

The Florida Senate
COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

REAPPORTIONMENT
Senator Gaetz, Chair
Senator Margolis, Vice Chair

MEETING DATE: Thursday, December 9, 2010
TIME: 10:45 a.m.—12:45 p.m.
PLACE: *Pat Thomas Committee Room, 412 Knott Building*

MEMBERS: Senator Gaetz, Chair; Senator Margolis, Vice Chair; Senators Benacquisto, Bullard, Dean, Detert, Diaz de la Portilla, Evers, Fasano, Flores, Garcia, Gardiner, Hays, Latvala, Lynn, Montford, Negron, Rich, Sachs, Siplin, Sobel, Storms, and Thrasher

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1	Timeline for redistricting in 2011-2012.		
2	Introduction to redistricting law.		
3	Introduction to redistricting technology.		

Timeline for redistricting in 2011-2012



*The Florida Senate
Committee on Reapportionment
December 9, 2010*

Cornerstone of representative democracy...

- Elections are the cornerstone of a representative democracy.
- Redistricting ensures that citizens have:
 - Equal representation in the U.S. House of Representatives, state senate, and state house;
 - Equal opportunity to elect representatives they choose.

Census Day: April 1, 2010

- U.S. Constitution, Art. I, Sec. 2, establishes that apportionment of the House of Representatives based on a national census. First census in 1790.

This is the official home for all the people of this address. It is quick and easy, and your answers are protected by law.

Start here

The Census must count every person living in the United States on April 1, 2010. Before you answer Question 1, read the people living in this house, apartment, or mobile home using the guidelines:

- Count all people, including babies, who live and sleep here 120+ of the year.
- The Census Bureau also counts people in institutions and other places, as:
 - Do not count anyone living temporarily at college or in the armed forces.
 - Do not count anyone in a nursing home, old person institution, etc., on April 1, 2010.
 - Unless you know for sure that they will still be here after they have college, the nursing home, the military, etc., otherwise, they may be counted twice.
- The Census does not include people without a permanent place to sleep, as:
 - Homeless who live in shelters or 24-hour day drop-in centers on April 1, 2010, count that shelter. (Count them in if they are housed in the census.)

1. How many people were living or staying in this house, apartment, or mobile home on April 1, 2010?

Number of people

2. How many other qualified people sleeping here April 1, 2010 that you did not include in Question 1? Name if of the other:

3. Is this house, apartment, or mobile home...
a. owned by you?
b. rented to you or someone in the household from whom you are not paying rent?
c. owned by someone else?
d. a rooming house?

4. What is your telephone number? (Do not include an area code.)

5. Please provide information for each person living here. Start with a person living here who came or used this house, apartment, or mobile home. If the names or order listed does not work, start with the child living here. You will do Person 1. What is Person 1's name? (Print name only)

Last Name: _____
First Name: _____

6. What is Person 1's sex? (Male or Female) _____

7. What is Person 1's age and what is Person 1's date of birth? (Please print month and day if you are 18 or 19; do not print year yet.)
Age on April 1, 2010: _____ Sex: _____

NOTE: Please answer Q7A Question in your Hispanic origin and Question 8 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not race.

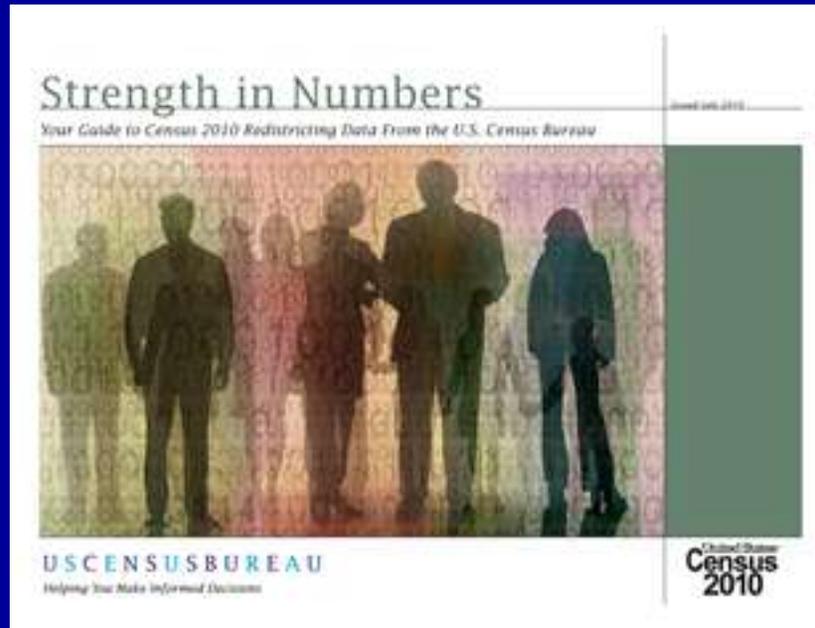
8. Is Person 1 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?
Hispanic or Latino, Latin or Spanish origin
Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
Puerto Rican
Cuban
Yes, and of Mexican, Latin, or Spanish origin — Foreign born
Hispanic or Latino (Spanish) ancestry (born in U.S.)
No

9. What is Person 1's race? (Mark if one or more races)
White
Black, African Am., or Negro
Asian Indian or Asian Native
Other race or races — (Print race or races)

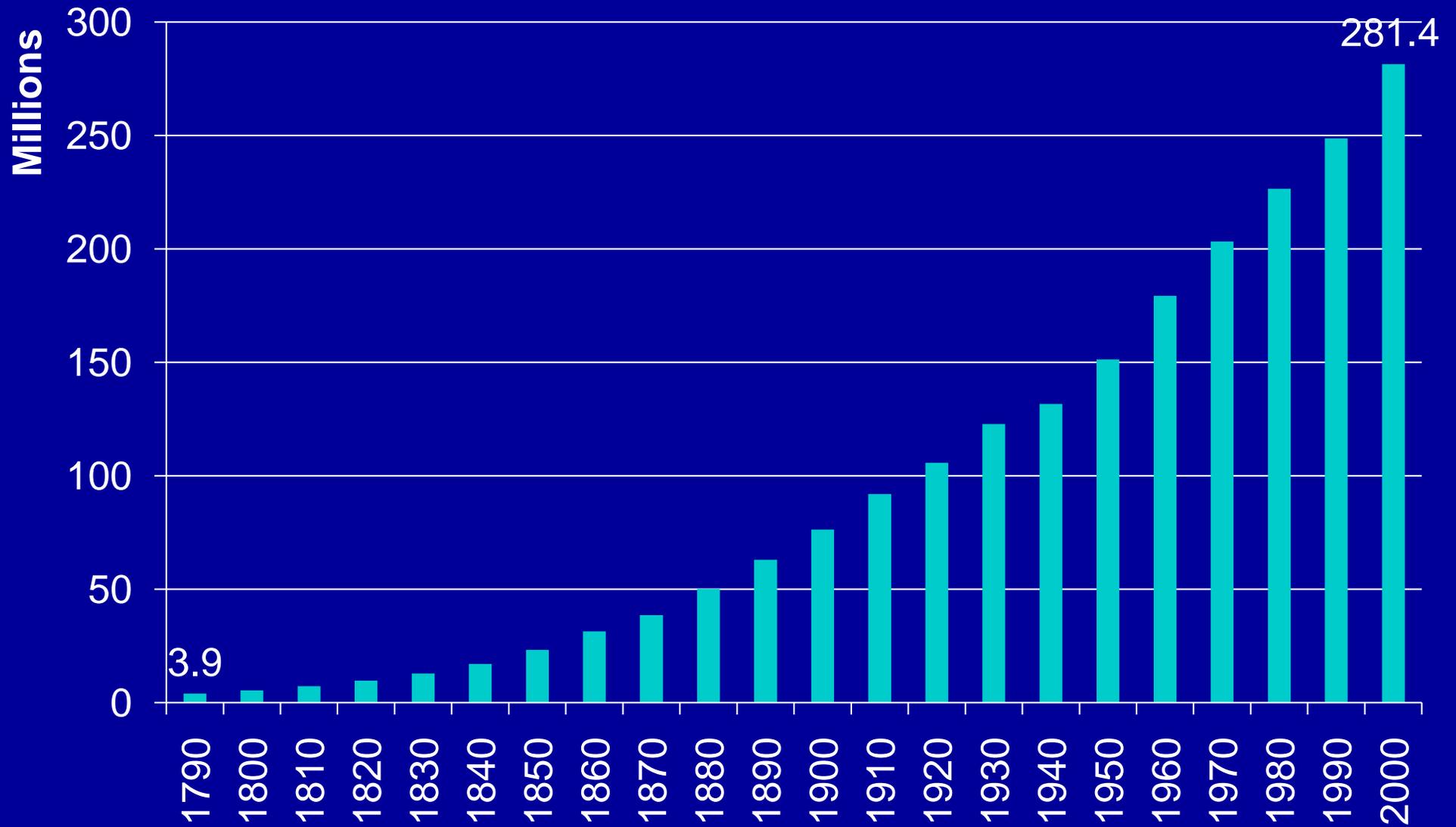
RACE (Select all that apply):
White Black Asian Indian Other race or races
Hispanic or Latino American Indian or Alaska Native Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
Hispanic or Latino American Indian or Alaska Native Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

10. Mark Person 1's citizenship or immigration status?
Is ... (Mark if all that apply)
- a U.S. citizen - a U.S. permanent resident - a temporary lawful permanent resident
- a naturalized citizen - a naturalized citizen - a naturalized citizen

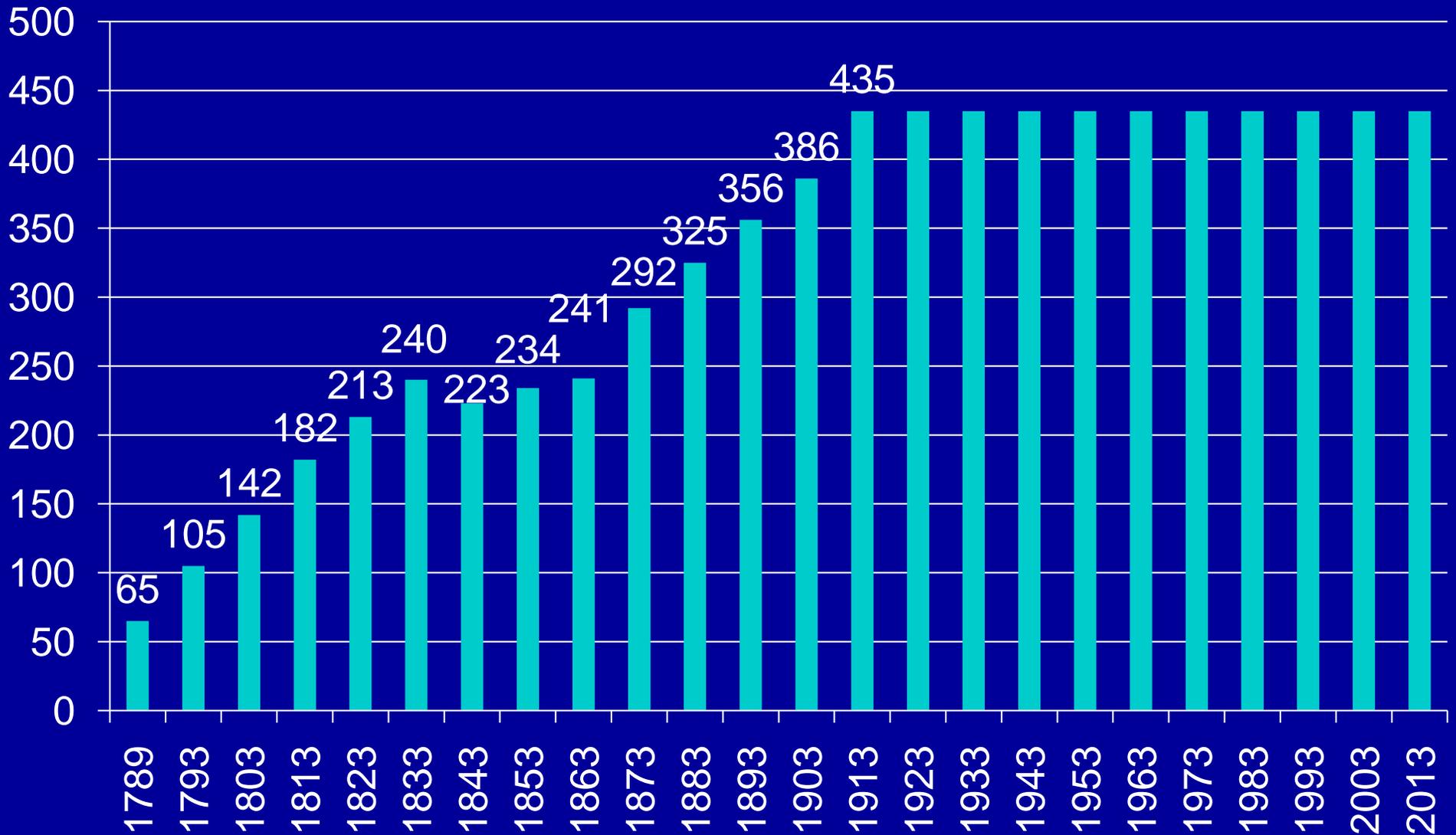
11. If more people were counted in Question 1, continue with Person 2.



