

**House State Legislative Redistricting Subcommittee
December 3, 2021**

Transcript of video recording available at:
<https://thefloridachannel.org/videos/12-3-21-house-state-legislative-redistricting-subcommittee/>

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1 Cord Byrd: The State Legislative Subcommittee will come to order. DJ, please call the
2 roll.

3 DJ Ellerkamp: Chair Byrd.

4 Cord Byrd: Here.

5 DJ Ellerkamp: Vice-Chair Robinson has been excused. Ranking Member Dailey.

6 Dan Dailey: Here.

7 DJ Ellerkamp: Representatives Arrington.

8 Kristen Arrington: Here.

9 DJ Ellerkamp: Barnaby.

10 Webster Barnaby: Here.

11 DJ Ellerkamp: Bell.

12 Melony Bell: Here.

13 DJ : Brannan.

14 Chuck Brannan: Here.

15 DJ Ellerkamp: Chambliss.

16 Kevin Chambliss: Here.

17 DJ Ellerkamp: Garrison.

18 Sam Garrison: Here.

19 DJ Ellerkamp: Hart. Hart. Hawkins.

20 Fred Hawkins: Here.

21 DJ Ellerkamp: Maney.

22 Thomas Maney: Here.

23 DJ Ellerkamp: McClain.

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1 Stan McClain: Here.

2 DJ Ellerkamp: Melo.

3 Lauren Melo: Here.

4 DJ Ellerkamp: Mooney.

5 Jim Mooney: Here.

6 DJ Ellerkamp: Persons-Mulicka.

7 Jenna Persons-Mulicka: Here.

8 DJ Ellerkamp: Salzman has been excused. Snyder.

9 John Snyder: Here.

10 DJ Ellerkamp: Tant.

11 Allison Tant: Here.

12 DJ Ellerkamp: Valdés.

13 Susan Valdés: Present.

14 DJ Ellerkamp: Woodson.

15 Marie Woodson: Here.

16 DJ Ellerkamp: Quorum is present Mr. Chair.

17 Cord Byrd: Thank you, DJ. A few reminders before we begin, please silence all electronic
18 devices, and for members of the public if you wish to make a comment please fill out a form and
19 turn it into the sergeant's staff. Also, as a reminder for our members and presenters, please ensure
20 that you turn your microphone on when you are speaking and off when you are finished.

21 Members, welcome to our last interim committee week, and the last committee of the
22 interim committee week of the year. So thank you for your diligence on Friday, as we are the
23 only committee to meet today. I am excited for today's presentation and before we jump in, I

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1 want to take a moment to set the tone for today's meeting. On Monday, the House released two
2 workshop maps that we will be walking through today during the meeting. As you may have
3 guessed, once our maps were released, the punditocracy jumped into the headlines to give their
4 commentary as soon as possible without the opportunity for explanation or to observe this
5 committee meeting today. I've said this before and I will say it again now: the partisan narratives
6 and rhetoric will not have a place in this committee process. As legislators and constitutional
7 officers, we are held to a higher standard, and I do not intend on letting us waiver from that high
8 bar. With all the political rhetoric that's being tossed around in the media, very little of it speaks
9 of the constitutional standards that apply to our maps. That irony is not lost on me, nor should it
10 be on you either. External groups are judging us on the very thing we cannot evaluate, consider,
11 or even know. I ask you to divest yourself from these external groups and their rhetoric, which
12 are aimed at impugning their political ambitions into your decision-making.

13 On a more positive note, I do want to commend the members of this committee and our
14 colleagues throughout the House, for I've heard of little similar commentary during the past
15 weeks since the maps were released. I believe that it is a testament to the understanding of how
16 complicated, technical, and specific Florida's rules are that govern redistricting. Everyone here
17 understands this process is not cut and dry and I encourage our member to continue taking the
18 high road as we keep moving through the process.

19 Today we have two workshop State House maps that we will be walking through. I want
20 to be clear, opposite of what you may have heard in the media, these are not final maps. These are
21 not a bill, these are not a PCB. These are exactly what we called them; these are workshop maps.
22 The House has been deliberate in taking steps to educate members on the foundations and legal
23 framework for redistricting and this is the next step in that process. As we move through the

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1 explanation of each region of the state, you will see very different district configurations. These
2 are not slight variations on a single base map, but are instead meant to illustrate the policy
3 concepts before this committee. And between these two workshop products, there is no preferred
4 map, and both options have been prepared in consultation with legal counsel to ensure that
5 applicable state and federal laws are being followed. As we all know, there are many ways you
6 can draw district maps and today is a starting point in illustration for our deliberations. Let me be
7 clear: there is no single, constitutionally perfect map. There is a multitude of options reflecting
8 varying map-drawing policy decisions at our disposal that fall within the constitutional
9 standards. Today is about members asking questions, understanding the policy decisions that are
10 before us as a committee, and giving feedback for our future work product.

11 As has been discussed extensively during all three redistricting committees, Tier One and
12 Tier Two of the Florida Constitution standards and applicable caselaw have guided our
13 discussions and education efforts during committee meetings and serve as the same threshold for
14 our committee staff and the drafting of these workshop maps. This can include, but is not limited
15 to, observing political boundaries such as a county and city boundary lines, or geographical
16 boundaries such as roadways, rivers, or railways while creating district boundary lines.
17 Members, as we work through these options you'll see tangible examples of how often our Tier
18 Two standards create tensions amongst one another and the appropriate ways to resolve that
19 tension.

20 Now, with all this being said, let's talk about some guardrails for today's discussion,
21 starting with our Tier One requirement to not favor or disfavor an incumbent. I addressed this
22 during a previous committee meeting and I want to take time to discuss it again here.
23 Redistricting means change for all members. The movement of district lines may have the effect

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1 of pairing a member with a fellow incumbent, or of changing your district to where you no
2 longer reside within the new boundaries. I understand that such things can impact members
3 individually. However, it will not be part of our thought process or conversation today. When we
4 are deliberating where our lines are placed, our intent and decision-making cannot be based on a
5 current incumbent or a potential challenger. Similarly, our committee staff does not know where
6 you live and did not use your addresses and anyone else's as a consideration point while
7 preparing these workshop maps. This committee will not consider matters that violate the
8 Constitution.

9 Secondly, for the variety of reasons we have already discussed today, consideration of the
10 partisan impacts of a map or of an individual district will not be allowed. We did not take
11 partisan impacts into consideration in preparing the workshop options being presented today,
12 except to the extent necessary to review elections data to complete the functional analysis where
13 legal precedents dictate it's required to appropriately protect minority groups' ability to elect a
14 candidate of their choice.

15 Additionally, as we move through today's presentation, I highly encourage members to
16 ask questions or offer comments in alignment with our constitutional standard. In today's
17 meeting materials, you will find similar slides outlining the constitutional standards in case
18 anyone needs a quick reference as to what we must follow.

19 My vision for today's meeting is for staff to walk us through the two workshop options
20 that were rolled out on Monday. And just so you understand, the Senate has 40 districts to draw.
21 This committee has 120. We have two maps, that's 240 different districts. So just keep that in
22 mind about the work that has gone in by staff in preparing the workshop for today's meeting. We
23 will begin by using the Esri map drawing application to view these districts. I encourage you to

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1 take notes as we move throughout the presentation, as we'll run through the explanation of the
2 entire state before taking questions. This will help us ensure we don't spend too much time on a
3 single region, limiting the amount of time we have for other regions of the state or questions.

4 After we have taken questions from members, we will move into public testimony.
5 Members, I feel confident in the workshop products we have before us today, and as we walk
6 through them, I believe that you will be able to see firsthand the constitutional standards and
7 framework we have been discussing over the last handful of meetings as we move from the
8 theoretical to the practical. As well as other education efforts, these will really come to life today.
9 With that, I would like to hand it over to our staff director, Leda Kelly, to begin the presentation.

10 Leda Kelly: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Good morning members. The first thing I'd like to do
11 before we jump into the substance of today's meeting is actually pull up our website
12 floridaredistricting.gov. As we have had our workshop maps out in the public this week, and I'm
13 sure you guys will be home over the holidays, in case you have constituents that are asking about
14 this, or respectively your teams also are looking for a point of reference, I wanted to show you
15 where you could easily access these on floridaredistricting.gov. So, on the screen in front of us, I
16 have the website pulled up and I've navigated to the Submitted Plans page. If you scroll down
17 and use this first search functionality here, select House, and then select Search, the first two
18 items here that will generate are the two workshop products, 8005 and 8007, that we will be
19 walking through today. If you click on those there is not only access to the actual plans that you
20 can pull into your own respective Esri map drawing application, but the other associated reports
21 with it as well. So again, just for point of reference, for your teams, or any of your constituents
22 that may be asking.

23 The next thing I would like to go through are some of the meeting materials we have

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1 because I know it's a lot of information to digest and as Chair Byrd said, 240 districts is a lot to
2 go through as well. So just to kind of give you a lay of the land. The meeting material packet that
3 was distributed earlier this week included a PowerPoint presentation. That document has not only
4 two references for our constitutional standard in case you need a quick reference, but we also did
5 screenshots of the different regions of the state that we'll be walking through in the live map
6 drawing software today in case you need a closer-up point of reference, or something to take
7 notes on. Additionally, in that PowerPoint there are reference documents for what we call our
8 over/under maps that show the population growth from 2010 to 2020, both at the county level
9 and respective to the current House districts. So again, just trying to give everyone a point of
10 reference for how the state has grown over the year.

11 Now, let's shift to the larger 11-by-17 packets that were at your seat whenever you sat
12 down today. These are what we've called our snapshot statistics packets. They're also found on
13 myfloridahouse.gov. Within these packets, I want to walk through a couple items that are in there
14 because you will hear us reference some of these statistics as we move throughout our
15 presentations today. So you guys can kind of follow along.

16 Obviously, the first cover page is an image of the actual map with smaller call-out boxes
17 for some of those more populated regions of the state, so you can see those districts a little more
18 clearly. If you flip to page 2, that top section we've called our statewide snapshot. Now I'm
19 going to come back to that in just a second. The bottom section, which also continues onto page
20 3, is our district-by-district breakdown. So you can see each row indicates a district, and we go
21 throughout as it's proposed or as it's being workshopped, the total population of the district,
22 some of its deviation percentages, our Black voting-age population percentage (BVAP), Hispanic
23 voting-age population percentage (HVAP), and then its respective compactness scores as

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1 well. Again, as we move through not only the regions of the state, but through Map A and Map
2 B, you guys have data right there to kind of do a side-by-side comparison.

3 If you continue on in that packet to page 4, this will start the next chunk of information
4 that we've provided, which is the county share of population breakdown. So as we move through
5 the map there are some counties that are split within the document. Can you hear me okay? Okay
6 perfect. So we are on page 4, the county share of population document. As we go through the
7 state, if a county is split, if you reference that specific county, it will show you which districts
8 that county is split between, as well as the respective share of population that resided within each
9 district within that county. If you continue on to page 7, we've done a similar breakdown for
10 individual cities. So throughout the state, if a city is split, it will list that city and then the
11 respective districts that fall within that city boundary, as well as the respective share of
12 population, both the raw number and the percentage that falls within each respective district.

13 Real quick, moving back to page 2, again, before we segue into the substance of today, I
14 did want to point out the statewide snapshot statistic has some good high-level notes that I want
15 to use as context as we go through our two maps. So the first column here on the left talks more
16 to population and population deviation, as in the State House maps, in comparison to the
17 congressional map, we have more flexibility on our population deviations within each district.
18 Again, as opposed to the congressional maps, which have to be plus or minus one person,
19 generally speaking. So you can see within the respective maps, if you are looking at Packet A,
20 our overall deviation range for this map is 4.95%, which means between the lowest-populated
21 district and the highest-populated district, that is a range of 4.95%. In contrast or in comparison,
22 in Option B, that range is 5.2%. Moving over into the next column, this talks, again, about
23 county and city splits, which supplement the information that's in the later parts of these

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1 packages. In workshop Option A, there are 30 county splits throughout that map and 76 city
2 splits throughout that map. In workshop Option B, there are 32 cities split – I’m sorry, 32 county
3 splits and 78 city splits. So again, I just wanted to point out some of those high-level pieces of
4 information there. You will hear us reference those concepts quite consistently throughout our
5 presentation.

6 So with that, I would like to hand it over to Jason as we start to go into our side-by-side
7 comparison. Members, for those of you in the room or watching along at home, we will have our
8 live Esri map-drawing software up on the screen, and here on the left side will be our workshop
9 Map A. And as I get it set up, on the right side will be workshop Map B. Jason?

10 Jason Poreda: Thank you, and for the ease of following along in this presentation, we will
11 be starting in the Panhandle and working our way through Monroe County, just so everyone is on
12 the same page. So, starting with District 1, and here you can see Districts 1, 2, 3, and 4 are all
13 kept within the county combination of Escambia, Santa Rosa, and Okaloosa Counties. Within
14 those three counties, we were able to keep four districts entirely within them. Here we showed
15 two slight variations on configurations that can happen between those four districts within that
16 three-district – or three-county combination. In Option A, District 1 is kept wholly within
17 Escambia County, using the county boundary on three sides and using primarily primary roads of
18 US 98, Warrington Road, and Old Halifax Highway, and I-10.

19 In Option B, District 1 includes parts of Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties, crossing the
20 border and going over into the neighboring county. The City of Gulf Breeze is kept whole within
21 District 1; it also keeps the City of Pensacola whole within District 1 as well as US-90 and the
22 boundary around to District 2.

