

**IN THE SUPREME COURT  
FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA**

IN RE: JOINT RESOLUTION       )  
OF LEGISLATIVE                )  
APPORTIONMENT                )  
\_\_\_\_\_ )

CASE NO.: SC12-1

**APPENDIX**

**SUBMISSION OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF FLORIDA,  
THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LA RAZA,  
AND COMMON CAUSE FLORIDA**

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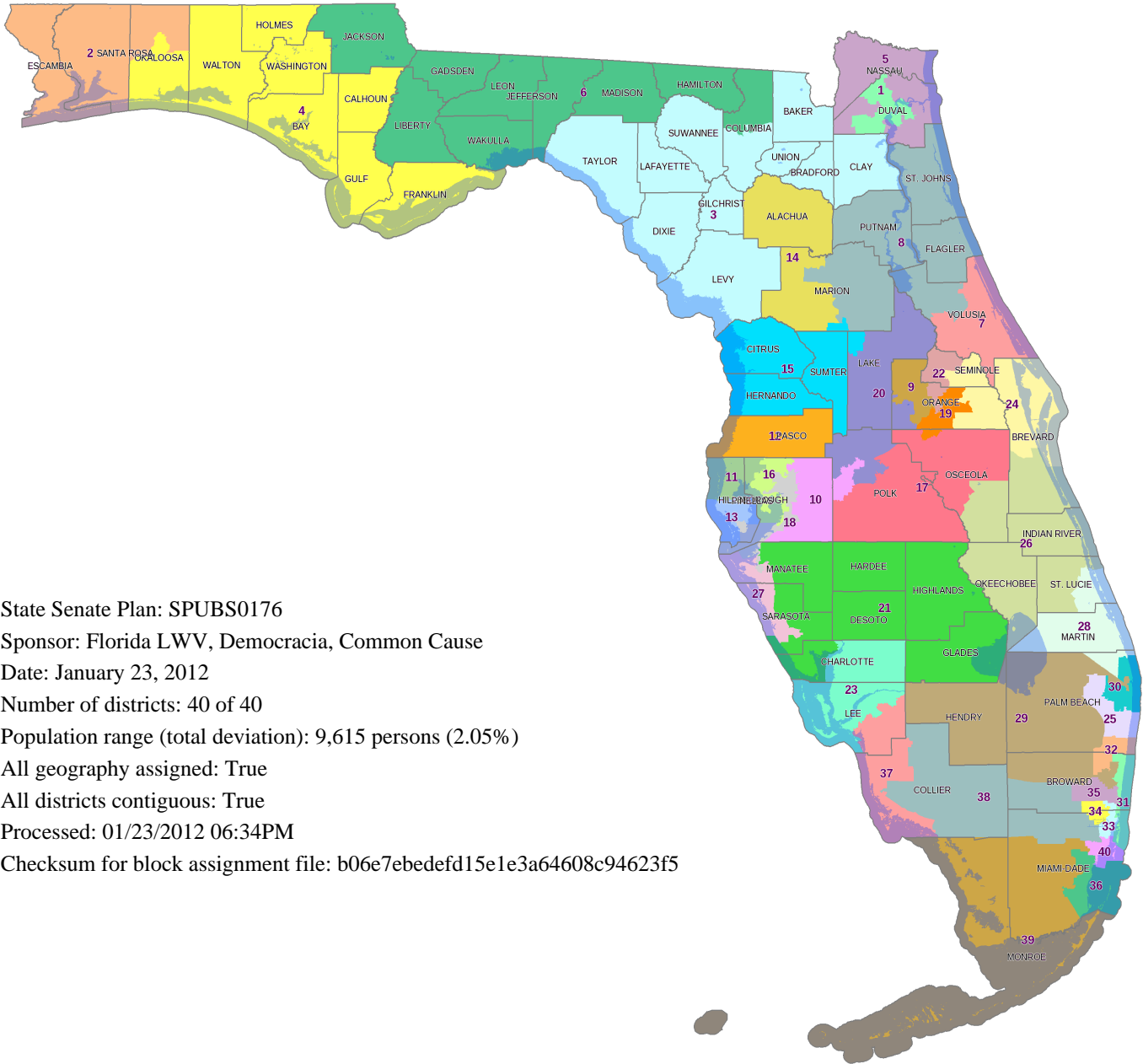
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# Proposed State Senate Districts

## Plan SPUBS0176 by Florida LWV, Democracia, Common Cause



State Senate Plan: SPUBS0176

Sponsor: Florida LWV, Democracia, Common Cause

Date: January 23, 2012

Number of districts: 40 of 40

Population range (total deviation): 9,615 persons (2.05%)

All geography assigned: True

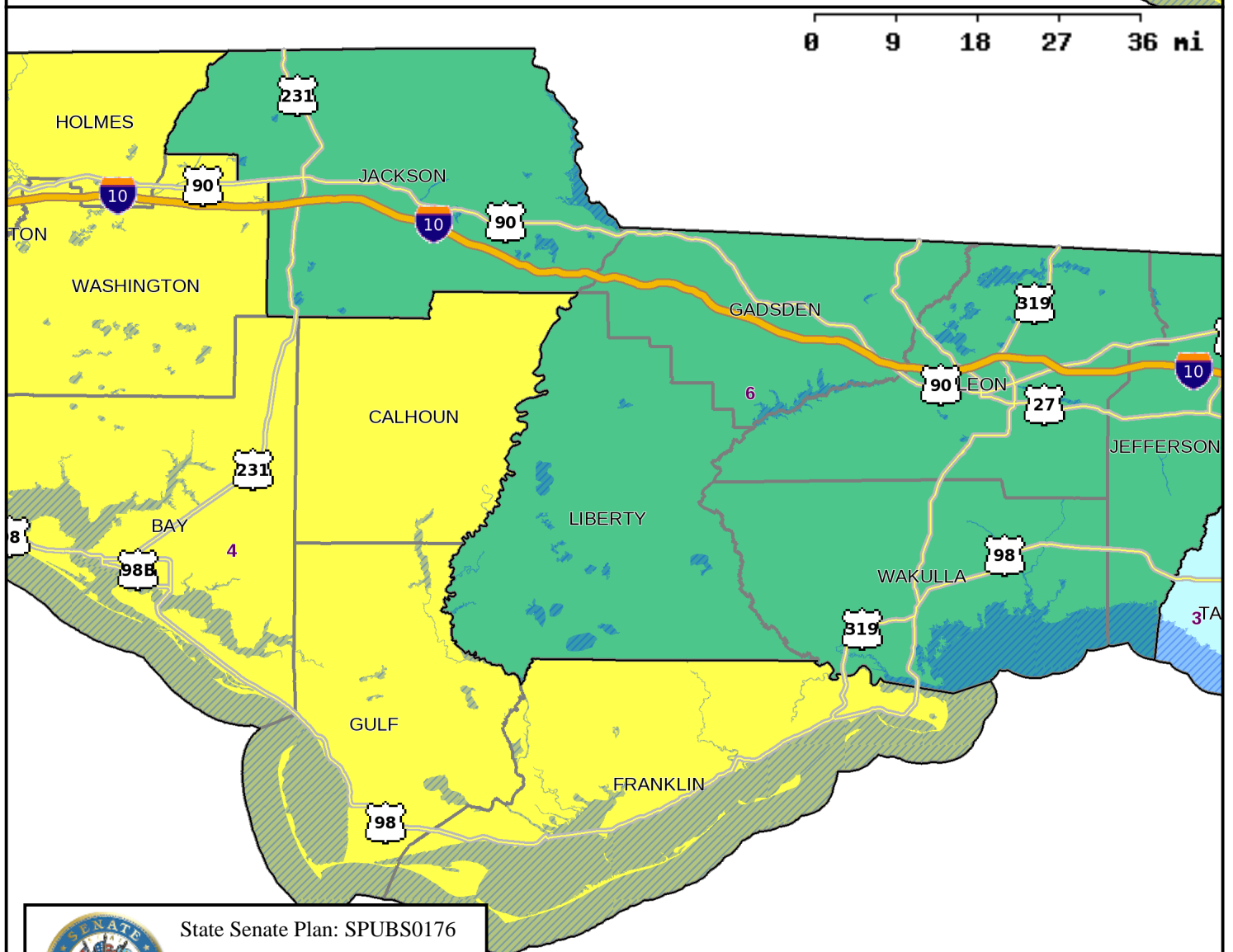
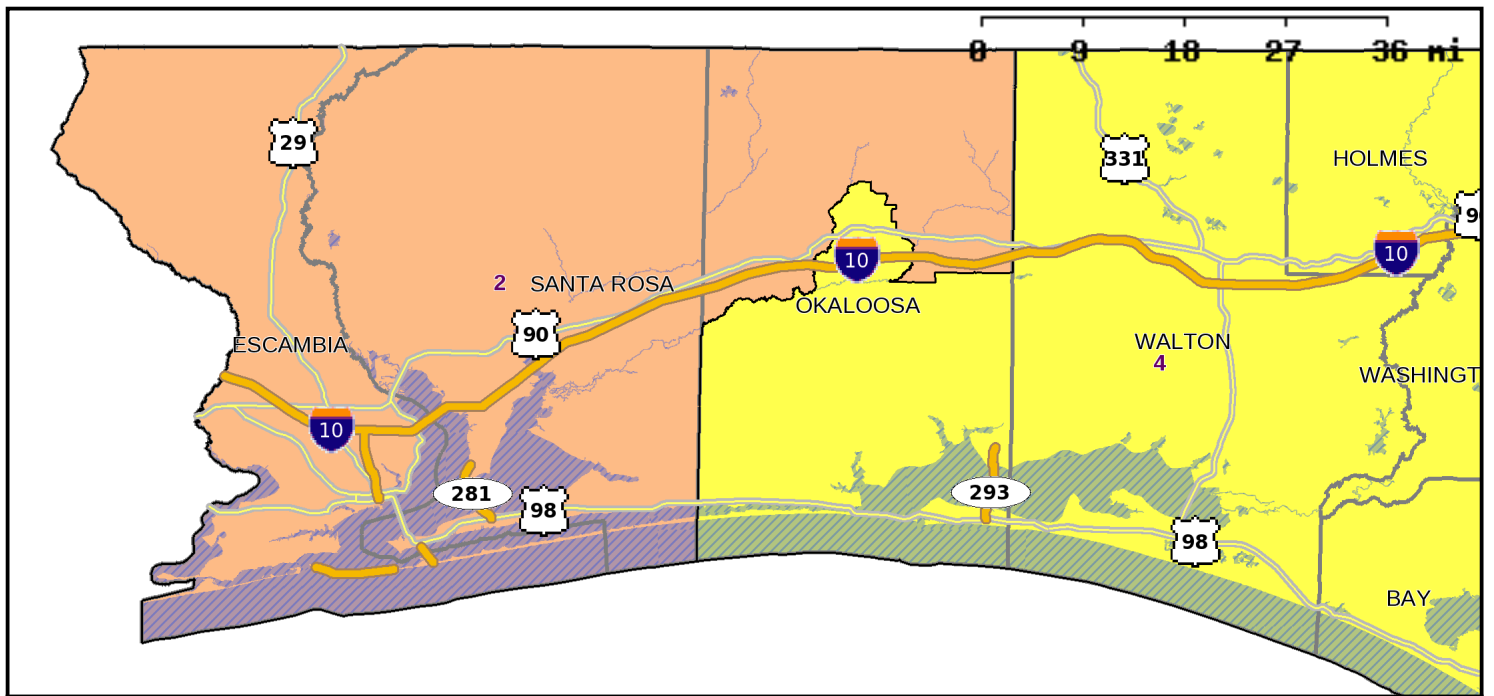
All districts contiguous: True