U.S. Population



Number of U.S. Representatives

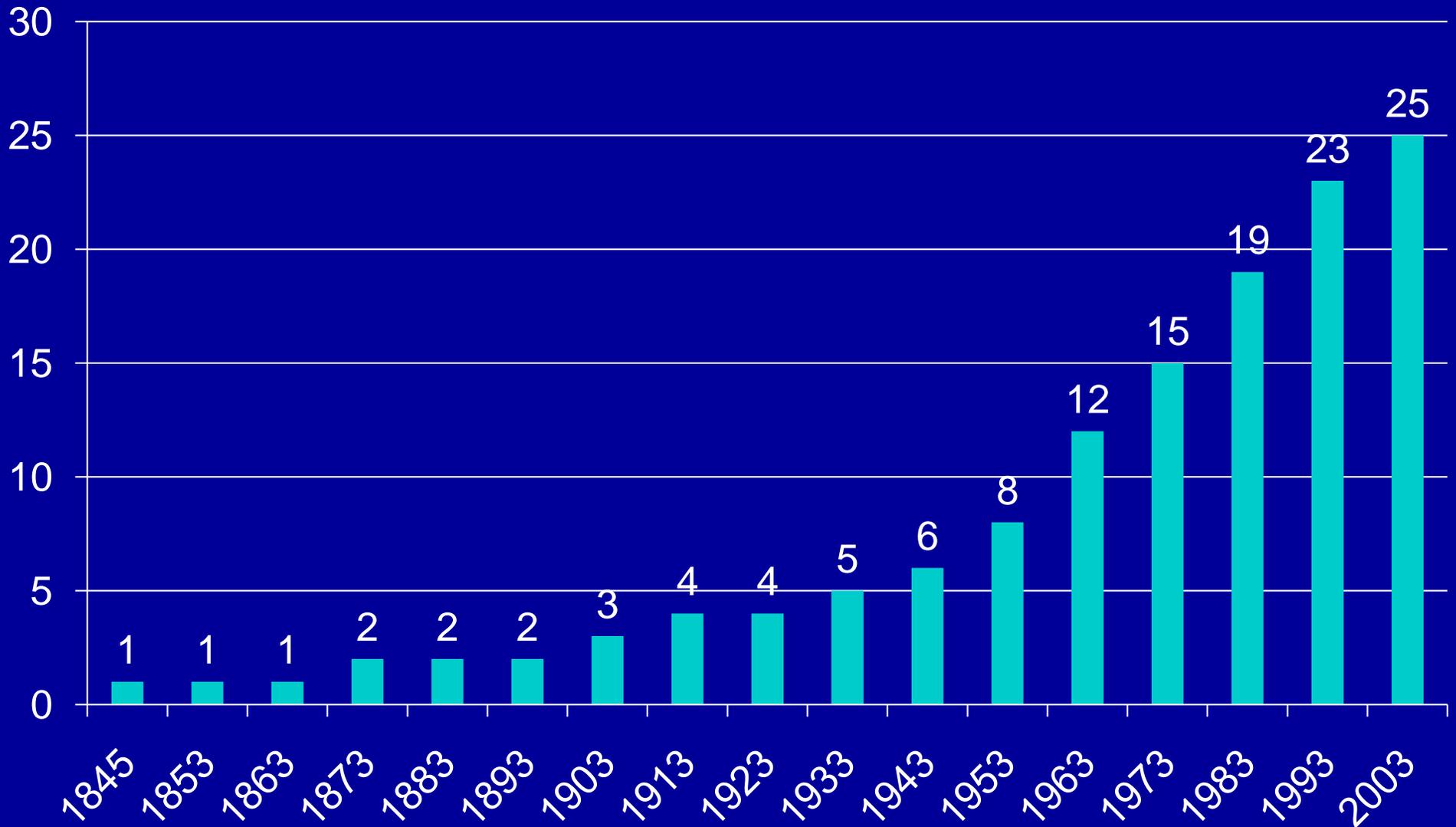


Reapportionment...

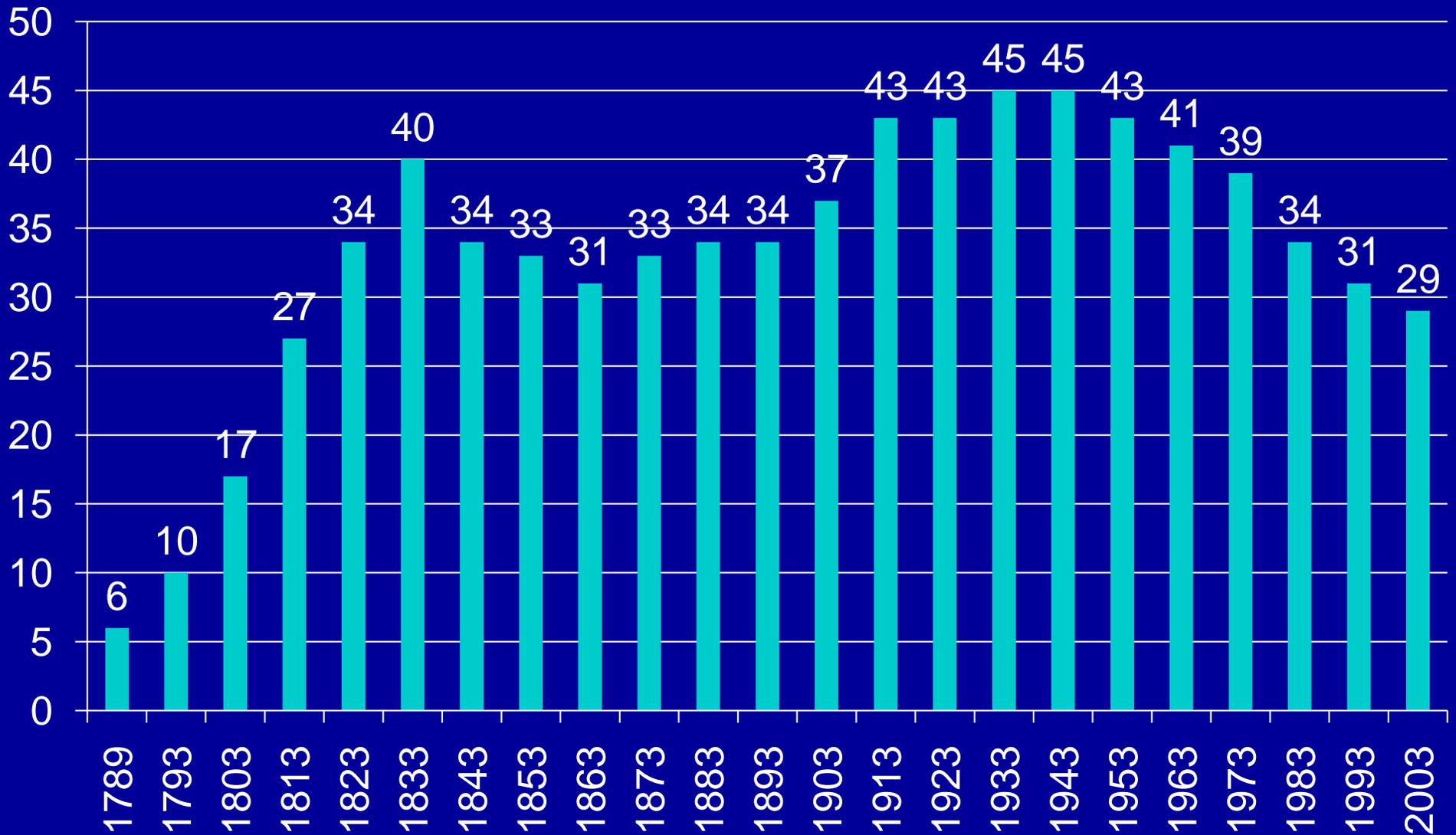
- “Apportionment” or “reapportionment” refers to the allocation of seats among units, such as the allocation of congressional seats among the states or legislative seats among counties.
- Method Equal Proportions.



Florida delegation in U.S. House of Representatives



New York delegation in U.S. House of Representatives



Redistricting...

- The U.S. Constitution requires states to periodically redraw electoral districts to account for population shifts.
- “Redistricting” is the process of adjusting electoral district boundaries, usually in response to census results.
- District boundaries determine which voters can take part in electing a representative.

Florida's growth not uniform

- Different areas experience different rates of population growth.
- Areas that grow *faster* than the state average entitled to more representation.
- Conversely, areas that grow *slower* than the state average lose representation.
- Even where a district's population grows at same rate as state average, district boundaries may change.

