pol/Geo
	0	0.00%	Black	Hisp.	29,459	2,518	0.74	0.29	0.37	27	14	119	12	12%	75%	18%	38%	0%	3%
1	0	0.00%	13.54%	6.68%	4,416	338	0.87	0.49	0.54	3	1	16	0	5%	78%	11%	54%	0%	4%
2	0	0.00%	13.67%	6.23%	15,802	871	0.72	0.26	0.31	15	5	56	4	5%	75%	19%	46%	0%	3%
3	0	0.00%	15.78%	10.42%	3,935	342	0.82	0.42	0.56	4	2	25	3	15%	73%	22%	25%	0%	5%
4	0	0.00%	10.79%	9.27%	1,553	332	0.66	0.18	0.34	1	2	6	2	24%	73%	17%	54%	2%	3%
5	0	0.00%	43.73%	9.04%	3,753	635	0.65	0.12	0.12	4	4	16	3	12%	74%	22%	13%	0%	2%

Congressional Districts 11 and 28



C8020 & C8024



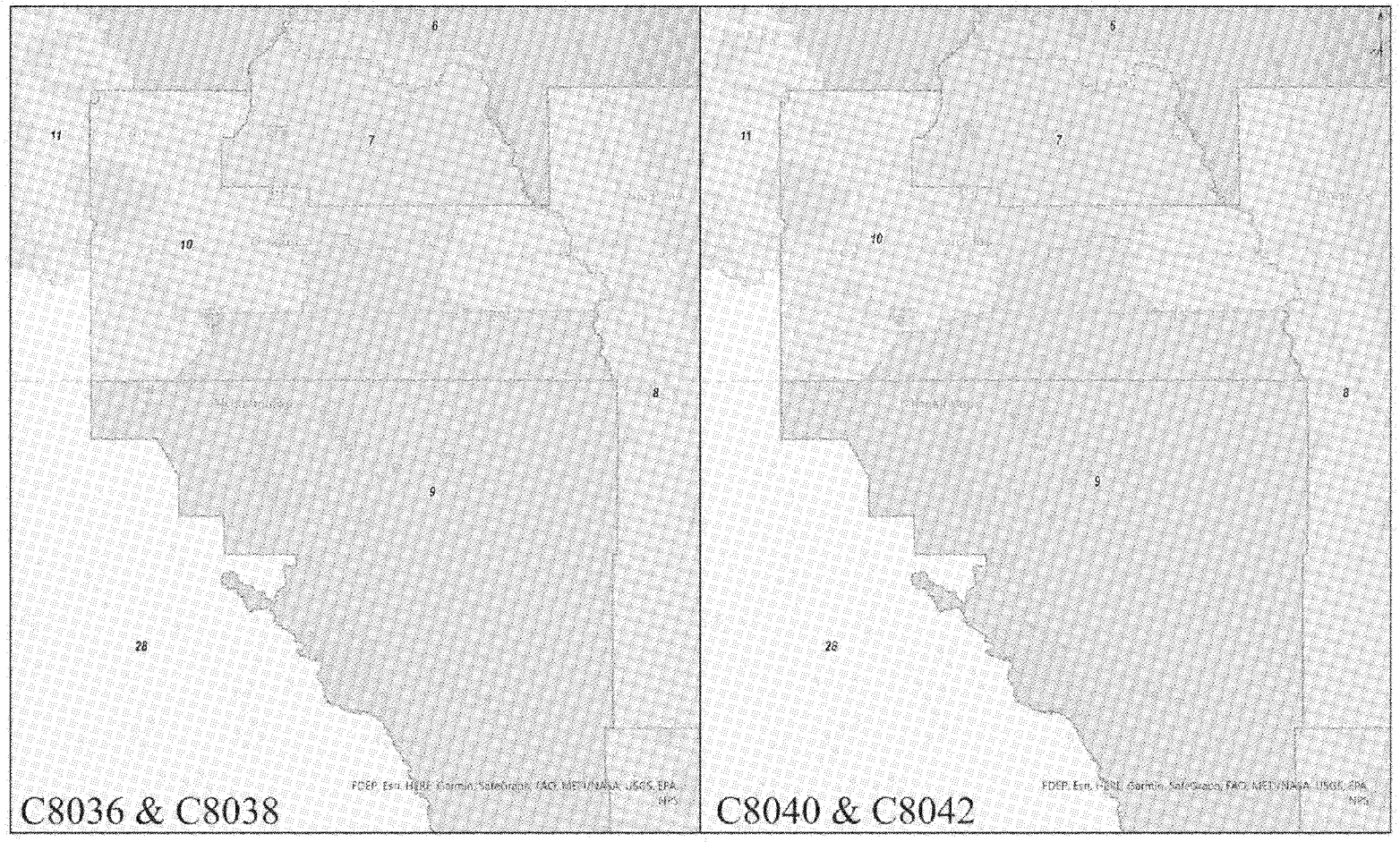
C8036 - C8042

Congressional Districts 11 and 28

Plans S000C8036, S000C8038, S000C8040, and S000C8042																			
Dist.	Deviation		Voting Age Population:		Area (sq.mi.)	Perim. (mi.)	Convex Hull	Polsby-Popper	Reock Ratio	Counties:		Cities:		Political and Geographic Boundaries:					
	Total	%	Black	Hisp.						Whole	Parts	Whole	Parts	City	County	Road	Water	Rail	Non-Pol/Geo
	0	0.00%			4,883	625	0.77	0.32	0.39	3	3	36	5	9%	80%	11%	32%	1%	6%
11	0	0.00%	8.61%	10.59%	2,643	349	0.68	0.27	0.34	2	2	19	3	12%	70%	19%	38%	1%	7%
28	0	0.00%	14.78%	23.18%	2,240	276	0.85	0.37	0.44	1	1	17	2	5%	90%	3%	26%	0%	5%

Plans S000C8020 and S000C8024																			
Dist.	Deviation		Voting Age Population:		Area (sq.mi.)	Perim. (mi.)	Convex Hull	Polsby-Popper	Reock Ratio	Counties:		Cities:		Political and Geographic Boundaries:					
	Total	%	Black	Hisp.						Whole	Parts	Whole	Parts	City	County	Road	Water	Rail	Non-Pol/Geo
	0	0.00%			4,883	592	0.82	0.36	0.38	2	5	35	7	7%	76%	17%	33%	1%	8%
11	0	0.00%	8.58%	10.50%	2,540	318	0.77	0.32	0.33	1	3	18	4	11%	64%	21%	40%	1%	9%
28	0	0.00%	14.82%	23.29%	2,343	274	0.87	0.39	0.42	1	2	17	3	3%	87%	13%	26%	0%	6%

Congressional Districts 7, 9, and 10



Congressional Districts 7, 9, and 10

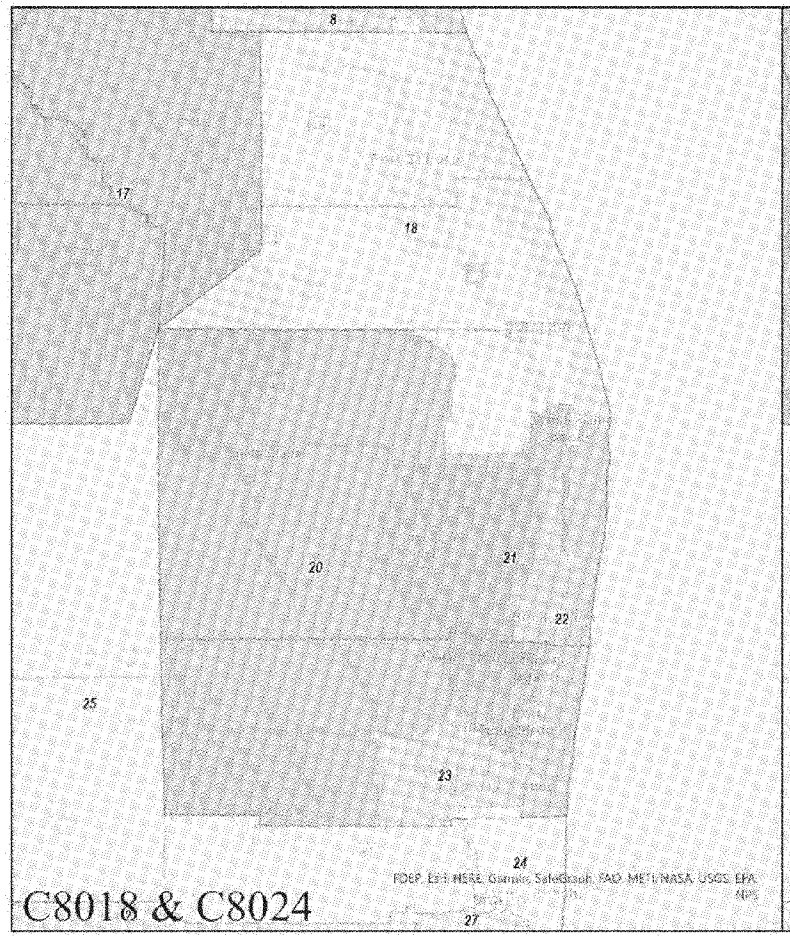
Plans S000C8036 and S000C8038

Dist.	Deviation		Voting Age Population:		Area (sq.mi.)	Perim. (mi.)	Convex Hull	Polsby-Popper	Reock Ratio	Counties:		Cities:		Political and Geographic Boundaries:					
	Total	%	Black	Hisp.						Whole	Parts	Whole	Parts	City	County	Road	Water	Rail	Non-Pol/Geo
	0	0.00%			2,783	480	0.86	0.43	0.55	2	4	18	11	9%	61%	18%	27%	3%	16%
7	0	0.00%	12.17%	23.77%	490	120	0.84	0.43	0.66	1	2	7	5	8%	41%	11%	29%	4%	39%
9	0	0.00%	12.72%	51.89%	1,848	252	0.86	0.37	0.48	1	1	2	2	3%	76%	18%	31%	0%	6%
10	0	0.00%	28.58%	23.29%	445	107	0.87	0.49	0.50	0	1	9	4	16%	65%	25%	22%	5%	4%

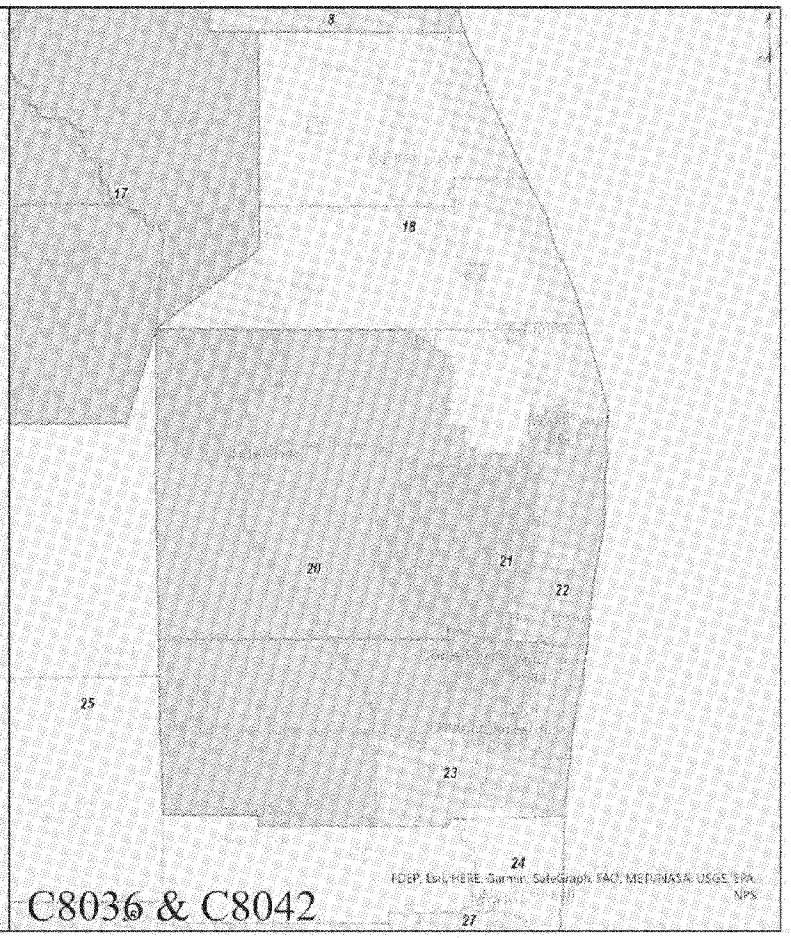
Plans S000C8040 and S000C8042

Dist.	Deviation		Voting Age Population:		Area (sq.mi.)	Perim. (mi.)	Convex Hull	Polsby-Popper	Reock Ratio	Counties:		Cities:		Political and Geographic Boundaries:					
	Total	%	Black	Hisp.						Whole	Parts	Whole	Parts	City	County	Road	Water	Rail	Non-Pol/Geo
	0	0.00%			2,783	468	0.88	0.46	0.55	2	4	17	13	7%	62%	22%	29%	0%	15%
7	0	0.00%	12.32%	25.39%	490	113	0.88	0.49	0.66	1	2	7	6	6%	43%	19%	32%	0%	34%
9	0	0.00%	12.81%	50.24%	1,840	253	0.86	0.36	0.49	1	1	2	2	2%	76%	17%	31%	0%	8%
10	0	0.00%	28.33%	23.38%	453	103	0.89	0.54	0.51	0	1	8	5	14%	68%	31%	23%	0%	2%