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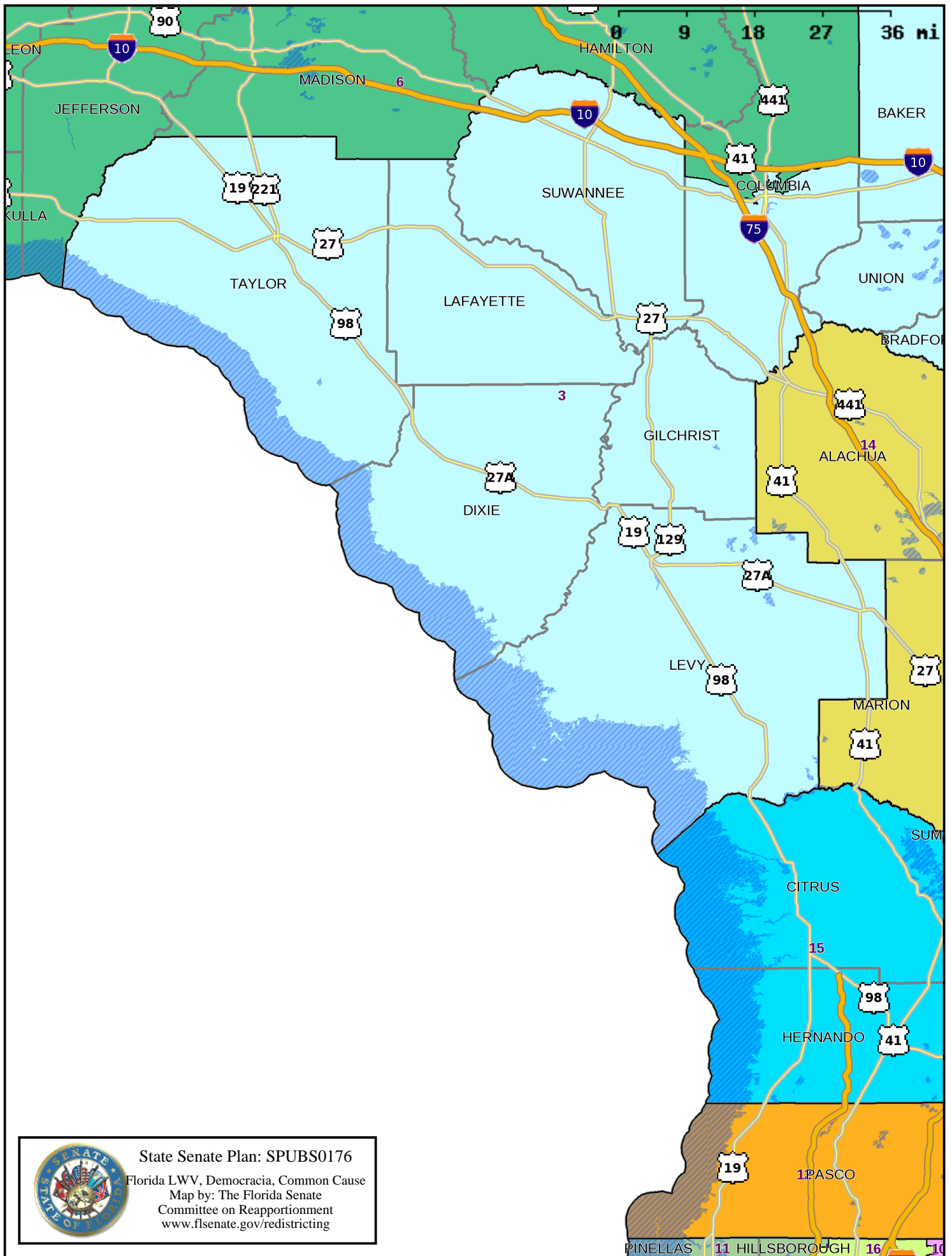
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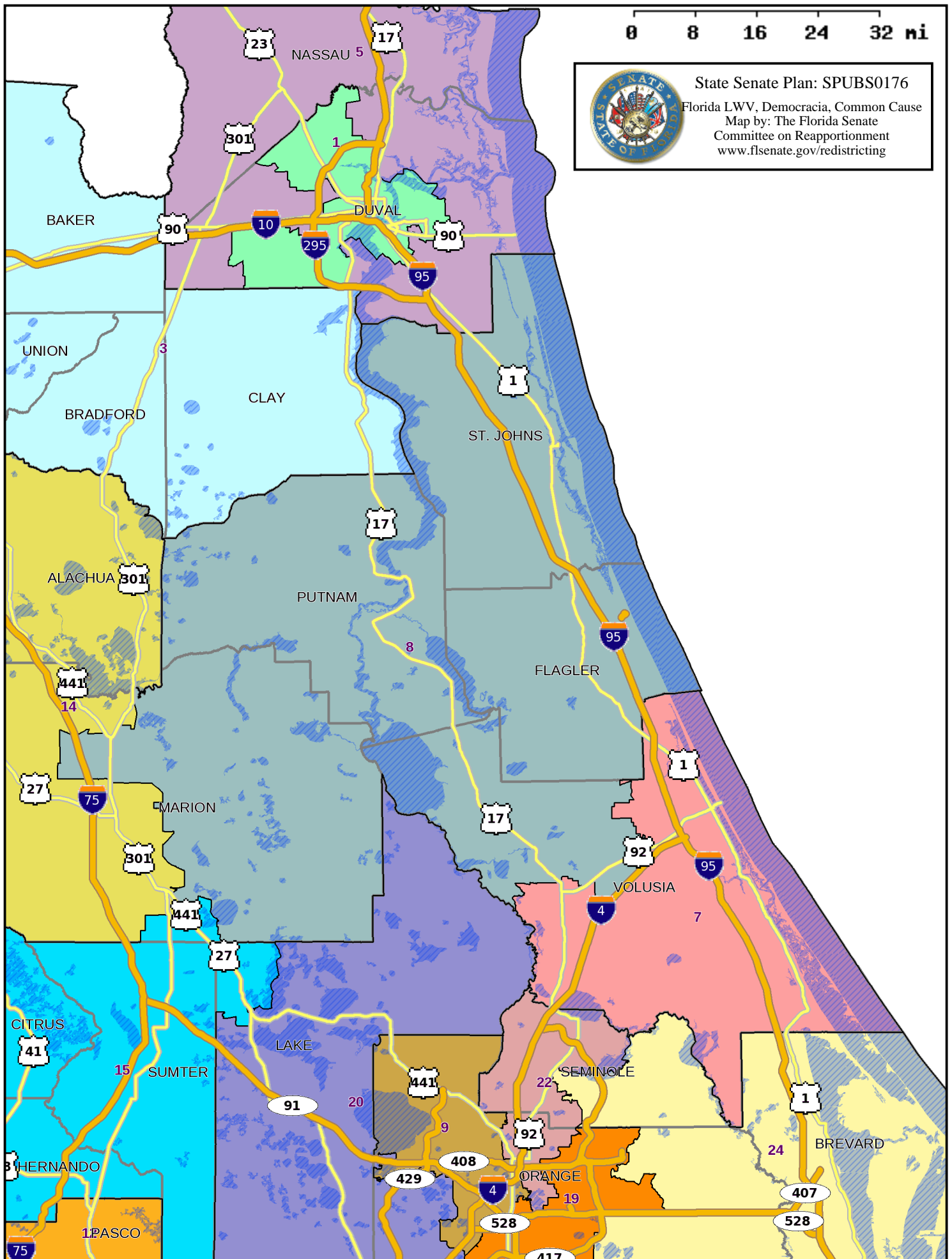
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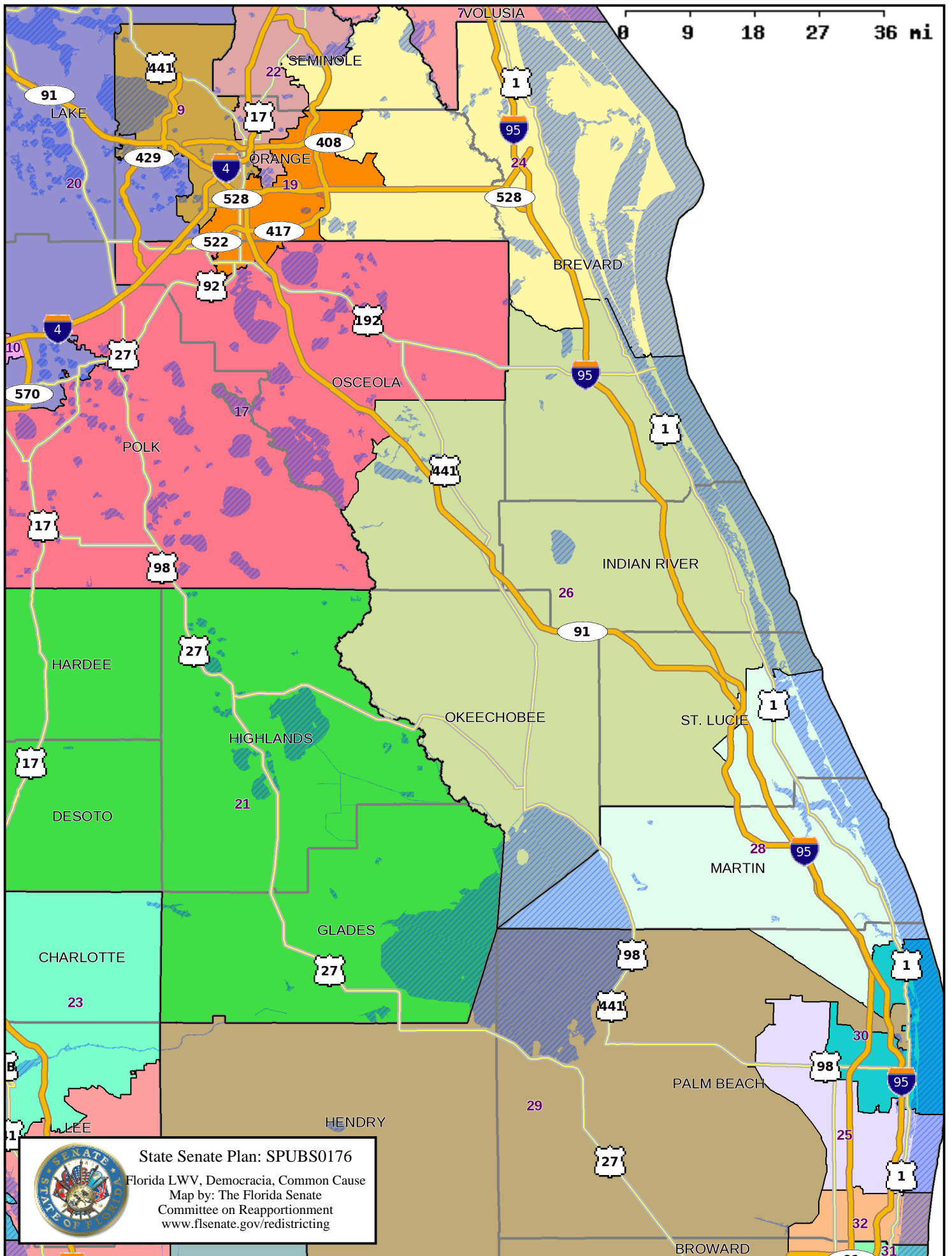
Florida LWV, Democracia, Common Cause  
 Map by: The Florida Senate  
 Committee on Reapportionment  
[www.flsenate.gov/redistricting](http://www.flsenate.gov/redistricting)