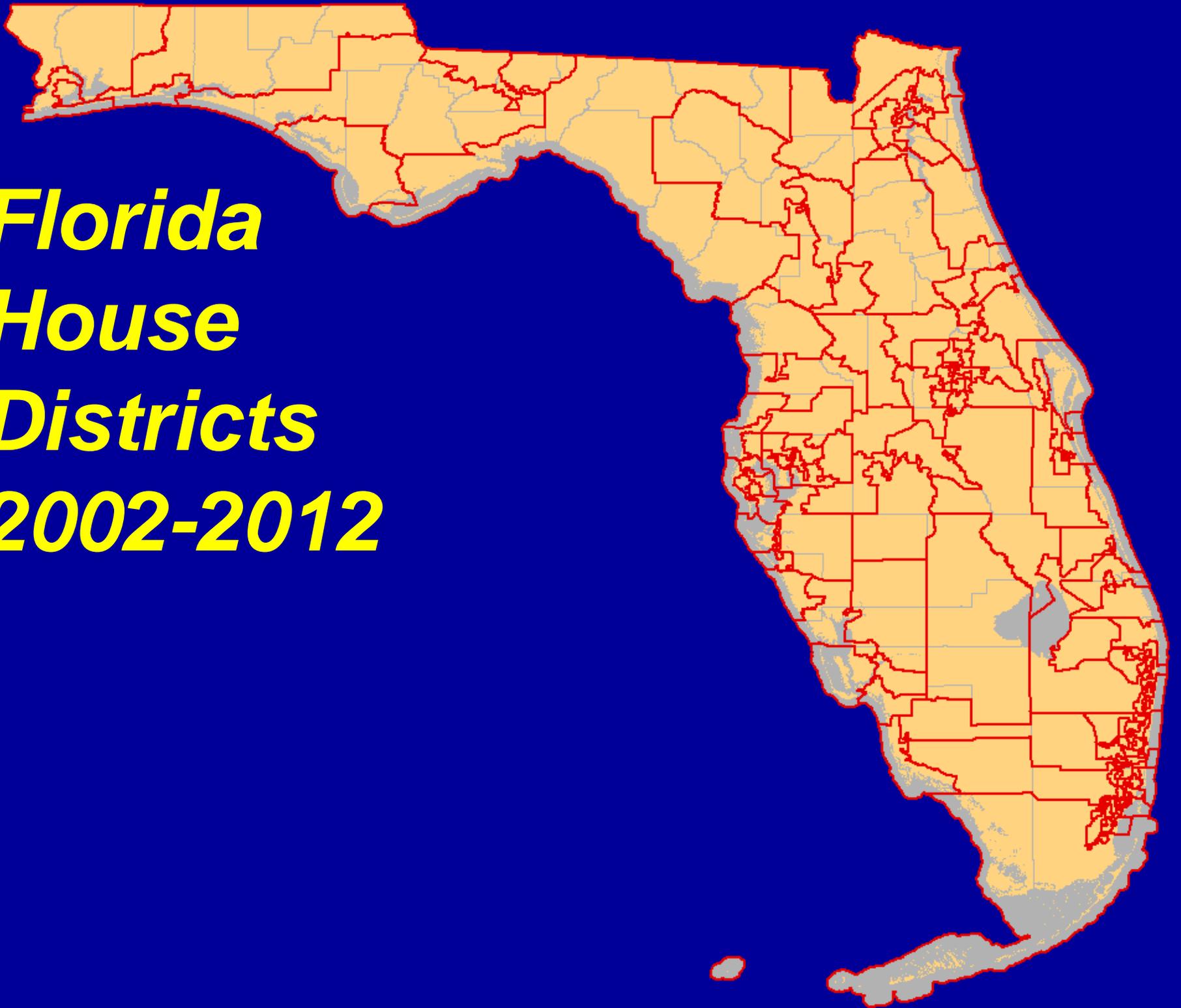
***Florida
Congressional
Districts
2002-2012***



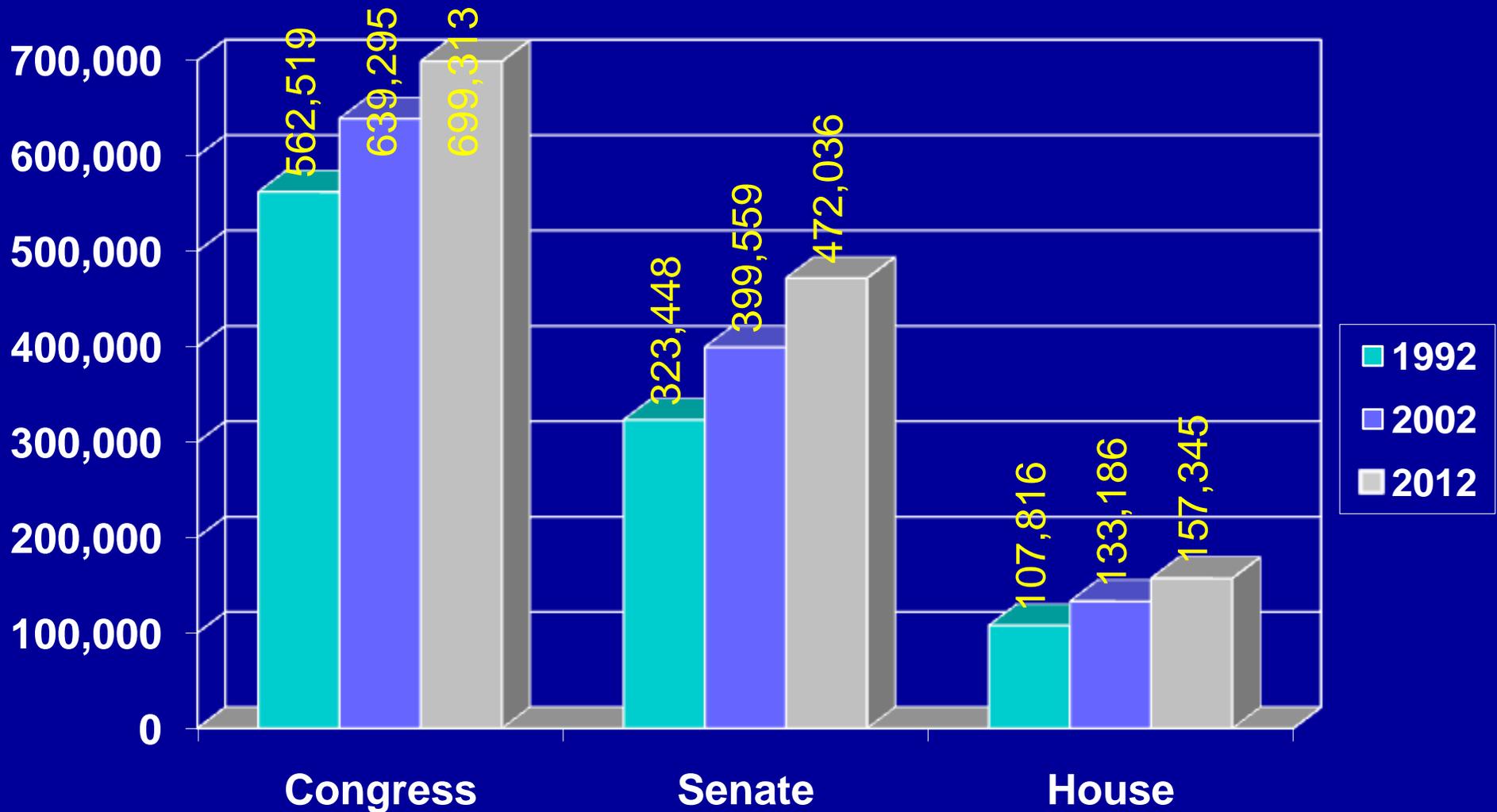
***Florida
Senatorial
Districts
2002-2012***



***Florida
House
Districts
2002-2012***

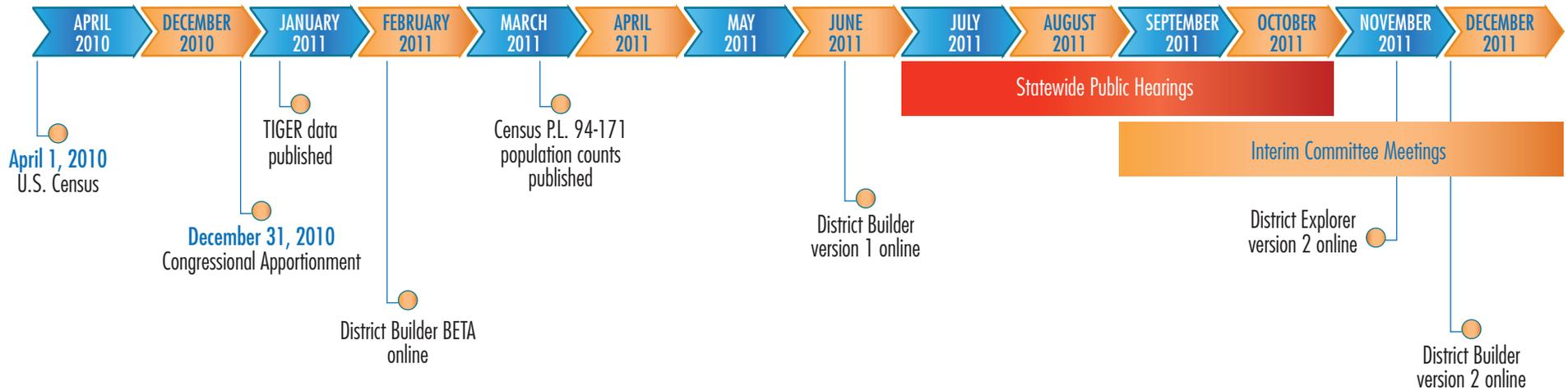


Population per district in Florida...

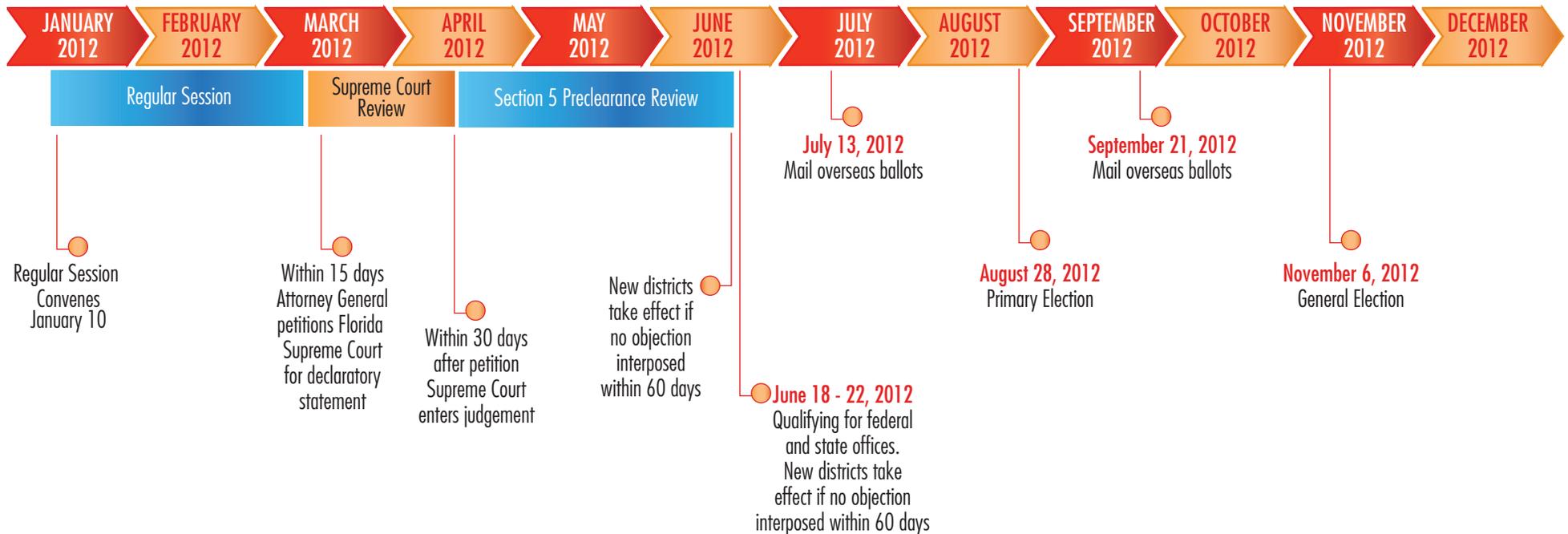


* Assumptions: 2010 population of 18.9 million; 27 congressional districts

Reapportionment Timeline 2011



Reapportionment Timeline 2012



Timeline: 2010 Census

- April 1, 2010 – U.S. Census
- December 31, 2010 – Apportionment of U.S. House of Representatives

Spring 2011

Build databases & software

- April 1, 2011 – Redistricting data (see, <http://www.census.gov/rdo/>)
- June 2011 – SF1 data (sex, age, group quarters)
- June 2011 – District Builder online for Senators and public

Summer & fall 2011 Interim Meetings

- Precedents:
 - Public hearings during summer and fall of 2011 (see, <http://www.flsenate.gov/senateredistricting/archives.cfm>)
 - Interim Committee meetings starting in September 2011.