Congressional Districts 18, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 (vertical orientation)



C8018 & C8024



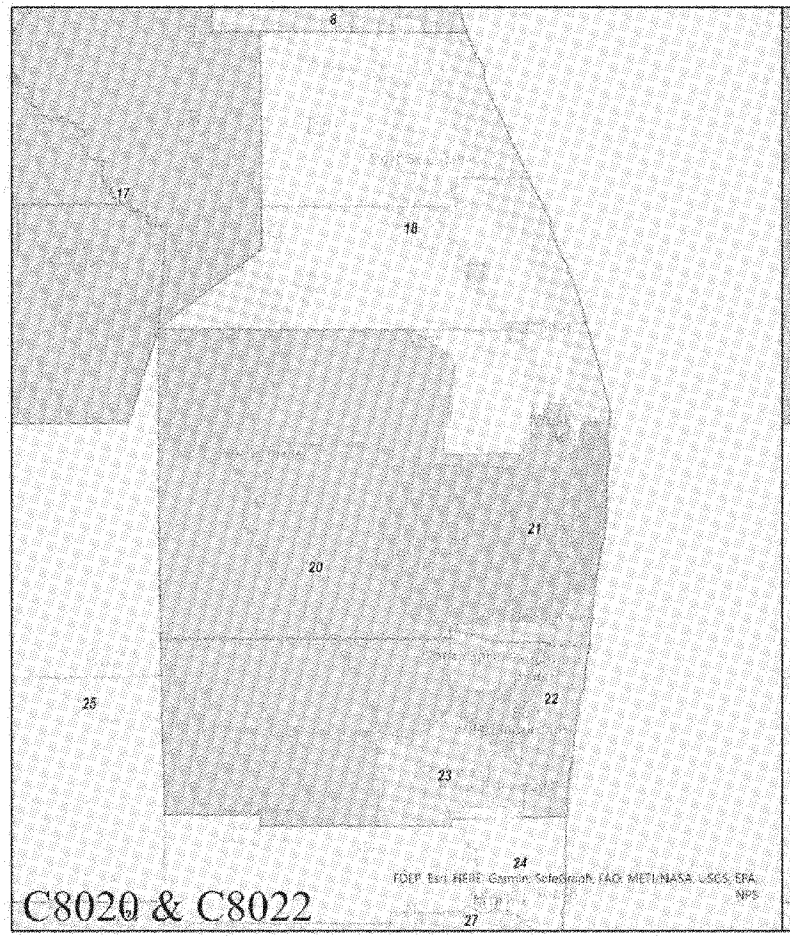
C8036 & C8042

Congressional Districts 18, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 (vertical orientation)

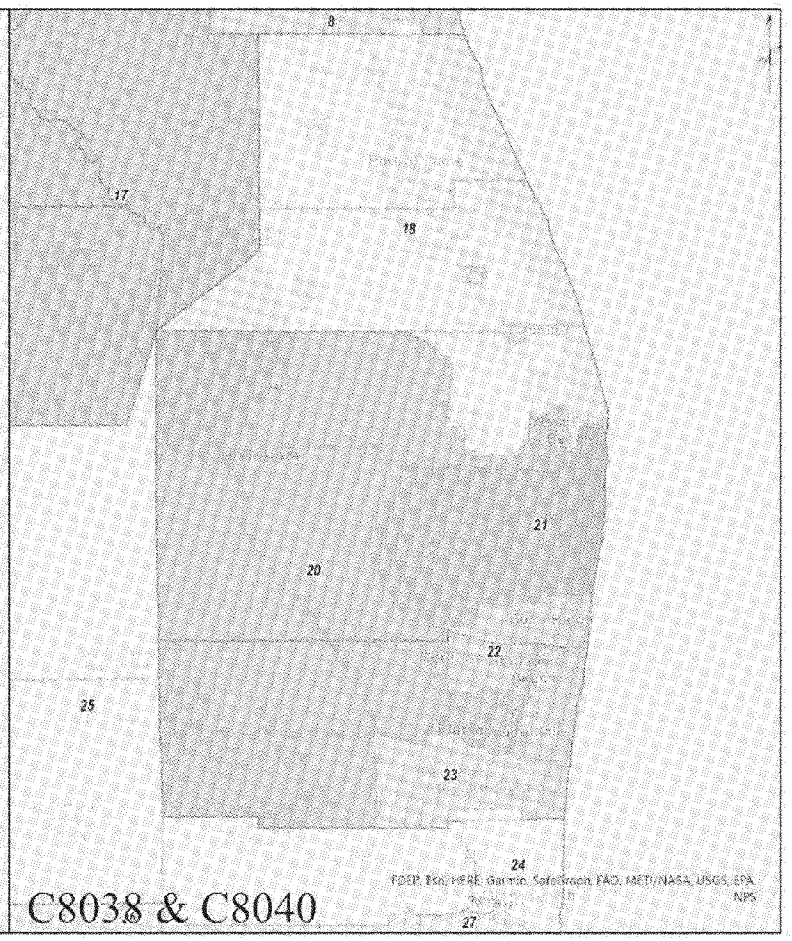
Plans S000C8036 and S000C8042																			
	Deviation		Voting Age		Area	Perim.	Convex	Polsby-	Reock	Counties:		Cities:		Political and Geographic Boundaries:					
Dist.	Total	%	Population:		(sq.mi.)	(mi.)	Hull	Popper	Ratio	Whole	Parts	Whole	Parts	City	County	Road	Water	Rail	Non-Pol/Geo
	0	0.00%	Black	Hisp.	5,304	916	0.80	0.38	0.39	2	11	74	44	28%	37%	27%	30%	3%	15%
18	0	0.00%	12.22%	14.87%	1,730	225	0.76	0.43	0.45	2	2	13	7	7%	70%	11%	48%	0%	10%
20	0	0.00%	50.04%	22.15%	2,556	315	0.81	0.32	0.54	0	2	11	13	22%	42%	23%	11%	4%	15%
21	0	0.00%	15.56%	24.23%	261	103	0.64	0.31	0.28	0	2	5	5	38%	4%	42%	2%	5%	27%
22	0	0.00%	13.73%	21.59%	342	125	0.82	0.28	0.19	0	2	23	7	20%	42%	29%	49%	6%	9%
23	0	0.00%	16.90%	42.18%	239	80	0.85	0.47	0.43	0	1	6	6	53%	30%	28%	21%	0%	10%
24	0	0.00%	42.02%	37.76%	176	68	0.90	0.47	0.46	0	2	16	6	26%	36%	29%	46%	1%	18%

Plan S000C8018 and S000C8024																			
	Deviation		Voting Age		Area	Perim.	Convex	Polsby-	Reock	Counties:		Cities:		Political and Geographic Boundaries:					
Dist.	Total	%	Population:		(sq.mi.)	(mi.)	Hull	Popper	Ratio	Whole	Parts	Whole	Parts	City	County	Road	Water	Rail	Non-Pol/Geo
	0	0.00%	Black	Hisp.	5,304	967	0.79	0.36	0.41	2	11	65	63	25%	34%	29%	24%	5%	19%
18	0	0.00%	12.12%	14.82%	1,741	224	0.75	0.43	0.45	2	2	13	9	3%	70%	11%	47%	0%	13%
20	0	0.00%	51.29%	22.50%	2,542	337	0.80	0.28	0.53	0	2	9	20	17%	39%	24%	10%	7%	19%
21	0	0.00%	15.76%	24.36%	259	101	0.64	0.32	0.29	0	2	4	6	26%	5%	43%	2%	6%	38%
22	0	0.00%	11.28%	21.03%	375	165	0.80	0.17	0.15	0	2	19	14	13%	40%	33%	42%	12%	9%
23	0	0.00%	18.49%	42.55%	210	71	0.85	0.53	0.57	0	1	4	7	66%	15%	32%	0%	1%	14%
24	0	0.00%	42.14%	37.69%	176	70	0.89	0.45	0.46	0	2	16	7	24%	35%	28%	45%	2%	20%

Congressional Districts 18, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 (horizontal orientation)



C8020 & C8022



C8038 & C8040

Congressional Districts 18, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 (horizontal orientation)

Plans S000C8038 and S000C8040																		
Dist.	Deviation		Voting Age Population:		Area (sq.mi.)	Perim. (mi.)	Convex Hull	Polsby-Popper	Reock Ratio	Counties:		Cities:		Political and Geographic Boundaries:					
	Total	%	Black	Hisp.						Whole	Parts	Whole	Parts	City	County	Road	Water	Rail	Non-Pol/Geo
	0	0.00%			5,304	891	0.81	0.41	0.48	2	10	75	40	29%	38%	22%	34%	3%	15%
18	0	0.00%	12.22%	14.87%	1,730	225	0.76	0.43	0.45	2	2	13	7	7%	70%	11%	48%	0%	10%
20	0	0.00%	50.04%	22.15%	2,556	315	0.81	0.32	0.54	0	2	11	13	22%	42%	23%	11%	4%	15%
21	0	0.00%	16.53%	25.39%	345	98	0.77	0.45	0.48	0	1	18	3	34%	25%	23%	39%	0%	20%
22	0	0.00%	12.74%	20.40%	259	106	0.78	0.29	0.50	0	2	11	5	32%	25%	18%	36%	12%	15%
23	0	0.00%	16.90%	42.18%	239	80	0.85	0.47	0.43	0	1	6	6	53%	30%	28%	21%	0%	10%
24	0	0.00%	42.02%	37.76%	176	68	0.90	0.47	0.46	0	2	16	6	26%	36%	29%	46%	1%	18%

Plans S000C8020 and S000C8022																			
Dist.	Deviation		Voting Age Population:		Area (sq.mi.)	Perim. (mi.)	Convex Hull	Polsby-Popper	Reock Ratio	Counties:		Cities:		Political and Geographic Boundaries:					
	Total	%	Black	Hisp.						Whole	Parts	Whole	Parts	City	County	Road	Water	Rail	Non-Pol/Geo
	0	0.00%			5,304	947	0.78	0.37	0.46	2	10	65	61	24%	35%	26%	28%	5%	18%
18	0	0.00%	12.12%	14.82%	1,741	224	0.75	0.43	0.45	2	2	13	9	3%	70%	11%	47%	0%	13%
20	0	0.00%	51.29%	22.50%	2,542	337	0.80	0.28	0.53	0	2	9	20	17%	39%	24%	10%	7%	19%
21	0	0.00%	13.79%	22.85%	360	125	0.70	0.29	0.40	0	1	15	8	12%	19%	33%	30%	10%	27%
22	0	0.00%	13.10%	22.43%	274	121	0.69	0.23	0.33	0	2	8	10	20%	33%	25%	37%	12%	16%
23	0	0.00%	18.49%	42.55%	210	71	0.85	0.53	0.57	0	1	4	7	66%	15%	32%	0%	1%	14%
24	0	0.00%	42.14%	37.69%	176	70	0.89	0.45	0.46	0	2	16	7	24%	35%	28%	45%	2%	20%

Congressional Districts 21 and 22

Congressional Districts 21 and 22

Plans S000C8036 and S000C8042																			
Dist.	Deviation		Voting Age Population:		Area (sq.mi.)	Perim. (mi.)	Convex Hull	Polsby-Popper	Reock Ratio	Counties:		Cities:		Political and Geographic Boundaries:					
	Total	%								Whole	Parts	Whole	Parts	City	County	Road	Water	Rail	Non-Pol/Geo
	0	0.00%	Black	Hisp.	603	228	0.73	0.30	0.24	0	4	28	12	29%	23%	36%	26%	6%	18%
21	0	0.00%	15.56%	24.23%	261	103	0.64	0.31	0.28	0	2	5	5	38%	4%	42%	2%	5%	27%
22	0	0.00%	13.73%	21.59%	342	125	0.82	0.28	0.19	0	2	23	7	20%	42%	29%	49%	6%	9%