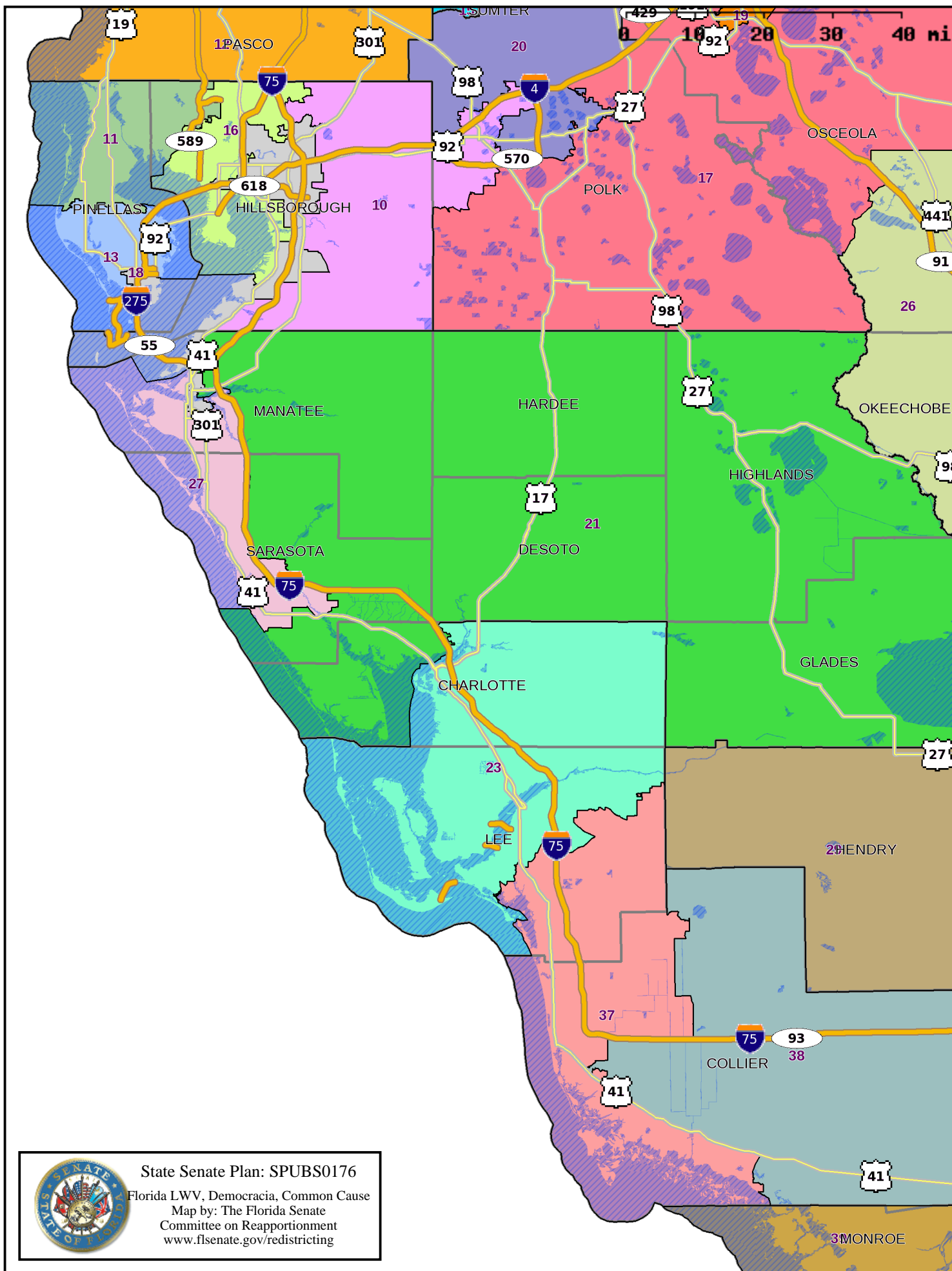
**State Senate Plan: SPUBS0176**

Florida LWV, Democracia, Common Cause  
 Map by: The Florida Senate  
 Committee on Reapportionment  
[www.flsenate.gov/redistricting](http://www.flsenate.gov/redistricting)









State Senate Plan: SPUBS0176

Florida LWV, Democracia, Common Cause

Map by: The Florida Senate

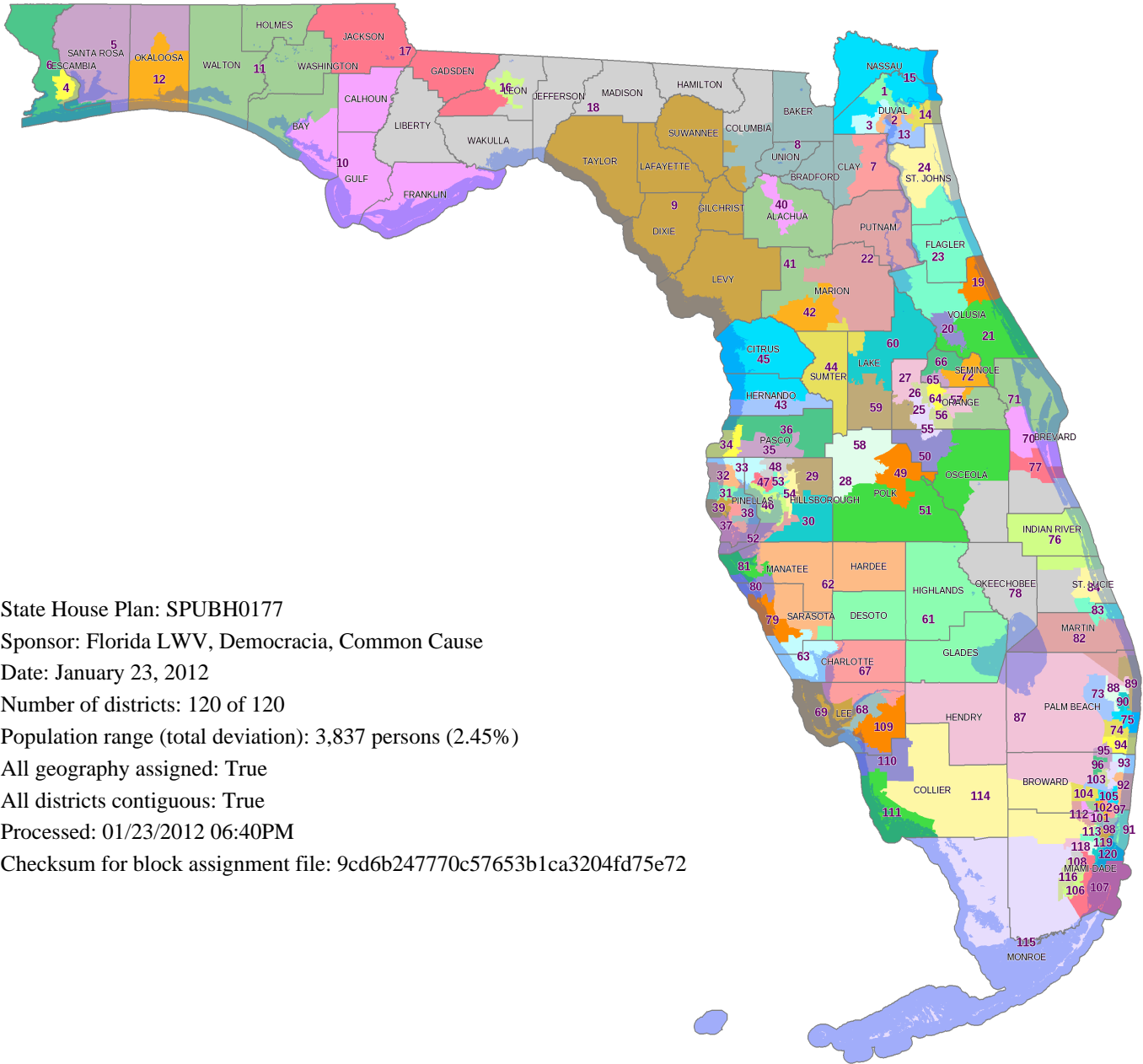
Committee on Reapportionment

[www.flsenate.gov/redistricting](http://www.flsenate.gov/redistricting)