January 10, 2012

Regular session convenes

- The regular session in 2012 convenes 8 weeks earlier than normal (January 10, 2012; see, Ch. 2010-91, Laws of Florida).*

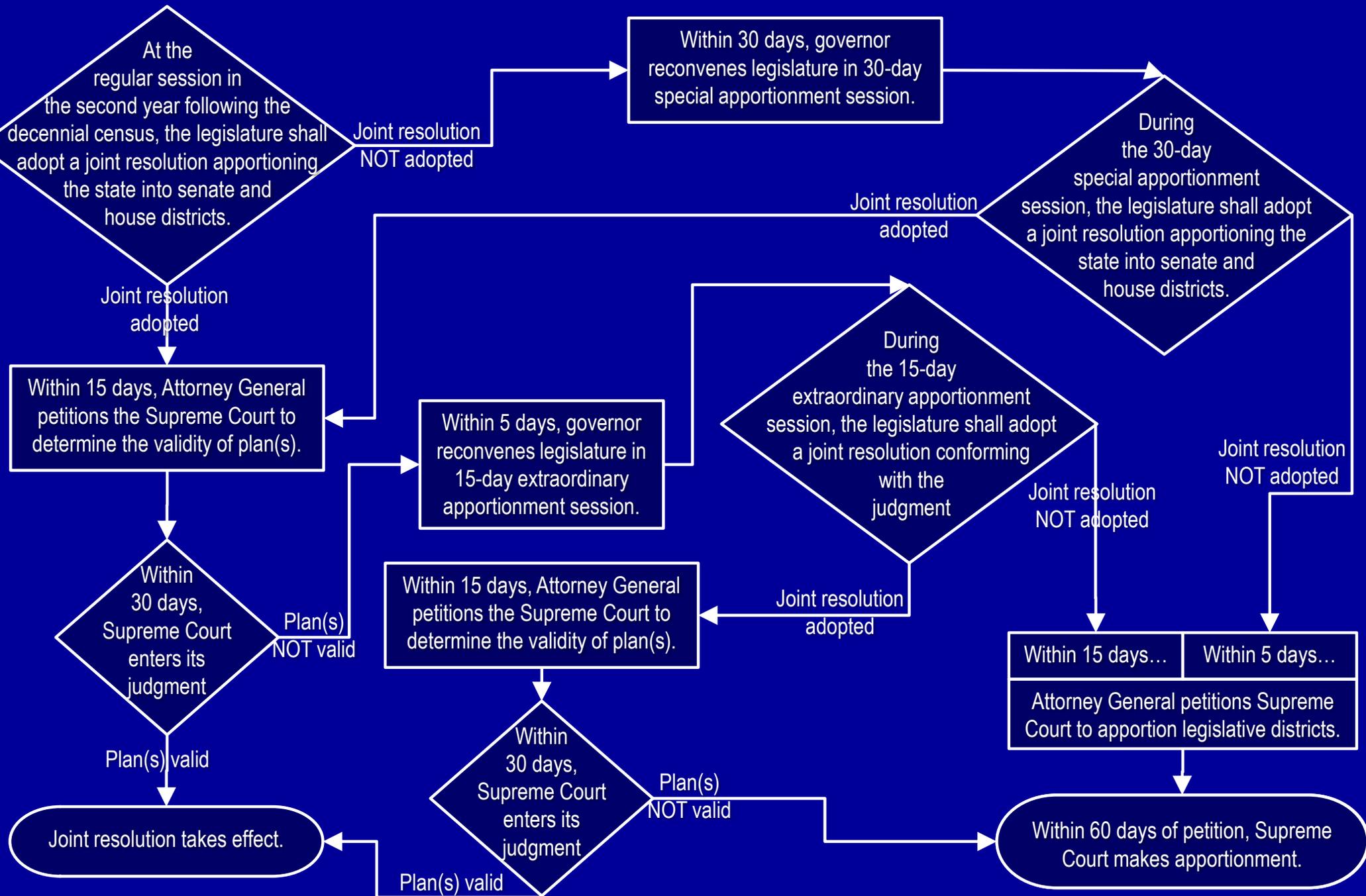
* Precedents: January 14, 1992, and January 22, 2002

Spring 2012

Legal reviews

- Florida Supreme Court
 - Within 15 days, Attorney General petitions for declaratory judgment.
 - Within 30 days thereafter, Supreme Court enters its judgment.
- Section 5 preclearance.
 - Department of Justice issues determination with 60 days.

Flow chart *(see, Fla. Const. art. III, § 16)...*



June 18-22, 2012

Qualifying

- Plans must be enacted, approved, and precleared prior to qualifying dates for federal or state office (June 18-22, 2012; see, FLA. STAT. § 99.061(1) and (9)).

Introduction to Redistricting Law

By Andy Bardos

Redistricting

- In 2011, the United States Census Bureau will release population data from the 2010 Census.
- Changes in population and residency patterns will require the Legislature to redraw districts.
 - Florida is likely to gain one or two congressional districts.
- Districts that gained population will shrink, while districts that lost population will grow in size.

Constitutional Authority

- The Legislature draws congressional districts pursuant to Article I, Section 4 of the U.S. Constitution:
 - “The . . . Manner of holding Elections for . . . Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof”
- The Legislature draws state legislative districts pursuant to Article III, Section 16 of the Florida Constitution:
 - “The Legislature . . . shall apportion the state . . . into not less than thirty nor more than forty consecutively numbered senatorial districts . . . and into not less than eighty nor more than one hundred twenty consecutively numbered representative districts”

Procedure

- Congressional redistricting plans:
 - Gubernatorial veto
 - No automatic judicial review
- State legislative redistricting plans:
 - Passed by joint resolution
 - No gubernatorial veto
 - Automatic review by the Florida Supreme Court

Concepts and Definitions

- Reapportionment: the allocation of congressional seats among the several states.
- Redistricting: the creation of new district boundaries.
- Single-Member District: a district that elects one member.
- Multi-Member District: a district that elects more than one member.

Concepts and Definitions

- Traditional Redistricting Principles
 - Contiguity
 - Compactness
 - Respect for Local Boundaries
 - Respect for Communities of Interest
 - Preservation of the Cores of Existing Districts

Concepts and Definitions

- Ideal Population: the average district population (determined by dividing the statewide population by the number of districts)
- Overall Range: the variance between the most populous and least populous districts (determined by dividing the difference between their populations by the ideal population)
- Voting-Age Population (VAP): the population that has attained eighteen years of age

Concepts and Definitions

- Majority-Minority District: a district in which a minority group comprises a majority of the population
- Access District (a.k.a. Influence District): a district in which a minority group, though not a majority, plays a substantial role in the electoral process
- Coalition District: a district in which a minority group, though not a majority, is able to elect its candidate of choice with the concurring votes of another minority group
- Crossover District: a district in which a minority group is not a majority, but is usually able to elect its preferred candidate with concurring votes of white voters

United States Constitution

- One Person, One Vote
- Racial Gerrymandering
- Partisan Gerrymandering

One Person, One Vote

- To ensure an equally weighted vote, districts must consist of populations as nearly equal as practicable.
- *Congressional districts* must achieve precise mathematical equality, with two exceptions:
 1. Exact equality is impossible despite a good-faith effort.
 - With new technology, this exception is nearly obsolete.
 - In Florida:
 - 3 congressional districts have populations of 639,296.
 - 22 congressional districts have populations of 639,295.

One Person, One Vote

2. Small variances are necessary to achieve some legitimate, consistently applied state objective
 - State objectives recognized as legitimate:
 - Compactness
 - Respect for Municipal Boundaries
 - Preservation of the Cores of Existing Districts
 - Courts will consider:
 - The Size of the Deviation
 - The Importance of the State Objective
 - The Consistency With Which the Objective Is Pursued
 - The Availability of Alternatives

One Person, One Vote

- In *Abrams v. Johnson*, 521 U.S. 74 (1994), an overall range of 0.35 percent was upheld chiefly in deference to the state's unique interest in respect for county boundaries.
- In *West Virginia Civil Liberties Union v. Rockefeller*, 336 F. Supp. 2d 395 (S.D. W. Va. 1972), an overall range of 0.78 percent was upheld in light of the state's requirement that districts be compact.
- But in *Karcher v. Daggett*, 462 U.S. 725 (1983), an overall range of 0.69 percent (3,674 people) was not justified by a legitimate state objective.

One Person, One Vote

- *State legislative districts* need not achieve precise mathematical equality, but only substantial equality
 - Reasonable variances that result from a rational state policy (such as contiguity, compactness, or respect for the boundaries of political subdivisions) may be upheld
 - An overall range of less than 10 percent is constitutional absent proof of arbitrariness or discrimination
 - In *Larios v. Cox*, 300 F. Supp. 2d 1320 (N.D. Ga. 2004), an overall range of 9.98 percent was invalid because deviations were designed to benefit one party and some incumbents

One Person, One Vote

- An overall range of more than 10 percent was:
 - Upheld in *Mahan v. Howell*, 410 U.S. 315 (1973), where an overall range of 16.4 percent was the smallest possible consistent with respect for local boundaries.
 - Invalid in *Connor v. Finch*, 431 U.S. 407 (1977), where overall ranges of 16.5 and 19.3 percent were greater than necessary to ensure adherence to local boundaries.

	2002 House Districts	2002 Senate Districts
Ideal Population	133,186	399,559
Most Populous District	135,043	399,606
Least Populous District	131,310	399,488
Overall Range	2.79 percent	0.03 percent

Racial Gerrymandering

- Equal Protection ensures that, absent justification, government will treat similarly situated people equally.
 - The courts are especially intolerant of differential treatment based on race.
- If race is the “predominant motive” and traditional, race-neutral principles are subordinated to race, the district will be subject to strict scrutiny.
 - Motive can be proven by:
 - Direct evidence of legislative purpose, or
 - Circumstantial evidence (district shape and demographics).

Racial Gerrymandering

- A district motivated predominantly by race must be narrowly tailored to achieve a compelling interest.
- Two interests have been recognized as possibly compelling:
 1. Eradication of the effects of racial discrimination.
 - The discrimination must be identified with specificity.
 - There must be a strong basis in evidence that remedial action is necessary.
 2. Compliance with the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (the “VRA”).
 - The Supreme Court has assumed—but has never decided—that compliance with the VRA is a compelling interest.
 - If it is, the district must be reasonably necessary under a constitutional reading and application of the VRA.

Partisan Gerrymandering

- In 1986, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that maps drawn to secure a partisan advantage are subject to challenge under the Equal Protection Clause.
- The Court, however, has never announced a standard by which such claims can be resolved.
- In 2004, four Justices found no “judicially discoverable or manageable standards” for partisan gerrymandering claims, and opined that courts should not hear them.

Federal Statutes

- Section 2 of the VRA. 42 U.S.C. § 1973.
- Section 5 of the VRA. 42 U.S.C. § 1973c.
- No Multi-Member Congressional Districts. 2 U.S.C. § 2c.

The Voting Rights Act

- The VRA was enacted in 1965 to combat discriminatory practices in voting and elections and to enhance minority registration and participation.
- Section 2
 - Permanent
 - Applies nationwide
- Section 5
 - Temporary
 - Applies to “covered jurisdictions”

Section 2 of the VRA

- Section 2 was designed to protect minority voters from practices that improperly weaken, or “dilute,” minority voting strength.

- *Cracking*: the division of a compact minority population into various districts so that it forms a majority in none
- *Packing*: the over-concentration of minority voters into a small number of districts, limiting minority voting strength

<i>Example</i>	Minority VAP
District 1	20%
District 2	20%
District 3	20%

<i>Example</i>	Minority VAP
District 1	90%
District 2	30%

Section 2 of the VRA

- Section 2 protects any group of minority voters:
 1. That meets all “*Gingles*” preconditions:
 - A. It is geographically compact.
 - B. It is politically cohesive.
 - C. It is sufficiently numerous to form the majority of a district.
 - D. Its candidates are usually defeated by a bloc-voting majority.
 2. And whose members, in the totality of circumstances, have less opportunity to participate in the political process and elect representatives of their choice.