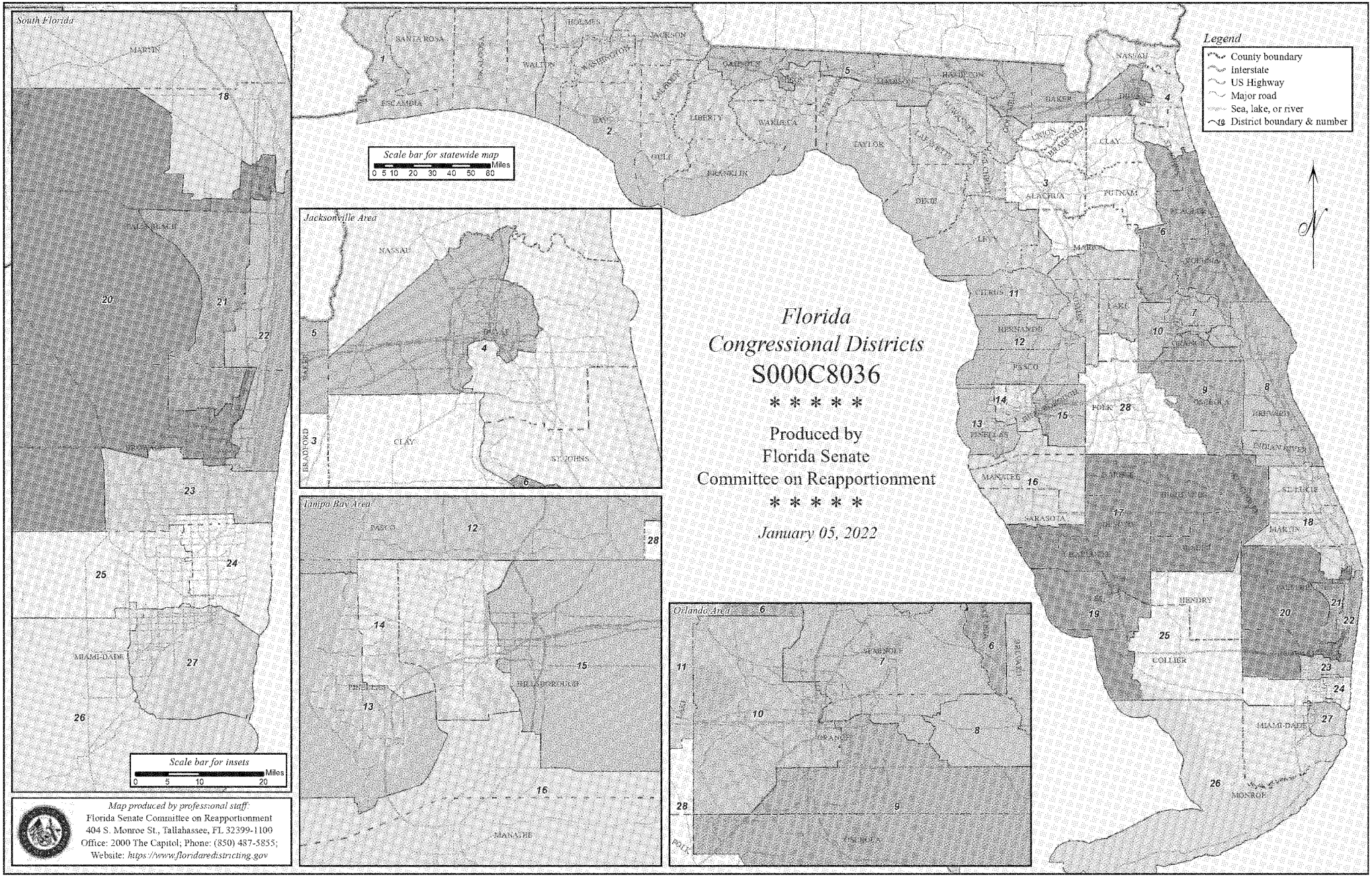
Plans S000C8038 and S000C8040																			
Dist.	Deviation		Voting Age Population:		Area (sq.mi.)	Perim. (mi.)	Convex Hull	Polsby-Popper	Reock Ratio	Counties:		Cities:		Political and Geographic Boundaries:					
	Total	%								Whole	Parts	Whole	Parts	City	County	Road	Water	Rail	Non-Pol/Geo
	0	0.00%	Black	Hisp.	603	203	0.78	0.37	0.49	0	3	29	8	33%	25%	21%	38%	6%	18%
21	0	0.00%	16.53%	25.39%	345	98	0.77	0.45	0.48	0	1	18	3	34%	25%	23%	39%	0%	20%
22	0	0.00%	12.74%	20.40%	259	106	0.78	0.29	0.50	0	2	11	5	32%	25%	18%	36%	12%	15%

Comparison of Workshopped Congressional Plans

Statewide Metrics for All Workshopped Congressional Plans																
	Deviation		Perim.	Convex	Polsby-	Reock	Counties:		Cities:		Political and Geographic Boundaries:					
Plan	Total	%	(mi.)	Hull	Popper	Ratio	Whole	Parts	Whole	Whole (by Pop)	City	County	Road	Water	Rail	Non-Pol/Geo
S000C8002	1	0.00%	270.3	0.80	0.41	0.44	46	54	351	362	10%	59%	20%	37%	3%	11%
S000C8004	1	0.00%	268.5	0.80	0.42	0.45	47	52	352	362	10%	60%	20%	38%	3%	11%
S000C8006	1	0.00%	269.2	0.80	0.42	0.45	46	53	350	360	10%	60%	20%	38%	2%	10%
S000C8008	1	0.00%	268.8	0.80	0.42	0.44	47	53	351	362	10%	60%	21%	37%	2%	10%
S000C8018	1	0.00%	268.8	0.80	0.42	0.44	46	54	356	361	12%	60%	20%	37%	2%	9%
S000C8020	1	0.00%	267.1	0.80	0.42	0.45	47	52	357	361	12%	60%	20%	38%	3%	9%
S000C8022	1	0.00%	267.7	0.80	0.42	0.45	46	53	355	359	12%	60%	20%	38%	2%	9%
S000C8024	1	0.00%	267.4	0.80	0.42	0.44	47	53	356	361	12%	60%	21%	37%	2%	9%
S000C8036	1	0.00%	267.1	0.80	0.42	0.44	48	51	367	373	13%	61%	20%	38%	2%	8%
S000C8038	1	0.00%	266.3	0.80	0.43	0.46	48	50	368	373	13%	61%	19%	39%	2%	8%
S000C8040	1	0.00%	265.8	0.80	0.43	0.46	48	50	367	372	13%	61%	19%	39%	2%	8%
S000C8042	1	0.00%	266.7	0.80	0.43	0.44	48	51	366	372	13%	61%	20%	38%	2%	8%

Comparison of Workshopped Congressional Plans

Count of Districts with Non-Political or Geographic Boundary Usage Rates of…			
Plan	Less than or Equal to 5%	Less than or Equal to 10%	Less than or Equal to 20%
S000C8002	11	20	23
S000C8004	10	20	22
S000C8006	11	19	22
S000C8008	10	21	23
S000C8018	11	22	26
S000C8020	10	21	26
S000C8022	11	21	26
S000C8024	10	22	26
S000C8036	11	24	26
S000C8038	11	23	27
S000C8040	11	23	27
S000C8042	11	24	26


South Florida
Jacksonville Area
Tampa Bay Area
Orlando Area
Legend
County boundary
Interstate
US Highway
Major road
Sea, lake, or river
District boundary & number
Scale bar for statewide map
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 Miles
Scale bar for insets
0 5 10 20 Miles
Florida
Congressional Districts
S000C8036
* * * * *
Produced by
Florida Senate
Committee on Reapportionment
* * * * *
January 05, 2022
Map produced by professional staff:
Florida Senate Committee on Reapportionment
404 S. Monroe St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100
Office: 2000 The Capitol; Phone: (850) 487-5855;
Website: https://www.floridaredistricting.gov

Census and Boundary Statistics

Plan S000C8036

Dist.	Deviation: Total	Deviation: %	Voting Age Population: Black	Voting Age Population: Hisp.	Area (sq.mi.)	Perim. (mi.)	Convex Hull	Polsby-Popper	Reock Ratio	Counties: Whole	Counties: Parts	Cities: Whole	Cities: Parts	Political and Geographic Boundaries: City	County	Road	Water	Rail	Non-Pol/Geo
	1	0.00%	15.54%	24.99%	2,550.1	267.1	0.80	0.42	0.44	48	51	367	98	13%	61%	20%	38%	2%	8%
1	0	0.00%	13.55%	6.69%	4,416	329	0.87	0.51	0.54	3	1	15	2	2%	81%	14%	55%	0%	2%
2	0	0.00%	13.32%	6.21%	15,879	884	0.71	0.26	0.28	15	5	55	4	4%	76%	19%	47%	0%	4%
3	0	0.00%	16.08%	10.45%	3,864	308	0.88	0.51	0.70	5	1	28	0	17%	74%	15%	24%	1%	8%
4	0	0.00%	10.79%	9.27%	1,553	332	0.66	0.18	0.34	1	2	6	2	24%	73%	17%	54%	2%	3%
5	0	0.00%	43.73%	9.04%	3,753	635	0.65	0.12	0.12	4	4	16	3	12%	74%	22%	13%	0%	2%
6	0	0.00%	9.70%	11.04%	2,770	332	0.73	0.31	0.33	1	3	20	4	6%	74%	7%	54%	2%	10%
7	0	0.00%	12.17%	23.77%	490	120	0.84	0.43	0.66	1	2	7	5	8%	41%	11%	29%	4%	39%
8	0	0.00%	9.58%	10.30%	2,301	272	0.75	0.39	0.32	1	2	21	0	0%	85%	6%	46%	0%	9%
9	0	0.00%	12.72%	51.89%	1,848	252	0.86	0.37	0.48	1	1	2	2	3%	76%	18%	31%	0%	6%
10	0	0.00%	28.58%	23.29%	445	107	0.87	0.49	0.50	0	1	9	4	16%	65%	25%	22%	5%	4%
11	0	0.00%	8.61%	10.59%	2,643	349	0.68	0.27	0.34	2	2	19	3	12%	70%	19%	38%	1%	7%
12	0	0.00%	6.55%	14.04%	1,764	194	0.90	0.59	0.55	2	1	8	1	3%	90%	10%	44%	0%	2%
13	0	0.00%	10.72%	9.05%	705	123	0.85	0.59	0.53	0	1	17	5	20%	62%	20%	74%	0%	6%
14	-1	0.00%	11.13%	26.93%	422	96	0.86	0.58	0.53	0	2	2	6	16%	27%	44%	20%	10%	6%
15	0	0.00%	21.98%	24.65%	677	109	0.97	0.71	0.59	0	1	2	1	9%	48%	35%	1%	12%	5%
16	0	0.00%	7.23%	13.73%	1,969	202	0.89	0.61	0.60	1	2	7	1	20%	58%	16%	53%	2%	5%
17	0	0.00%	9.02%	16.71%	5,797	382	0.82	0.50	0.47	6	2	11	2	4%	79%	10%	28%	1%	2%
18	0	0.00%	12.22%	14.87%	1,730	225	0.76	0.43	0.45	2	2	13	7	7%	70%	11%	48%	0%	10%
19	0	0.00%	4.37%	15.06%	1,894	236	0.79	0.43	0.33	0	2	7	1	3%	66%	18%	61%	1%	8%
20	0	0.00%	50.04%	22.15%	2,556	315	0.81	0.32	0.54	0	2	11	13	22%	42%	23%	11%	4%	15%
21	0	0.00%	15.56%	24.23%	261	103	0.64	0.31	0.28	0	2	5	5	38%	4%	42%	2%	5%	27%
22	0	0.00%	13.73%	21.59%	342	125	0.82	0.28	0.19	0	2	23	7	20%	42%	29%	49%	6%	9%
23	0	0.00%	16.90%	42.18%	239	80	0.85	0.47	0.43	0	1	6	6	53%	30%	28%	21%	0%	10%
24	0	0.00%	42.02%	37.76%	176	68	0.90	0.47	0.46	0	2	16	6	26%	36%	29%	46%	1%	18%
25	0	0.00%	7.96%	76.84%	3,680	364	0.67	0.35	0.40	1	2	10	3	7%	68%	16%	20%	0%	8%
26	0	0.00%	10.32%	73.35%	6,710	591	0.55	0.24	0.22	1	1	8	1	1%	88%	7%	86%	0%	1%
27	0	0.00%	7.07%	74.18%	280	70	0.95	0.73	0.71	0	1	6	2	9%	18%	35%	59%	0%	6%
28	0	0.00%	14.78%	23.18%	2,240	276	0.85	0.37	0.44	1	1	17	2	5%	90%	3%	26%	0%	5%