# Proposed State House Districts

## Plan SPUBH0177 by Florida LWV, Democracia, Common Cause



State House Plan: SPUBH0177

Sponsor: Florida LWV, Democracia, Common Cause

Date: January 23, 2012

Number of districts: 120 of 120

Population range (total deviation): 3,837 persons (2.45%)

All geography assigned: True

All districts contiguous: True

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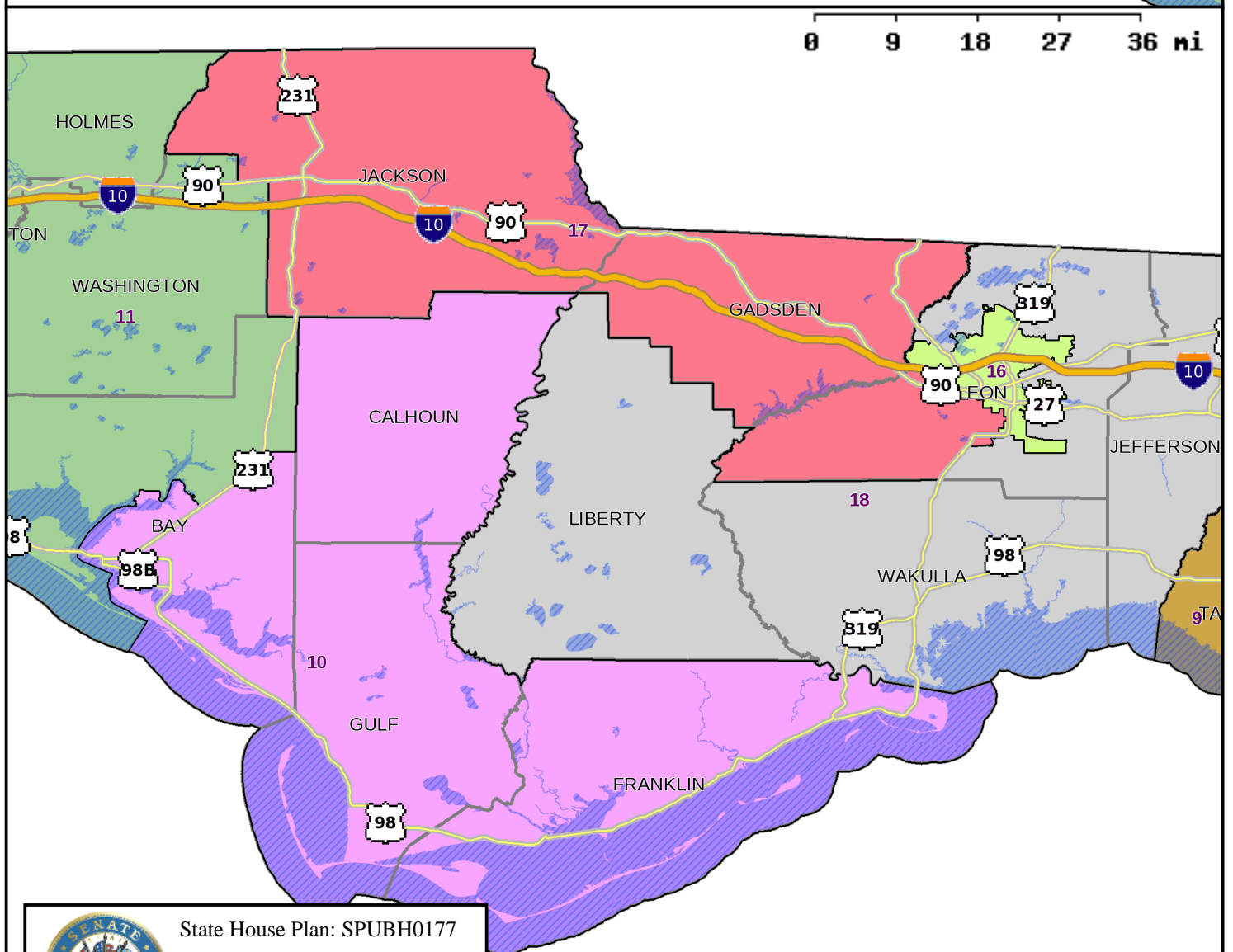
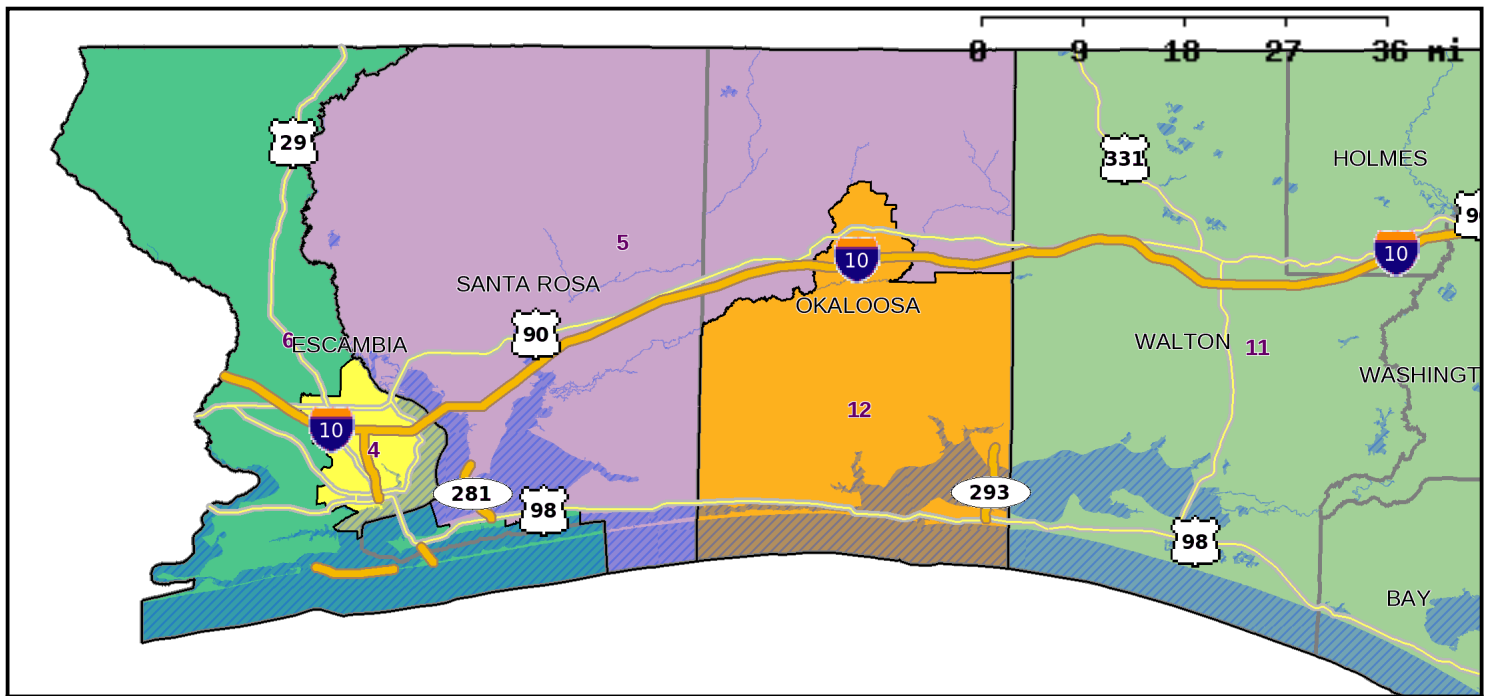
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State House Plan: SPUBH0177

Florida LWV, Democracia, Common Cause

Map by: The Florida Senate  
Committee on Reapportionment  
[www.flsenate.gov/redistricting](http://www.flsenate.gov/redistricting)