23 House District 2 in Option A includes the southern parts of Escambia County and Santa

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1 Rosa County, keeping the Cities of Pensacola and Gulf Breeze wholly within the district. Its
 2 northern boundary uses the primary roads US 98, Warrington Road, Old Halifax Highway, and I-
 3 10 in Escambia County and uses U.S. Highway 98 and State Highway 281 in Santa Rosa County
 4 to complete its boundary, as it is the district that crosses into both counties.

5 In Option B, District 2 is kept wholly within Escambia County and is comprised of the
 6 City of Pensacola, mostly, along with some area just north of the city. Its boundary uses the
 7 Escambia County line on the eastern border and uses primary roads to form a visually compact
 8 and circular district to demonstrate different ways of drawing these two districts within the
 9 Escambia County area.

10 House Districts 3 and 4 are both very similar in both options, both drawn in order to
 11 ensure a district is kept wholly within Okaloosa County and to reduce the number of times
 12 districts are put into Santa Rosa County and Okaloosa County within the three-county district
 13 combination. So you can see that they are both very similar. There are slight variations, but for all
 14 intents and purposes they are the same. House District 3 follows I-10 along its border between
 15 District 3 and 4. And then the bump that you see that goes up around I-10 back to I-10, that is to
 16 keep the City of Crestview wholly within District 4.

17 Next we will move over to Districts 5 and 6, which are both made up of entirely whole
 18 counties. District 5 is made up of five entire whole counties: Walton, Holmes, Washington,
 19 Jackson, and Calhoun Counties comprise the entirety of District 5.

20 District 6 is Bay County just by itself. Bay County's population in the 2020 Census
 21 comes out to be within a respectable deviation range that is a House District. It is about 2.38%
 22 under what our ideal population for a district is, so we made the decision to keep it whole in both
 23 options, since it falls within that range.

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1 Now, moving further east across the Panhandle, we come to our next county combination,
2 where we have 13 whole counties can be kept together, where we can keep the outside county
3 boundaries whole, and within that we can fit three districts, including House District 8, which is
4 a protected majority-minority Black district. And after performing a functional analysis,
5 performed by staff, we ensure that the minority population has the ability to elect a candidate of
6 their choice. In both options, it contains all of Gadsden County, which is our state's only
7 majority-minority Black county in the state, then goes into Leon County to get the remaining part
8 of its population to comprise a district.

9 The remaining counties in this county combination are then divided up to put two
10 districts. Unfortunately, there isn't enough population left in Leon County to put a district wholly
11 within Leon County, so Leon County has to be connected to the other remaining counties in this
12 county combination to comprise two districts. Staff has – we have picked two different options to
13 illustrate the policy choices that come before this committee that you will see throughout the
14 map. To illustrate the different push-pull when it comes to these types of decisions.

15 House District 7 in Option A is comprised of four whole counties: Gulf, Liberty, Franklin,
16 and Wakulla County, then goes into southeast Leon County around District 8 and up to I-10 into
17 the City of Tallahassee to get the remainder of its population. House District 9 in Option A takes
18 the remaining population in Leon County, primarily north of I-10, and combines it with seven
19 additional whole counties of Jefferson, Madison, Hamilton, Taylor Suwanee, Lafayette, and
20 Dixie Counties. This option keeps all the surrounding counties around Leon County whole and
21 also provides superior mathematical compactness scores to Option B.

22 Option B presents a different look. In House District 7 in Option B, it takes southeast
23 Leon County, goes around up to Tram Road, including less of the population of Leon County,

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1 and then adds additional population by splitting Jefferson County along the U.S. Highway 27,
2 and that includes the whole counties of the remaining counties in the county combination.

3 House District 9 keeps Madison County whole, then takes the remaining part of Jefferson
4 County that wasn't split by District 7, and gets the remainder of the population in Leon County,
5 the majority of the Leon County population in northeast Leon County. These two options
6 illustrate the different ways of addressing what can happen in this area and how the districts
7 could potentially configured and the potential tradeoffs in Tier Two criteria after the Tier One
8 protected district of District 8 is drawn. You can split a city three times in Option A to keep a
9 county whole, or you can split a city and a county both twice. In Option A also presents superior
10 mathematical compactness scores to that of Option B. These are all co-equal Tier Two decisions
11 that will be before this committee that you'll see in a variety of different places throughout the
12 state.

13 As we continue to move east, we will move east to District 10 and 11, which is another
14 whole county combination where you can see the only county in this county combination where
15 there is five counties is Clay County, because a district can be kept wholly within Clay County.
16 And then District 10 is connected to the other counties in the area of Columbia, Baker, Union,
17 and Bradford County. In Option A and Option B we present different ways of splitting up Clay
18 County to keep that district wholly within Clay County, but also connect it to the other four
19 remaining counties. Option A presents a more mathematically compact shape by splitting Clay
20 County in a more vertical fashion along the creek that goes around the area of Middleburg. Then
21 there is another version where we can split Clay County more horizontally. Both are Tier Two
22 considerations, but again, Option 1 does present a better mathematical compactness score.

23 The next county combination we're going to look at is that of Nassau and Duval County,

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1 where these two counties, when kept together, can fit six House districts within them. This helps
2 ensure that Nassau County is kept whole and that five districts are kept wholly within Duval
3 County. The most visually striking difference between these two options or what happens with
4 District 15, but we're first going to start with Districts 13 and 14, which are both protected
5 majority-minority Black districts, which staff performed a functional analysis to ensure that the
6 minority groups in those two districts can elect candidates of their choice. In Option A, District
7 13 and 14 use the Duval County line along its eastern side to create a flat boundary line that
8 extends into downtown Jacksonville, using other major and recognizable roadways in the area,
9 for example Lem Turner Road, I-295, I-95, I-10, Cassatt Avenue, 103rd Street, among others, to
10 fill out a lot of western Duval County, leaving the areas to the east for the remaining districts.

11 In Option B, House Districts 13 and 14 primarily use the I-275 loop to shape these two
12 districts, using the primary roads of Moncrief Road, Edgewood Road, or Edgewood Avenue –
13 I'm sorry, and US 17 to divide the two districts in the area. But since I-275 is the eastern
14 boundary of House District 13 and the western boundary of House District 14, they are both
15 more centrally located within Duval County.

16 House Districts 12, 16, and, 17 in Option A, which are the other districts just south of
17 Districts 13 and 14, used major roadways and other geographical features such as I-275, US 90,
18 and Mount Pleasant Road to divide amongst each other. House District 16 uses the Intracoastal
19 Waterway as well, which is also Pablo Creek in this area, for its entire eastern border.

20 In Option B, House Districts 12, 16, and 17 get pushed more to the east, also using the
21 county boundary to the south along with I-95, Atlantic Boulevard, and other recognizable
22 roadways in the area to divide these districts amongst each other once they achieve the proper
23 population for a district. House District 17 in Option B actually goes all the way up to the Nassau

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1 County line, keeping all the coastal cities there in Duval County (Neptune Beach, Atlantic
2 Beach, Jacksonville Beach) together in House District 17.

3 Now getting back to House District 15, which is where you see the most striking visual
4 difference between this, where all of Nassau County is kept whole in both options and in one
5 option District 15 extends down the eastside, and the other side it extends down the west side.
6 But in both options, in order to make sure all the districts have the proper amount of population,
7 there is about 92,000 people from Duval County that is attached to Nassau County to comprise a
8 district. This is just – we presented two options to show you that there are more than one way to
9 connect that county with Duval County to comprise a Tier Two compliant district. There isn't just
10 one way to do this.

11 So now moving down into St. Johns County. St. Johns County is very similar, but we
12 have to use the – the two districts within Option A and Option B are very similar, but we present
13 slightly different options of boundary lines that could be used. In Option A, County Road 214 is
14 used to travel from the Clay County-St. Johns County line over to the St. Augustine city line. In
15 Option B, it uses Six Mile Creek to travel from the county line over to the City of St. Augustine.
16 In both options, the City of St. Augustine is actually kept whole in District 19, which is the
17 orange district just below House District 18. There is actually enough population now in northern
18 St. Johns County that we don't have to go into St. Augustine at all to get the proper amount of
19 population for a district.

20 Now, moving to House District 19 and 20, which is the orange and purple districts that
21 you see there on your map. House District 19 is comprised of all of Flagler County and the part
22 of St. Johns County along the east coast in both options. Both keep the City of St. Augustine and
23 St. Augustine Beach wholly within them. The biggest difference between the two options, even

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1 though they look very, very similar, is the western boundary line of – Option A primarily uses
2 U.S. Highway 1, and Option B uses the Florida East Coast Railway to establish its boundary line
3 to get the remaining portion of its population. House District 20 in both options comprises all of
4 Putnam County and parts of St. Johns and Marion County. It uses primary roads where feasible
5 such as State Highway 40, but a slightly different way to create a slightly different visual look.
6 Most of eastern Marion County in House District 20 starts to get into the Ocala National Forest,
7 so there's a lot of very large census blocs that have very little population, and trying to draw a
8 more visually pleasing shape there, or a more mathematically compact shape there, can be
9 tricky.

10 Now, moving a little bit more west before we circle back east. The next groups of districts
11 and is another great example of the tradeoffs between how many times you split a county or
12 trying to keep counties whole. The first district I'm going to point out here is House District 21,
13 which is a protected Black district in part of Alachua and Marion Counties. The staff performed a
14 functional analysis on both versions of these districts, even though they look a little bit different,
15 to ensure that the minority population can elect candidates of their choice. In Option A, House
16 District 21 takes in more of Alachua County's population, keeping the Cities of Reddick,
17 Lacrosse, Hawthorne, and Archer whole within the district. Makes good use of primary
18 roadways, following I-75, US 301, and goes all the way down to Ocala to include the proper
19 minority population. Option B uses similar primary roads in Alachua County but follows the
20 Marion County line down to US 27 into Ocala and follows the CSX Railway back up to Alachua
21 County. Similarly, the Cities of Lacrosse, Hawthorne, and Reddick are kept whole within the
22 district in both options.

23 Now moving to District 22 in Option A connects the remaining portion of Alachua

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1 County with the whole county of Gilchrist and Levy Counties in this particular option. The
 2 Alachua County portion of the district uses a lot of primary roadways such as State Highway 25,
 3 Archer Road, and other roads where feasible. In this configuration, the City of Newberry is kept
 4 whole within House District 22, as well as the two whole counties of Levy and Gilchrist.

5 In Option B, House District 22 keeps Gilchrist County whole and takes in more of the
 6 remaining portion of Alachua County to account for the difference in House District 21, using
 7 primary roads where feasible – I-75, North Williston Road, State Hwy 25 – and keeps the City of
 8 Newberry, High Springs, and Archer whole within the district.

9 House District 23 in Option A uses the southeast portion of Marion County and all of
 10 Citrus County and keeps the City of Dunnellon whole. Whereas in Option B, it keeps all of
 11 Citrus County whole and pairs it with only part of Levy County, which is split in this particular
 12 option in District 23. The cities kept whole in Levy County include Yankeetown, Inglis,
 13 Chiefland. And the district follows sections of primary roads, State Highways 24 and 121.

14 House District 24 in Option A is actually kept wholly within Marion County and keeps
 15 the city of Belleview whole. Its boundary is comprised of portions of the Marion County line and
 16 follows the primary roads of I-75, US 27, and the railway.

17 In Option B, this district encompasses parts of Marion County and the remaining
 18 population of Levy County that was split by House District 23. The Cities of Williston and
 19 Dunnellon are kept whole and the district boundary shares county lines and primary roads with
 20 the neighboring districts. This is another example of how you can move county splits around
 21 where you can, in this particular option, the differences are, Levy County is kept whole in
 22 District A, and a district is able to be kept wholly within Marion County. The tradeoff, as you can
 23 see how Marion County is split up, is that you have to split Marion County five times to

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1 accomplish this. The tradeoff of Option B is Levy County is split and a district is not able to be
2 kept wholly within Marion County, but there is only four districts in Marion County. It's one of
3 those common Tier Two tradeoffs that you'll see with keeping counties whole or how many
4 times to split a particular geography as we move throughout the map. With that, I am going to
5 turn it over to Kyle to walk through the next group of districts.

6 Kyle Langan: Thank you Jason. Starting in Lake County, House District 25 in both
7 options is kept wholly within the southern portion of the region. It follows the county boundaries
8 on three sides, keeps the Cities of Clermont, Groveland, Minneola, Astatula, Howey-in-the-Hills,
9 and Mascotte whole within the district. The City of Leesburg is split on the northeast boundary in
10 both options. The differences between Option A and B, Option A northern boundary follows a
11 more municipal line, and Option B follows a primary road, State Road 19, which results in an
12 additional city split of the City of Tavares.

13 Moving to House District 26. In Option A we are able to keep a second district wholly
14 within Lake County, makes use of the county boundaries and keeps the cities of Lady Lake,
15 Fruitland Park, Eustis, Mount Dora, and Tavares whole. In Option B, 26 includes parts of Lake
16 County and part of Marion County. The district boundary primarily follows U.S. Highway 301,
17 State Highways 19 and 40, as well as follows the CSX Railway in Marion County. Fruitland Park
18 and Lady Lake are also kept whole, but the use of roadways splits the City of Belleview in
19 Marion County and Umatilla in Lake County.