Section 2 of the VRA

- Section 2 requires the creation of single-member districts in which the protected minority group has an “effective voting majority.”
- Notable cases:
 - *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30 (1986): announced the legal standard on the previous slide.
 - *Bartlett v. Strickland*, 129 S. Ct. 1231 (2009): concluded that Section 2 does not protect minority groups that are too small to comprise a numerical majority in a single-member district.

Section 5 of the VRA

- Section 5 prohibits all changes in voting procedures that:
 1. Worsen the position of racial minorities; or
 2. Were enacted with a discriminatory purpose.
- *Covered Jurisdictions:* Section 5 applies only to particular jurisdictions designated by the U.S. Department of Justice.
 - In Florida, Section 5 applies to Collier, Hardee, Hendry, Hillsborough, and Monroe Counties.
- *Preclearance:* Before any change in voting procedures may be enforced in a covered jurisdiction, it must be approved by a federal District Court or the Department of Justice.

Section 5 of the VRA

- How is retrogression measured?
 - In *Georgia v. Ashcroft*, 539 U.S. 461 (2003), the Court permitted states to balance various considerations:
 - The strength and number of safe minority districts.
 - The strength and number of minority influence districts.
 - The protection of minority incumbents.
 - The support or opposition of minority leaders.
 - In 2006, Congress amended Section 5 to overrule *Ashcroft*.
 - Now, the focus of Section 5 is performing districts—districts in which minorities have the ability to elect their preferred candidates.
 - Other considerations can no longer compensate for a reduction in the number of performing districts within a covered jurisdiction.

Section 5 of the VRA

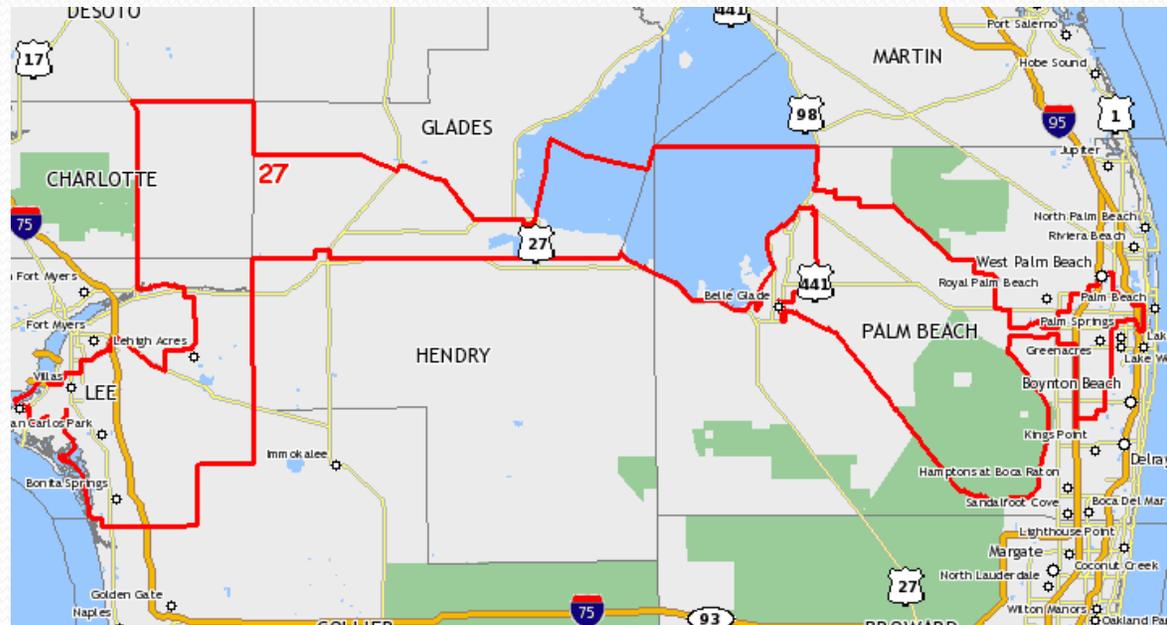
- Several Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court have expressed “serious misgivings” about the constitutionality of Section 5. *Northwest Austin Mun. Util. Dist. v. Holder*, 129 S. Ct. 2504 (2009).
 - Federal interference
 - Unequal treatment of states
 - Outdated selection of covered jurisdictions
- Two challenges to the constitutionality of Section 5 are pending in federal District Court.

Florida Constitution

- State Legislative Redistricting:
 - Article III, Section 16
 - Article III, Section 21 (Amendment 5)
- Congressional Redistricting:
 - Article III, Section 20 (Amendment 6)

Article III, Section 16

- State legislative districts must be contiguous.
 - The territory of a district may not be separated by the territory of another district—but it may be separated by a body of water.
 - Senate District 27, which is separated by Lake Okeechobee, was upheld in 2002:



Article III, Section 16

- Florida House: 80 and 120 districts.
- Florida Senate: 30 and 40 districts.
- State legislative districts:
 - Must be consecutively numbered.
 - May overlap or even consist of identical territory.
 - Florida has not created multi-member districts since 1972.

Amendments 5 and 6

- Voters adopted Amendments 5 and 6.
- Amendments 5 and 6 create two tiers of standards.
 - When in conflict, first-tier standards supplant second-tier standards.
 - Within each tier, standards are assigned no order of priority.

Amendments 5 and 6

- First-Tier Standards:

- Incumbents

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

- Political Parties

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

Amendments 5 and 6

- Racial Minorities

- Districts shall not be drawn with the **intent of denying** the equal opportunity of racial minorities to participate in the political process.
- Districts shall not be drawn with the **intent of abridging** the equal opportunity of racial minorities to participate in the political process.
- Districts shall not be drawn with the **result of denying** the equal opportunity of racial minorities to participate in the political process.
- Districts shall not be drawn with the **result of abridging** the equal opportunity of racial minorities to participate in the political process.
- Districts shall not be drawn to diminish the ability of racial minorities to elect representatives of their choice.

Amendments 5 and 6

- Language Minorities
 - Districts shall not be drawn with the **intent of denying** the equal opportunity of language minorities to participate in the political process.
 - Districts shall not be drawn with the **intent of abridging** the equal opportunity of language minorities to participate in the political process.
 - Districts shall not be drawn with the **result of denying** the equal opportunity of language minorities to participate in the political process.
 - Districts shall not be drawn with the **result of abridging** the equal opportunity of language minorities to participate in the political process.
 - Districts shall not be drawn to diminish the ability of language minorities to elect representatives of their choice.
- Contiguous Territory

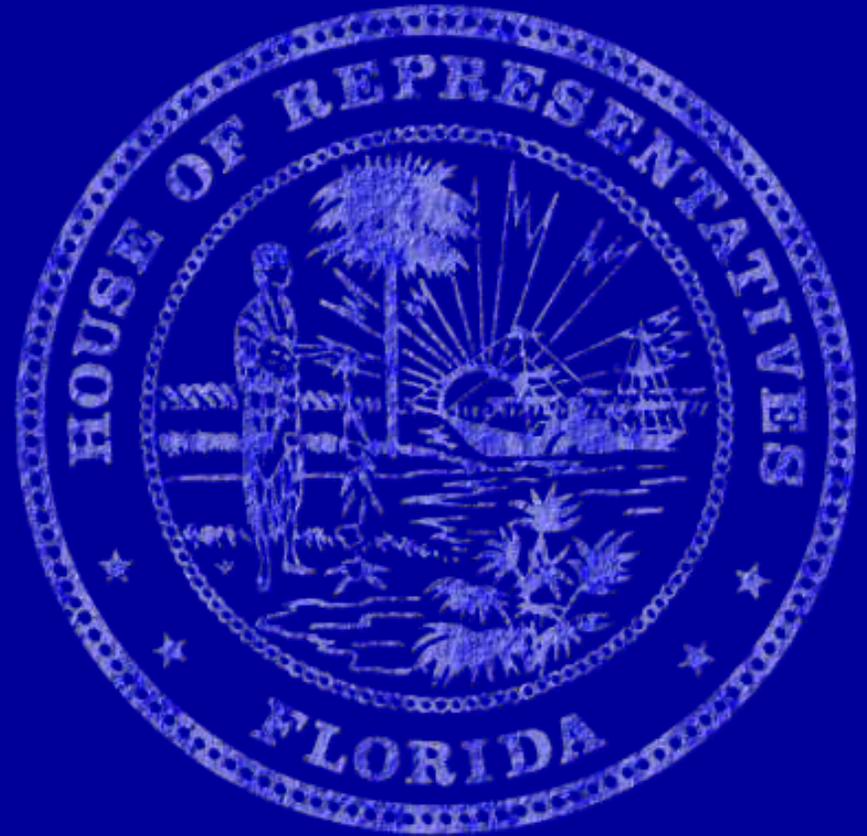
Amendments 5 and 6

- Second-Tier Standards
 - Districts shall:
 - Be as nearly equal in population as practicable.
 - Be compact.
 - Where feasible, utilize existing political and geographical boundaries.

Public Records Act

- “The following public records are exempt from inspection and copying: . . . A draft, and a request for a draft, of a reapportionment plan or redistricting plan and an amendment thereto. Any supporting documents associated with such plan or amendment until a bill implementing the plan, or the amendment, is filed.” § 11.0431(2)(e), Fla. Stat. (2010).

Introduction to Redistricting Technology



*The Florida Senate
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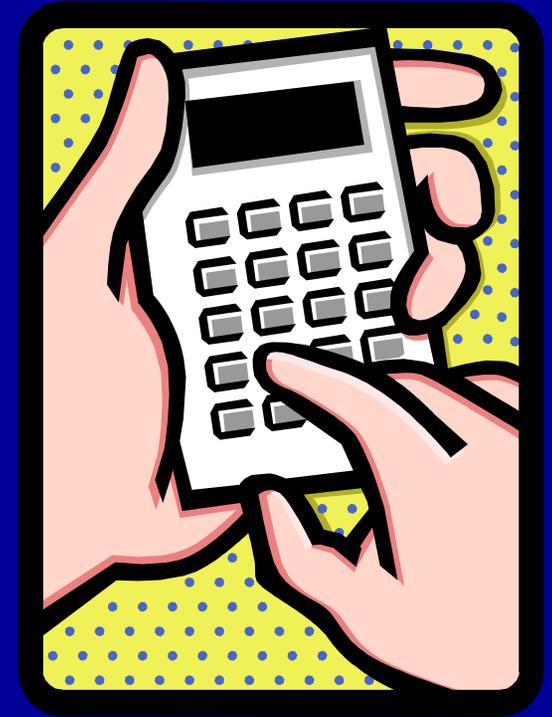
Technology deliverables

- Applications.
 - Building districts.
 - Processing plans.
 - Viewing/comparing plans.
- Data.
 - Show information about areas...
[e.g., value ramps, data labels, identify tool]
 - “Real time” information about districts as they are built.
 - Detailed information about proposed plans.
[e.g., 252 distinct population categories versus 5 in FRED5.]

Technology will be used to...

- Model districts.
- Evaluate districts.
- Challenge districts.
- Defend districts.