State House Plan: SPUBH0177

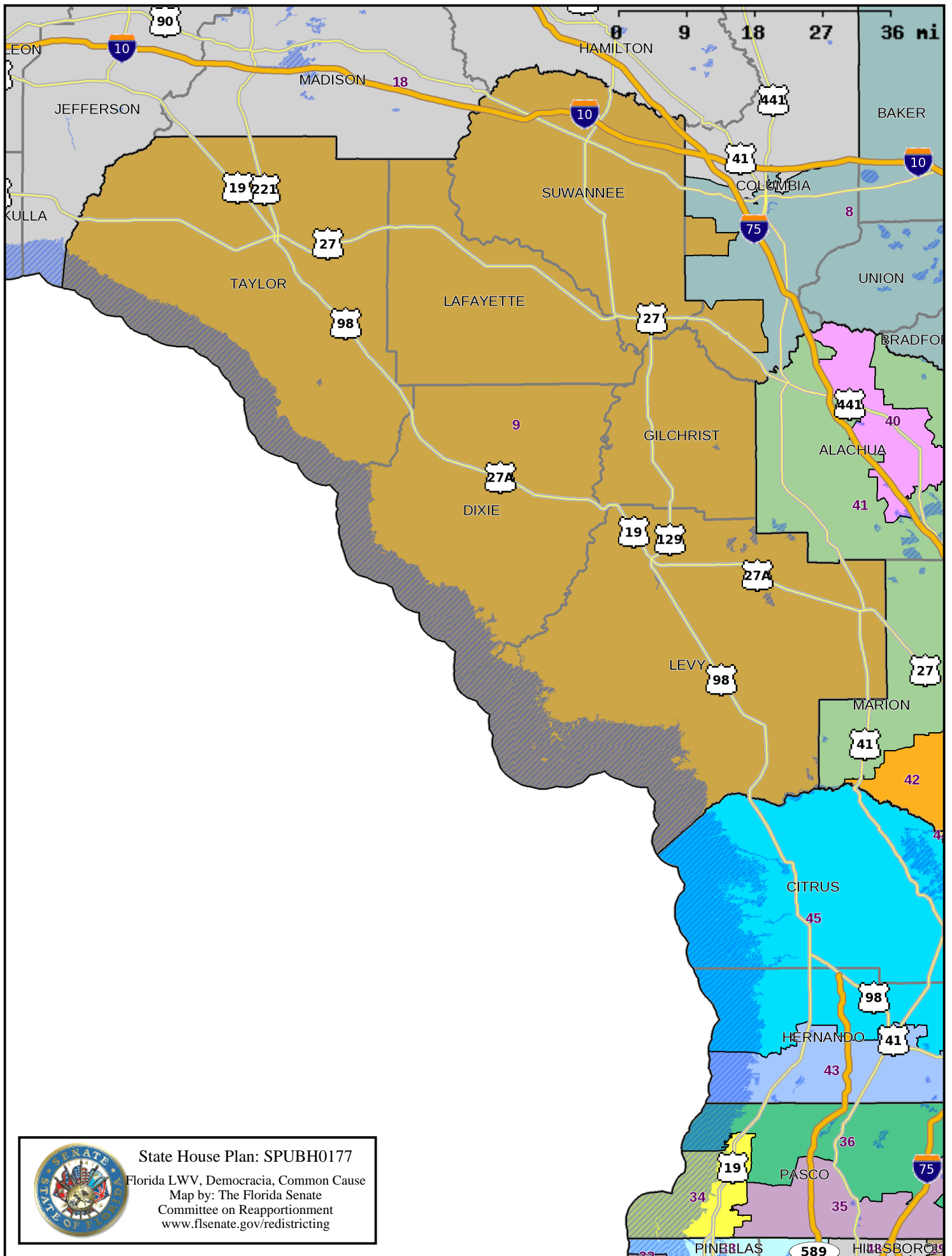
Florida LWV, Democracia, Common Cause

Map by: The Florida Senate

Committee on Reapportionment

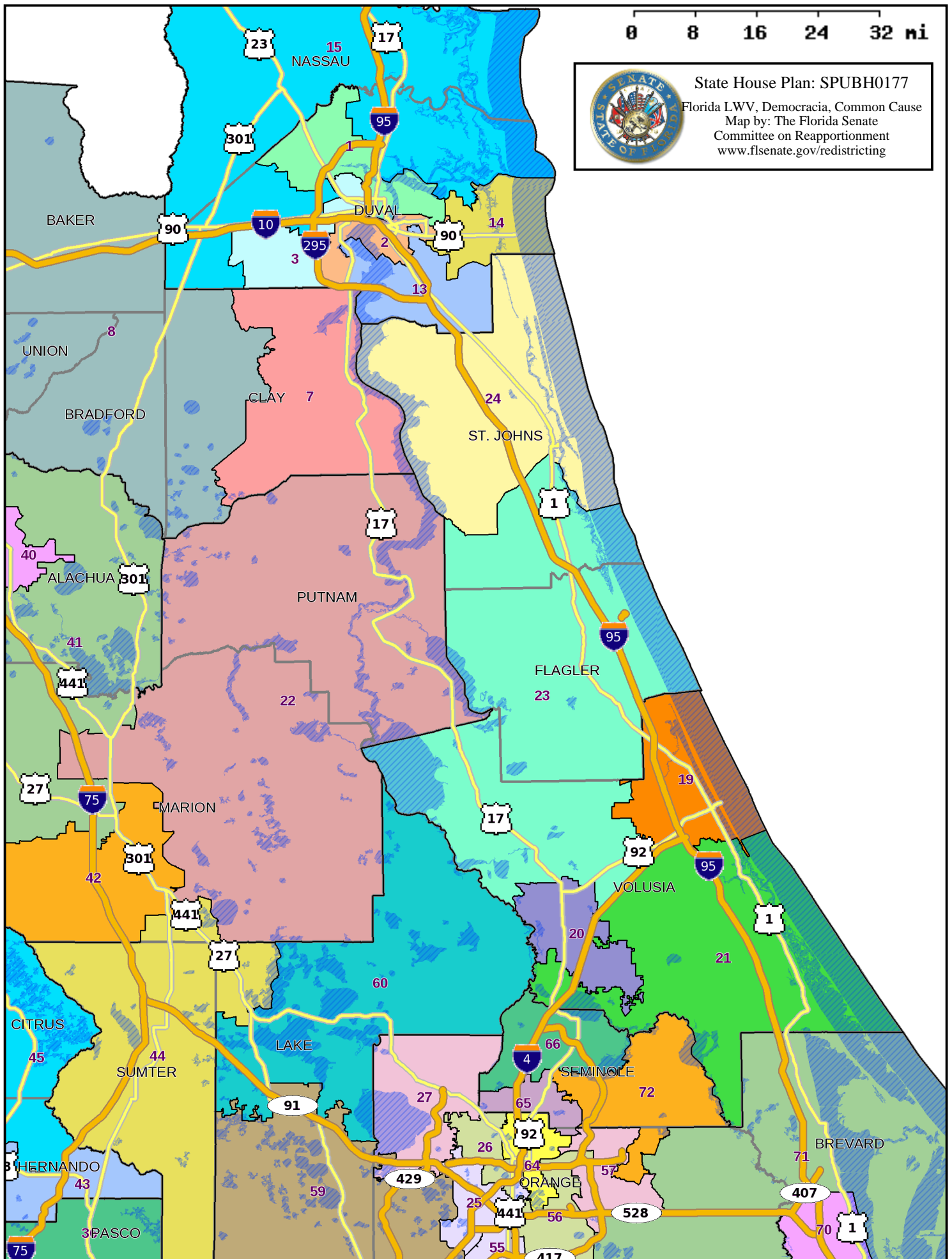
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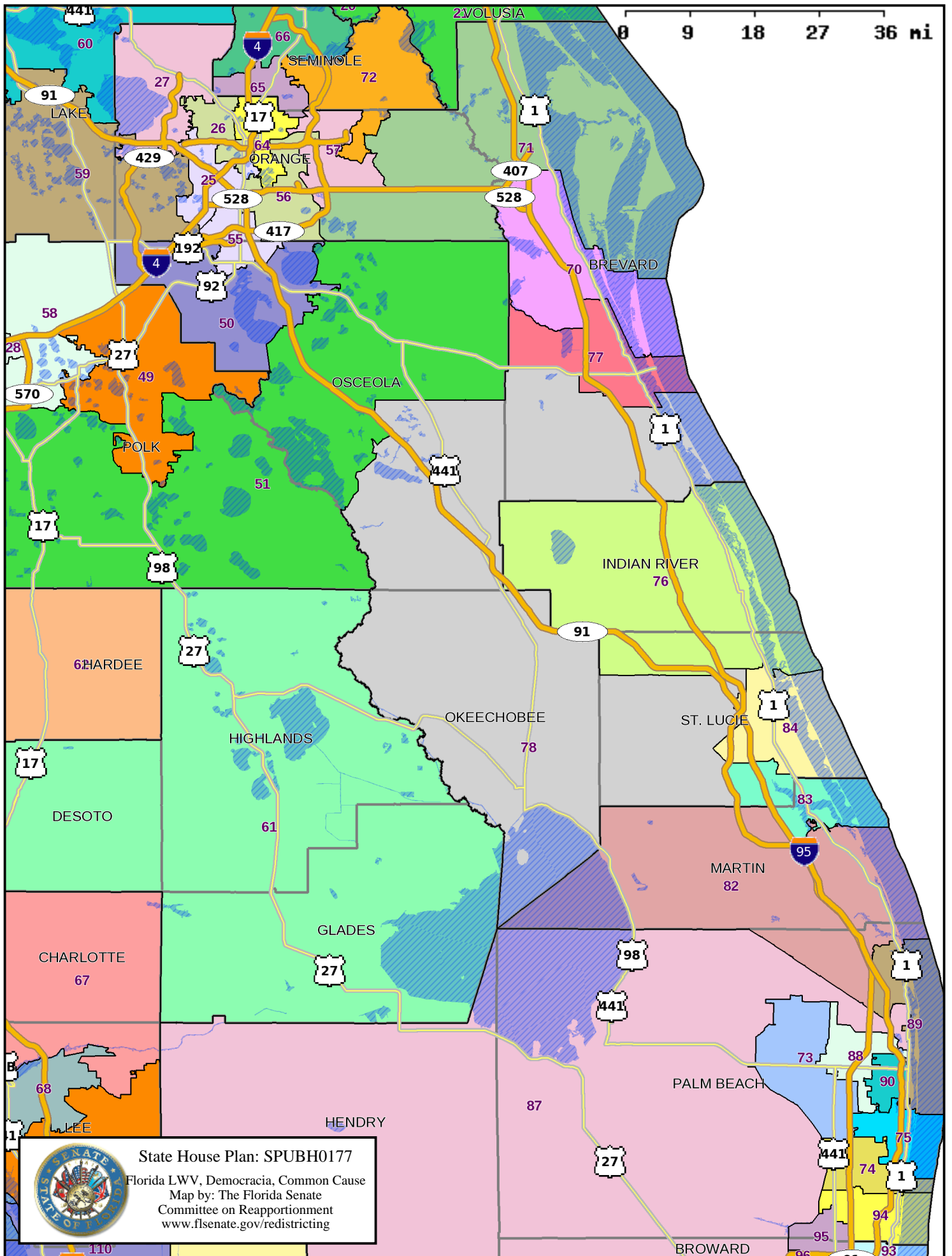