20 Moving over to District 27. In Option A, it includes the remaining portion of Marion
21 County, the northern part of Lake County, and eastern Volusia County. The district follows
22 primary roads, following portions of US 301, State Highway 11, State Highway 472, and I-4, and
23 also follows some of the railroads in Marion County. This district in this option is able to keep

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1 Umatilla, Pierson, Orange City, and the City of DeBary whole in Volusia County. Option B's
2 orientation keeps the district only between two counties of the northern region, Lake County and
3 eastern Volusia County, following similar roadways in Volusia County, is able to keep the cities
4 Eustis, DeBary, Pierson whole, and follows the city boundaries where possible.

5 Moving over to District 28, which are very similar in both options. In northern Volusia
6 County it keeps the Cities of Ormond Beach, Daytona Beach, Holly Hill, and Daytona Beach
7 Shores whole. Both options follow the boundary lines around the City of Daytona Beach, follows
8 primary roads along I-95, State Highway 400, US 92, and State Highway 11. In both options the
9 City of Port Orange is split between District 28 and District 30. However, the different roadways
10 followed in the southern boundary of 28 in Option A results in an additional city split of South
11 Daytona, which is able to be kept whole in Option B.

12 HD 29 is a second district contained wholly within Volusia County, using primary roads,
13 State Highway 415. It follows Deep Creek, a waterway boundary, and in both options is able to
14 keep the Cities of DeLand, Deltona, and Lake Helen wholly within the district. With a main
15 difference being in Option B, Orange City is split.

16 Moving over to District 30, it takes the remaining population of Volusia County and
17 attaches to northern Brevard County. Both follow similar roadways along State Highway 50,
18 State Highway 405, and South Washington Avenue. Similarly in both options the Cities of Ponce
19 Inlet, New Smyrna Beach, Edgewater, and Oak Hill are able to be kept whole. The difference
20 between the two options is along the southern boundary line between Districts 30 and 31. In
21 Option A it primarily follows the NASA Parkway, and in Option B it cuts across the Merritt
22 Island National Refuge.

23 Moving south into District 31, in both options kept wholly within Brevard County,

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1 follows the county lines on the east and west and follows the city line of Cocoa Beach. Both
2 options keep Cocoa Beach, the City of Cocoa, and Cape Canaveral whole within the [inaudible
3 00:37:36] Florida.

4 We have a three [inaudible 00:37:41] options. Starting with District 46 is a protected
5 majority-minority Hispanic district, as staff performed a functional analysis, and ensures the
6 minority group's ability to elect a candidate of their choice is not diminished. The district follows
7 primarily along the Osceola County lines and its eastern boundary uses the city lines of
8 Kissimmee to keep the city whole within the district.

9 HD 47 shares the Kissimmee boundary with HD 46. Its eastern boundary follows along
10 the St. Cloud municipal line and keeps that city whole within the district, as well as follows
11 South Orange Blossom Trail out to the eastern county line. It creates another compact district
12 using Tier Two boundaries and is also a majority-minority Hispanic district.

13 HD 35 takes the remaining population of Osceola County and moves north into Orange
14 County, grabbing the eastern portion of Orange County, following the county boundaries as well
15 as using primary roads East Colonial Drive, State Highway 408, and 417, and is also bordered
16 along its western boundary by another protected district in Orange County we will talk about
17 shortly.

18 Moving into Orange County, we will start in the southwest corner with District 45. It
19 follows the county boundary and follows the major roads I-4, West Sand Lake Road, South
20 Kirkland Road, the Florida Turnpike, and West Colonial Drive. We are able to keep the City of
21 Windermere whole within the district.

22 HD 44, which shares that boundary along I-4, follows West Sand Lake Road, South
23 Orange Blossom Trail, Orange Avenue, State Highway 528, along the Belle Isle municipal line,

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1 and uses the county line to its southern border. Using these Tier Two standards we are able to
2 make a relatively compact rectangular shape in the southern portion of Orange County, and is
3 also a majority-minority Hispanic district.

4 District 43 just north of 44 is also a majority-minority protected Hispanic district within
5 Orange County, as staff performed functional analysis to ensure the minority group's ability to
6 elect the candidate of their choice. And its boundaries primarily follows State Highway 417,
7 State Highway 408, and East Colonial Drive.

8 Moving to HD 40, HD 40 is a majority-minority protected Black district, as staff
9 performed functional analysis ensures the minority population can elect a candidate of their
10 choice. The district follows many Tier Two boundary lines, including the major roadways of the
11 Western Expressway, Florida Turnpike, State Highway 408, West Colonial Drive, and the John
12 Young Parkway, along with Lee Road, State Highway 414. We were also able to keep the City of
13 Eatonville whole within District 40, and also follows the Maitland municipal boundaries north to
14 the Orange County line.

15 HD 41 is another protected Black district, and a functional analysis performed by staff
16 ensures the minority population can elect a candidate of their choice. Similarly, this district
17 follows the primary road boundaries with Districts 40, 45, and 44, also uses Orange Avenue and
18 State Highway 408, along with West Colonial Drive.

19 In between those minority districts we just discussed is HD 42, located in the middle of
20 Orange County. Sharing those roadways and municipal boundary lines, we are able to keep the
21 City of Winter Park and Belle Isle whole within the district. Additionally, the City of Maitland is
22 split. However, 100% of the Maitland population is able to be kept within District 42. The reason
23 for that split is that the Maitland city line and the Eatonville city line are interlocked. However,

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1 with that the unpopulated city line of Maitland we were able to keep Eatonville whole in one and
2 keep the population of Maitland in the other district.

3 Moving to HD 39. They are the same in both maps and are located in the northwest
4 corner of Orange County and includes parts of western Seminole County, primarily following the
5 city boundary of Altamonte Springs and State Highway 400. We are able to keep the City of
6 Apopka whole within the district.

7 HD 38 in both options is contained wholly within Seminole County, and this is where we
8 begin to see some of the differences in this region. Option A includes the Cities of Altamonte
9 Springs, Casselberry, and Winter Springs. Its district boundary follows the Seminole County line
10 and primary roads State Highway 434, US 92, State Highway 419, North Central Avenue, and
11 West Broad Street. Option B also keeps Altamonte Springs and Casselberry whole and follows
12 those municipal lines along with the municipal line of Longwood and follows similar roadways,
13 along with County Road 426.

14 Moving to District 36 in Option A, it's also able to be kept wholly within Seminole
15 County, keeps the Cities of Lake Mary and Sanford whole. Its boundary line primarily follows
16 the Seminole County line to the north and east, and uses part of Lake Jessup as its southern
17 boundary. In Option B, it follows the Longwood city boundary and it is able to keep Longwood
18 whole within the district.

19 District 37 in both options is comprised of parts of Seminole and Orange Counties.
20 Option A uses primary roads to create a visually compact circular district and Option B is less
21 visually compact. However, in this orientation, we are able to keep the City of Oviedo whole
22 within the district following not only the roadways but the municipal lines.

23 Moving over to Polk County. Polk County's population grew over the decade to where we

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1 are able to fit four districts wholly within Polk County. In each workshop option we applied
2 different co-equal Tier Two standards to demonstrate some of the differences of what happens
3 using each of those. So first in Option A. Option A District 48 follows along, encompasses the
4 northern part of Polk County, and is able to kept the City of Davenport and Haines City whole
5 within the district. The rest of the district's southern boundary follows along Polk City Road and
6 other city boundaries that we'll talk about kept whole within other districts.

7 49 in Option A encompasses the southern portion of Polk County. Within this district we
8 are able to keep nine cities whole: Frostproof, Fort Meade, Mulberry, Bartow, Lake Wales,
9 Highland Park, Hillcrest Heights, Dundee, and Lake Hamilton. The district boundaries is the
10 county line along with the city lines in order to avoid splitting the cities. And follows primary
11 roadways when possible [inaudible 00:46:44] US 98, County Road 540A, State Highway 60.
12 [inaudible 00:46:53-00:47:07] McAlfred in this district following those city lines as part of its
13 boundaries as well.

14 [inaudible 00:47:18-00:47:21] and encompasses the entire city of Lakeland and shares
15 boundaries with the other three districts. Follows the western Polk county line. [inaudible
16 00:47:30-00:47:35]. In this configuration in Option A, we were able to keep every city within
17 Polk County whole.

18 Moving over to Option B. We followed more primary roadways in order to demonstrate
19 the ability to make more visually compact, mathematically compact districts. HD 48 in the
20 northeast corner of Polk County follows the county line and primary roadways, Commonwealth
21 Avenue, Polk Parkway, Winter Lake Road, State Road 540, and State Highway 544. Also falls
22 along part of the CSX Railway. Davenport and Lake Alfred are able to be kept whole in this
23 district.

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1 District 49 in Option B in the southeast corner of Polk County following the county
2 boundary and using U.S. Highway 98, the CSX Railway, shares the common boundary lines with
3 HD 48 to the north. This district is able to keep the Cities of Lake Hamilton, Dundee, Frostproof
4 and Highland Park, and Hillcrest Heights whole.

5 In District 50 in the southwest corner of Polk County, it uses the Polk Parkway, US 98 to
6 the north. Still able to keep Fort Meade, Bartow, and Mulberry whole and it makes a nice
7 compact square-looking shape in the southwest corner of Polk County.

8 In 51 in the northwest corner of Polk County in Option B, we follow those county lines
9 sharing similar boundaries along the railways with 48, and 50. The City of Lakeland in this
10 option is split between District 51 and 50. So we can, again, see some of these tradeoffs and
11 compactness in following the major roadways verses being able to keep all the cities and
12 municipalities whole in Option A. And with that I am going to pass it back to Jason to go over
13 the next region.

14 Jason Poreda: Thank you Kyle. So now we are going to go talk about the Sumter County,
15 Pasco, and Hernando County area. There, three counties kept together, Sumter, Hernando, and
16 Pasco. We were able to include five districts wholly within this three-county combination.
17 District 52, all five of these districts are the same in both options. District 52 is made up entirely
18 of Sumter County, parts of Hernando, and Pasco Counties. The boundary follows the Sumter
19 County line and takes the Hernando County line to the primary road of Broad Street, follows the
20 city boundary around Brooksville to Cortex Boulevard, then follows the Spring Lake Highway
21 down south into Pasco County, using the same road in both Pasco and Hernando Counties to
22 divide the district with 53 and 55 in the southern portion.

23 District 53 is kept wholly within Hernando County, keeps the City of Brooksville whole

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1 within the district, and uses the Hernando County boundaries on three sides to share an eastern
2 border with 52 along the primary roadways and the City of Brooksville municipal lines that we
3 discussed before.

4 Districts 54, 55, and 56 are all wholly within Pasco County. District 54 is in the southeast
5 corner. This district includes both the cities of San Antonio and Zephyrhills, which are kept
6 whole within the district, and follows the city boundaries along with the city boundaries of St.
7 Leo, Dade City, and the neighboring district of 52.

8 HD 55 encompasses central Pasco County and follows primary roadways including US
9 19 and I-75 where feasible, and uses the Pasco County boundaries to the north and south.

10 House District 56 on the eastern side – I’m sorry on the western side of Pasco County
11 along the Gulf, the district keeps both the Cities of Port Richey and New Port Richey whole. The
12 district boundary uses the county boundary, uses the county line on the north, west, and south,
13 and follows U.S. Highway 19, State Road 52, Little Road, and other roadways to make up its
14 eastern border.

15 Now we are going to move south into the Pinellas, Hillsborough, and Manatee County
16 areas. In both options, even though the districts are configured slightly differently, this three-
17 county combination of Pinellas, Hillsborough, and Manatee County – we’re able to keep 16
18 districts wholly within this three-county combination. After performing a functional analysis,
19 District 62 and 63 are protected Black districts that are created to ensure minority groups have
20 the ability to elect the candidate of their choice in both options, and both districts are the same in
21 both options.

22 So, first talking about District 62, which is most analogous to the current District 70, we
23 are able to improve the shape and compactness of this district over its benchmark comparison by

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1 keeping the district in just two counties in Pinellas and Hillsborough County, rather than in four
2 counties in the benchmark district, which goes down through Manatee and Sarasota Counties.
3 District 62 is also the only district to cross from Pinellas to Hillsborough County in both options,
4 keeping five districts wholly within Pinellas County. Both District 62 and 63 share I-75 along its
5 eastern border within Hillsborough County along almost their entire length. The 76,000 people in
6 HD 62 that come from Pinellas County help make it possible that no other district has to cross
7 the Pinellas County line.

8 Moving to Pinellas County real quick, you can see that the configurations of the five
9 districts that we have in Pinellas County are a little bit different in both options. This was meant
10 to illustrate the two different methodologies for drawing districts within the county now that we
11 don't have to cross the county border into other counties to the north or to the east. In Option A,
12 we used more major roadways and geographical features to create more visually and
13 mathematically compact districts, sacrificing city splits along the way. In Option A, we used
14 State Road 580, which is Main Street, in north Pinellas County between HDs 57, 58, and 59; US
15 19 between 58 and 59 down the center of the county; Park Boulevard, Gandy Boulevard between
16 HD 59 and 60; Bay Drive and Ulmerton Road between House Districts 58, 59, and 61; and Lake
17 Seminole between Districts 59 and 61, to create more visually compact shapes.

18 In Option B, we applied a different methodology, trying to keep as many cities whole
19 within Pinellas County, only having to split Pinellas Park, Seminole, and Dunedin, in addition to
20 St. Petersburg, which is split by the protected District 62 in the southern part of the county.
21 Clearwater, Largo, and other cities in the county are kept whole within the various districts,
22 including all of the smaller coastal cities along the coast of Pinellas County.