Overall numbers of county and city splits:

District lines and City and County Boundaries:	In Plan S000C8036
Number of Counties	67
Counties with only one district	48
Districts with only one county	5
Counties split into more than one district	19
Counties with all population in a single district	48
Aggregate number of county splits	51
Aggregate number of splits with population	51
Number of Cities	412
Cities with only one district	367
Cities split into more than one district	45
Cities with all population in only one district	373
Aggregate number of city splits	98
Aggregate number of splits with population	92

Split Counties and Cities

Plan S000C8036

Counties included in more than one district					
County	Dist.	Total Pop	Pop%	Total Area	Area%
Broward	20	535,675	27.6%	888.0	67.9%
Broward	21	313,820	16.1%	71.1	5.4%
Broward	22	233,209	12.0%	97.7	7.5%
Broward	23	769,221	39.6%	238.9	18.3%
Broward	24	92,450	4.8%	12.6	1.0%
Collier	19	215,578	57.4%	639.5	24.6%
Collier	25	160,174	42.6%	1,965.6	75.5%
Columbia	2	51,337	73.7%	350.3	43.7%
Columbia	5	18,361	26.3%	451.0	56.3%
Duval	4	505,744	50.8%	454.9	49.5%
Duval	5	489,823	49.2%	463.6	50.5%
Hillsborough	14	592,149	40.6%	299.1	22.5%
Hillsborough	15	769,221	52.7%	676.6	50.8%
Hillsborough	16	98,392	6.7%	356.2	26.7%
Indian River	8	145,456	91.0%	609.1	98.7%
Indian River	18	14,332	9.0%	7.8	1.3%
Jefferson	2	4,410	30.4%	400.1	59.5%
Jefferson	5	10,100	69.6%	272.5	40.5%
Lake	6	35,396	9.2%	379.1	32.8%
Lake	11	304,385	79.3%	547.9	47.4%
Lake	28	44,175	11.5%	229.8	19.9%
Lee	17	207,179	27.2%	260.0	17.2%
Lee	19	553,643	72.8%	1,254.9	82.8%
Leon	2	145,318	49.7%	488.5	69.6%
Leon	5	146,880	50.3%	213.3	30.4%
Marion	2	39,930	10.6%	233.6	14.1%
Marion	3	154,737	41.2%	874.2	52.6%
Marion	11	181,241	48.2%	554.9	33.4%
Miami-Dade	24	676,771	25.1%	163.3	6.8%
Miami-Dade	25	569,428	21.1%	525.2	22.0%
Miami-Dade	26	686,347	25.4%	1,420.5	59.5%
Miami-Dade	27	769,221	28.5%	280.3	11.7%
Orange	7	262,969	18.4%	82.2	8.2%
Orange	8	17,153	1.2%	134.4	13.4%
Orange	9	380,565	26.6%	341.6	34.0%
Orange	10	769,221	53.8%	445.3	44.4%
Palm Beach	18	267,232	17.9%	281.3	11.8%
Palm Beach	20	233,546	15.7%	1,667.6	70.0%
Palm Beach	21	455,401	30.5%	189.7	8.0%
Palm Beach	22	536,012	35.9%	244.7	10.3%
Pinellas	12	12,815	1.3%	33.9	3.9%
Pinellas	13	769,221	80.2%	705.3	81.8%
Pinellas	14	177,071	18.5%	123.3	14.3%
Sarasota	16	271,119	62.5%	649.2	66.5%
Sarasota	17	162,887	37.5%	326.4	33.5%
St. Johns	4	173,125	63.3%	371.9	45.3%
St. Johns	6	100,300	36.7%	449.6	54.7%
Volusia	6	518,147	93.6%	1,370.0	95.6%
Volusia	7	35,396	6.4%	62.4	4.4%
Walton	1	47,648	63.3%	821.5	58.3%
Walton	2	27,657	36.7%	588.0	41.7%

Counties included in more than one district					
County	Dist.	Total Pop	Pop%	Total Area	Area%

Counties included in more than one district					
County	Dist.	Total Pop	Pop%	Total Area	Area%

Counties included in more than one district					
County	Dist.	Total Pop	Pop%	Total Area	Area%

Split Counties and Cities

Plan S000C8036

Cities included in more than one district

City	Dist.	Total Pop	Pop%	Total Area	Area%
Belle Isle	9	219	3.1%	0.2	4.5%
Belle Isle	10	6,813	96.9%	5.0	95.5%
Clearwater	13	82,282	70.2%	25.4	70.8%
Clearwater	14	35,010	29.9%	10.5	29.2%
Clermont	11	43,021	100.0%	17.4	91.1%
Clermont	28	0	0.0%	1.7	8.9%
Cutler Bay	26	0	0.0%	0.0	0.2%
Cutler Bay	27	45,425	100.0%	10.3	99.8%
DeBary	6	9,468	42.5%	8.0	36.7%
DeBary	7	12,792	57.5%	13.8	63.4%
Deerfield Beach	20	29,350	33.8%	4.8	29.5%
Deerfield Beach	21	41,698	48.0%	8.5	52.6%
Deerfield Beach	22	15,811	18.2%	2.9	18.0%
DeFuniak Springs	1	860	14.5%	3.7	25.9%
DeFuniak Springs	2	5,059	85.5%	10.6	74.1%
Delray Beach	21	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Delray Beach	22	66,846	100.0%	16.5	100.0%
Deltona	6	76,307	81.4%	33.7	82.4%
Deltona	7	17,385	18.6%	7.2	17.6%
Fort Lauderdale	20	58,993	32.3%	13.0	35.7%
Fort Lauderdale	22	102,735	56.2%	18.3	50.4%
Fort Lauderdale	23	21,032	11.5%	5.0	13.9%
Fort Myers	17	32,184	37.3%	19.8	40.4%
Fort Myers	19	54,211	62.8%	29.2	59.6%
Freeport	1	5,587	95.3%	15.3	80.4%
Freeport	2	274	4.7%	3.7	19.6%
Groveland	11	16,026	86.6%	24.3	93.0%
Groveland	28	2,479	13.4%	1.8	7.1%
Hallandale Beach	23	28,737	69.7%	3.0	65.9%
Hallandale Beach	24	12,480	30.3%	1.6	34.1%
Jacksonville	4	461,184	48.6%	412.9	47.2%
Jacksonville	5	488,427	51.4%	461.6	52.8%
Lake City	2	6,672	54.1%	6.1	49.9%
Lake City	5	5,657	45.9%	6.1	50.1%
Lake Park	18	1,245	13.8%	0.4	17.1%
Lake Park	20	7,802	86.2%	2.0	82.9%
Largo	13	75,101	91.1%	17.1	87.5%
Largo	14	7,384	9.0%	2.4	12.5%
Maitland	7	13,655	69.9%	4.8	73.3%
Maitland	10	5,888	30.1%	1.7	26.7%
Margate	20	17,409	29.7%	2.5	27.6%
Margate	21	41,303	70.4%	6.6	72.4%
Miami	24	98,349	22.2%	15.0	26.7%
Miami	25	54,725	12.4%	4.8	8.5%
Miami	27	289,167	65.4%	36.3	64.8%
Miami Gardens	24	90,649	81.2%	15.2	79.8%
Miami Gardens	25	20,991	18.8%	3.8	20.2%
Miramar	23	76,594	56.9%	24.0	77.2%
Miramar	24	58,127	43.2%	7.1	22.8%
North Palm Beach	18	13,162	100.0%	5.3	99.5%
North Palm Beach	20	0	0.0%	0.0	0.6%
Oakland Park	20	15,037	34.0%	3.7	44.6%
Oakland Park	22	29,192	66.0%	4.5	55.4%
Opa-locka	24	9,537	57.9%	1.5	34.0%
Opa-locka	25	6,926	42.1%	3.0	66.0%

Cities included in more than one district

City	Dist.	Total Pop	Pop%	Total Area	Area%
Orlando	7	22,957	7.5%	5.7	4.8%
Orlando	9	103,806	33.8%	68.7	57.8%
Orlando	10	180,810	58.8%	44.5	37.5%
Palm Beach	18	2,634	28.5%	2.7	34.4%
Palm Beach	22	6,611	71.5%	5.1	65.6%
Palm Beach Gardens	18	59,182	100.0%	59.3	99.9%
Palm Beach Gardens	20	0	0.0%	0.1	0.1%
Pembroke Pines	23	170,725	99.7%	34.7	99.9%
Pembroke Pines	24	453	0.3%	0.0	0.1%
Pinellas Park	13	53,093	100.0%	16.8	100.0%
Pinellas Park	14	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Plantation	20	41,374	45.1%	9.0	40.9%
Plantation	23	50,376	54.9%	13.0	59.1%
Pompano Beach	20	53,918	48.1%	11.3	45.8%
Pompano Beach	21	3,327	3.0%	2.9	11.6%
Pompano Beach	22	54,801	48.9%	10.5	42.6%
Riviera Beach	18	9,951	26.5%	3.1	32.5%
Riviera Beach	20	27,653	73.5%	6.5	67.5%
Royal Palm Beach	18	16,407	42.1%	5.0	42.9%
Royal Palm Beach	20	17,861	45.9%	5.6	48.1%
Royal Palm Beach	21	4,664	12.0%	1.1	8.9%
St. Augustine	4	2,447	17.1%	1.6	12.1%
St. Augustine	6	11,882	82.9%	11.3	87.9%
St. Petersburg	13	241,005	93.3%	124.6	94.9%
St. Petersburg	14	17,303	6.7%	6.7	5.1%
Sunrise	20	85,270	87.6%	14.1	77.8%
Sunrise	23	12,065	12.4%	4.0	22.2%
Tallahassee	2	82,107	41.9%	69.0	66.5%
Tallahassee	5	114,062	58.1%	34.8	33.5%
Tampa	14	263,534	68.5%	126.1	71.7%
Tampa	15	121,425	31.5%	49.8	28.3%
Tarpon Springs	12	11,582	46.1%	10.2	57.5%
Tarpon Springs	13	10,748	42.8%	5.8	32.7%
Tarpon Springs	14	2,787	11.1%	1.7	9.8%
Umatilla	6	1,415	38.4%	1.9	45.5%
Umatilla	11	2,270	61.6%	2.3	54.5%
Venice	16	12,178	47.8%	10.9	61.9%
Venice	17	13,285	52.2%	6.7	38.1%
West Palm Beach	18	18,256	15.6%	33.2	57.2%
West Palm Beach	20	63,092	53.7%	16.2	27.9%
West Palm Beach	22	36,067	30.7%	8.6	14.9%
Winter Park	7	23,065	77.4%	8.2	78.6%
Winter Park	10	6,730	22.6%	2.2	21.4%

Cities included in more than one district

City	Dist.	Total Pop	Pop%	Total Area	Area%

Cities included in more than one district

City	Dist.	Total Pop	Pop%	Total Area	Area%

Functional Analysis - Summary

Plan S000C8036

Dist.	2020 Census		2020 General Election Registered Voters																	
	VAP who are:		RV who are:			RV who are:		Black Voters who are:			Hisp. Voters who are:			DEM who are:		REP who are:		NPAOth who are:	
	Black	Hisp	DEM	REP	OTH	Black	Hisp	DEM	REP	NPAOth	DEM	REP	NPAOth	Black	Hisp	Black	Hisp	Black	Hisp
5	43.73%	9.04%	54.34%	26.24%	19.43%	43.59%	4.83%	84.10%	2.75%	13.14%	44.56%	21.04%	34.20%	67.38%	3.96%	4.57%	3.87%	29.43%	8.50%
9	12.72%	51.89%	42.29%	22.62%	35.09%	9.13%	46.15%	71.84%	3.92%	24.23%	46.78%	13.61%	39.62%	15.51%	51.05%	1.58%	27.75%	6.30%	52.10%
10	28.58%	23.29%	45.15%	26.06%	28.79%	24.62%	16.03%	77.90%	3.23%	18.85%	45.56%	15.95%	38.44%	42.48%	16.18%	3.05%	9.81%	16.11%	21.41%
20	50.04%	22.15%	61.23%	13.99%	24.78%	46.67%	14.84%	81.44%	2.55%	16.00%	46.41%	17.36%	36.20%	62.07%	11.25%	8.50%	18.42%	30.12%	21.67%
24	42.02%	37.76%	60.07%	12.45%	27.48%	43.75%	26.79%	82.51%	2.43%	15.05%	42.80%	20.02%	37.16%	60.09%	19.09%	8.53%	43.09%	23.96%	36.22%
25	7.96%	76.45%	31.43%	36.54%	32.03%	6.97%	64.86%	79.64%	3.94%	16.25%	29.23%	35.98%	34.77%	17.66%	59.60%	0.75%	63.10%	3.54%	69.57%
26	10.32%	73.97%	33.92%	32.58%	33.51%	8.67%	63.96%	77.59%	3.48%	18.90%	28.78%	35.47%	35.74%	19.84%	54.23%	0.93%	69.60%	4.89%	68.18%
27	7.07%	74.18%	34.57%	33.39%	32.04%	6.14%	62.79%	78.61%	3.67%	17.61%	28.03%	38.96%	33.00%	13.97%	50.91%	0.67%	73.27%	3.38%	64.68%

