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HOUSE REDISTRICTING SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING  
MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 2011

Transcribed by:  
CLARA C. ROTRUCK  
Court Reporter

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

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

6 THE CLERK: Representatives Baxley?

7 REPRESENTATIVE BAXLEY: Here.

8 THE CLERK: Bernard?

9 REPRESENTATIVE BERNARD: Here.

10 THE CLERK: Campbell?

11 REPRESENTATIVE CAMPBELL: Here.

12 THE CLERK: Clarke-Reed?

13 REPRESENTATIVE CLARKE-REED: Here.

14 THE CLERK: Corcoran?

15 Diaz?

16 Dorworth?

17 Drake?

18 REPRESENTATIVE DRAKE: Right here.

19 THE CLERK: Frishe?

20 REPRESENTATIVE FRISHE: Here.

21 THE CLERK: Hooper?

22 REPRESENTATIVE HOOPER: Here.

23 THE CLERK: Julien?

24 REPRESENTATIVE JULIEN: Present.

25 THE CLERK: Nuñez?

1           Rogers?

2           REPRESENTATIVE ROGERS: Here.

3           THE CLERK: Young?

4           REPRESENTATIVE YOUNG: Here.

5           THE CLERK: Chair Schenck?

6           REPRESENTATIVE SCHENCK: Here. Thanks,

7           Ben.

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

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

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

25          But before we go forward, a couple quick

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

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

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

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

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

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

25 So without any further ado, we will kind

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

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

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

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

1 a possibility to add population to that  
2 district.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 district would be over by 2.1 percent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25 Next is kind of an interesting issue.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25                 And that, Mr. Chairman, concludes my

1 presentation.

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

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

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

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

13 MR. WEST: Thank you.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1           that helped him get there.

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

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

18          And with that, I end my remarks.

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

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

24          REPRESENTATIVE CORCORAN: Thank you,  
25          Chairman.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7           Representative Baxley.

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

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

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

4 REPRESENTATIVE SCHENCK: Agreed.

5 Representative Bernard.

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

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

23 REPRESENTATIVE SCHENCK: Good question.

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

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

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

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

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

23          Sure, go ahead, Representative.

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

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

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

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

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

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

15 REPRESENTATIVE BERNARD: Thank you.

16 REPRESENTATIVE SCHENCK: Other questions?

17 Representative Clarke-Reed.

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

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

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

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

16                   REPRESENTATIVE CLARKE-REED: Follow-up?

17                   REPRESENTATIVE SCHENCK: Go ahead.

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

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

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

3           REPRESENTATIVE CLARKE-REED: Thank you.

4           REPRESENTATIVE SCHENCK: Other questions?

5           Representative Corcoran.

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

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

14                 REPRESENTATIVE SCHENCK: Well said.

15                 Representative Bernard.

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

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

25                 REPRESENTATIVE SCHENCK: Thank you, and I

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

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

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

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

3           Representative Clarke-Reed.

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

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

12          REPRESENTATIVE SCHENCK: Thank you.

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

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

4           (Whereupon, the proceedings were  
5           concluded.)

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C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF FLORIDA )

COUNTY OF LEON )

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

That the foregoing pages 2 through 43 represent a true, correct, and complete transcript of the tape-recording;

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

Dated this 20th day of February, 2012.

\_\_\_\_\_

CLARA C. ROTRUCK

Notary Public

State of Florida at Large

Commission Expires:

November 13, 2014