1980s : Adding machines and hand-drawn maps



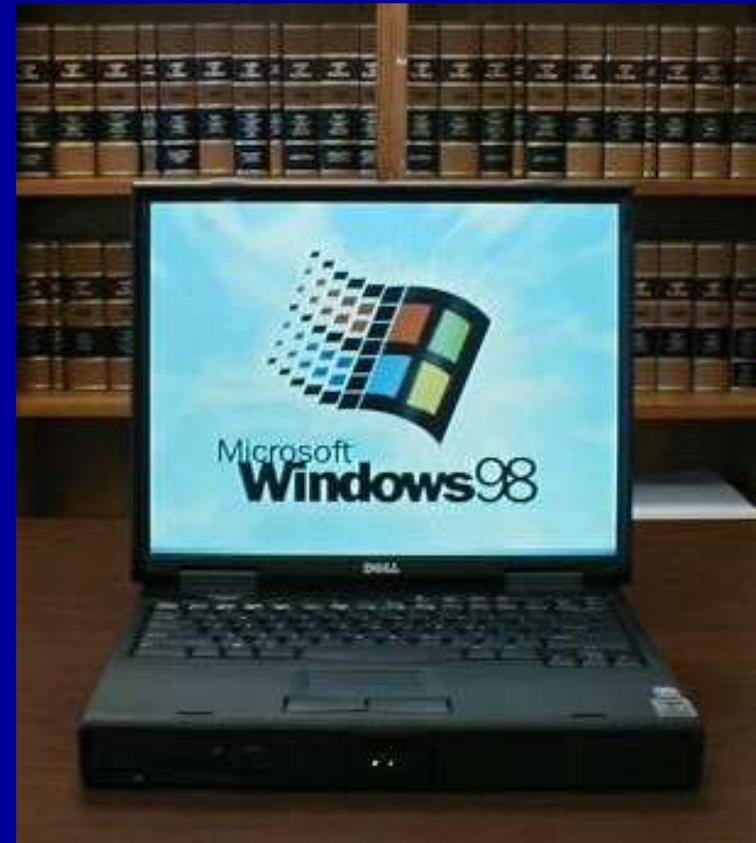
1990s: A New Paradigm



- Map and statistical data integrated into a single GIS interface.
- Cutting edge technology.

2000: Better, cheaper, faster

- Decentralized deployment.
- Focus on speed and cost.
- Lower cost of entry, broad participation.
- Software distributed to schools and libraries.



Electronic mapping now is commonplace

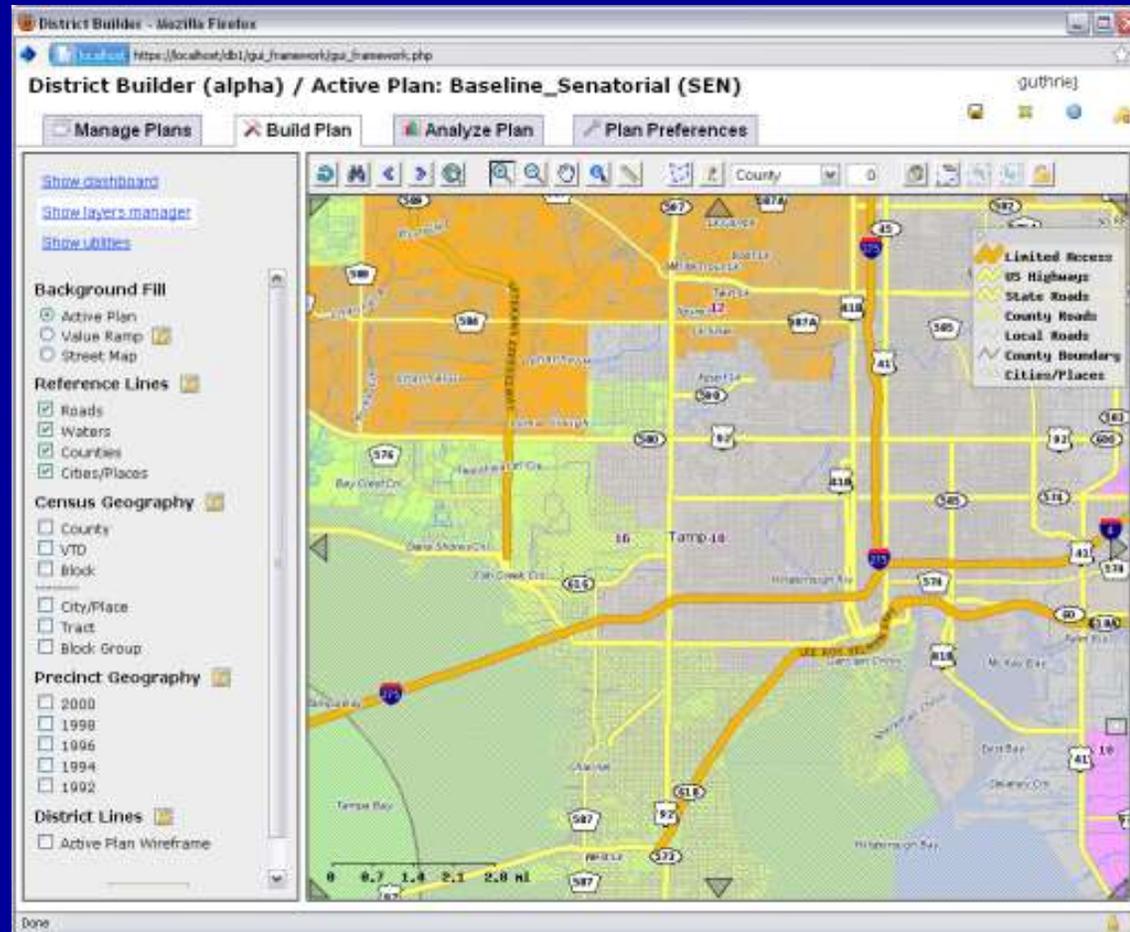
- Web applications like Google Maps and Bing.
- GPS devices.
- Elevated public expectations.

Data sets are huge and dynamic

- P.L. 94-171.
- SF1.
- American Communities Survey.
- Registered voters by address.
- Election results by precinct.

2010: Google Map-like Web app

- Lowest cost of entry.
- Public access to rich data *and* ability to model districts with standard Internet browsers.
- www.flsenate.gov.



Requirements...

- Broad public participation, minimal training, focused functionality, and intuitive interface.
- Easy to deploy, scale, and patch.
- Easy to update data.
- Works with multiple clients (PCs and Macs).
- “Simplest thing that can possibly work.”

Keep it simple...

- Perfection is achieved, not when there is nothing more to add, but when there is nothing left to take away.

Antoine de Saint Exupéry

Evaluate alternatives...

- Purchase COTS (commercial off-the-shelf).
- Reuse FREDS 2000 (VB/MapObjects).
- Recode FREDS 2000 in ArcObjects.
- Develop open source desktop application.
- Develop ArcIMS/database web application.
- Develop ArcGIS Server web application.
- Develop open source web application.

Web app advantages

- Best for public accessibility.
- Best for transparency.
- Best for delivering vast amounts of demographic data.
- Best for data updates and patches.
- Best for supporting multiple clients.

Web app challenges

- Security.
- Scalability and performance.
- User training and support.

Open source advantages

- Free.
- Unlimited deployments.
- No license manager.
- Simple technology.
- Good developer community support.
- Third-party support available.

Open source challenges

- Support not included with software.
- Limited documentation, samples, and examples.
- Much smaller developer base.
- No customer support.

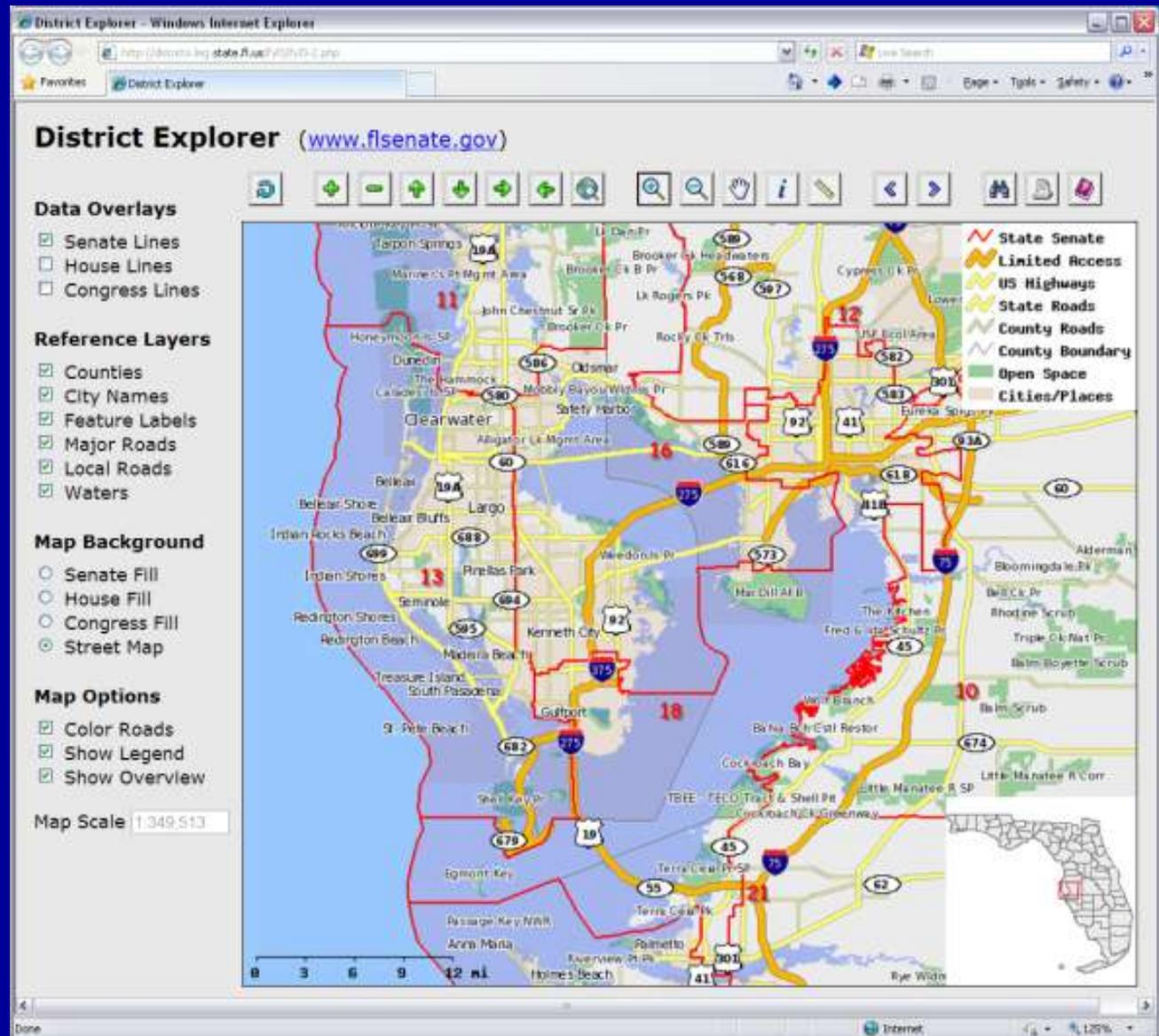
Evolution of District Builder

- District Browser



Evolution of District Builder

- District Explorer version 1



Simple interface...

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "District Builder - Mozilla Firefox" with the URL `https://localhost/db1/gui_framework/gui_framework.php`. The page header displays "District Builder (alpha) / Active Plan: Baseline_Congressional (CON)" and the user name "guthriej". Below the header are four tabs: "Manage Plans", "Build Plan", "Analyze Plan", and "Plan Preferences".

The main interface is divided into a left sidebar and a central map area. The sidebar contains several sections:

- Show dashboard** (with a link)
- Show layers manager** (with a link)
- Show utilities** (with a link)
- Background Fill**: Includes radio buttons for "Active Plan" (selected), "Value Ramp", and "Street Map".
- Reference Lines**: Includes checkboxes for "Roads", "Waters", "Counties", "Cities/Places", and "Block".
- Census Geography**: Includes checkboxes for "County", "VTD", "Block", "City/Place", "Tract", and "Block Group".
- Precinct Geography**: Includes checkboxes for years 2000, 1998, 1996, 1994, and 1992.
- District Lines**: Includes checkboxes for "Active Plan Wireframe" and "public.con_7 Plan".

At the bottom of the sidebar, there is a "Map Scale" input field with the value "502,841" and a scale bar showing 0, 8, 12, and 16 miles.

The central map area displays a map of Volusia County, Florida, with various colored regions and road networks. A legend on the right side of the map lists the following features:

- Limited Access
- US Highways
- State Roads
- County Roads
- County Boundary

The map also shows county names: CITRUS, LAKE, POLK, SEMINOLE, and OSCEOLA. A small inset map of Florida is visible in the bottom right corner of the map area.