23 In Hillsborough County, District 64, 65, and 66 in the western side of Hillsborough

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1 County are the same in both options and use several major recognizable roadways in the area,
2 such as I-75, I-275, the Veterans Expressway, Hillsborough Avenue, Sheldon Road, the Gunn
3 Highway, Busch Boulevard, and US 41, among others, and are all compact districts that respect
4 the Tier Two criteria. House District 64 in this area also happens to be a majority-minority
5 Hispanic district.

6 Districts 67, 68, and 70 in eastern Hillsborough were drawn a little differently in both
7 options to demonstrate different ways of weighing co-equal Tier Two policy choices. In Option
8 A, we used more major roadways such as US 92, Pinecrest Road, U.S. Highway 301, and State
9 Road 62 to create districts with better overall compactness scores than in Option B. But the City
10 of Plant City is split between two districts. And also, two districts cross between the Manatee and
11 Hillsborough County line, so that only two districts are kept entirely within Hillsborough
12 County.

13 In Option B, we do keep the City of Plant City whole and we were actually able to keep
14 three districts wholly within Hillsborough County, only having District 70 cross the Manatee-
15 Hillsborough County line to the south, using a slightly different configuration, still using a lot of
16 major roadways including between 69 and 60. We were actually also able to use the Alafia River.
17 But this option has slightly lower compactness scores than in Option A.

18 HD 71 and 72 are fundamentally the same in both options but are slightly different. Both
19 are able to be kept wholly within Manatee County. The City of Bradenton is split in both options,
20 but the City of Palmetto is kept whole. The way that the cities and population are configured in
21 Manatee County, there really isn't a way to keep both cities whole, unfortunately. But we are
22 able to keep two districts wholly within the county. The primary dividing lines between House
23 District 71, 72 within Manatee County are I-275, US 41, and actually a lot of the southern

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1 portion of the boundary is the CSX Railway that divide the two districts in the county. And that
2 completes the three-county combination of Pinellas, Hillsborough, and Manatee Counties. Now,
3 I am going to turn it back over to Kyle to take us through the next group of districts.

4 Kyle Langan: Thank you, and moving into Sarasota County, in both options we are able
5 to keep two districts wholly within the county, District 73 and 74. So in Option A, District 73
6 follows the county line on three sides, keeps the City of Sarasota wholly within the district, and
7 shares a border along State Road 72 with District 74.

8 District 74 in Option A is able to keep the City of Venice whole within the district and
9 uses the county boundaries and follows primary roads South River Road, US 41, and I-75. In
10 Option B, Districts 73 and 74 are oriented more vertical and split and share a boundary along I-
11 75 as well as following the municipal lines of Sarasota in order to keep Sarasota still whole
12 within District 73.

13 District 75 in both options takes the remaining population from of Sarasota County and
14 combines that with a part of Charlotte County to complete its district. Looking at these three
15 districts collectively in both options we can see how some of our Tier Two standards and policy
16 decisions they represent. Option B has higher mathematical compactness scores among the three
17 districts. However, following those roadways causes an additional city split between the City of
18 Venice in Sarasota County. Whereas, in Option A, both Sarasota and the City of Venice are able
19 to be kept whole.

20 Moving over to District 76, it's comprised of all of DeSoto County, part of Charlotte
21 County not in District 75, and part of Lee County. In both options, Punta Gorda is able to be kept
22 whole within the district. In Option A, its southern border follows along State Highway 78, the
23 Orange River, and the Able Canal. In Option B, its southern border follows more of State

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1 Highway 80, US 41, and Caloosahatchee River.

2 In both options there are three districts kept wholly within Lee County, which are 77, 78,
3 and 79. Starting with 77 in Option A, it follows the county line to the east, and uses the Able
4 Canal bordering with District 76 to the north, and follows the municipal lines of Fort Myers
5 Beach and Estero along its southern boundaries. In Option B, 77 also follows the county line to
6 the east and the Estero municipal line as its southern boundary. It follows US 41 and the
7 municipal line of Fort Myers, as well as the Caloosahatchee River and State Highway 80 to the
8 north.

9 District 78 in both options is able to keep the City of Fort Myers whole. Option A follows
10 along the Orange River and Caloosahatchee River, along with following some of those roadways
11 mentioned with District 77. In Option B, it follows more of the municipal lines as its eastern
12 boundary along with following the rivers and roadways.

13 District 79 in both options include parts of Cape Coral. Cape Coral's growth over the last
14 decade is such that the city is now too big to be kept whole within a single House district. In
15 Option A, District 79, it starts at the county line and goes south into the city. Whereas in Option
16 B, 79 includes the southern portion of Cape Coral, following coastline and the Caloosahatchee
17 River north end of the city to gain its population needed for the House district. Both orientations
18 result in pretty similar and visually compact districts.

19 District 80 includes the western portion of Lee County and takes in part of Collier County
20 for the remainder of its population. In both options, four municipalities are able to be kept whole
21 within the district, which are Sanibel, Fort Myers Beach, Estero, and Bonita Springs. HD 80
22 follows a majority of the county line along its western border and the most notable difference
23 between the two options, because of the orientation of District 77 in Option A, 80 includes some

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1 of Cape Coral's population, and so in Option A the city is split among three districts, where its
2 only split among two in Option B.

3 Moving a little further south down into Collier County. District 81 is wholly within
4 Collier County in both options, keeping the City of Naples and Marco Island whole within the
5 districts. Option A keeps the district along the western coastline and follows I-75 and US 41.
6 Option B uses the Collier County line on three sides and follows I-75 or Alligator Alley across
7 the county, including some of the Big Cypress National Preserve within the district.

8 District 82 includes all of Hendry County and takes in the remaining population of
9 Collier County. Option A includes the area south of I-75, which is the Big Cypress National
10 Preserve down to the Collier County line. And Option B, it shares that border along I-75 with
11 District 81. These two options kind of show how some of our – in south Florida we have these
12 big vast and unpopulated preserves, or the Everglades, or geography like that. And these
13 unpopulated land areas that go into districts but can be included in different options.

14 Moving north a little bit, we are going to look at District 83, which is the same in both
15 options. It's comprised of four whole counties: Hardee, Highlands, Glades, and Okeechobee, and
16 those four counties' populations is just about the ideal population of a House district.

17 Moving over, we'll first start with Martin and St. Lucie Counties. House District 84 in
18 Option A is kept wholly within St. Lucie County, keeping both Fort Pierce and St. Lucie Village
19 whole within this district. Option B is able to keep the same cities whole, but include the
20 population from Martin County and the City of Ocean Breeze is kept whole in the portion that
21 drops in the portion that drops into Martin County. It follows along the waterways in Martin
22 County, following the St. Lucie River back north into St. Lucie County.

23 District 85 in Option A encompasses parts of St. Lucie and Martin County. In both

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options, the city of Port St. Lucie, which the population is too big for a House District and has to be split. It also splits the City of Stuart. It makes use of the city boundaries where possible and follows primarily Southwest Martin Highway along its southern border. In Option B, HD 85 is the district we were able to keep wholly within St. Lucie County. It contains more of Port St. Lucie, but again, Port St. Lucie has to be split due to population. And its boundary line follows county line to the south and follows some of the same municipal lines, and primarily follows along US Highway 1 along its eastern border.

HD 86 in both options contains the majority of Martin County and part of Palm Beach County, keeping the City of Tequesta whole where it drops into Palm Beach County. Option A follows the Turnpike into Palm Beach County and is able to keep the City of Ocean Breeze whole within District 86. Ocean Breeze was kept whole in Option B within District 84, in the northern part of Martin County. Option B uses a combination of the Florida Turnpike along with I-95 to go into Palm Beach County.

Moving into Palm Beach County, there are eight districts we are able to keep wholly within Palm Beach County, with District 86 we just talked about being the only one that crosses that county line. To talk about Palm Beach County, we are going to first examine District 88, and it has two very different orientations in this map. And really in each map. And the shape of its district really dictates how the other districts come together in the county. District 88 is a protected majority-minority Black district, and in both options a functional analysis was performed by staff to ensure that the minority group's ability to elect the candidate of their choice was not diminished. In Option A, the district follows primary roads such as the Florida Turnpike, State Highway 5 (I-95), and follows along U.S. Highway 98 on the southern border. And is able to keep Haverhill whole within the district. In Option B, the district is more vertical in nature,

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1 following the Turnpike, I-95, Federal Highway. Haverhill is kept whole and in this orientation,
 2 the northern part of District 88 in Option B, we were able to keep Lake Park whole, and more in
 3 the southern part we were able to keep the City of Lantana whole within District 88.

4 Going back to Option A, we're going to walk through the remaining districts that are
 5 governed by how the shape of 88 in Option A. Just south of 88 we have HD 89, which is a
 6 majority-minority Hispanic District that forms this compact square-looking shape below 88. The
 7 district includes the Cities of Palm Springs and Atlantis whole within the district.

8 HD 87 follows the Florida Turnpike and I-95 and Dixie Highway and Broadway, as well
 9 as several city lines and the eastern Palm Beach County line for its boundary lines. 87 in Option
 10 A starts in northern Palm Beach and then wraps down along the coast in order to pick up the
 11 remaining population that are not included in the minority districts.

12 HD 90 in Option A primarily follows State Highway 809 and the municipal lines of
 13 Boynton Beach, Ocean Ridge, and Delray Beach. These three cities are able to be kept whole in
 14 the district, along with Golf and Gulf Stream.

15 House District 91 in Option A is located in the southeast corner of Palm Beach County
 16 and follows the county boundary to the south and the east using the municipal lines of Highland
 17 Beach and Boca Raton along its northern boundary, and follows the Florida Turnpike and State
 18 Highway 7 to the west. Those two cities mentioned that it follows its boundary are able to be
 19 kept whole within District 91.

20 District 92 shares an eastern boundary with District 90 and 91 in this option, as well as to
 21 the west it borders that kind of curve shape is the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge.

22 District 93 also follows the Loxahatchee Refuge and uses the municipal line of the City
 23 of Wellington, along with US Highway 98 to complete its border. And the City of Wellington is

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1 kept whole within the district.

2 District 94 encompasses the remaining part of western Palm Beach County and keeps the
3 Cities of Pahokee, Belle Glade, South Bay, Loxahatchee Groves, and Westlake whole within the
4 district. And with that orientation of 88 in Option A, in this option, District 94 takes most of its
5 population needed from northern Palm Beach County. When we go into Option B you will see it
6 kind of reaches in from the southern part in Option B.

7 Moving over to Option B. District 87 instead of going down the coast takes more of the
8 population in northeast Palm Beach County. Both Juno Beach and North Palm Beach are kept
9 whole within the district, but additionally it is able to keep all of Palm Beach Gardens whole
10 within the district. Using these municipal lines, it also follows some major roadways, State
11 Highway 711, Okeechobee Boulevard, and Military Trail.

12 HD 89 shifts a little to the west in Option B, primarily following I-95 to the east and US
13 98 to the north, and the Florida Turnpike along its western boundary. It uses the city lines of
14 Greenacres on its southern border and creates a visually compact square shape and is also a
15 minority-majority Hispanic District.

16 HD 90 in Option B takes the population along the coast that is not included in the
17 protected District 98. In its southern portion we are still able to keep Delray Beach whole using
18 those municipal lines as its southern boundary. But in this option, it is more of a vertical
19 orientation along the coast bordering 88. In Option B, the City of Boynton Beach ends up getting
20 split, where we were able to keep it whole in Option A.

21 District 91 is the most similar district between the two options in this region. Keeping
22 both Boca Raton and [inaudible 01:15:02] whole in this options as well. It uses those municipal
23 lines as well as follows the turnpike on the western boundary.

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1 District 92 is more mathematically compact than the District 92 in Option A. It follows I-
2 95 and the Florida Turnpike for its east and west boundaries, respectively, and uses the municipal
3 lines of Atlantis and Greenacres to create that border between District 29.

4 Moving over to 93, again in this option we are able to keep the City of Wellington whole
5 using the city boundary along the east. In Option B, because of the surrounding districts, 93 goes
6 north of US 98 in this option and is able to keep Loxahatchee Groves, Westlake, and additionally
7 Royal Palm Beach whole within the district.

8 District 94, again, includes western Palm Beach County, and like previously stated, grabs
9 its remaining population going into the south of the population not included in District 90 and
10 91. That is the end of Palm Beach County and I will turn it back over to Jason to explain the rest
11 of South Florida.

12 Jason Poreda: Thank you, Kyle. We are in the home stretch, members. Okay, so as we go
13 into Broward County, I just want to point out we were actually able to keep the Broward County-
14 Palm Beach County line intact and no district crosses between those two counties in either
15 option. Much of Broward County is shaped by House Districts 97, 98, and 99 in north Broward
16 County, and 104 and 105 in south Broward County. All five of these districts are protected Black
17 districts, with a functional analysis being performed to ensure the respective minority groups can
18 elect candidates of their choice, and each district is not diminished.

19 HDs 97, 98, and 99, we'll start there, are drawn slightly different in each option to show a
20 different configuration of how these three districts can be drawn. But all primarily use [inaudible
21 01:17:40] Atlantic Boulevard, US 441, State Road 7, as well as other several municipal
22 boundaries within option A [inaudible 01:17:54] and actually keeps the city of Margate whole
23 within District 98. Both options have similar compactness scores between all these districts.

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1 However, in Option B, District 97 has a higher compactness score. The other option [inaudible]
2 01:18:14]

3 District 95 [inaudible 01:18:32] and Sample Road on its southern side to create a very
4 compact rectangular-shaped district in both options.