Functional Analysis - Summary

Plan S000C8036

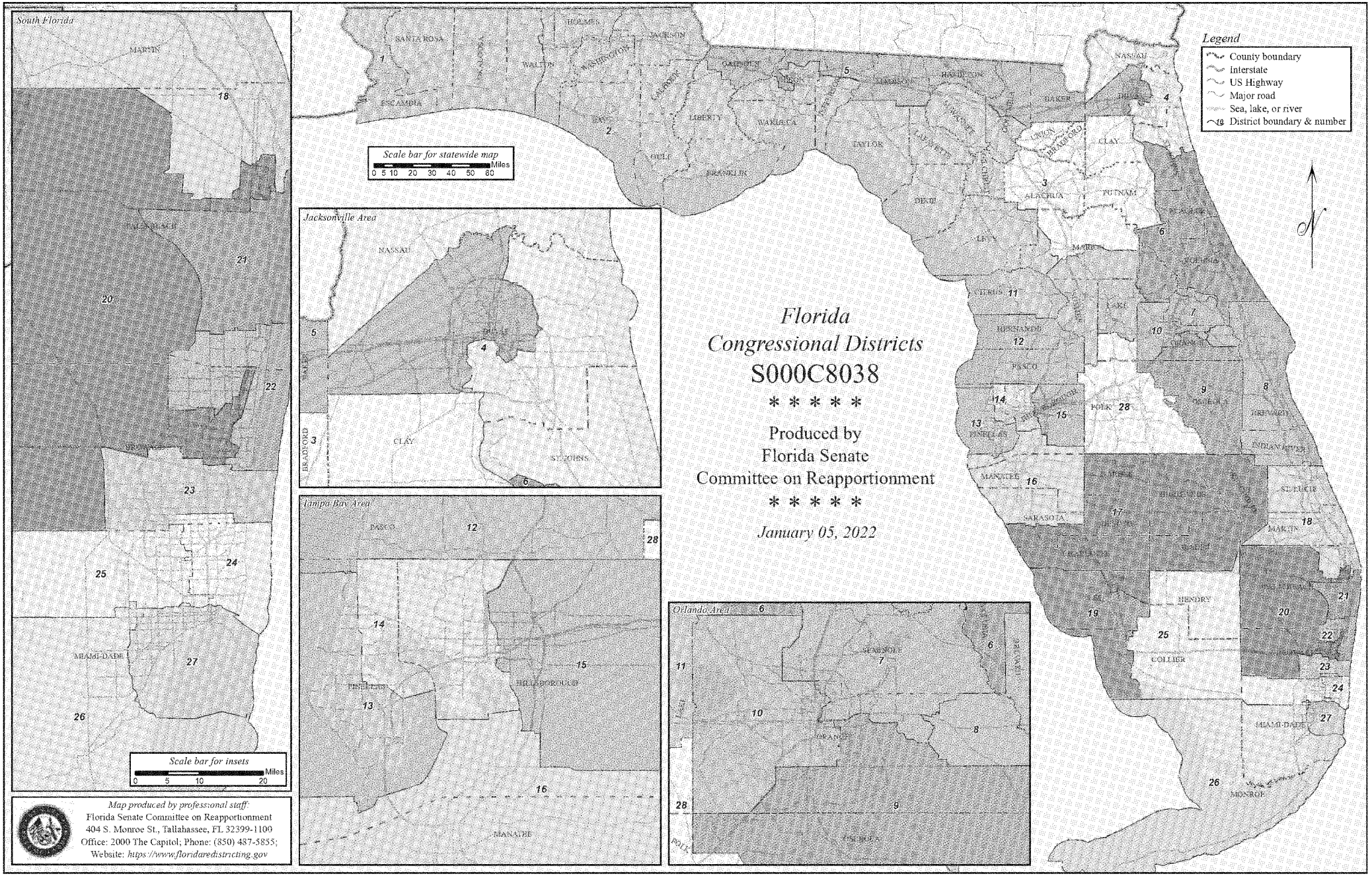
Dist.	2020 Census		Average Primary Election Turnout				Average General Election Turnout															General Election Performance in Statewide Elections 2012-2020						
	VAP who are:		DEM who are:		REP who are:		Voters who are:			DEM who are:		REP who are:		NPAOth who are:		Black Voters who are:			Hisp. Voters who are:			Avg. Perf.		Wins		Margins		
	Black	Hisp	Black	Hisp.	Black	Hisp.	DEM	REP	NPAOth	Black	Hisp.	Black	Hisp.	Black	Hisp.	DEM	REP	NPAOth	DEM	REP	NPAOth	DEM	REP	DEM	REP	MAX	MIN	AVG
5	41.73%	9.04%	66.22%	1.13%	2.81%	1.51%	58.13%	28.64%	13.23%	65.88%	2.59%	3.31%	2.83%	25.94%	6.77%	89.70%	2.22%	8.05%	45.52%	25.69%	28.14%	58.5%	40.1%	14	0	D +32.4%	D +7.1%	D +18.8%
9	12.72%	51.89%	18.03%	36.34%	0.97%	14.47%	44.15%	28.38%	27.46%	16.95%	44.89%	1.30%	20.25%	6.02%	43.36%	78.69%	3.86%	17.40%	52.97%	15.24%	31.77%	57.9%	40.3%	12	2	D +36.3%	R +0.8%	D +18%
10	28.58%	23.29%	49.09%	7.69%	1.94%	4.75%	45.84%	31.97%	22.18%	44.94%	12.67%	2.19%	7.01%	14.00%	16.58%	84.31%	2.85%	12.79%	49.40%	19.08%	31.35%	57.5%	40.9%	12	2	D +29.3%	R +1.2%	D +17.2%
20	50.04%	22.15%	64.04%	4.47%	6.25%	9.69%	66.46%	14.61%	18.92%	62.17%	8.59%	6.94%	14.36%	28.30%	18.16%	86.61%	2.12%	11.23%	50.45%	18.81%	30.57%	78.1%	21.0%	14	0	D +65.1%	D +50.7%	D +57.3%
24	42.02%	37.76%	67.48%	10.63%	7.00%	47.13%	66.57%	12.13%	21.30%	62.81%	15.65%	7.51%	42.22%	23.92%	34.11%	87.45%	1.90%	10.62%	45.30%	22.77%	31.86%	80.3%	18.8%	14	0	D +68%	D +49.4%	D +61.6%
25	7.96%	76.53%	26.60%	42.55%	0.43%	61.13%	32.92%	41.38%	25.70%	20.79%	53.26%	0.57%	61.19%	3.39%	66.94%	85.82%	2.98%	11.07%	29.10%	42.27%	28.61%	45.0%	53.8%	3	11	R +20.4%	D +2.6%	R +8.6%
26	10.32%	73.42%	22.58%	36.25%	0.57%	65.42%	35.69%	36.75%	27.56%	21.18%	47.57%	0.77%	66.17%	4.67%	64.29%	82.77%	3.10%	14.10%	28.65%	41.33%	30.00%	50.7%	48.0%	9	5	D +15.7%	R +2.2%	D +3%
27	7.07%	74.18%	17.87%	36.73%	0.39%	75.66%	35.72%	38.10%	26.18%	15.24%	45.38%	0.52%	72.02%	3.19%	63.12%	83.83%	3.09%	12.93%	26.85%	45.71%	27.44%	50.6%	48.3%	9	5	D +17.4%	R +0.6%	D +2.7%

Functional Analysis - Returns

			5	9	10	20	24	25	26	27
Plan S000C8036		BVAP	43.73%	12.72%	28.58%	50.04%	42.02%	7.96%	10.32%	7.07%
Primary Elections		HVAP	9.04%	51.89%	23.29%	22.15%	37.76%	76.83%	73.38%	74.19%
2018	Governor (REP)	R_Baldauf	0.70%	0.89%	0.69%	1.36%	1.92%	1.93%	1.83%	1.50%
		R_DeSantis	52.44%	52.06%	52.08%	62.76%	66.52%	65.93%	67.74%	67.69%
		R_Devine	1.13%	2.07%	1.42%	2.20%	3.24%	2.92%	3.34%	3.09%
		R_Langford	1.13%	1.53%	1.64%	1.86%	1.97%	1.41%	1.72%	1.53%
		R_Mercadante	0.42%	1.30%	0.75%	1.51%	2.13%	1.93%	2.06%	2.14%
		R_Nathan	0.71%	1.00%	0.80%	1.54%	2.72%	1.13%	1.42%	1.39%
		R_Putnam	41.63%	38.39%	40.26%	25.36%	17.05%	21.84%	18.17%	18.84%
		R_White	1.62%	2.66%	2.07%	2.89%	3.92%	2.63%	3.54%	3.46%
	Governor (DEM)	D_Gillum	58.39%	29.37%	45.52%	52.96%	50.35%	32.88%	31.83%	28.95%
		D_Graham	22.26%	29.78%	28.36%	13.34%	11.17%	19.31%	21.15%	22.65%
		D_Greene	5.72%	14.10%	8.70%	10.39%	9.34%	9.66%	10.62%	7.94%
		D_King	1.43%	4.42%	3.73%	0.94%	0.75%	2.33%	2.11%	1.54%
		D_Levine	10.71%	19.37%	12.44%	21.58%	27.53%	32.70%	32.23%	37.17%
		D_Lundmark	0.49%	1.17%	0.43%	0.30%	0.38%	1.37%	0.91%	0.78%
		D_Wetherbee	0.83%	1.70%	0.65%	0.38%	0.32%	1.27%	0.97%	0.68%
	Attorney General (REP)	R_Moody	57.78%	54.13%	55.38%	55.57%	53.16%	52.08%	54.82%	54.79%
		R_White	42.22%	45.85%	44.62%	44.27%	46.64%	47.88%	45.11%	45.20%
	Attorney General (DEM)	D_Shaw	78.66%	60.47%	74.45%	81.44%	82.10%	67.77%	69.58%	74.09%
		D_Torrens	21.31%	39.52%	25.57%	18.56%	17.89%	32.10%	30.43%	25.91%
	Agriculture Commissioner (REP)	R_Caldwell	35.67%	36.39%	34.81%	43.50%	39.73%	42.29%	42.07%	40.18%
		R_Grimsley	21.36%	31.75%	31.44%	25.91%	31.44%	29.71%	31.57%	32.70%
		R_McCalister	8.68%	16.31%	15.40%	21.17%	17.11%	12.78%	16.62%	16.76%
		R_Troutman	34.12%	15.47%	18.25%	9.04%	11.06%	15.05%	9.61%	10.37%
	Agriculture Commissioner (DEM)	D_Fried	60.09%	54.87%	55.24%	63.92%	59.04%	52.18%	53.25%	59.89%
		D_Porter	20.04%	18.96%	17.52%	16.10%	17.36%	20.02%	20.45%	15.13%
		D_Walker	19.86%	26.15%	27.25%	19.96%	23.60%	27.59%	26.21%	24.88%
	US Senate (REP)	R_De La Fuente	10.20%	10.25%	11.19%	14.88%	15.74%	9.81%	12.28%	12.63%
		R_Scott	89.71%	89.72%	88.75%	84.91%	84.06%	90.09%	87.66%	87.32%
2016	US Senate (REP)	R_Beruff	22.31%	17.31%	17.64%	14.64%	8.73%	8.85%	6.43%	5.58%
		R_Rivera	3.70%	3.23%	2.40%	5.03%	3.26%	2.20%	2.94%	1.88%
		R_Rubio	68.00%	71.67%	74.47%	70.56%	80.12%	85.24%	85.70%	88.87%
		R_Young	5.81%	7.69%	5.27%	9.37%	7.44%	3.59%	4.86%	3.46%
	US Senate (DEM)	D_De La Fuente	4.12%	15.25%	3.90%	3.17%	5.51%	19.30%	13.76%	12.16%
		D_Grayson	17.53%	45.90%	40.69%	9.95%	10.82%	11.17%	11.16%	11.19%
		D_Keith	15.18%	9.58%	12.67%	14.56%	13.82%	13.73%	15.63%	17.86%
		D_Luster	12.08%	1.26%	2.28%	2.23%	2.68%	2.02%	1.68%	1.54%
		D_Murphy	50.94%	27.88%	40.26%	69.89%	66.91%	53.19%	57.51%	56.90%
2014	Governor (REP)	R_Adeshina	1.29%	1.74%	1.64%	2.66%	2.97%	1.46%	1.77%	1.80%
		R_Cuevas-Neunder	8.09%	12.32%	9.54%	14.56%	16.32%	10.61%	15.19%	13.26%
		R_Scott	90.47%	85.83%	88.60%	82.42%	80.36%	87.73%	82.95%	84.83%
	Governor (DEM)	D_Crist	74.34%	76.23%	78.96%	82.85%	84.35%	76.74%	78.42%	73.98%
		D_Rich	25.58%	23.71%	21.01%	17.09%	15.61%	22.84%	21.48%	25.89%
	Attorney General (DEM)	D_Sheldon	60.86%	60.81%	49.60%	39.26%	46.77%	58.73%	61.40%	65.55%
		D_Thurston	39.17%	39.12%	50.43%	60.66%	53.21%	40.91%	38.48%	34.37%
2012	US Senate (REP)	R_Mack	57.58%	48.40%	58.29%	65.26%	71.78%	73.46%	73.64%	77.15%
		R_McCalister	18.65%	12.02%	10.84%	13.11%	6.85%	8.01%	7.36%	5.18%
		R_Stuart	5.92%	6.84%	4.87%	7.25%	13.13%	12.37%	13.26%	12.99%
		R_Weldon	17.45%	32.53%	25.74%	13.85%	8.00%	5.92%	5.67%	4.46%
	US Senate (DEM)	D_Burkett	22.03%	19.85%	13.56%	14.24%	14.02%	21.21%	18.40%	14.76%
		D_Nelson	77.91%	80.11%	86.33%	85.70%	85.93%	78.58%	81.49%	85.11%