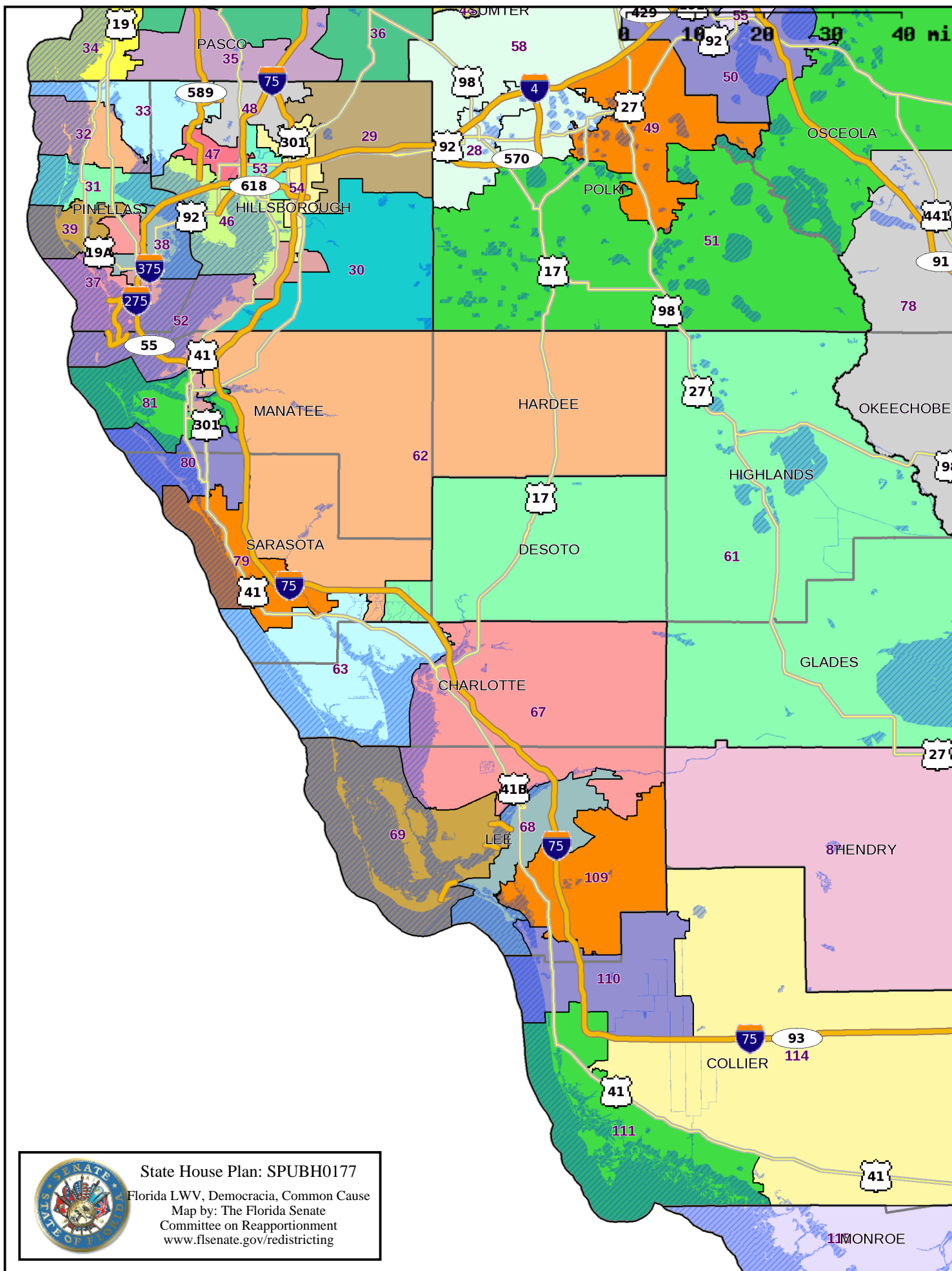
**State House Plan: SPUBH0177**

Florida LWV, Democracia, Common Cause  
 Map by: The Florida Senate  
 Committee on Reapportionment  
[www.flsenate.gov/redistricting](http://www.flsenate.gov/redistricting)

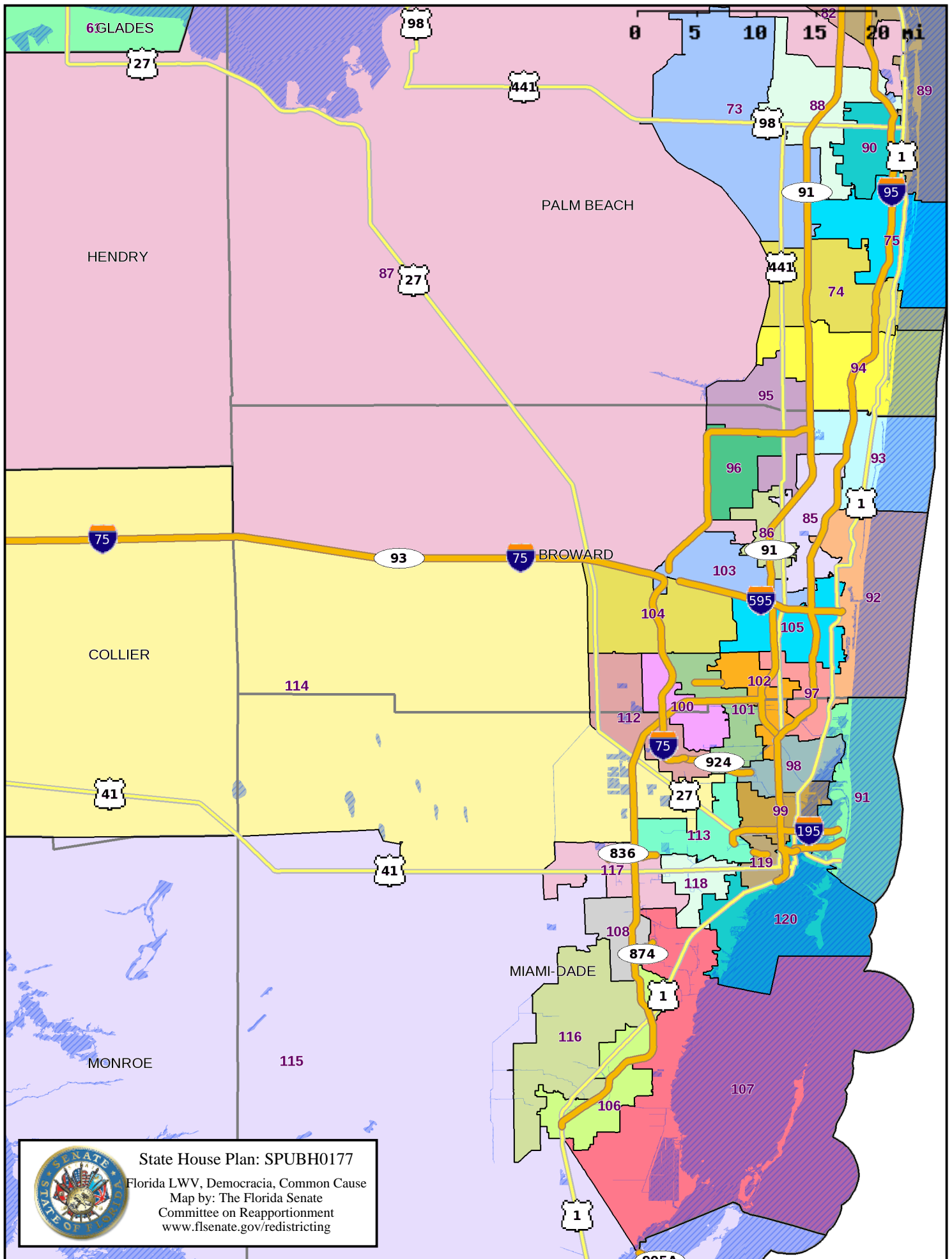


State House Plan: SPUBH0177  
Florida LWV, Democracia, Common Cause  
Map by: The Florida Senate  
Committee on Reapportionment  
[www.flsenate.gov/redistricting](http://www.flsenate.gov/redistricting)









**DESCRIPTION OF SOFTWARE, DATA, AND  
CRITERIA USED TO CREATE COALITION  
PLANS**

## **Description of Software, Data, and Criteria Used to Create Coalition Plans**

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### **Software Used to Create Plans**

Maptitude for Redistricting, Version 6.0 was used to create each of the Coalition's plans. Maptitude is commercially available software manufactured and sold by Caliper Corporation, a Newton, Massachusetts technology company specializing in the development of geographic information systems (GIS) and transportation software. Maptitude is a professional mapping tool used for redistricting by the Department of Justice and the majority of state legislatures.

Maptitude uses the most recent Census geography and data and TIGER geography. It offers enhanced reports, open access to industry-standard file formats, and interoperability with Google Maps and Google Earth. This combination of features has allowed us to draw the lines through a number of points of view (for example with the combination of data available to us through Maptitude, we were able to see official city, town, village and Census designated place boundaries, as well as where geographical landmarks are located, etc.

### **Data Used in Creating Coalition Plans and Source of Data**

- 2010 Census Redistricting Data [P.L. 94-171] (U.S. Census Bureau)
- The 2010 Census geography (U.S. Census Bureau)
- Reference layers (e.g., road geography compiled by Maptitude and spot checked using Google Earth)
- 2010 Census Summary File 1 Data (U.S. Census Bureau)
- 2006-2010 American Community Survey Data (U.S. Census Bureau)
- 2005-2009 American Community Survey Data (U.S. Census Bureau)
- Google Maps, Google Earth and Google Street View
- Florida 2010 General Election Results (State and Federal) and Florida 2010 Voter Registration Data (Florida Division of Elections, 67 Florida County Supervisors of Election, Florida Department of State)
- Florida 2008 General Election Results (State and Federal) (Florida Division of Elections, 67 Florida County Supervisors of Election)
- Florida 2006 General Election Results (State and Federal) (Florida Division of Elections, 67 Florida County Supervisors of Election)

- Florida 2004 General Election History (State and Federal) (Florida Division of Elections, 67 Florida County Supervisors of Election)

The Census Bureau's 2010 Redistricting Data reports demographic information by race, but does not report citizenship information. Citizen voting age population is, however, commonly considered (and in some cases required) by courts in conducting analyses of minority voting strength under the Voting Rights Act of 1965. *See, e.g., Reyes v. City of Farmers Branch, Tex.*, 586 F.3d 1019, 1023-24 (5th Cir. 2009); *Barnett v. City of Chicago*, 141, F.3d 699, 704 (7th Cir. 1998); *Negron v. City of Miami Beach*, 113 F.3d 1563, 1569 (11th Cir. 1997); *Romero v. City of Pomona*, 883 F.2d 1418, 1426 (9th Cir. 1989), *overruled in part on other grounds by Townsend v. Holman Consulting Corp.*, 914 F.2d 1136, 1141 (9th Cir. 1999). We therefore calculated citizen voting age population for purposes of analyzing minority voting strength.