5 District 96 is also similar in both options, having populations from Tamarac, Coral
6 Springs, and Sunrise, but having to fit around the protected district of District 97. In Option A,
7 we also used this district to demonstrate how, as Kyle pointed out with some of the districts in
8 Southwest Florida, how the less-populated land in western Broward County and Palm Beach and
9 Miami-Dade Counties can be assigned. In Option A, we divided that territory between Districts
10 96 and 103 that we will talk about later. In Option B it is all to District 96. Although perhaps
11 maybe more visually pleasing, at least in my opinion, Option B is the one that has the higher
12 compactness score in two of the three mathematical measures. Those are just other tradeoffs to
13 consider when drawing districts in this region of the state.

14 Let's move to the other side of Districts 98 and 99 now and look at District 100. District
15 100 is similar in both options, taking the coastal areas of Broward County just east of the two
16 protected districts of 98 and 99. Both are similarly compact rectangular shapes along the coast
17 that travel down to the Stranahan River and Lake Mabel on its southern end to create its southern
18 boundary using all the same primary roads and municipal boundary lines along its western side. I
19 will point out too in District 99 and to District 100, in both options there appears to be a little
20 bump on the side of District 99. That is actually the municipality of Wilton Manors. And that is
21 why that little bump extends into District 100, because we are using those municipal lines where
22 we can throughout these districts.

23 In southern Broward County, the shapes of District 101, 102, and 103 are the results of

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1 the shapes of the protected districts, which are 104 and 105 in southern Broward County. 104 and
2 105 are the same in both options and these are the only two districts that cross the Broward-
3 Miami-Dade County line. They make great use of major roadways in the area, being separated in
4 by each other by the Florida Turnpike throughout their entirety.

5 District 104 uses 172nd Avenue for its western side; Pembroke Road, Flamingo Road,
6 and Johnson Street for its northern border; the Broward County line and the 199th Street and
7 Miami-Dade County line where it crosses over.

8 District 105 uses Ives Dairy Road and the Snake Creek Canal for its southern border in
9 Miami-Dade County, US 1, the Federal Highway, for its whole eastern side, and Sheridan Street
10 along with the Dania Cut-Off Canal for its northern border.

11 District 101 is similar in both options in that it's mostly the area around District 105 in
12 the Hollywood, Davie, and Fort Lauderdale Airport area, creating an L-shaped district that does
13 not cross the county line. An L-shaped district that goes as far west as University Drive in both
14 options. Using other major [inaudible 01:22:08] as it fits between two protected districts of 99
15 and 105.

16 102 then picks up where 101 leaves off along University Boulevard and includes Cooper
17 City along with parts of Davie and Plantation, before using I-75 and the Weston city line for its
18 western border.

19 District 103 includes the entire City of Weston, along with the rest of western Broward
20 County, including the unpopulated area south of I-75 in Option A, which is the entire northern
21 border of the district in this option. District 103 also is a majority-minority Hispanic district
22 located entirely within Broward County. Districts 101, 102, and 103 are drawn as compactly as
23 possible while encompassing the area in between the protected Black districts in the north and

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1 the south in this particular county.

2 Now we will move down into Miami-Dade County. We will start by talking about
3 Districts 107, 108, and 112, which are also all protected Black districts, with the corresponding
4 functional analysis conducted by staff to ensure that the respective minority groups can elect
5 candidates of their choice in each district, with 107 and 108 also being majority-minority Black
6 districts. These three districts are the same in both Option A and Option B.

7 107 shares the border to the north with District 105, and also keeps the entirety of North
8 Miami Beach wholly within it. It uses the Biscayne Canal and the southern boundary line with
9 District 108, creating a visually compact and mathematically compact shape. District 108 uses
10 primarily the Miami Garden, Opa-locka, and Hialeah city line for its western border. District 108
11 and 112 are separated by easily recognizable roadways in the area and then continues south to
12 use the Miami River for its southern border. District 112 also uses US 1 along its eastern side
13 before going over and using the Biscayne Bay to finish out the remainder of its boundary.

14 Next to these protected Black districts along the coast is District 106, which includes
15 eight whole entire cities, including Miami Beach, North Bay Village, Surfside, Bay Harbor
16 Islands, Bal Harbor, Sunny Islands Beach, Aventura, and Golden Beach. The Miami Beach
17 municipal line is the southern border for the district, which is why it has a little extension on the
18 bottom. That's actually the Miami Beach municipal line.

19 The next group of districts I will talk about are Districts 109, 110, 111, 113, 114, 115, 116,
20 118, and 119. These nine districts are all protected majority-minority Hispanic districts, where
21 functional analysis being performed to ensure the respective minority groups can elect candidates
22 of their choice in each district, and that opportunity is not diminished. We'll start looking at these
23 districts that are the same in both options. There are some differences, but some of them are more

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1 or less the same in both options.

2 District 109 uses the Miami-Dade County line, I-75, and the Palmetto Expressway, and
3 keeps Miami Lakes wholly within it. Its southern border is the Little River Canal and it is the
4 same in both options.

5 District 111 uses the Palmetto Expressway and the Dolphin Expressway, primarily, and
6 extends as far as US 41 on its southern side to achieve the necessary amount of population for a
7 district. And the small divot on the side of the district, on its western side, is actually to avoid
8 splitting the city of Medley, which is kept whole in District 110.

9 District 113 only has minor changes and is effectively the same in both, but has slight
10 differences. It is a district that may look odd in shape with a lot of jagged sharp edges along the
11 coast. However, this was done primarily because it uses both the Miami, Miami Beach, and
12 Coral Gables municipal lines to avoid splitting those cities. That's what causes all of the jagged
13 lines. In addition to the oddly shaped water blocks, this was an opportunity to demonstrate how
14 water blocks, as the district goes out and includes the entire city of Key Biscayne, sometimes
15 using those water blocks in certain respects can create those odd jagged shapes in districts but we
16 are limited to the census geography that we can build districts with.

17 District 114 includes the entire City of Coral Gables, South Miami, and West Miami.
18 Using these municipal lines along a large portion of its boundary line, which also creates its
19 shape. It goes up north until the Dolphin Expressway on the northern side, and is primarily the
20 same in both options.

21 District 115 includes the entire Cities of Pinecrest, Palmetto Bay, and Cutler Bay that
22 reside along US 1. It also uses the Don Shula Expressway, US 41, and 87th Avenue to complete
23 its border. There are only slight variations between the two options between the two Districts

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1 115, using the primary boundary lines remain the same in both options, even though there are
2 slight visual differences.

3 District 110 is similar in both options as well. It uses the Miami-Dade County line for its
4 northern and eastern side and the Tamiami Trail, which is US 41, for the majority of its southern
5 border. It uses I-75 and the Palmetto Expressway, along with the Dolphin Expressway to
6 complete its very rectangular and compact shape in both options. In Option A, the City of Doral
7 is split between 110 and 116. Then in Option B, the City of Doral is kept whole within 110. You
8 can also see a slight deviation on the southern end of 110 to compensate for splitting the city, and
9 – or keeping the city whole within that.

10 District 116 presents another policy choice of which city to keep whole. District 116
11 keeps the City of Sweetwater whole in Option A and the City of Doral whole in Option B, which
12 changes the shape and location of 116 between the two options. In Option A, District 116 is sort
13 of boxed in by the Florida Turnpike, 58th Street, and the Palmetto Expressway, along with 87th
14 Avenue and 88th Street, to create a compact rectangular shape. Option B uses the Florida
15 Turnpike further to the south before meeting up with the Don Shula Expressway that creates
16 more of a point at the bottom, using these two major roadways in the area. It then goes north to
17 use the Dolphin Expressway along its northern side and 87th Avenue on its east to create a
18 district that is almost made up entirely of major roadways in the area.

19 Districts 118 and 119 both use US 41, which is the Tamiami Trail, along its northern
20 border for the districts and are different in shape to accommodate the different shape of 117,
21 which we will talk about shortly. In Option A, an easily recognizable roadway in the area is – are
22 used as much as possible, including 177th Avenue and 147th Avenue along with the Florida
23 Turnpike, are some examples of roadways used in this area. The border between these districts is

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1 an example when dealing with districts as small as a House district. This area is very densely
2 populated, actually surprisingly densely populated. And keeping district populations within the
3 necessary deviation amount can be very difficult in this area because it is so densely populated.

4 District 117 is a protected Black district, with a functional analysis conducted by staff
5 ensures that the minority groups can elect candidates of their choice in both options are not
6 diminished. 117, even though the two options presented to the committee today have very
7 different appearances and present different policy choices for the committee to consider. HD 117
8 in Option A is very similar to the current configuration in the benchmark map and splits the City
9 of Homestead while keeping the City of Florida City whole in that southern end. Option B is an
10 alternative configuration that does not split either city and either city are kept whole in District
11 120. The Florida Turnpike, the Dixie Highway (US 1), are a few examples of the major roadways
12 used to create the districts in both options. District 117 is clearly more mathematically and
13 probably visually compact.

14 Finally, District 120, closing out our presentation, is comprised of the remainder of
15 Miami-Dade County and again, in Option B contains the entire Cities of Homestead and Florida
16 City along with the entire County of Monroe, including our favorite Florida fact with the Dry
17 Tortugas being a discontinuous portion of geography that Florida just happens to have, like about
18 five or six other states in the country do.

19 Between, finally, Monroe, Miami-Dade, and Broward Counties, we were able to keep 26
20 districts entirely within those three counties, not crossing into any other counties north or west.
21 Mr. Chairman, that concludes our presentation of the two workshop options.

22 Cord Byrd: Thank you, team, for your presentation. And members, if you'll now take out
23 your pen and paper, we're going to have a quiz on everything that you just heard. Wow, that's a

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1 lot to take in and I appreciate everybody's patience and diligence. I was watching and I think
2 everybody was paying close attention. So you see the hard work that the staff put in and the
3 different policy choices that they have given us as the policymakers to decide based upon the
4 constitutional and legal standards that we are required to follow. So with that, it is now time for
5 member questions. Ranking Member Daley, you are recognized.

6 Dan Daley: Thank you, Mr. Chair. And thank you for the presentation. My questions, and
7 I have a couple of them if it's alright, Mr. Chair, focus more on the overall process and
8 methodology rather than any one specific area, so if I may. Starting off, there wasn't any advance
9 notice that the maps were going to be released, so I was going to ask, in the future if there are,
10 thank you, if there are more maps or changes to these maps provided can we be given advance
11 notice of when they will likely be provided? And secondly, I understand that there is 240
12 districts, a lot of work went into this, but I think the maps were released on Monday and it's
13 obviously only been a handful of days since Monday to be able to give a full review at this
14 workshop. So, with that in mind I guess those are my two questions. Can we have more advance
15 notice when changes are going to be made and new maps are going to be released? More days, if
16 possible, in between releasing those maps to have them considered here in front of us.

17 Cord Byrd: So, thank you for the questions and certainly, yeah, we've been at this process
18 for quite some time now. The ability to draw maps online has been available for several
19 committee weeks. I'll pass along your comments to Chair Leek. The process isn't over, we'll
20 have five weeks or so between now and the start of Session. We are constitutionally required to
21 complete this work within those 60 days. So there is time to digest this, to work with myself,
22 Chair Leek, staff as we, over the next several weeks, for members, for you to take input from
23 your constituents and bring that back to us with the policy decisions in accordance with our

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1 constitutional guidelines.

2 Dan Daley: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Follow-up.

3 Cord Byrd: Follow-up, yeah.

4 Dan Daley: Thank you, Mr. Chair. So, again, it's something we have talked about in
5 previous committee meetings that the public access option and I know that we chose – the
6 decision was made to go through the online portal and the online submission process verses a
7 state tour, which may have been time-prohibited. Or virtual tour, which I honestly thought was
8 the best option to encourage public participation. So, with that in mind, has staff reviewed public
9 comment up to this point and utilized that information in drawing the maps?

10 Cord Byrd: So I can tell you as of yesterday when I checked, there have been eight maps
11 submitted by the public for House redistricting. Certainly, staff has looked at those maps; any
12 member can look at those maps and say can we use this policy option. So, I think the public has
13 had input. It's different then it was ten years ago, but it's certainly, I don't think, diminished this
14 time around, in fact, I would say there's more access because all of the data is available online
15 and the public has the ability to draw their own maps just as any member does. Yes, you are
16 recognized.

17 Dan Daley: Thanks for sharing. I guess I wasn't speaking specifically to the submission of
18 maps, I think I was talking more about the submitted public comment that's available on the
19 website. Has staff, to your knowledge, reviewed any of that in making a lot of these decisions?
20 Because I have, and what I found is there is a lot of comments there that address a lot of the
21 potential issues or concerns moving forward. Interestingly, what I did also notice on the website
22 is there hasn't been a updated public comment portion since November 26th, which would have
23 been prior to the release of these maps. So if it's possible, I would love to see the public

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1 comment that's been submitted since the maps have been dropped. Back to my overall question,
2 has that comment section been viewed and utilized as part of the map-drawing process?

3 Cord Byrd: Thank you. I can tell you at a conceptual level, staff has reviewed public
4 comment. If members have specific questions when you review public comment, you can
5 certainly bring that to staff for more detailed analysis. And let's see, staff is giving me – okay so
6 public input is uploaded every Friday, so that will be uploaded later today.