The browser's status bar at the bottom left shows "Done".

Simple reports...

Print Reports:

Select the type of report you want to create and click on the Print button.

Print

- ⊙ District Details Report (eight districts per page).
- District Details Report (one district per page).
- District Summary Report.
- District By County Summary Report.
- District by County Population Shares.
- Compare Plans Report (shares of population).
- Compare Plans Report (shares of voter registration).
- Compare Plans Report (shares of votes cast).

Total District Population	399,549	100.0%
Deviation	-10	0.0%
Population Change (2000-1990)	42,552	11.9%
Total Population (2000 Census)	399,549	100.0%
Single-Race Non-Hispanic White	327,264	81.9%
Non-Hispanic Black (including multirace)	17,534	4.4%
Hispanic Black (including multirace)	1,237	0.3%
Hispanic (excluding Hisp Black)	33,533	8.4%
Non-Hispanic Other (none of the above)	19,961	5.0%
Male	194,740	48.7%
Female	204,809	51.3%
Age 17 and younger	81,527	20.4%
Age 18 to 64	251,422	62.9%
Age 65 and older	66,600	16.7%
Voting Age Population (2000 Census)	318,022	100.0%
Single-Race Non-Hispanic White	268,978	83.9%
Non-Hispanic Black (including multirace)	11,362	3.6%
Hispanic Black (including multirace)	706	0.2%
Hispanic (excluding Hisp Black)	24,405	7.7%
Non-Hispanic Other (none of the above)	14,553	4.6%
Total Population (1990 Census)	356,997	100.0%
Non-Hispanic White	319,645	89.5%
Non-Hispanic Black	9,043	2.5%
Hispanic Black	364	0.1%
Hispanic (excluding Hisp Black)	20,168	5.6%
Non-Hispanic Other	7,777	2.2%
Total Population (1990 Census)	290,350	100.0%
Non-Hispanic White	263,468	90.7%
Non-Hispanic Black	6,000	2.1%
Hispanic Black	249	0.1%
Hispanic (excluding Hisp Black)	15,241	5.2%
Non-Hispanic Other	5,384	1.9%
Registered Voters 2000	236,864	100.0%
Republicans	90,604	38.2%
Democrats	98,455	41.6%
Independents/Other Parties	47,825	20.2%
Registered Voters 1996	228,662	100.0%
Republicans	96,600	42.6%
Democrats	89,138	39.3%
Independents/Other Parties	40,944	18.1%
Registered Voters 1996	234,977	100.0%
Republicans	104,071	44.3%
Democrats	95,116	40.5%
Independents/Other Parties	35,790	15.2%
Registered Voters 2000	236,864	100.0%
White	215,674	91.0%
Black	5,879	2.5%
Hispanic	7,044	3.0%
Other Race/Ethnicity	8,267	3.5%
Male	108,511	45.8%
Female	127,261	53.7%
Sex Not Specified	1,092	0.5%
Age 18 to 29	35,532	15.0%
Age 30 to 44	74,525	31.5%
Age 45 to 54	44,433	18.8%
Age 55 to 64	29,004	12.2%
Age 65 and Older	53,368	22.5%
Age Not Specified	1	0.0%
Votes Cast for President of the U.S.	168,427	71.1%
Registered Republicans 2000	98,455	100.0%
White	92,982	94.4%
Black	482	0.5%
Hispanic	2,269	2.3%
Other	2,764	2.8%
Registered Democrats 2000	90,604	100.0%
White	80,855	89.2%
Black	4,403	4.9%
Hispanic	2,877	3.2%
Other	2,425	2.7%
Registered Ind/Other 2000	47,825	100.0%
White	41,837	87.5%
Black	994	2.1%
Hispanic	1,868	4.0%
Other	3,099	6.5%

General Election 2000		
President of the United States	168,427	100.0%
Bush, George W. & Dick Cheney (REP)	83,196	49.4%
Gore, Al & Joe Lieberman (DEM)	79,535	47.2%
Nader, Ralph & Winona LaDuke (GRE)	4,349	2.6%
All Other Candidates	1,346	0.8%
United States Senator	169,258	100.0%
McColum, Bill (REP)	75,156	47.2%
Nelson, Bill (DEM)	84,102	52.8%
Treasurer and Ins. Comm.	161,051	100.0%
Gallagher, Tom (REP)	103,348	64.2%
Cosgrove, John (DEM)	57,745	35.8%
Commissioner of Education	169,069	100.0%
Crist, Charlie (REP)	96,280	61.8%
Sheidon, George H. (DEM)	60,809	38.2%
Democratic Primary 2000		
Commissioner of Education	17,163	100.0%
Bush III, James (DEM)	2,770	16.1%
Sheidon, George H. (DEM)	14,383	83.9%
General Election 1996		
United States Senator	112,413	100.0%
Crist, Charlie (REP)	49,968	44.4%
Graham, Bob (DEM)	62,446	44.4%
Governor and Lieutenant Governor	113,020	100.0%
Bush, Jeb & Frank Brogan (REP)	63,572	56.2%
MacKay, Buddy & Rick Dantzer (DEM)	49,448	43.8%
Secretary of State	109,989	100.0%
Harris, Katherine (REP)	59,558	54.1%
Glevers, Karsn (DEM)	50,431	45.9%
Attorney General	110,713	100.0%
Bludworth, David H. "Dave" (REP)	43,722	39.5%
Butlerworth, Bob (DEM)	66,991	60.5%
Comptroller	107,440	100.0%
Milligan, Bob (REP)	70,973	66.1%
Daugherty, Newell Jerome (DEM)	36,467	33.9%
Treasurer and Ins. Comm.	168,427	100.0%
Ireland, Tim (REP)	53,074	47.8%
Nelson, Bill (DEM)	58,076	52.2%
Commissioner of Education	110,763	100.0%
Gallagher, Tom (REP)	58,416	52.7%
Wallace, Peter Rudy (DEM)	52,347	47.3%
Commissioner of Agriculture	109,273	100.0%
Faircloth, Rich (REP)	42,552	38.9%
Crawford, Bob (DEM)	66,721	61.1%
General Election 1994		
President of the United States	162,993	100.0%
Dole, Bob and Jack Kemp (REP)	66,704	43.6%
Clinin, Bill and Al Gore (DEM)	71,458	46.7%
Perot, Ross and Pat Choate (REP)	14,831	9.7%
United States Senator	126,344	100.0%
Mack, Corrie (REP)	95,767	75.8%
Rocham, Hugh E. (DEM)	30,577	24.2%
Governor and Lieutenant Governor	129,807	100.0%
Bush, Jeb and Tom Feeney (REP)	65,668	50.6%
Chiles, Lawton and Buddy MacKay (DEM)	64,141	49.4%
Secretary of State	116,358	100.0%
Mortham, Sandy Barringer (REP)	64,729	55.6%
Saunders, Ron (DEM)	51,629	44.4%
Attorney General	123,911	100.0%
Ferro, Henry (REP)	50,943	41.1%
Butlerworth, Bob (DEM)	72,967	58.9%
Comptroller	123,007	100.0%
Milligan, Bob (REP)	64,816	52.7%
Lewis, Gerald (DEM)	58,192	47.3%
Treasurer and Ins. Comm.	123,343	100.0%
Ireland, Tim (REP)	63,309	51.3%
Nelson, Bill (DEM)	60,034	48.7%
Commissioner of Education	123,801	100.0%
Brogan, Frank T. (REP)	65,105	52.7%
Jamerson, Doug (DEM)	58,696	47.3%
Commissioner of Agriculture	125,320	100.0%
Smith, Jim (REP)	65,513	52.3%
Crawford, Bob (DEM)	59,806	47.7%
Democratic Primary 1994		
Commissioner of Education	19,363	100.0%
Griffin, John (DEM)	8,094	41.8%
Jamerson, Doug (DEM)	11,269	58.2%
General Election 1992		
President of the United States	168,427	100.0%
Bush, George and Dan Quayle (REP)	67,965	40.6%
Clinin, Bill and Al Gore (DEM)	60,043	35.8%
Perot, Ross and James Stockdale (IND)	39,529	23.6%
United States Senator	154,888	100.0%
Grant, Bill (REP)	56,173	36.3%
Graham, Bob (DEM)	98,713	63.7%

Simple maps...

District Builder Map Form

Use this form to specify a map for printing.

- The area and layers come from your current "Build Plan" map image.
- The image is resized to fit your page size, page orientation, and "Fit Current Map Image" selections.
- The map image is delivered as a PDF document.
- Use PDF reader tools on your computer to open, navigate, print, or save the map.

Map Size:

- Letter (8.5 x 11 inches; ~200 KB)
- Tabloid (11 x 17 inches; ~250 KB)
- Arch D (24 x 36 inches; ~500 KB)
- Custom 30 x 36 inches (~550 KB)
- Custom 36 x 36 inches (~600 KB)
- Arch E (36 x 48 inches; ~700 KB)
- Arch E1 (30 x 42 inches; ~500 KB)
- Custom 36 x 60 inches (~800 KB)
- Custom 42 x 60 inches (~1000 KB)

Map Orientation:

- Portrait
- Landscape

Fit Current Map Image to Page:

- Preserve area (expand map area to fill page; scale and details may change)
- Preserve scale (extend map area to fill page keeping same scale and details)

Map Title:

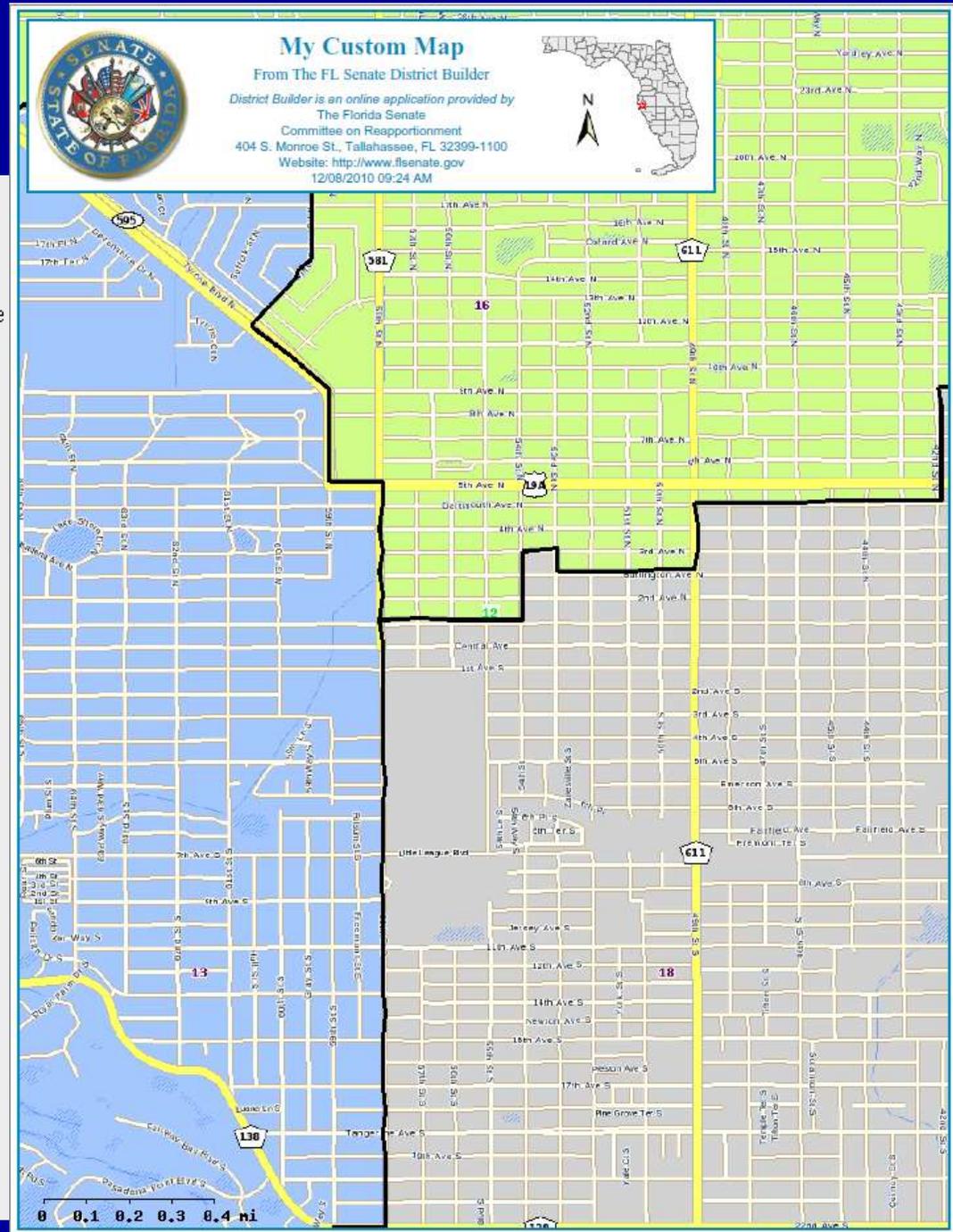
(Up to 30 characters)