Functional Analysis - Returns

			5	9	10	20	24	25	26	27
Plan S000C8036		BVAP	43.73%	12.72%	28.58%	50.04%	42.02%	7.96%	10.32%	7.07%
General Elections		HVAP	9.04%	51.89%	23.29%	22.15%	37.76%	76.82%	73.35%	74.18%
2020	President	D_Biden	60.23%	58.97%	61.61%	75.53%	74.41%	40.98%	46.43%	49.44%
		R_Trump	38.62%	40.04%	37.39%	23.88%	25.06%	58.48%	52.99%	50.01%
2018	Governor	D_Gillum	62.51%	62.25%	62.24%	79.65%	81.56%	46.17%	52.49%	53.18%
		R_DeSantis	36.60%	36.40%	36.74%	19.73%	17.74%	52.44%	46.31%	45.75%
	Attorney General	D_Shaw	59.25%	58.93%	58.46%	78.13%	80.14%	44.45%	50.86%	51.99%
		R_Moody	39.21%	39.07%	39.89%	20.54%	18.30%	53.53%	46.94%	46.10%
	Chief Financial Officer	D_Ring	60.38%	61.36%	60.30%	79.52%	81.61%	45.82%	51.93%	52.59%
		R_Patronis	39.62%	38.64%	39.70%	20.46%	18.38%	54.17%	48.07%	47.41%
	Agriculture Commissioner	D_Fried	61.38%	62.76%	62.19%	79.77%	82.11%	46.93%	53.44%	54.63%
		R_Caldwell	38.63%	37.24%	37.81%	20.22%	17.88%	53.06%	46.56%	45.38%
	US Senate	D_Nelson	62.25%	60.97%	62.06%	79.66%	81.49%	46.47%	53.46%	54.47%
		R_Scott	37.75%	39.02%	37.93%	20.33%	18.51%	53.52%	46.54%	45.52%
2016	President	D_Clinton	58.51%	62.85%	60.06%	77.52%	81.10%	52.56%	56.46%	57.42%
		R_Trump	38.61%	33.71%	36.40%	20.71%	17.23%	45.16%	40.81%	40.05%
	US Senate	D_Murphy	52.82%	55.80%	54.84%	75.52%	76.02%	42.42%	47.69%	47.78%
		R_Rubio	43.90%	40.13%	41.35%	22.53%	21.88%	55.35%	49.92%	50.17%
2014	Governor	D_Crist	56.54%	53.29%	54.73%	79.64%	82.25%	43.00%	51.20%	50.00%
		R_Scott	39.85%	41.58%	40.71%	18.20%	16.17%	54.28%	45.89%	47.55%
	Attorney General	D_Sheldon	53.20%	49.61%	51.87%	75.88%	79.86%	38.72%	45.82%	46.03%
		R_Bondi	44.31%	47.53%	45.25%	22.66%	18.70%	58.94%	51.75%	51.96%
	Chief Financial Officer	D_Rankin	53.57%	49.60%	49.35%	75.36%	79.06%	40.24%	45.88%	43.49%
		R_Atwater	46.43%	50.39%	50.66%	24.62%	20.94%	59.75%	54.12%	56.53%
	Agriculture Commissioner	D_Hamilton	55.57%	48.36%	49.39%	76.85%	79.82%	39.79%	46.04%	44.31%
		R_Putnam	44.41%	51.64%	50.60%	23.15%	20.18%	60.19%	53.95%	55.69%
2012	President	D_Obama	61.03%	62.43%	59.08%	80.43%	82.82%	51.07%	54.83%	52.22%
		R_Romney	38.14%	36.74%	40.13%	19.14%	16.82%	48.44%	44.61%	47.27%
	US Senate	D_Nelson	65.00%	66.89%	63.71%	81.94%	83.49%	52.79%	56.33%	54.47%
		R_Mack	32.61%	30.61%	34.42%	16.83%	15.47%	45.07%	42.03%	44.15%


South Florida
Jacksonville Area
Tampa Bay Area
Orlando Area
Florida
Congressional Districts
S000C8038
* * * * *
Produced by
Florida Senate
Committee on Reapportionment
* * * * *
January 05, 2022
Legend
County boundary
Interstate
US Highway
Major road
Sea, lake, or river
District boundary & number
Scale bar for statewide map
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 Miles
Scale bar for insets
0 5 10 20 Miles
Map produced by professional staff:
Florida Senate Committee on Reapportionment
404 S. Monroe St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100
Office: 2000 The Capitol; Phone: (850) 487-5855;
Website: https://www.floridaredistricting.gov

Census and Boundary Statistics

Plan S000C8038

Dist.	Deviation: Total	Deviation: %	Voting Age Population: Black	Voting Age Population: Hisp.	Area (sq.mi.)	Perim. (mi.)	Convex Hull	Polsby-Popper	Reock Ratio	Counties: Whole	Counties: Parts	Cities: Whole	Cities: Parts	Political and Geographic Boundaries: City	County	Road	Water	Rail	Non-Pol/Geo
	1	0.00%	15.54%	24.99%	2,550.1	266.3	0.80	0.43	0.46	48	50	368	94	13%	61%	19%	39%	2%	8%
1	0	0.00%	13.55%	6.69%	4,416	329	0.87	0.51	0.54	3	1	15	2	2%	81%	14%	55%	0%	2%
2	0	0.00%	13.32%	6.21%	15,879	884	0.71	0.26	0.28	15	5	55	4	4%	76%	19%	47%	0%	4%
3	0	0.00%	16.08%	10.45%	3,864	308	0.88	0.51	0.70	5	1	28	0	17%	74%	15%	24%	1%	8%
4	0	0.00%	10.79%	9.27%	1,553	332	0.66	0.18	0.34	1	2	6	2	24%	73%	17%	54%	2%	3%
5	0	0.00%	43.73%	9.04%	3,753	635	0.65	0.12	0.12	4	4	16	3	12%	74%	22%	13%	0%	2%
6	0	0.00%	9.70%	11.04%	2,770	332	0.73	0.31	0.33	1	3	20	4	6%	74%	7%	54%	2%	10%
7	0	0.00%	12.17%	23.77%	490	120	0.84	0.43	0.66	1	2	7	5	8%	41%	11%	29%	4%	39%
8	0	0.00%	9.58%	10.30%	2,301	272	0.75	0.39	0.32	1	2	21	0	0%	85%	6%	46%	0%	9%
9	0	0.00%	12.72%	51.89%	1,848	252	0.86	0.37	0.48	1	1	2	2	3%	76%	18%	31%	0%	6%
10	0	0.00%	28.58%	23.29%	445	107	0.87	0.49	0.50	0	1	9	4	16%	65%	25%	22%	5%	4%
11	0	0.00%	8.61%	10.59%	2,643	349	0.68	0.27	0.34	2	2	19	3	12%	70%	19%	38%	1%	7%
12	0	0.00%	6.55%	14.04%	1,764	194	0.90	0.59	0.55	2	1	8	1	3%	90%	10%	44%	0%	2%
13	0	0.00%	10.72%	9.05%	705	123	0.85	0.59	0.53	0	1	17	5	20%	62%	20%	74%	0%	6%
14	-1	0.00%	11.13%	26.93%	422	96	0.86	0.58	0.53	0	2	2	6	16%	27%	44%	20%	10%	6%
15	0	0.00%	21.98%	24.65%	677	109	0.97	0.71	0.59	0	1	2	1	9%	48%	35%	1%	12%	5%
16	0	0.00%	7.23%	13.73%	1,969	202	0.89	0.61	0.60	1	2	7	1	20%	58%	16%	53%	2%	5%
17	0	0.00%	9.02%	16.71%	5,797	382	0.82	0.50	0.47	6	2	11	2	4%	79%	10%	28%	1%	2%
18	0	0.00%	12.22%	14.87%	1,730	225	0.76	0.43	0.45	2	2	13	7	7%	70%	11%	48%	0%	10%
19	0	0.00%	4.37%	15.06%	1,894	236	0.79	0.43	0.33	0	2	7	1	3%	66%	18%	61%	1%	8%
20	0	0.00%	50.04%	22.15%	2,556	315	0.81	0.32	0.54	0	2	11	13	22%	42%	23%	11%	4%	15%
21	0	0.00%	16.53%	25.39%	345	98	0.77	0.45	0.48	0	1	18	3	34%	25%	23%	39%	0%	20%
22	0	0.00%	12.74%	20.40%	259	106	0.78	0.29	0.50	0	2	11	5	32%	25%	18%	36%	12%	15%
23	0	0.00%	16.90%	42.18%	239	80	0.85	0.47	0.43	0	1	6	6	53%	30%	28%	21%	0%	10%
24	0	0.00%	42.02%	37.76%	176	68	0.90	0.47	0.46	0	2	16	6	26%	36%	29%	46%	1%	18%
25	0	0.00%	7.96%	76.84%	3,680	364	0.67	0.35	0.40	1	2	10	3	7%	68%	16%	20%	0%	8%
26	0	0.00%	10.32%	73.35%	6,710	591	0.55	0.24	0.22	1	1	8	1	1%	88%	7%	86%	0%	1%
27	0	0.00%	7.07%	74.18%	280	70	0.95	0.73	0.71	0	1	6	2	9%	18%	35%	59%	0%	6%
28	0	0.00%	14.78%	23.18%	2,240	276	0.85	0.37	0.44	1	1	17	2	5%	90%	3%	26%	0%	5%

Overall numbers of county and city splits:

District lines and City and County Boundaries:	In Plan S000C8038	
Number of Counties	67	412
Counties with only one district	48	368
Districts with only one county	6	44
Counties split into more than one district	19	373
Counties with all population in a single district	48	94
Aggregate number of county splits	50	89
Aggregate number of splits with population	50	
Number of Cities		
Cities with only one district		
Cities split into more than one district		
Cities with all population in only one district		
Aggregate number of city splits		
Aggregate number of splits with population		