7 Dan Daley: Yes, sir. Thanks, Mr. Chair and I'm asking for formality. If you don't just
8 want to go back and forth.

9 Cord Byrd: Yeah, no you're fine.

10 Dan Daley: That's fine too. Thank you, sir. And I understand I did notice that they are
11 drafted on Fridays, I think in this case I would have liked to have seen, and maybe it's my fault, I
12 could have reached out. But for the benefit of the general public and the benefit of other
13 committee members maybe when we have a presentation on maps, like we did today, we can get
14 that public comment in advance. It's just part of my concern there. Overall, really with that
15 public submission, public comment submission portal is if we're not reviewing it and we're not
16 taking into account as we're drawing these maps it really amounts to a very transparent trashcan,
17 right. And so it's a little bit different than what would have happened had we would have been
18 able to do a virtual tour of the state or in-person tour of the state or if people could teleport up to
19 Tallahassee and be here for these meetings. So I just mention that for those reasons. So thank you
20 Mr. Chair and next question is, without any reference, obviously, to partisanship or incumbency
21 can someone explain to me what methodology led to keeping cities such as Pensacola and
22 Lakeland whole but splitting cities like Tallahassee, Gainesville, Miami Gardens? What unifying
23 characteristics led to keeping whole cities whole and split cities split?

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1 Cord Byrd: Sure, before I hand it over to staff for your latter question, I just want to
2 address the issue of public input. We have 61 out of 120 members that are on the Redistricting
3 Committee. All 120 of us are representatives, meaning we represent our constituents. Every
4 single one of us has an obligation and a duty to take input from our constituents and bring that
5 back to other members and to the committee staff. So, yeah, I don't think that the attacks on
6 transparency are warranted because that's what we do. We are representatives, we are not
7 separate from our constituents, we are part of them and their voice here in Tallahassee for those
8 that can't make it up, whether on this issue or any other issue. To address your second question,
9 I'm going to turn it over to staff to address the methodology.

10 Leda Kelly: Thank you, Mr. Chair. And thank you, Representative, for the question.
11 Really throughout the map, obviously, our Tier One considerations take priority, as we know,
12 over Tier Two. So once we have been able to establish those, as far as being able to supply
13 workshop options that either keep cities or counties whole, I think you saw throughout, we tried
14 to demonstrate different areas of the state where those different options are possible. Mixed
15 within our workshop A and workshop B give both of those different options. Or perhaps even
16 trade off in compactness scores as well. So I would say, as far as this being a workshop option,
17 and obviously this is a lot of information, data, to take in we wanted to be able provide that
18 equally across the state. Thank you.

19 Cord Byrd: Do you mind if I go to some other members? And we have four hours. So
20 I'll –

21 Dan Daley: I've only got two more Mr. Chair.

22 Cord Byrd: Okay I can give you two more.

23 Dan Daley: It's up to you.

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1 Cord Byrd: You're going to take Woodson's time so –

2 Dan Daley: Thanks and I appreciate that. And look, the only reason I would say that is,
3 again, my questions are more 30,000-foot level. I know other members have other questions that
4 may delve more into specific regions. So I appreciate your indulgence there. Just out of curiosity,
5 are you able to tell me who did staff discuss methodology and policy choices with? We had a
6 conversation a couple of weeks ago about how we are in charge as the elected officials of making
7 the policy decisions that weigh in, but clearly some of those policy decisions have been made in
8 drawing these maps. Who did staff discuss that methodology or policy choices with and who
9 physically drew each map, if you will?

10 Cord Byrd: Sure, so I can tell you that Chairman Leek and myself were involved with
11 staff, just like on any other committee when bills are presented – and these are not bills. Let me
12 just be clear. Policy decisions are made just like moving through any other committee. Staff
13 actually was tasked by Chairman Leek to draw the maps and so the people that you heard present
14 the maps today are the people who drew them based upon the constitutional and legal standards.
15 Just once again, we have been presented policy options. These are not final decisions, they are
16 not final maps, they are showing ways in which legally compliant maps can be drawn, keeping
17 cities whole, following geographic boundaries, and certainly any member can present other
18 options for consideration by this committee and certainly the large committee and the full body.

19 Dan Daley: Thanks Mr. Chair and final question. Will staff be releasing additional maps?
20 These maps were created by making certain policy decisions, so will there be another round of
21 maps released that focus on other policy decisions? Maybe the alternative option if you will. And
22 I guess that's the question.

23 Cord Byrd: Yeah, sure. Once again this is a workshop; this is a starting point not an

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1 endpoint. Our legal obligation is to complete maps during the 60-day session. So over the course
2 of the next few weeks – and I would tell members not to wait. I mean, don't wait until we come
3 back in session to have those conversations about policy decisions that are important to you and
4 your communities. So we will anticipate, we have to complete our work to get it up to the full
5 committee, which is why I implore you not to wait, but this is a starting point, not an endpoint,
6 and we will continue to have these policy discussions moving forward from here.

7 Dan Daley: Okay, Thank you, sir.

8 Cord Byrd: Alright I'm going to turn it over to Representative Woodson, you are
9 recognized.

10 Marie Woodson: Thank you, Chair Byrd, and thank you for the opportunity to discuss
11 these maps. As I just got into town last night, actually it was midnight when I landed from
12 Atlanta, because I had to attend a National Black Caucus Legislators conference, which is a
13 major conference for us as elected officials, so I have not gotten much sleep, but I know how
14 important this committee is, so I flew last night to make sure that I was here this morning. As we
15 know, what we are discussing now would impact the residents of Florida for the next ten years,
16 so it's extremely important. So I thank you for that. The questions that I have looking at the map,
17 since they've been released, I noticed there was some splits of the university areas, and I think it
18 is important for us to keep those areas together as we like to connect the students with their
19 communities and make sure that they also get engaged in the civic process. So is there a reason
20 why that was done and if so what was the rationale for doing it? Thank you.

21 Cord Byrd: Sure, first, thank you for being here, I am sure your constituents appreciate
22 your hard work in getting here and representing them. So first, yeah, I think when you're talking
23 about universities, you are talking about communities of interest, just like military bases or

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1 prisons. Communities of interest cannot be considered over Tier One or Tier Two standards.
2 Those take priority and that's what reflected in these maps.

3 Marie Woodson: I assume between now – Thank you Mr. Chair. Actually, I assume
4 between now and committee time, how much time would we have to really voice our concern
5 and how accessible would you and staff be between now and committee weeks in order for us to
6 bring our concerns. As we would have more time to digest what's in the maps that were released
7 because it's been really a tough week for us.

8 Cord Byrd: Absolutely, I mean we are accessible, as you need us to be to help you do the
9 work that you need to do on behalf of your constituents. And take your input following our Tier
10 One and Tier Two guidelines.

11 Marie Woodson: Okay. And another question that I have, but I understand that my
12 colleague Rep. Dan Daley has mentioned it, as it comes to the split of the cities and the counties.
13 So I would like to take that question further. Would you or your staff, in order to see how we can
14 address those, because I'm not looking at just areas in Broward County. I'm looking at the whole
15 thing as in the State of Florida because we all are responsible for that.

16 Cord Byrd: Right.

17 Marie Woodson: So thank you.

18 Cord Byrd: Okay, Rep. Hart I think you're next. You are recognized.

19 Dianne Hart: Thank you, Mr. Chair. As you know, I too was at the conference and just
20 flew in this morning. And flew over to the Capitol to make sure that I could take part in this
21 discussion. And I've listened to you all in the car and everywhere I heard you say was this city
22 was kept whole that city was kept whole. However, when it came to Tampa, it appears we split
23 the city between Tampa and St. Petersburg and then we also split down the middle of a

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1 community. So I was just trying to figure out if there was some rationale as to why we have such
2 a huge split in that Tampa area with a whole lot of water.

3 Cord Byrd: Right, once again, thank you for making every effort to be here and just to
4 reiterate, and I hate to sound like a broken record. These are starting points, not endpoints. But
5 I'm going to have Mr. Poreda go ahead and explain based upon these two options that have been
6 presented for workshops why the decisions that were made were made.

7 Dianne Hart: Okay, thank you.

8 Jason Poreda: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. So, for the example of the City of Tampa,
9 because District 62 and District 63 are protected Black districts, they are Tier One districts that
10 we have to ensure the ability of the – minority groups' ability to elect a candidate of their choice.
11 And that supersedes the Tier Two consideration such as keeping cities whole. So that is what
12 guided that decision primarily.

13 Cord Byrd: Follow-up?

14 Dianne Hart: Yes, sir thank you very much. So basically what you are saying is that you
15 had to do that because of Tier One and you're saying that there was not enough over in Tampa to
16 have created a district and a district in St. Pete? Is that my understanding? That kept a Black
17 district. Because that who you are speaking to.

18 Cord Byrd: Jason, you want to address that?

19 Jason Poreda: Thank you member. So when we looked to draw those two districts, 62 and
20 63, which are the protected Black districts in the area, we had to ensure that their opportunities to
21 elect candidates of their choice did not diminish. We did look at a variety of different
22 configurations in this Tampa area, including a district that looked similar to how the benchmark
23 did, and including ones that stayed entirely in Pinellas County or entirely in Hillsborough

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1 County. But in order to – when doing functional analysis to ensure that the minorities can elect a
2 candidate of their choice, these were the configurations that we felt most appropriately met that
3 goal.

4 Cord Byrd: And Rep. Hart, I have had other members come to me since the maps have
5 been released and staff has walked them through the standards. So certainly if you want to sit
6 down and specifically drill down on that area and if you have – they can show you why keeping
7 a certain city whole or county boundaries would not work with our Tier One standards and the
8 Tier Two standards. We will work with you to address any questions. Next we have
9 Representative Tant, where are you? Oh there you are, okay great. Yeah I got it.

10 Allison Tant: Thank you. I wanted to ask, I wanted to talk with you about – I don't have
11 to wonder at what my constituents think because my mayor is here and my county commission
12 chair is here. And they can tell you themselves exactly what I will tell you, but we have very
13 significant concerns about breaking up the City of Tallahassee, which is not a large city. It is not
14 a large city like Miami, Jacksonville, Tampa. We are a smaller area to be broken up into three.
15 And so I don't know if this is the appropriate time for them to come up or if you want to wait for
16 public testimony, but that is something that we are gravely concerned about in our community.

17 Cord Byrd: Sure.

18 Allison Tant: And further, in our view the Tier One and Two standards are met, both
19 standards are met in version B versus version A. So that's another point I would make. Thank
20 you.

21 Cord Byrd: So, thank you Mayor Dailey for being here, he has submitted a comment card
22 along with County Commissioner Minor. So they are going to be able to speak during the public
23 comment section. So I'm not sure if you had a question or just wanted to express the City of

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1 Tallahassee's concerns.

2 Allison Tant: I'm expressing the concerns and I've also raised this with staff as to – and
3 of course I got the same answer that Rep. Hart did about the Tier One. But I believe that it's
4 curable and I want to make sure that I work with your staff. And by the way, all of our staff, I
5 want to appreciate you because I cannot imagine trying to figure out 240 iterations the way you
6 have. I mean you must be exhausted. And I just want to say thank you all for your hard work
7 before I forget. So, and while I'm sitting here advocating for my community and advocating,
8 obviously, I'm concerned about the cannibalization of our community because of the numbers
9 here. I don't want to just express my appreciation for all of you. So that is one thing I don't want
10 to leave out in all of this. But I do advocate for my community in this and I am very concerned
11 about the two iterations, one I think, I believe is Tier One and Two compliant. But they are also
12 going to also express their concerns when they speak.

13 Cord Byrd: And I think that you're addressing the difficulty, I know I do. I know
14 Chairman Leek does, Chairman Sirois, the staff. That the impacts that this has on communities
15 and members so that's why we're doing this today. So that this isn't – something isn't presented
16 in Session and then that's it. That's why we're workshopping it now. That's why we've had the
17 education up to now so that we can even understand and comprehend what staff has given us to
18 consider. So, certainly this is a starting point not an endpoint. So with that, Representative
19 Arrington has questions.

20 Kristen Arrington: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and I do have two questions. One is about area
21 and the other is policy. I do appreciate you offering that probably if I do not get the answer
22 completely that I can follow up later with staff. But my question was in the Central Florida area
23 for District 37 and 39. If we're looking to keep a district wholly within a county, both of those

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1 districts have parts of Orange and Seminole in them. There's two different versions for 37 in
2 Options A or B. So I was just wondering if you could give me a little bit more. I missed it maybe
3 during the presentation, but I didn't hear why we had split like that.

4 Cord Byrd: Sure, thank you for the question. I'm going to let Jason handle that one.

5 Jason Poreda: Thank you member. So, looking at Seminole County and Orange County
6 along with Osceola County, we want to keep those three counties together. And in both options
7 we were able to keep two districts entirely within Seminole County. In both options I believe
8 that's Districts 38 and 36. We were able to keep those two districts entirely within Seminole
9 County. Seminole County then just has extra population that needs to be attached to another
10 district that has to come into Seminole County. In both options, that population is split amongst
11 two different districts. But we keep the maximum amount of districts wholly within Seminole
12 County that we were able too.

13 Kristen Arrington: Thank you and thank you Mr. Chair, and I will probably just see if I
14 can also get with on that area and just some others following up. But that's my next question
15 because I hear we're workshopping today and we're recommending options. Do we recommend
16 those options today or do we meet with staff later or do we reach out to you, Mr. Chair.
17 [inaudible 01:53:10] recommending options or concerns or how do we go about that or is that an
18 actual amendment. How would we make these recommendations?