Estimates of citizenship from 2005 to 2009 are available from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey. These estimates are available at the Block Group level using the TIGER 2000 Census Block group geography. Using standard methodology, American Community Survey data was converted to TIGER 2010. The first step in the process is a spatial join to match what TIGER 2010 Census Blocks fall within the old TIGER 2000 Census Block Groups. Then we disaggregated the estimates from old Block Groups to the new Blocks. The disaggregation is done separately for each race/origin category, and weighted by that race/origin's share of the voting age population in the area in question. For example, to disaggregate the estimated Citizen Voting Age Hispanic for a given TIGER 2000 Block Group, we distribute the population to the 2010 Census Blocks within that Block Group based on each Block's share of the total Voting Age Hispanic population for the blocks making up the old Block Group. In some cases, there is no Census Voting Age population for the race/origin in question. In these cases, we distributed the estimated CVAP evenly across all the TIGER 2010 Blocks in the TIGER 2000 Block Group in question. The standard American Community Survey data does not split apart racial categories by Hispanic vs. Non-Hispanic. However, the Census did a special tabulation for the Department of Justice that does split out total Hispanic and then non-Hispanic by race. The special tabulation of the 2005-2009 American Community Survey is what was used in this process.



## **Criteria Used in Creating Coalition Plans**

- United States Constitution, First and Fourteenth Amendments
- Voting Rights Act of 1965, Sections 2 and 5
- Florida Constitution, Article III, Sections 16 and 21

## **COMPACTNESS REPORTS**

## **Explanation of Senate and House Maps Comparison**

The charts below provide compactness scores on two conventional compactness measurements: the Reock metric and the Polsby-Popper metric. The Reock metric is a dispersion-based measure of compactness. The Reock score provides a way of evaluating the extent to which a district's shape is spread out from a central point. In other words, the Reock score measures the relationship between the area of a district and the area of the smallest circumscribing circle. For example, under this metric, a district that is a perfect circle would be very compact, while a district in the shape of a star would be less compact. Reock scores always fall between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.

The Polsby-Popper metric is a perimeter-to-area based measurement of compactness. The Polsby-Popper score evaluates the degree of indentations in a district's boundaries. Districts with smooth perimeters are more compact under this metric; those with craggy borders are less compact. Like the Reock score, Polsby-Popper scores fall between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.

These charts evaluate each district's score on both of these measurements, and also provide overall map scores. The "Lowest Score" category shows the scores for the least compact district in each map; the "Highest Score" category shows the scores for the most compact district in each map; the "Mean" category contains the average score for the entire map.

Compactness of Legislature and Coalition Senate Maps Summary					
	Coalition's Senate Map			Legislature's Senate Map	
	Reock	Polsby-Popper		Reock	Polsby-Popper
<b>Lowest Score</b>	0.18	0.08		0.05	0.05
<b>Highest Score</b>	0.58	0.54		0.60	0.56
<b>Mean</b>	0.40	0.27		0.35	0.28

Compactness of Legislature and Coalition Senate Maps District-By-District Analysis					
District	Coalition's Senate Map			Legislature's Senate Map	
	Reock	Polsby-Popper		Reock	Polsby-Popper
1	0.43	0.16		0.14	0.15
2	0.43	0.34		0.47	0.28
3	0.44	0.23		0.26	0.24
4	0.32	0.26		0.5	0.15
5	0.5	0.13		0.34	0.35
6	0.21	0.2		0.12	0.07
7	0.4	0.27		0.45	0.38
8	0.48	0.29		0.28	0.26
9	0.43	0.25		0.16	0.13
10	0.32	0.18		0.46	0.18
11	0.51	0.35		0.54	0.24
12	0.36	0.54		0.24	0.07
13	0.53	0.34		0.42	0.23
14	0.41	0.27		0.25	0.1
15	0.54	0.41		0.38	0.37
16	0.4	0.16		0.41	0.17
17	0.42	0.32		0.55	0.45
18	0.2	0.08		0.38	0.44
19	0.34	0.19		0.23	0.11
20	0.26	0.13		0.37	0.33
21	0.46	0.32		0.31	0.23
22	0.33	0.2		0.39	0.26
23	0.57	0.37		0.51	0.44
24	0.45	0.27		0.35	0.2
25	0.33	0.27		0.22	0.32

Compactness of Legislature and Coalition Senate Maps District-By-District Analysis					
District	Coalition's Senate Map			Legislature's Senate Map	
	Reock	Polsby-Popper		Reock	Polsby-Popper
26	0.49	0.34		0.51	0.45
27	0.25	0.25		0.23	0.28
28	0.41	0.38		0.4	0.56
29	0.43	0.29		0.16	0.15
30	0.47	0.21		0.19	0.17
31	0.18	0.23		0.5	0.41
32	0.36	0.36		0.59	0.54
33	0.35	0.24		0.6	0.54
34	0.58	0.46		0.05	0.05
35	0.41	0.34		0.28	0.32
36	0.54	0.31		0.3	0.21
37	0.33	0.21		0.29	0.3
38	0.32	0.32		0.6	0.44
39	0.18	0.18		0.41	0.5
40	0.51	0.33		0.23	0.14

Compactness of Legislature and Coalition House Maps Summary					
	Coalition's House Map			Legislature's House Map	
	Reock	Polsby-Popper		Reock	Polsby-Popper
<b>Lowest Score</b>	0.18	0.09		0.08	0.08
<b>Highest Score</b>	0.64	0.56		0.65	0.68
<b>Mean</b>	0.41	0.29		0.43	0.43

Compactness of Legislature and Coalition House Maps District-By-District Analysis					
District	Coalition's House Map			Legislature's House Map	
	Reock	Polsby-Popper		Reock	Polsby-Popper
1	0.32	0.19		0.37	0.24
2	0.27	0.14		0.31	0.31
3	0.35	0.22		0.53	0.37
4	0.51	0.41		0.6	0.61
5	0.53	0.33		0.49	0.55
6	0.27	0.14		0.46	0.57
7	0.46	0.36		0.37	0.3
8	0.5	0.22		0.38	0.22
9	0.48	0.39		0.57	0.32
10	0.44	0.28		0.5	0.35
11	0.58	0.55		0.38	0.19
12	0.55	0.46		0.54	0.36
13	0.44	0.29		0.56	0.44
14	0.45	0.3		0.44	0.28
15	0.45	0.17		0.45	0.42
16	0.34	0.09		0.49	0.54
17	0.29	0.24		0.52	0.46
18	0.2	0.13		0.47	0.56
19	0.5	0.36		0.36	0.34
20	0.35	0.1		0.38	0.24
21	0.47	0.15		0.41	0.31
22	0.53	0.41		0.46	0.4
23	0.43	0.33		0.62	0.46
24	0.54	0.44		0.46	0.34
25	0.42	0.2		0.32	0.21



Compactness of Legislature and Coalition House Maps District-By-District Analysis					
District	Coalition's House Map			Legislature's House Map	
	Reock	Polsby-Popper		Reock	Polsby-Popper
26	0.34	0.17		0.41	0.28
27	0.46	0.24		0.35	0.26
28	0.32	0.21		0.51	0.44
29	0.56	0.32		0.48	0.45
30	0.39	0.41		0.34	0.4
31	0.32	0.3		0.4	0.36
32	0.38	0.42		0.49	0.49
33	0.29	0.23		0.35	0.25
34	0.4	0.37		0.65	0.49
35	0.31	0.25		0.29	0.32
36	0.32	0.25		0.38	0.54
37	0.39	0.22		0.59	0.59
38	0.46	0.32		0.61	0.61
39	0.53	0.31		0.41	0.33
40	0.27	0.16		0.53	0.65
41	0.4	0.12		0.51	0.42
42	0.45	0.29		0.62	0.61
43	0.21	0.23		0.35	0.29
44	0.33	0.27		0.54	0.63
45	0.64	0.43		0.46	0.54
46	0.47	0.39		0.54	0.53
47	0.44	0.26		0.47	0.52
48	0.47	0.22		0.33	0.33
49	0.5	0.14		0.54	0.53
50	0.43	0.23		0.41	0.39

Compactness of Legislature and Coalition House Maps District-By-District Analysis					
District	Coalition's House Map			Legislature's House Map	
	Reock	Polsby-Popper		Reock	Polsby-Popper
51	0.32	0.21		0.51	0.46
52	0.24	0.13		0.5	0.53
53	0.32	0.16		0.51	0.68
54	0.2	0.1		0.54	0.59
55	0.54	0.29		0.54	0.6
56	0.41	0.23		0.49	0.6
57	0.46	0.2		0.49	0.55
58	0.56	0.18		0.56	0.54
59	0.51	0.22		0.46	0.33
60	0.38	0.19		0.35	0.27
61	0.51	0.37		0.35	0.25
62	0.49	0.43		0.54	0.56
63	0.48	0.4		0.38	0.44
64	0.36	0.25		0.39	0.44
65	0.37	0.25		0.55	0.58
66	0.47	0.36		0.43	0.48
67	0.6	0.41		0.45	0.36
68	0.24	0.12		0.53	0.5
69	0.5	0.46		0.43	0.32
70	0.34	0.33		0.25	0.09
71	0.52	0.36		0.45	0.43
72	0.48	0.21		0.45	0.45
73	0.38	0.35		0.58	0.65
74	0.37	0.3		0.54	0.55
75	0.48	0.29		0.36	0.56

Compactness of Legislature and Coalition House Maps District-By-District Analysis					
District	Coalition's House Map			Legislature's House Map	
	Reock	Polsby-Popper		Reock	Polsby-Popper
76	0.46	0.56		0.27	0.37
77	0.31	0.31		0.56	0.46
78	0.41	0.2		0.39	0.4
79	0.3	0.26		0.39	0.34
80	0.38	0.27		0.41	0.4
81	0.33	0.24		0.51	0.63
82	0.34	0.35		0.31	0.43
83	0.34	0.29		0.3	0.38
84	0.51	0.46		0.49	0.44
85	0.3	0.19		0.39	0.39
86	0.37	0.18		0.38	0.35
87	0.46	0.36		0.57	0.31
88	0.3	0.18		0.08	0.08
89	0.3	0.3		0.19	0.27
90	0.55	0.25		0.5	0.38
91	0.36	0.43		0.3	0.42
92	0.38	0.35		0.34	0.42
93	0.54	0.53		0.41	0.64
94	0.46	0.44		0.46	0.4
95	0.38	0.29		0.54	0.54
96	0.44	0.48		0.4	0.49
97	0.4	0.27		0.38	0.54
98	0.43	0.41		0.55	0.45
99	0.46	0.38		0.32	0.39
100	0.34	0.36		0.41	0.57

Compactness of Legislature and Coalition House Maps District-By-District Analysis					
District	Coalition's House Map			Legislature's House Map	
	Reock	Polsby-Popper		Reock	Polsby-Popper
101	0.3	0.2		0.51	0.6
102	0.31	0.2		0.48	0.44
103	0.3	0.26		0.35	0.44
104	0.5	0.55		0.36	0.51
105	0.45	0.3		0.27	0.26
106	0.23	0.15		0.26	0.32
107	0.52	0.33		0.56	0.59
108	0.44	0.47		0.44	0.43
109	0.49	0.26		0.28	0.28
110	0.46	0.28		0.29	0.48
111	0.34	0.38		0.42	0.45
112	0.32	0.34		0.56	0.67
113	0.38	0.26		0.45	0.48
114	0.34	0.32		0.32	0.35
115	0.18	0.19		0.21	0.28
116	0.29	0.25		0.27	0.39
117	0.37	0.3		0.2	0.16
118	0.44	0.25		0.27	0.38
119	0.53	0.41		0.49	0.64
120	0.54	0.31		0.16	0.18

**POLITICAL AND GEOGRAPHIC  
BOUNDARIES REPORTS**

## Explanation of Political and Geographic Boundaries Reports

The charts below summarize the extent to which the State's legislative plans utilize certain political and geographic boundaries as compared to the Coalition's plans.