Split Counties and Cities

Plan S000C8038

Counties included in more than one district					
County	Dist.	Total Pop	Pop%	Total Area	Area%
Broward	20	535,675	27.6%	888.0	67.9%
Broward	22	547,029	28.1%	168.8	12.9%
Broward	23	769,221	39.6%	238.9	18.3%
Broward	24	92,450	4.8%	12.6	1.0%
Collier	19	215,578	57.4%	639.5	24.6%
Collier	25	160,174	42.6%	1,965.6	75.5%
Columbia	2	51,337	73.7%	350.3	43.7%
Columbia	5	18,361	26.3%	451.0	56.3%
Duval	4	505,744	50.8%	454.9	49.5%
Duval	5	489,823	49.2%	463.6	50.5%
Hillsborough	14	592,149	40.6%	299.1	22.5%
Hillsborough	15	769,221	52.7%	676.6	50.8%
Hillsborough	16	98,392	6.7%	356.2	26.7%
Indian River	8	145,456	91.0%	609.1	98.7%
Indian River	18	14,332	9.0%	7.8	1.3%
Jefferson	2	4,410	30.4%	400.1	59.5%
Jefferson	5	10,100	69.6%	272.5	40.5%
Lake	6	35,396	9.2%	379.1	32.8%
Lake	11	304,385	79.3%	547.9	47.4%
Lake	28	44,175	11.5%	229.8	19.9%
Lee	17	207,179	27.2%	260.0	17.2%
Lee	19	553,643	72.8%	1,254.9	82.8%
Leon	2	145,318	49.7%	488.5	69.6%
Leon	5	146,880	50.3%	213.3	30.4%
Marion	2	39,930	10.6%	233.6	14.1%
Marion	3	154,737	41.2%	874.2	52.6%
Marion	11	181,241	48.2%	554.9	33.4%
Miami-Dade	24	676,771	25.1%	163.3	6.8%
Miami-Dade	25	569,428	21.1%	525.2	22.0%
Miami-Dade	26	686,347	25.4%	1,420.5	59.5%
Miami-Dade	27	769,221	28.5%	280.3	11.7%
Orange	7	262,969	18.4%	82.2	8.2%
Orange	8	17,153	1.2%	134.4	13.4%
Orange	9	380,565	26.6%	341.6	34.0%
Orange	10	769,221	53.8%	445.3	44.4%
Palm Beach	18	267,232	17.9%	281.3	11.8%
Palm Beach	20	233,546	15.7%	1,667.6	70.0%
Palm Beach	21	769,221	51.6%	344.5	14.5%
Palm Beach	22	222,192	14.9%	89.9	3.8%
Pinellas	12	12,815	1.3%	33.9	3.9%
Pinellas	13	769,221	80.2%	705.3	81.8%
Pinellas	14	177,071	18.5%	123.3	14.3%
Sarasota	16	271,119	62.5%	649.2	66.5%
Sarasota	17	162,887	37.5%	326.4	33.5%
St. Johns	4	173,125	63.3%	371.9	45.3%
St. Johns	6	100,300	36.7%	449.6	54.7%
Volusia	6	518,147	93.6%	1,370.0	95.6%
Volusia	7	35,396	6.4%	62.4	4.4%
Walton	1	47,648	63.3%	821.5	58.3%
Walton	2	27,657	36.7%	588.0	41.7%

Counties included in more than one district					
County	Dist.	Total Pop	Pop%	Total Area	Area%

Counties included in more than one district					
County	Dist.	Total Pop	Pop%	Total Area	Area%

Counties included in more than one district					
County	Dist.	Total Pop	Pop%	Total Area	Area%

Split Counties and Cities

Plan S000C8038

Cities included in more than one district

City	Dist.	Total Pop	Pop%	Total Area	Area%
Belle Isle	9	219	3.1%	0.2	4.5%
Belle Isle	10	6,813	96.9%	5.0	95.5%
Clearwater	13	82,282	70.2%	25.4	70.8%
Clearwater	14	35,010	29.9%	10.5	29.2%
Clermont	11	43,021	100.0%	17.4	91.1%
Clermont	28	0	0.0%	1.7	8.9%
Cutler Bay	26	0	0.0%	0.0	0.2%
Cutler Bay	27	45,425	100.0%	10.3	99.8%
DeBary	6	9,468	42.5%	8.0	36.7%
DeBary	7	12,792	57.5%	13.8	63.4%
Deerfield Beach	20	29,350	33.8%	4.8	29.5%
Deerfield Beach	22	57,509	66.2%	11.4	70.6%
DeFuniak Springs	1	860	14.5%	3.7	25.9%
DeFuniak Springs	2	5,059	85.5%	10.6	74.1%
Deltona	6	76,307	81.4%	33.7	82.4%
Deltona	7	17,385	18.6%	7.2	17.6%
Fort Lauderdale	20	58,993	32.3%	13.0	35.7%
Fort Lauderdale	22	102,735	56.2%	18.3	50.4%
Fort Lauderdale	23	21,032	11.5%	5.0	13.9%
Fort Myers	17	32,184	37.3%	19.8	40.4%
Fort Myers	19	54,211	62.8%	29.2	59.6%
Freeport	1	5,587	95.3%	15.3	80.4%
Freeport	2	274	4.7%	3.7	19.6%
Groveland	11	16,026	86.6%	24.3	93.0%
Groveland	28	2,479	13.4%	1.8	7.1%
Hallandale Beach	23	28,737	69.7%	3.0	65.9%
Hallandale Beach	24	12,480	30.3%	1.6	34.1%
Jacksonville	4	461,184	48.6%	412.9	47.2%
Jacksonville	5	488,427	51.4%	461.6	52.8%
Lake City	2	6,672	54.1%	6.1	49.9%
Lake City	5	5,657	45.9%	6.1	50.1%
Lake Park	18	1,245	13.8%	0.4	17.1%
Lake Park	20	7,802	86.2%	2.0	82.9%
Largo	13	75,101	91.1%	17.1	87.5%
Largo	14	7,384	9.0%	2.4	12.5%
Maitland	7	13,655	69.9%	4.8	73.3%
Maitland	10	5,888	30.1%	1.7	26.7%
Margate	20	17,409	29.7%	2.5	27.6%
Margate	22	41,303	70.4%	6.6	72.4%
Miami	24	98,349	22.2%	15.0	26.7%
Miami	25	54,725	12.4%	4.8	8.5%
Miami	27	289,167	65.4%	36.3	64.8%
Miami Gardens	24	90,649	81.2%	15.2	79.8%
Miami Gardens	25	20,991	18.8%	3.8	20.2%
Miramar	23	76,594	56.9%	24.0	77.2%
Miramar	24	58,127	43.2%	7.1	22.8%
North Palm Beach	18	13,162	100.0%	5.3	99.5%
North Palm Beach	20	0	0.0%	0.0	0.6%
Oakland Park	20	15,037	34.0%	3.7	44.6%
Oakland Park	22	29,192	66.0%	4.5	55.4%
Opa-locka	24	9,537	57.9%	1.5	34.0%
Opa-locka	25	6,926	42.1%	3.0	66.0%
Orlando	7	22,957	7.5%	5.7	4.8%
Orlando	9	103,806	33.8%	68.7	57.8%
Orlando	10	180,810	58.8%	44.5	37.5%

Cities included in more than one district

City	Dist.	Total Pop	Pop%	Total Area	Area%
Palm Beach	18	2,634	28.5%	2.7	34.4%
Palm Beach	21	6,611	71.5%	5.1	65.6%
Palm Beach Gardens	18	59,182	100.0%	59.3	99.9%
Palm Beach Gardens	20	0	0.0%	0.1	0.1%
Pembroke Pines	23	170,725	99.7%	34.7	99.9%
Pembroke Pines	24	453	0.3%	0.0	0.1%
Pinellas Park	13	53,093	100.0%	16.8	100.0%
Pinellas Park	14	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Plantation	20	41,374	45.1%	9.0	40.9%
Plantation	23	50,376	54.9%	13.0	59.1%
Pompano Beach	20	53,918	48.1%	11.3	45.8%
Pompano Beach	22	58,128	51.9%	13.4	54.2%
Riviera Beach	18	9,951	26.5%	3.1	32.5%
Riviera Beach	20	27,653	73.5%	6.5	67.5%
Royal Palm Beach	18	16,407	42.1%	5.0	42.9%
Royal Palm Beach	20	17,861	45.9%	5.6	48.1%
Royal Palm Beach	21	4,664	12.0%	1.1	8.9%
St. Augustine	4	2,447	17.1%	1.6	12.1%
St. Augustine	6	11,882	82.9%	11.3	87.9%
St. Petersburg	13	241,005	93.3%	124.6	94.9%
St. Petersburg	14	17,303	6.7%	6.7	5.1%
Sunrise	20	85,270	87.6%	14.1	77.8%
Sunrise	23	12,065	12.4%	4.0	22.2%
Tallahassee	2	82,107	41.9%	69.0	66.5%
Tallahassee	5	114,062	58.1%	34.8	33.5%
Tampa	14	263,534	68.5%	126.1	71.7%
Tampa	15	121,425	31.5%	49.8	28.3%
Tarpon Springs	12	11,582	46.1%	10.2	57.5%
Tarpon Springs	13	10,748	42.8%	5.8	32.7%
Tarpon Springs	14	2,787	11.1%	1.7	9.8%
Umatilla	6	1,415	38.4%	1.9	45.5%
Umatilla	11	2,270	61.6%	2.3	54.5%
Venice	16	12,178	47.8%	10.9	61.9%
Venice	17	13,285	52.2%	6.7	38.1%
West Palm Beach	18	18,256	15.6%	33.2	57.2%
West Palm Beach	20	63,092	53.7%	16.2	27.9%
West Palm Beach	21	36,067	30.7%	8.6	14.9%
Winter Park	7	23,065	77.4%	8.2	78.6%
Winter Park	10	6,730	22.6%	2.2	21.4%

Cities included in more than one district

City	Dist.	Total Pop	Pop%	Total Area	Area%

Cities included in more than one district

City	Dist.	Total Pop	Pop%	Total Area	Area%

Functional Analysis - Summary

Plan S000C8038

Dist.	2020 Census		2020 General Election Registered Voters																	
	VAP who are:		RV who are:			RV who are:		Black Voters who are:			Hisp. Voters who are:			DEM who are:		REP who are:		NPAOth who are:	
	Black	Hisp	DEM	REP	OTH	Black	Hisp	DEM	REP	NPAOth	DEM	REP	NPAOth	Black	Hisp	Black	Hisp	Black	Hisp
5	43.73%	9.04%	54.34%	26.24%	19.43%	43.59%	4.83%	84.10%	2.75%	13.14%	44.56%	21.04%	34.20%	67.38%	3.96%	4.57%	3.87%	29.43%	8.50%
9	12.72%	51.89%	42.29%	22.62%	35.09%	9.13%	46.15%	71.84%	3.92%	24.23%	46.78%	13.61%	39.62%	15.51%	51.05%	1.58%	27.75%	6.30%	52.10%
10	28.58%	23.29%	45.15%	26.06%	28.79%	24.62%	16.03%	77.90%	3.23%	18.85%	45.56%	15.95%	38.44%	42.48%	16.18%	3.05%	9.81%	16.11%	21.41%
20	50.04%	22.15%	61.23%	13.99%	24.78%	46.67%	14.84%	81.44%	2.55%	16.00%	46.41%	17.36%	36.20%	62.07%	11.25%	8.50%	18.42%	30.12%	21.67%
24	42.02%	37.76%	60.07%	12.45%	27.48%	43.75%	26.79%	82.51%	2.43%	15.05%	42.80%	20.02%	37.16%	60.09%	19.09%	8.53%	43.09%	23.96%	36.22%
25	7.96%	76.45%	31.43%	36.54%	32.03%	6.97%	64.86%	79.64%	3.94%	16.25%	29.23%	35.98%	34.77%	17.66%	59.60%	0.75%	63.10%	3.54%	69.57%
26	10.32%	73.97%	33.92%	32.58%	33.51%	8.67%	63.96%	77.59%	3.48%	18.90%	28.78%	35.47%	35.74%	19.84%	54.23%	0.93%	69.60%	4.89%	68.18%
27	7.07%	74.18%	34.57%	33.39%	32.04%	6.14%	62.79%	78.61%	3.67%	17.61%	28.03%	38.96%	33.00%	13.97%	50.91%	0.67%	73.27%	3.38%	64.68%