19 Cord Byrd: Sure, great question. [inaudible 01:53:18] the committee presents a PCB and
20 there will be amendments available just like any other bill. Once it goes up to the full committee,
21 the members of that can recommend amendments, and then when it gets to the floor there can be
22 amendments. So, I don't think there will be any shortage of opportunities for members to have
23 input on the policy decisions that are in alignment with our constitutional standards.

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1 Kristen Arrington: If I could have one more question Mr. Chair, thank you. I know we
2 have the option to draw maps from scratch and can we manipulate these workshop A option and
3 workshop B option. Can I play with those two districts I was just discussing. Or can I manipulate
4 these current maps?

5 Cord Byrd: The answer is yes, they are on the redistricting website. And once again, staff
6 can help you navigate that so that you can, if you wanted to manipulate or work on these
7 workshop maps as a starting point. Instead of having to redraw 120 new districts.

8 Kristen Arrington: Right.

9 Cord Byrd: They will show you how to do that.

10 Kristen Arrington: So I wouldn't be able to do this on my own with this program, though
11 I would need to get with staff on manipulating that? Recognizing –

12 Cord Byrd: You are technology-savvy, you can do it. I would need them to help me so – I
13 think most of us would as well.

14 Kristen Arrington: Understood, understood, okay. Thank you so much I appreciate it.

15 Cord Byrd: You are welcome. Representative Chambliss, you are recognized.

16 Kevin Chambliss: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and I want to commend my colleagues to my
17 left because if I had went to Atlanta, I would not have made a 9 AM meeting. So I commend your
18 discipline and appreciate it. One of the questions that I had is, when we are looking at our Tier
19 One communities – or our Tier One districts, and we're trying to configure them, did the staff
20 ever have a situation in which they had to, for example, pull out certain Black communities and
21 put them into other districts to meet the threshold, the constitutionality threshold? And there
22 would be a follow-up to that.

23 Cord Byrd: I'm going to let our staff director answer your question, if she understands it.

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1 Leda Kelly: Yeah, I'll answer it to the best of my ability. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, thank
2 you for that question. It's not so much as pushing and pulling, you look at it holistically. And I
3 think even looking in South Florida, whether it's Broward or Miami-Dade, whenever you look at
4 the population, you are able to see where those Black populations are throughout those counties,
5 and so we work to ensure that they were protected within their respective minority district and it
6 obviously performed as required to under Tier One. I don't know if that fully answers your
7 question. But –

8 Kevin Chambliss: If I could –

9 Cord Byrd: Oh, yes.

10 Kevin Chambliss: Thank you, Mr. Chair. If I could potentially clarify, was there ever an
11 instance in which you noticed a significant Black population that was traditionally in a Tier One
12 district during an iteration of these particular workshop maps, not being in that area anymore,
13 and then being, for example, in a district that would not meet that threshold? So for example, if I
14 could be plain, so, block here, this is where it was and in this iteration of the map, say this small
15 section, which is a historically Black community, is now over here. And this district is not a
16 historically Black district. Did you ever run into that and have to figure out how to potentially
17 protect those communities or just kind of, you know, here are the policy options and then we can
18 talk about it?

19 Cord Byrd: Yeah, so I think at a high level our population has grown.

20 Kevin Chambliss: Absolutely.

21 Cord Byrd: And people move. And so there are shifts in the population and the law takes
22 that into consideration, so that's the 30,000-foot level, but I'm going to turn it over to the staff
23 director to answer you specifically.

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1 Leda Kelly: Absolutely and if you have a specific example you may be thinking of, I
2 definitely would want to sit down with you, because there's 390,066 census blocks, so I don't
3 want to misspeak about one that we may have tried an iteration on. But what I would say kind of
4 listening to you describe it is, perhaps if you are thinking of a particular community I would
5 encourage you to also think about that in terms of legally incorporated cities. That's our standard
6 that the Supreme Court defined of how we can use those guideposts. If that is kind of getting at
7 what you are asking. Anything further I would love to sit down with you one-on-one to make
8 sure.

9 Kevin Chambliss: I've already had staff send a request, Mr. Chair. I appreciate the
10 opportunity to sit down with you, and if I could just explain my concern is many times without,
11 for example, specifically knowing the culture of communities and the boundaries when we're
12 looking at numbers, and as you said this is a very exhaustive process. This is a lot of districts.
13 Many times you can have communities that don't meet a rectangle or circle but culturally they
14 are connected. For example, many times along railroads like you have communities built along
15 railroads historically and all those communities historically and culturally were connected.
16 Sometimes that can be overlooked in a process is my estimation. So I would love to have
17 conversations on how to meet the Tier One thresholds while also looking at communities and
18 making sure that we weren't taking brothers and sisters and putting them into houses by
19 mistake.

20 Cord Byrd: Right, and your question is well taken and certainly we all understand the
21 communities from which we come. But the Supreme Court was clear last decade that
22 communities of interest cannot be considered above Tier Two standards or Tier One so those
23 cannot be considered above Tier One or Tier Two standards. But certainly we've shown you

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1 options of maps can be drawn compliant with those, and if you have recommendations that are
2 compliant with those standards, then those can be taken into consideration.

3 Kevin Chambliss: Awesome, thank you.

4 Cord Byrd: Representative Tant? Round two?

5 Allison Tant: Yes, I apologize, thank you for calling on me again, Mr. Chair. The other
6 issue that has been brought to me by a colleague, he represents the coastal area in one iteration of
7 the map, and I understand, I spoke to staff and I really appreciate this, I understand this is not –
8 but this follows along with what Representative Chambliss just brought up. In one iteration of
9 the area that I’m concerned about, the coastal community is split in half. That is something that
10 has never happened historically to them and they – their relationships and their working – and
11 their businesses and their families are scattered throughout. So I have heard that from my
12 colleague’s constituents as a concern. I mean I do represent the entire area as a member of this
13 committee, and I’m looking through this work through the lens of this committee, so I wanted to
14 bring that to the committee as well. That it keeps that area whole under Option B. So I did want
15 to raise that while I was sitting here with all of you. So I wanted to say that. Thank you.

16 Cord Byrd: Sure, you’re welcome. Any other oh, Representative Woodson, round two?

17 Marie Woodson: Thank you again, Mr. Chair. I’m trying to stay awake and come back to
18 life. Since I didn’t get much sleep last night. But I appreciate the indulgence actually of us asking
19 those questions because a lot of them are extremely important. During the presentation it was
20 mentioned that Orange County, actually no. Osceola County was the majority of it is Hispanic,
21 which is good because we looking at the different populations that make up the state of Florida.
22 During this process when we were looking at the Black community was there any consideration
23 given to the Caribbean community that is growing exponentially in certain pockets of Dade

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1 County just to know, if there was any consideration given to the Caribbean community when we
2 are looking at the Black population. Just to know because I think that's something that is relevant
3 especially looking at a state as a whole. And I'm not offering just in Miami-Dade County
4 because when we look at Orange County and Orlando and all those different areas you have a big
5 population of the Caribbean community. I'm Haitian myself, of Haitian descent, and I know we
6 do have a lot of Haitians throughout the state of Florida.

7 Cord Byrd: Yeah, thank you Representative Woodson. And so when the state receives the
8 census data from the federal government, it is categorized as Black or African American. It
9 doesn't break those populations down into sub-groups of Caribbean Black Americans. So we use
10 the census data, it's used based upon Black or African American, because what you're really
11 getting to is once again that community of interest, which I understand is an interest of everyone
12 but that is not one of the Tier One or Tier Two standards that we can consider.

13 Marie Woodson: And I appreciate that I'm not separate us to divide us. But it is extremely
14 important when it comes to culture. And that's the question that comes up to me wherever I'm at
15 and Caribbean is not just, even though I mentioned I'm from Haiti, it's not just Haiti. It's all parts
16 of the Caribbean that I'm trying to see if we take that into consideration to make sure we address
17 all the issues in our community.

18 Cord Byrd: So what I would encourage you to do is look at those Tier One and Tier Two
19 standards and look at how you could address your concerns within those standards.

20 Marie Woodson: Right, thank you Mr. Chair.

21 Cord Byrd: All right. Representative Hart, round two.

22 Dianne Hart: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I just want to make sure when you all talk about the
23 Tier One. Did I understand you to say that that is absolutely all that we could do in that

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1 separation of clear Tampa and St. Petersburg. Or is there an opportunity to take a look further to
2 see how we don't split up and cross a bridge where we have fish as opposed to people. So I was
3 just wondering cause you did say that Tier One was kind of final.

4 Cord Byrd: I'm going to let the staff director take that.

5 Leda Kelly: Thank you Mr. Chair and thank you Representative. So I believe you are
6 referring to our proposed workshop option District 62 that goes from St. Pete and over into the
7 Hillsborough area. If there is another configuration you have in mind, we can definitely work
8 with you to take a look at that. But I will remind the committee the analogous district that exists
9 in the currently enacted House map is actually a district that does go from the St. Pete area over
10 into Hillsborough. But it actually also has to travel down through Manatee to pick up some Black
11 population in Bradenton and then actually continue on down into Sarasota County as well. So the
12 current iteration does cross the Bay, as you will. But we've been able to make it more compact to
13 keep it within those two counties.

14 Cord Byrd: And just to follow-up. I think it will be helpful.

15 Dianne Hart: Yes sir.

16 Cord Byrd: As you look at these workshop proposals.

17 Dianne Hart: Mm-hm.

18 Cord Byrd: And we can provide a map of the current district so you can see what is
19 constitutional. That the Supreme Court of Florida has said is a valid map currently and then
20 compare that to the workshop. I think that will just help you conceptualize the options and what
21 can be done and what exists now. Because sometimes people look at the workshop maps and are
22 concerned not realizing that that's kind of how it looks, the current map looks similar, which are
23 constitutionally compliant and have been approved by the Supreme Court.

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1 Dianne Hart: Yes.

2 Cord Byrd: Follow-up?

3 Dianne Hart: Yes, sir. I just wanted to ask one other thing. When you talk about that.
4 We're talking about Pinellas, Manatee, Sarasota. I do know that it jumps around on that far end.
5 But this particular iteration of that map literally divides within the city of Tampa. Not the coastal
6 areas around where you are picking up all those things before. This is literally in the middle of a
7 city. Separating the Black community, period. As opposed to how it is right now. I do know how
8 it's drawn now. So I would kinda like to – get with you all on that.

9 Cord Byrd: Sure, yeah. I will take that as a comment and please sit down with staff and
10 work with them on other options. Representative Valdés, you are recognized.

11 Susan Valdés: Thank you very much Chair Byrd, and although Representative Woodson's
12 addressed the university situation as a whole. In reference to – I had a question in reference to
13 the University of Florida per se, where I'm trying to wrap around my head how could the
14 community of UF and going all the way out to Cedar Key on the coast is reason to be considered
15 to the same community? I'm trying to wrap my head around how we came up with that. And
16 then I just wanted to know also why was it that UF was separated from the City of Gainesville in
17 District 21 and in District 22.

18 Cord Byrd: The Supreme Court of Florida last decade specifically said communities of
19 interest, which –

20 Susan Valdés: No, I heard that.

21 Cord Byrd: Right.

22 Susan Valdés: I don't need that repeated. I'm trying to figure out why.

23 Cord Byrd: Well, but those are the standards, and the questions keeps arising around

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1 communities of interest and why is this community different and why is this – those aren't the
2 criteria. The criteria are Tier One and Tier Two. Communities of interest, keeping universities
3 whole, that is not a Tier Two standard. So if you have policy considerations within Tier One and
4 Tier Two that meet those thresholds you can certainly bring those to the committee. These
5 proposed workshop maps were based upon Tier One and Tier Two standards, not communities of
6 interests.

7 Susan Valdés: Follow-up, sir.

8 Cord Byrd: Yes.

9 Susan Valdés: Great, so how would you like for us to proceed once we leave our
10 committee this week and we take a break before we come back for Session. How do you propose
11 that we get the feedback from our communities, are we going to have a Zoom meeting of some
12 sort? Or do you just want us to send it to you and wait until we get back in January for Session
13 for more? Because this is very important and it's exciting to be a part of this but it again, is very
14 important that we understand what the processes are.

15 Cord Byrd: Right.

16 Susan Valdés: As a legislator, and although staff has done the arduous of doing these
17 maps. At the end of the day it is still our responsibility and I, quite frankly, although I've been
18 involved personally in trying to look at what potentially these maps might be and things of that
19 nature it's really not what a work that we did, if you will. So just wanting to really wrap myself
20 around what your expectation is as far as the committee aspect and the work and how we are to
21 proceed as law makers in making this process transparent, fair, and is something that we all feel a
22 part of that we actually participated and worked on in these particular maps.

23 Cord Byrd: Sure and I won't presume to tell 100 key members on how to communicate

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1 with their constituents I'm sure you know –

2 Susan Valdés: No, you with us.

3 Cord Byrd: Right, right. No, you can certainly talk to – the maps are public. You can put
4 them out on your social media.

5 Susan Valdés: Yeah.

6 Cord Byrd: You can get input and feedback from your community.

7 Susan Valdés: Sure.

8 Cord Byrd: Bring those to me. Bring those to staff over the next five weeks, five or six
9 weeks before Session.

10 Susan Valdés: Okay.

11 Cord Byrd: And we'll work through your specific concerns as they meet our
12 requirements.

13 Susan Valdés: Okay, I just wanted to know.

14 Cord Byrd: That's what I would anticipate. Because we are not going to meet again until
15 Session starts.

16 Susan Valdés: Right.

17 Cord Byrd: But that doesn't mean our work stops. Our work continues.

18 Susan Valdés: Right, correct. Okay, thank you.

19 Cord Byrd: Rep. Chambliss, you are recognized.

20 Kevin Chambliss: Yeah, I had a question about some of the vocabulary I just wanted to
21 make sure that I had it right. We're talking about communities of interest. That's different from
22 cities and from a prior – so if I'm not mistaken you're saying a communities of interest don't
23 meet the priority thresholds but cities meet the priority threshold. Am I understanding it, right?