Map Subtitle:

(Up to 40 characters)

Optional Map Elements:

- Map legend (in upper right of map)

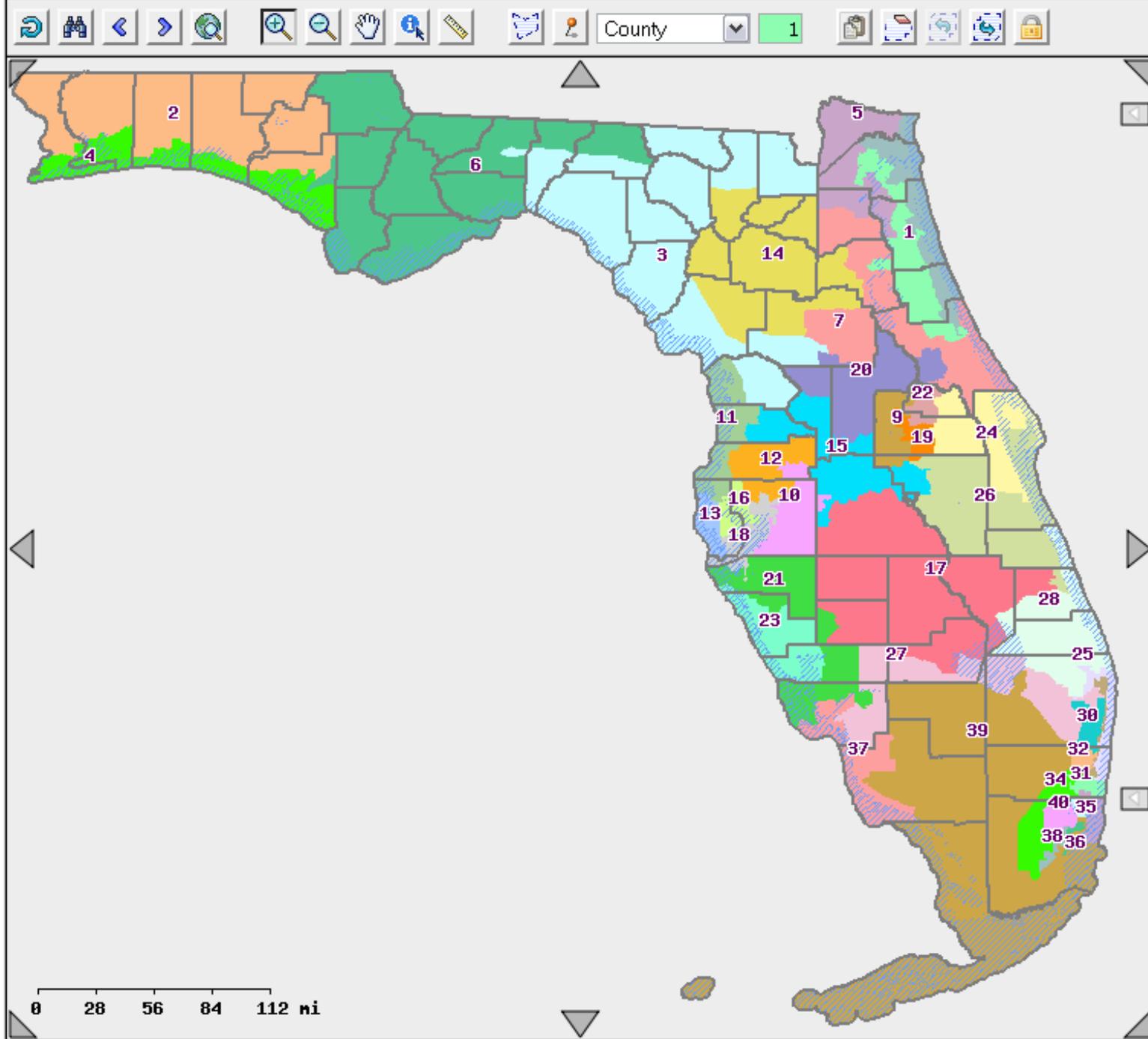


Show dashboard
Show layers manager
Show utilities

0	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40	

Open plan statistics

Dashboard Statistics	
DISTRICT	1
DEVIATION	4
TPOPO0	399,563
%NHBVAP00	46.1%
%HBVAP00	0.4%
%HXBVAP00	2.8%
%REPRV00	22.5%
%DEMVR00	65.3%
%GOOPRE_R_...	38.6%
%GOOPRE_D_...	59.8%



- Manage Plans
- Build Plan
- Analyze Plan
- Plan Preferences



- Show dashboard
- Show layers manager
- Show utilities

Background Fill

- Active Plan
- Value Ramp
- Street Map

Reference Lines

- Roads
- Waters
- Counties
- Cities/Places

Census Geography

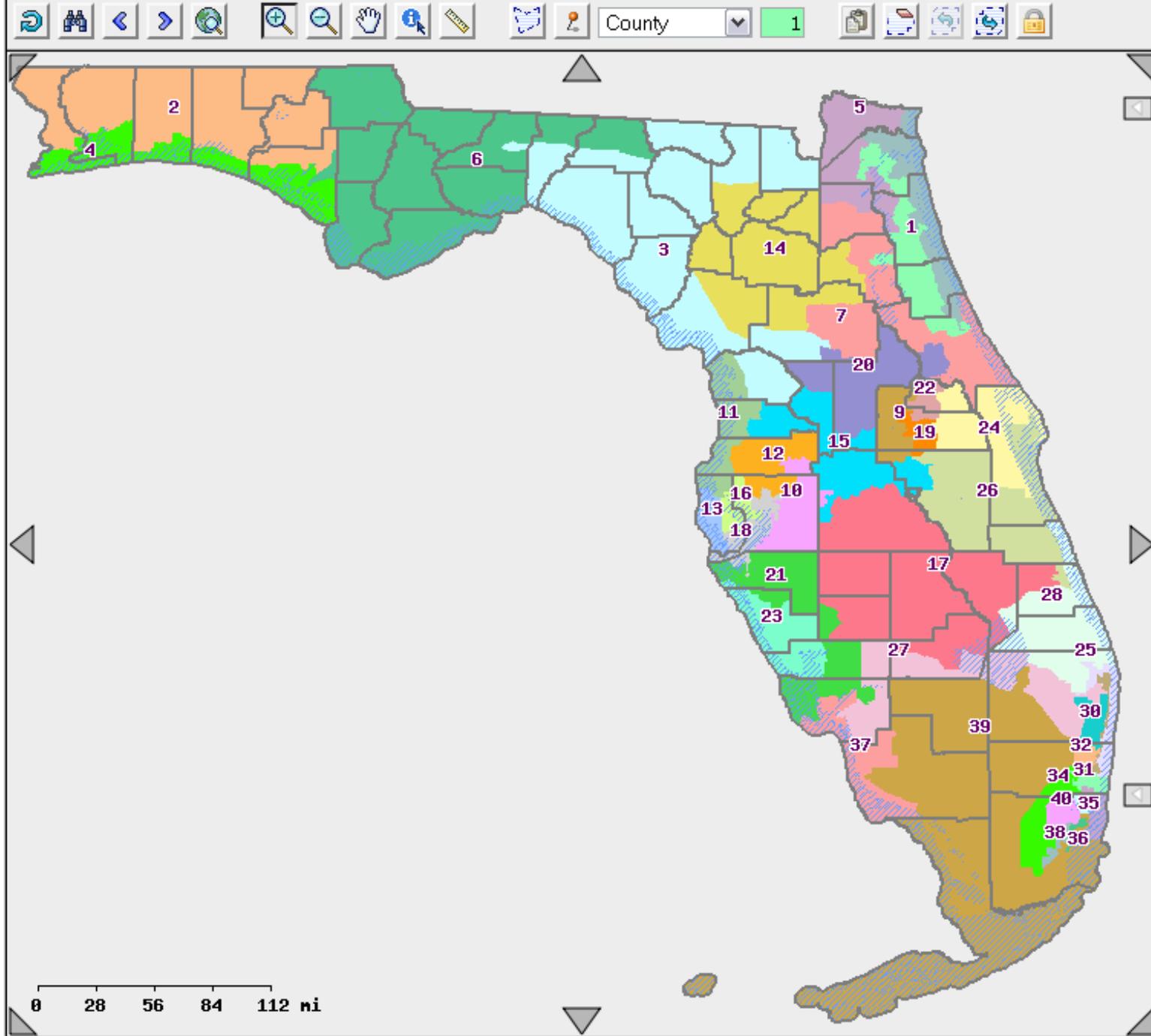
- County
 - VTD
 - Block
-
- City/Place
 - Tract
 - Block Group

Precinct Geography

- 2000
- 1998
- 1996
- 1994
- 1992

District Lines

- Active Plan Wireframe
- public.con_7 Plan



Exports: Assignment files

1,14	120310001001000	1
5136,3	120310001001001	1
6216,4	120310001001002	1
6217,4	120310001001003	1
6218,4	120310001001004	1
6219,4	120310001001005	1
6220,4	120310001001006	1
6221,4	120310001001007	1
6224,4	120310001001008	1
6225,4	120310001001009	1
6226,4	120310001001010	1

...

One record for each unit of geography (compressed)

...

One record for each Census block

Exports: Bill Language

Section 2. Division of state into congressional districts.—The state is divided into 26 congressional districts, the same to be serially numbered, to be designated by such numbers. . . .

(2) District 2 is composed of:

(a) That part of Bay County made up of tract(s) 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22; of tract 23 block(s) 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 399, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408. . . .

Processing plans...

- When a Senator submits a redistricting plan for public review, an automatic process will generate bill language, maps, statistics, DOJ export, and District Builder export.
- Documents will be published on www.flsenate.gov.
- Plans will be accessible in District Builder and District Explorer.

Public access...

- User accounts required for District Builder. Anyone can register for a secure account.
- Sign-on *not* required for District Explorer; Version 2 (late fall 2011) will deliver:
 - Granular demographic data;
 - Interactive access to proposed plans, and
 - Easy access to PDF maps and reports for all submitted plans.

New features and data...

- Version 2 of District Builder and District Explorer will deliver additional features and data.
- As new datasets become available, they will be delivered to Senators and the public through District Builder, District Explorer, and www.flsenate.gov.

Deployment schedule...

- District Builder BETA will launch during the week of February 7, 2011.
- District Builder version 1 will launch in June 2011.
- District Builder version 2 will launch in late fall 2011.
- District Explorer version 2 will launch in late fall 2011.