Functional Analysis - Summary

Plan S000C8038

Dist.	2020 Census		Average Primary Election Turnout				Average General Election Turnout															General Election Performance in Statewide Elections 2012-2020						
	VAP who are:		DEM who are:		REP who are:		Voters who are:			DEM who are:		REP who are:		NPAOth who are:		Black Voters who are:			Hisp. Voters who are:			Avg. Perf.		Wins		Margins		
	Black	Hisp	Black	Hisp.	Black	Hisp.	DEM	REP	NPAOth	Black	Hisp.	Black	Hisp.	Black	Hisp.	DEM	REP	NPAOth	DEM	REP	NPAOth	DEM	REP	DEM	REP	MAX	MIN	AVG
5	41.73%	9.04%	66.22%	1.13%	2.81%	1.51%	58.13%	28.64%	13.23%	65.88%	2.59%	3.31%	2.83%	25.94%	6.77%	89.70%	2.22%	8.05%	45.52%	25.69%	28.14%	58.5%	40.1%	14	0	D +32.4%	D +7.1%	D +18.8%
9	12.72%	51.89%	18.03%	36.34%	0.97%	14.47%	44.15%	28.38%	27.46%	16.95%	44.89%	1.30%	20.25%	6.02%	43.36%	78.69%	3.86%	17.40%	52.97%	15.24%	31.77%	57.9%	40.3%	12	2	D +36.3%	R +0.8%	D +18%
10	28.58%	23.29%	49.09%	7.69%	1.94%	4.75%	45.84%	31.97%	22.18%	44.94%	12.67%	2.19%	7.01%	14.00%	16.58%	84.31%	2.85%	12.79%	49.40%	19.08%	31.35%	57.5%	40.9%	12	2	D +29.3%	R +1.2%	D +17.2%
20	50.04%	22.15%	64.04%	4.47%	6.25%	9.69%	66.46%	14.61%	18.92%	62.17%	8.59%	6.94%	14.36%	28.30%	18.16%	86.61%	2.12%	11.23%	50.45%	18.81%	30.57%	78.1%	21.0%	14	0	D +65.1%	D +50.7%	D +57.3%
24	42.02%	37.76%	67.48%	10.63%	7.00%	47.13%	66.57%	12.13%	21.30%	62.81%	15.65%	7.51%	42.22%	23.92%	34.11%	87.45%	1.90%	10.62%	45.30%	22.77%	31.86%	80.3%	18.8%	14	0	D +68%	D +49.4%	D +61.6%
25	7.96%	76.53%	26.60%	42.55%	0.43%	61.13%	32.92%	41.38%	25.70%	20.79%	53.26%	0.57%	61.19%	3.39%	66.94%	85.82%	2.98%	11.07%	29.10%	42.27%	28.61%	45.0%	53.8%	3	11	R +20.4%	D +2.6%	R +8.6%
26	10.32%	73.42%	22.58%	36.25%	0.57%	65.42%	35.69%	36.75%	27.56%	21.18%	47.57%	0.77%	66.17%	4.67%	64.29%	82.77%	3.10%	14.10%	28.65%	41.33%	30.00%	50.7%	48.0%	9	5	D +15.7%	R +2.2%	D +3%
27	7.07%	74.18%	17.87%	36.73%	0.39%	75.66%	35.72%	38.10%	26.18%	15.24%	45.38%	0.52%	72.02%	3.19%	63.12%	83.83%	3.09%	12.93%	26.85%	45.71%	27.44%	50.6%	48.3%	9	5	D +17.4%	R +0.6%	D +2.7%

Functional Analysis - Returns

			5	9	10	20	24	25	26	27
Plan S000C8038		BVAP	43.73%	12.72%	28.58%	50.04%	42.02%	7.96%	10.32%	7.07%
Primary Elections		HVAP	9.04%	51.89%	23.29%	22.15%	37.76%	76.63%	73.38%	74.19%
2018	Governor (REP)	R_Baldauf	0.70%	0.89%	0.69%	1.36%	1.92%	1.93%	1.83%	1.50%
		R_DeSantis	52.44%	52.06%	52.08%	62.76%	66.52%	65.93%	67.74%	67.69%
		R_Devine	1.13%	2.07%	1.42%	2.20%	3.24%	2.92%	3.34%	3.09%
		R_Langford	1.13%	1.53%	1.64%	1.86%	1.97%	1.41%	1.72%	1.53%
		R_Mercadante	0.42%	1.30%	0.75%	1.51%	2.13%	1.93%	2.06%	2.14%
		R_Nathan	0.71%	1.00%	0.80%	1.54%	2.72%	1.13%	1.42%	1.39%
		R_Putnam	41.63%	38.39%	40.26%	25.36%	17.05%	21.84%	18.17%	18.84%
		R_White	1.62%	2.66%	2.07%	2.89%	3.92%	2.63%	3.54%	3.46%
	Governor (DEM)	D_Gillum	58.39%	29.37%	45.52%	52.96%	50.35%	32.88%	31.83%	28.95%
		D_Graham	22.26%	29.78%	28.36%	13.34%	11.17%	19.31%	21.15%	22.65%
		D_Greene	5.72%	14.10%	8.70%	10.39%	9.34%	9.66%	10.62%	7.94%
		D_King	1.43%	4.42%	3.73%	0.94%	0.75%	2.33%	2.11%	1.54%
		D_Levine	10.71%	19.37%	12.44%	21.58%	27.53%	32.70%	32.23%	37.17%
		D_Lundmark	0.49%	1.17%	0.43%	0.30%	0.38%	1.37%	0.91%	0.78%
		D_Wetherbee	0.83%	1.70%	0.65%	0.38%	0.32%	1.27%	0.97%	0.68%
	Attorney General (REP)	R_Moody	57.78%	54.13%	55.38%	55.57%	53.16%	52.08%	54.82%	54.79%
		R_White	42.22%	45.85%	44.62%	44.27%	46.64%	47.88%	45.11%	45.20%
	Attorney General (DEM)	D_Shaw	78.66%	60.47%	74.45%	81.44%	82.10%	67.77%	69.58%	74.09%
		D_Torrens	21.31%	39.52%	25.57%	18.56%	17.89%	32.10%	30.43%	25.91%
	Agriculture Commissioner (REP)	R_Caldwell	35.67%	36.39%	34.81%	43.50%	39.73%	42.29%	42.07%	40.18%
		R_Grimsley	21.36%	31.75%	31.44%	25.91%	31.44%	29.71%	31.57%	32.70%
		R_McCalister	8.68%	16.31%	15.40%	21.17%	17.11%	12.78%	16.62%	16.76%
		R_Troutman	34.12%	15.47%	18.25%	9.04%	11.06%	15.05%	9.61%	10.37%
	Agriculture Commissioner (DEM)	D_Fried	60.09%	54.87%	55.24%	63.92%	59.04%	52.18%	53.25%	59.89%
		D_Porter	20.04%	18.96%	17.52%	16.10%	17.36%	20.02%	20.45%	15.13%
		D_Walker	19.86%	26.15%	27.25%	19.96%	23.60%	27.59%	26.21%	24.88%
	US Senate (REP)	R_De La Fuente	10.20%	10.25%	11.19%	14.88%	15.74%	9.81%	12.28%	12.63%
		R_Scott	89.71%	89.72%	88.75%	84.91%	84.06%	90.09%	87.66%	87.32%
2016	US Senate (REP)	R_Beruff	22.31%	17.31%	17.64%	14.64%	8.73%	8.85%	6.43%	5.58%
		R_Rivera	3.70%	3.23%	2.40%	5.03%	3.26%	2.20%	2.94%	1.88%
		R_Rubio	68.00%	71.67%	74.47%	70.56%	80.12%	85.24%	85.70%	88.87%
		R_Young	5.81%	7.69%	5.27%	9.37%	7.44%	3.59%	4.86%	3.46%
	US Senate (DEM)	D_De La Fuente	4.12%	15.25%	3.90%	3.17%	5.51%	19.30%	13.76%	12.16%
		D_Grayson	17.53%	45.90%	40.69%	9.95%	10.82%	11.17%	11.16%	11.19%
		D_Keith	15.18%	9.58%	12.67%	14.56%	13.82%	13.73%	15.63%	17.86%
		D_Luster	12.08%	1.26%	2.28%	2.23%	2.68%	2.02%	1.68%	1.54%
		D_Murphy	50.94%	27.88%	40.26%	69.89%	66.91%	53.19%	57.51%	56.90%
2014	Governor (REP)	R_Adeshina	1.29%	1.74%	1.64%	2.66%	2.97%	1.46%	1.77%	1.80%
		R_Cuevas-Neunder	8.09%	12.32%	9.54%	14.56%	16.32%	10.61%	15.19%	13.26%
		R_Scott	90.47%	85.83%	88.60%	82.42%	80.36%	87.73%	82.95%	84.83%
	Governor (DEM)	D_Crist	74.34%	76.23%	78.96%	82.85%	84.35%	76.74%	78.42%	73.98%
		D_Rich	25.58%	23.71%	21.01%	17.09%	15.61%	22.84%	21.48%	25.89%
	Attorney General (DEM)	D_Sheldon	60.86%	60.81%	49.60%	39.26%	46.77%	58.73%	61.40%	65.55%
		D_Thurston	39.17%	39.12%	50.43%	60.66%	53.21%	40.91%	38.48%	34.37%
2012	US Senate (REP)	R_Mack	57.58%	48.40%	58.29%	65.26%	71.78%	73.46%	73.64%	77.15%
		R_McCalister	18.65%	12.02%	10.84%	13.11%	6.85%	8.01%	7.36%	5.18%
		R_Stuart	5.92%	6.84%	4.87%	7.25%	13.13%	12.37%	13.26%	12.99%
		R_Weldon	17.45%	32.53%	25.74%	13.85%	8.00%	5.92%	5.67%	4.46%
	US Senate (DEM)	D_Burkett	22.03%	19.85%	13.56%	14.24%	14.02%	21.21%	18.40%	14.76%
		D_Nelson	77.91%	80.11%	86.33%	85.70%	85.93%	78.58%	81.49%	85.11%

Functional Analysis - Returns

			5	9	10	20	24	25	26	27
Plan S000C8038		BVAP	43.73%	12.72%	28.58%	50.04%	42.02%	7.96%	10.32%	7.07%
General Elections		HVAP	9.04%	51.89%	23.29%	22.15%	37.76%	76.83%	73.35%	74.18%
2020	President	D_Biden	60.23%	58.97%	61.61%	75.53%	74.41%	40.98%	46.43%	49.44%
		R_Trump	38.62%	40.04%	37.39%	23.88%	25.06%	58.48%	52.99%	50.01%
2018	Governor	D_Gillum	62.51%	62.25%	62.24%	79.65%	81.56%	46.17%	52.49%	53.18%
		R_DeSantis	36.60%	36.40%	36.74%	19.73%	17.74%	52.44%	46.31%	45.75%
	Attorney General	D_Shaw	59.25%	58.93%	58.46%	78.13%	80.14%	44.45%	50.86%	51.99%
		R_Moody	39.21%	39.07%	39.89%	20.54%	18.30%	53.53%	46.94%	46.10%
	Chief Financial Officer	D_Ring	60.38%	61.36%	60.30%	79.52%	81.61%	45.82%	51.93%	52.59%
		R_Patronis	39.62%	38.64%	39.70%	20.46%	18.38%	54.17%	48.07%	47.41%
	Agriculture Commissioner	D_Fried	61.38%	62.76%	62.19%	79.77%	82.11%	46.93%	53.44%	54.63%
		R_Caldwell	38.63%	37.24%	37.81%	20.22%	17.88%	53.06%	46.56%	45.38%
	US Senate	D_Nelson	62.25%	60.97%	62.06%	79.66%	81.49%	46.47%	53.46%	54.47%
		R_Scott	37.75%	39.02%	37.93%	20.33%	18.51%	53.52%	46.54%	45.52%
2016	President	D_Clinton	58.51%	62.85%	60.06%	77.52%	81.10%	52.56%	56.46%	57.42%
		R_Trump	38.61%	33.71%	36.40%	20.71%	17.23%	45.16%	40.81%	40.05%
	US Senate	D_Murphy	52.82%	55.80%	54.84%	75.52%	76.02%	42.42%	47.69%	47.78%
		R_Rubio	43.90%	40.13%	41.35%	22.53%	21.88%	55.35%	49.92%	50.17%
2014	Governor	D_Crist	56.54%	53.29%	54.73%	79.64%	82.25%	43.00%	51.20%	50.00%
		R_Scott	39.85%	41.58%	40.71%	18.20%	16.17%	54.28%	45.89%	47.55%
	Attorney General	D_Sheldon	53.20%	49.61%	51.87%	75.88%	79.86%	38.72%	45.82%	46.03%
		R_Bondi	44.31%	47.53%	45.25%	22.66%	18.70%	58.94%	51.75%	51.96%
	Chief Financial Officer	D_Rankin	53.57%	49.60%	49.35%	75.36%	79.06%	40.24%	45.88%	43.49%
		R_Atwater	46.43%	50.39%	50.66%	24.62%	20.94%	59.75%	54.12%	56.53%
	Agriculture Commissioner	D_Hamilton	55.57%	48.36%	49.39%	76.85%	79.82%	39.79%	46.04%	44.31%
		R_Putnam	44.41%	51.64%	50.60%	23.15%	20.18%	60.19%	53.95%	55.69%
2012	President	D_Obama	61.03%	62.43%	59.08%	80.43%	82.82%	51.07%	54.83%	52.22%
		R_Romney	38.14%	36.74%	40.13%	19.14%	16.82%	48.44%	44.61%	47.27%
	US Senate	D_Nelson	65.00%	66.89%	63.71%	81.94%	83.49%	52.79%	56.33%	54.47%
		R_Mack	32.61%	30.61%	34.42%	16.83%	15.47%	45.07%	42.03%	44.15%