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1 Cord Byrd: You are correct. A city and county, those are political boundaries.
2 Communities of interest can cross cities and counties, so that's why the court and the law
3 requires us to look at political boundaries, not communities of interest. You are correct. Look at
4 those political boundaries.

5 Kevin Chambliss: Thank you sir.

6 Cord Byrd: Yep, Rep. Daley or Ranking – no. All right, anyone else? Anyone else? All
7 right, we'll go to public comment. First, we will recognize the Honorable John Dailey, the mayor
8 of the City of Tallahassee. You are welcome, sir. Thank you.

9 John Dailey: Mr. Chairman, thank you. Remind me what is the time limit for public
10 comment, I want to make sure. Okay I won't do that.

11 Cord Byrd: We have until 1:00 so I don't think you are going to take an hour and 45
12 minutes. So you are free to take all the time you need, sir.

13 John Dailey: Absolutely. Members of the committee, my name is John Dailey, I'm the
14 proud mayor of the great City of Tallahassee, and I do recognize that I do have the luxury of just
15 walking across the street to participate today, and I do appreciate the opportunity to participate.
16 First of all Mr. Chairman, I am not related to the Ranking Member, he spells his name
17 incorrectly. I like to remind him of that all the time. Although he is a friend. It's good to see you.
18 Members of the committee, I got to say how much I appreciate the hard work you are doing. This
19 is a very important task. I could not even imagine where to begin. Thank you, you don't hear that
20 enough. We really appreciate it. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you for how you have conducted
21 this meeting and I think you have done a great job. I really appreciate you laying out ground
22 rules and expectations at the beginning. I actually did the exact same thing at our City
23 Commission meeting and today, with politics the way how they are, I just really appreciated how

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1 you started that off. I also have to say how proud I am of your team. I sat there through the
2 presentation, the staff is just phenomenal. I hope every fourth grader, seventh grader, and high
3 schooler in the state of Florida has an opportunity to watch that presentation. The way how you
4 explained it and presented it was phenomenal and I learned so much. I really do appreciate it.
5 Thank you so much. I'm proud to be your mayor as well. In the spirit of the ground rules that you
6 laid, I'm going to keep my comments extremely positive and talk about our area based on the
7 presentation of what was provided. If you don't mind, if we could put the Tallahassee-Leon
8 County area back up, that would help me be able to understand. Now first and foremost let me
9 explain. By no shape or form am I the smartest person in this room when it comes to redistricting
10 and I don't even understand it on the level that you do, but I have learned so much through the
11 past couple of days studying up on this. In Tallahassee we have been blessed in our area,
12 actually, to have a three-person delegation for the past ten years. Before becoming mayor I
13 served on the County Commission for twelve years. I have been engaging with this delegation
14 for quite some time. And I am very proud of our delegation. They have done a tremendous job.
15 So, having representation split up Tallahassee with three representatives does not actually scare
16 me, shall we say, because I've been living with this for the past decade. What I think that we
17 should do and I appreciate the second option, Map 7. I think the way how it is drawn, actually
18 leads to great representation in Tallahassee and I will explain why, as a starting point to be able
19 to move forward. We've had a lot of discussion about Tier One and Tier Two and understanding
20 that District 8 is a protected seat as it should be and it does not change between the two. We're
21 really talking about District 7 and District 9 as the seats. And as the mayor I can appreciate that
22 the majority of the work that you do as representatives is constituent work. I mean most people
23 think that its during session where you spend a lot of time, no it's the constituent work. So I, like

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1 you, look through the lens of your constituent work, at what you will be doing on a day-to-day
2 basis. So when we look at Tallahassee the second option makes great sense. I've lived in
3 Tallahassee nearly all my life and I'm from Tallahassee. And I'm very familiar with this region.
4 And there's some great comments that have been made from the representatives. Number one,
5 when we look at the university community. It is important, I believe, that we have representation
6 of FAMU by a representative here in Tallahassee and that is the case. So when we move and we
7 talk about Florida State University and Tallahassee Community College there is a big difference
8 between the two. Whether it's District 7 that will be representing the majority of the university
9 community or District 9 that will be representing the majority of the community. Think about
10 your districts where you are. There is a scenario that's being presented here where the individual
11 who could be representing the university literally could live two hours away. And I am sure that
12 you will agree that mommies and daddies that send their children to the universities that are
13 dealing with state issues with their sons and daughters that are there, are going to probably prefer
14 to have the representation closer. I think the universities would like to have the representation
15 closer and the second option provides that really well. The issues that we deal with on the
16 Georgia border are completely different than the coastal issues in north Florida. This is something
17 I'm familiar with. I'm from this area. I think if you ask the current delegation on both sides of
18 the aisle they would actually agree. The rural nature of District 7 as it currently is drawn take into
19 consideration the coastal issues flows very well. When you think about the northern of north
20 Florida issues on the Georgia border that District 9 has to deal with. The way how Map 7 is
21 drawn actually extending over into Jefferson and Madison County, that flows correctly. That's a
22 great starting point. When you look at the issues facing urban Tallahassee, it's completely
23 different than the City of St. Marks down on the coast. When you look at the suburban issues of

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1 North Florida in District 9 up on the Georgia border its completely different then say, Sopchoppy,
2 Florida, or Carrabelle, Florida. So the way how District 7 is drawn in Map 2, excuse me, Map 7,
3 option number two. Where it takes all those coastal communities, it preserves the rural nature of
4 that district, where at the same time the District 9 has preserved more of the urban Tallahassee,
5 suburban Tallahassee, but also the Georgia line, North Florida issues, it flows real well. In
6 closing, Mr. Chairman, I think that the second option, Map 7, is a great starting point. As you
7 have put out. At least for our region and our constituents. And again, full credit to your staff and
8 to the presentation today. And if you have any questions I'll be more than happy to answer for
9 them. Thank you, sir.

10 Cord Byrd: All right, thank you Mayor Dailey, we really appreciate your time and joining
11 us to engage in this important process. Thank you, sir.

12 John Dailey: Thanks.

13 Cord Byrd: All right next up we have Rick Minor, Leon County District 3. Mr. Minor,
14 you are recognized, welcome.

15 Rick Minor: Thank you very much Chairman Byrd and the members of the committee for
16 the opportunity to provide comments this morning. You know, everywhere I go in this town, I
17 speak after the mayor. Constant awkwardness to follow such a good speaker. My name is Rick
18 Minor, I'm the Leon County commissioner representing County District 3. I respectfully urge
19 you to consider Option B, which is Map 7, not Option A, which is Map 5, as they pertain to
20 House Districts 7, 8, and 9. Our mayor, John Dailey, has just spoken about the need to go with
21 Option B and I agree with all of his points that he raised. I am not going to repeat them
22 now. What I would like to do is offer a very specific example of why this is so important. Why
23 it's so important for us to go with Option B, Map 7 for this part of North Florida. In 2018, the

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1 Florida Chamber of Commerce published a study, which I think you probably all have heard
2 about, that identified the 32304 ZIP code as the poorest ZIP code in the state of Florida. It's
3 sixteen square miles, half of the children that live in this ZIP code live below the poverty level.
4 Now, Tallahassee is a great cohesive community, we have our issues just like any city in the state
5 and country. But we work together to solve our problems. And over the last few years, our
6 county commission, our city commission, our legislators have worked together with the
7 communities with the neighborhoods in 32304 to address those problems with poverty, food and
8 security, health disparity. The reason why that works now is because you currently have District
9 8 and District 9 in the House with core urban-suburban centers in their districts. In other words,
10 the members representing those districts constantly have an interest in understanding the issues
11 related to 32304, that's essential. I used to be CEO of Second Harvest of the Big Bend, the
12 regional food bank for this area. And I had those legislators coming into my food bank
13 volunteering because they knew they needed to be focused on the issues related to 32304 ZIP
14 code. Now, Option B retains that mix of District 8 and District 9 serving 32304, they will be
15 hyper focused on working with the rest of us to solve those very severe problems of poverty in
16 that ZIP code. With Option A, you are proposing one House district for 8 and then one rural
17 district, House District 7, now comprising representation for 32304. It's nothing against the
18 members of current or future that might represent District 7, but that District 7 has a rural focus
19 and as you know, the issues of rural communities are much different than the ones in our urban
20 communities. As someone who now works at the county commission, who used to work at the
21 City of Tallahassee, and used to be the CEO of our food bank, dealing with poverty issues for
22 32304. I've seen it in multiple angles in multiple ways. We need to have people, we need to have
23 you, legislators that are hyper focused on these core urban poverty issues. That exists now, it

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1 exists in Option B, and so I strongly urge you please, please hear us, we need to have you retain
2 that focus. Option B gives us that. I know Option A, Option B may not be exactly the version
3 you all end up voting on in the committee as a whole. But the nature of what Option B
4 represents, for us, in Leon County and Tallahassee is what I respectfully urge you to consider.
5 Thank you very much.

6 Cord Byrd: Is there anyone else from the public wishing to comment? Speak now or
7 forever hold your peace. Okay. So Ranking Member Daley, you're – sure, yeah. I'll indulge you.
8 Go ahead.

9 Dan Daley: Thank you, Mr. Chair. So two quick questions and I know it's a little unusual
10 to have a second bite at questions. But two things I wanted to air out based on some questions
11 that were asked earlier. It's my understanding, for example, that the House considered the
12 Haitian community a Tier One issue the last time around ten years ago. And I guess that spawned
13 a larger thought for me, is what was the functional analysis that went into what was determined
14 to be a Tier One or Tier Two issue and can we release that functional analysis. I believe the
15 Senate has done so this go around.

16 Cord Byrd: So, yes the functional analysis data is available, but I'm going to ask the staff
17 director to elaborate.

18 Leda Kelly: Yeah, Thank you, Mr. Chair, thank you, Representative, and you actually
19 kind of took my talking point. I was going to let you know the functional analysis data is actually
20 contained within the software and it's in the reporting functionality. And if any member needs
21 help finding that or understanding how to run those reports we are more than happy to provide
22 that. Looking at today's meeting with 240 districts, we didn't want to overwhelm you with even
23 more data and more packets. There is also additional reports available in the software, such as a

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1 boundary analysis, or a voting-age population, population summary statistics report, assigned
2 district splits. There's lots of tools we've given everyone the ability to go in and analyze different
3 components. That may make sense, but given that today was the first bite at the apple, if you will,
4 to workshop these and it is a lot to take in, we wanted to focus on the high-level ones to be able
5 to give everyone an equal starting point. But again, if you need technical assistance or anything
6 along those lines we are more than happy to help.

7 Dan Daley: Great thank you. One follow-up Mr. Chair.

8 Cord Byrd: Follow-up, yep.

9 Dan Daley: Thank you Mr. Chair. And thank you for that answer. We've had a lot of talk
10 about Tier One and Tier Two and the kind of Tier Three issues, if you will, just to give them a
11 name. Particularly as it relates to communities of interest. I guess my question is, I'm assuming it
12 is staff's contention both of these maps sufficiently meet the Tier One and Tier Two standards.
13 Stick with me for a second. So if that's the case, where there opportunities to draw these maps in
14 a way that they met the Tier One and Tier Two requirements and also included addressing certain
15 of those communities of interests whether it's the universities or not. I guess the point I'm getting
16 at is, is there a way to draw these maps – and maybe it's a conversation we need to have offline –
17 but is there a way to draw these maps where they meet both Tier One and Tier Two and then also
18 take into account things like communities of interest that we've raised here today.

19 Cord Byrd: From the very beginning, there is no one perfect map.

20 Dan Daley: Sure.

21 Cord Byrd: There are many, many, maybe an infinite number of iterations. Probably not
22 infinite but many, many more than we can consider. But certainly, within our Tier One and Tier
23 Two standards there are multiple options. These are two of those options amongst others. Once

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1 again, work with staff, bring your concerns to them, and we'll work through those with you.

2 Dan Daley: Thanks' Mr. Chair.

3 Cord Byrd: All right members. I want to thank everyone and the mayor and the
4 commissioner for engaging in our meeting today. Looking forward, we have six weeks until
5 regular session. As you digest everything we've covered today, because I know it's a lot, I
6 encourage you to reach out to staff, myself, or Chair Leek in the interim if you have questions,
7 feedback, or you need technical assistance. Please do not wait until the last minute. As I hope
8 you've come to appreciate today, this process takes time to be done correctly and really most of
9 the committee weeks has been educational. Our work really as a committee begins today. For my
10 last piece of parting information, as Chair Leek and I have made abundantly clear, the House
11 strongly encourages members to avoid planned or unplanned conversations with individuals who
12 seek to improperly influence your intent and decision-making during the redistricting process.
13 And as always, any materials, emails, texts, or correspondence otherwise related to redistricting
14 should absolutely be retained. I want to wish everybody a Happy Hanukkah, Merry Christmas,
15 Happy New Year. I want to thank you again for your time and attention. This concludes our
16 meeting and without further ado, Representative Barnaby moves we rise.



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Date: 12th November 2024

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