"Political boundaries" include city, county, town, and village boundaries. "Geographical boundaries" include census designated places (CDPs). *See In re Apportionment Law Senate Joint Resolution No. 1305, 1972 Regular Session, 263 So.2d 797, 801 (Fla. 1972).* The Census Bureau recognizes many unincorporated Florida communities as "census designated places" (CDPs) and approximately 4.85 million people in Florida live in such communities. The charts below compare how many of these various political or geographic units remain intact within each of the proposed plans.

The larger charts show the number of counties, cities, towns, villages, census designated place (CDPs), and VTDs<sup>1</sup> that are kept whole under both the Legislature's and the Coalition's maps. They also show the number of each political and geographical units split between two districts, or three or more.

In the smaller charts, the "split counties" value denotes how many of Florida's 67 counties are split between two districts; the "county splits" value denotes how many total times each map splits counties into different districts. For example, a county may be split into two districts, but in doing so, the district line may oscillate over the county boundary several times; the number of split counties will then be one, but the number of county splits will be higher. Finally, the number of "split cities" shows the number of cities that are cut into more than one district.

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<sup>1</sup> Voting districts, or VTDs, are defined by the United States Census Bureau as a "generic name for a geographic entity, such as an election district, precinct, or ward, established by state, local and tribal governments for the purpose of conducting elections." U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Management Division Glossary, *available at* <http://www.census.gov/dmd/www/glossary.html#V>, last visited February 12, 2012.

Utilizing Political and Geographic Boundaries: Senate Map Comparison						
Political/ Geographical Unit	Number Kept Whole		In 2 Districts		In 3 or More Districts	
	Coalition	Legislature	Coalition	Legislature	Coalition	Legislature
<b>Counties</b>	45	36	12	21	10	10
<b>Cities, Towns, Villages, and CDPs<sup>2</sup></b>	872	820	49	96	10	15
<b>VTDs</b>	9,173	9,014	257	413	5	8

	Coalition	Legislature
<b>Split Counties</b>	22	31
<b>County Splits</b>	67	86
<b>Number of Split Cities</b>	59	111

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<sup>2</sup> Excluding CDPs and counting only cities, towns, and villages, the Coalition's Senate plan is still superior to the Legislature's plan, keeping thirteen more cities, towns, and villages whole than the Legislature's plan. The Coalition plan keeps 375 cities, towns, and villages whole, while the Legislature's plan keeps only 362 of these political subdivisions whole.

Utilizing Political and Geographic Boundaries House Map Comparison						
Political/ Geographical Unit	Number Kept Whole		In 2 Districts		In 3 or More Districts	
	Coalition	Legislature	Coalition	Legislature	Coalition	Legislature
<b>Counties</b>	35	37	10	8	22	22
<b>Cities, Towns, Villages, and CDPs<sup>3</sup></b>	834	750	67	136	30	45
<b>VTDs</b>	8,941	8,883	478	534	16	18

	Coalition	Legislature
<b>Split Counties</b>	32	30
<b>County Splits</b>	155	142
<b>Number of Split Cities</b>	97	181

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<sup>3</sup> Excluding CDPs and counting only cities, towns, and villages, the Coalition's Senate plan is still superior to the Legislature's plan, keeping five more cities, towns, and villages whole than the Legislature's plan. The Coalition plan keeps 346 cities, towns, and villages whole, while the Legislature's plan keeps only 341 of these political subdivisions whole.



Summary of Political and Geographic Units Measured			
Political or Geographic Unit	Total Population	Number of Units	Average Population
Cities	8,797,517	268	32,827
CDPs	4,848,879	509	9,526
Towns	446,792	124	3,603
Villages	209,339	19	11,018

<b>List of Political and Geographic Units Measured</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>
Jacksonville	City	821,784
Miami	City	399,457
Tampa	City	335,709
St. Petersburg	City	244,769
Orlando	City	238,300
Hialeah	City	224,669
Tallahassee	City	181,376
Fort Lauderdale	City	165,521
Port St. Lucie	City	164,603
Pembroke Pines	City	154,750
Cape Coral	City	154,305
Hollywood	City	140,768
Gainesville	City	124,354
Miramar	City	122,041
Coral Springs	City	121,096
Clearwater	City	107,685
Miami Gardens	City	107,167
Brandon	Census Designated Place	103,483
Palm Bay	City	103,190
West Palm Beach	City	99,919
Pompano Beach	City	99,845
Spring Hill	Census Designated Place	98,621
Lakeland	City	97,422
Davie	Town	91,992
Miami Beach	City	87,779
Lehigh Acres	Census Designated Place	86,784
Deltona	City	85,182
Plantation	City	84,955
Sunrise	City	84,439
Boca Raton	City	84,392

<b>List of Political and Geographic Units Measured</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>
Town 'n' Country	Census Designated Place	78,442
Alafaya	Census Designated Place	78,113
Largo	City	77,648
Melbourne	City	76,068
Kendall	Census Designated Place	75,371
Palm Coast	City	75,180
Deerfield Beach	City	75,018
Riverview	Census Designated Place	71,050
Boynton Beach	City	68,217
Lauderhill	City	66,887
Weston	City	65,333
Fort Myers	City	62,298
Daytona Beach	City	61,005
Delray Beach	City	60,522
Homestead	City	60,512
Tamarac	City	60,427
Pine Hills	Census Designated Place	60,076
Fountainebleau	Census Designated Place	59,764
Kissimmee	City	59,682
North Miami	City	58,786
Palm Harbor	Census Designated Place	57,439
North Port	City	57,357
Wellington	Village	56,508
Ocala	City	56,315
Kendale Lakes	Census Designated Place	56,148
Port Orange	City	56,048
Tamiami	Census Designated Place	55,271
Jupiter	Town	55,156
Port Charlotte	Census Designated Place	54,392
Sanford	City	53,570

<b>List of Political and Geographic Units Measured</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>
Margate	City	53,284
Poinciana	Census Designated Place	53,193
Coconut Creek	City	52,909
Pensacola	City	51,923
Sarasota	City	51,917
The Villages	Census Designated Place	51,442
The Hammocks	Census Designated Place	51,003
Bradenton	City	49,546
Pinellas Park	City	49,079
Palm Beach Gardens	City	48,452
Country Club	Census Designated Place	47,105
Coral Gables	City	46,780
Doral	City	45,704
Wesley Chapel	Census Designated Place	44,092
Bonita Springs	City	43,914
Titusville	City	43,761
Fort Pierce	City	41,590
Apopka	City	41,542
North Miami Beach	City	41,523
Altamonte Springs	City	41,496
Oakland Park	City	41,363
University	Census Designated Place	41,163
North Lauderdale	City	41,023
Cutler Bay	Town	40,286
North Fort Myers	Census Designated Place	39,407
The Acreage	Census Designated Place	38,704
Ormond Beach	City	38,137
Greenacres	City	37,573
Hallandale Beach	City	37,113
Panama City	City	36,484

<b>List of Political and Geographic Units Measured</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>
Kendall West	Census Designated Place	36,154
Aventura	City	35,762
South Miami Heights	Census Designated Place	35,696
Ocoee	City	35,579
Valrico	Census Designated Place	35,545
Dunedin	City	35,321
Egypt Lake-Leto	Census Designated Place	35,282
St. Cloud	City	35,183
Lake Worth	City	34,910
Merritt Island	Census Designated Place	34,743
Plant City	City	34,721
West Little River	Census Designated Place	34,699
Winter Garden	City	34,568
Royal Palm Beach	Village	34,140
Winter Haven	City	33,874
Carrollwood	Census Designated Place	33,365
Oviedo	City	33,342
Winter Springs	City	33,282
Golden Glades	Census Designated Place	33,145
Lauderdale Lakes	City	32,593
Riviera Beach	City	32,488
Land O' Lakes	Census Designated Place	31,996
Richmond West	Census Designated Place	31,973
Navarre	Census Designated Place	31,378
University	Census Designated Place	31,084
East Lake	Census Designated Place	30,962
Lakeside	Census Designated Place	30,943
Westchester	Census Designated Place	29,862
Dania Beach	City	29,639
Fruit Cove	Census Designated Place	29,362

<b>List of Political and Geographic Units Measured</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>
Miami Lakes	Town	29,361
Ferry Pass	Census Designated Place	28,921
Clermont	City	28,742
Cooper City	City	28,547
Lake Magdalene	Census Designated Place	28,509
Winter Park	City	27,852
Fleming Island	Census Designated Place	27,126
DeLand	City	27,031
University Park	Census Designated Place	26,995
Casselberry	City	26,241
Four Corners	Census Designated Place	26,116
Buenaventura Lakes	Census Designated Place	26,079
Meadow Woods	Census Designated Place	25,558
Rockledge	City	24,926
Key West	City	24,649
Temple Terrace	City	24,541
Coral Terrace	Census Designated Place	24,376
Citrus Park	Census Designated Place	24,252
Immokalee	Census Designated Place	24,154
Keystone	Census Designated Place	24,039
Parkland	City	23,962
Golden Gate	Census Designated Place	23,961
Tarpon Springs	City	23,484
Bayonet Point	Census Designated Place	23,467
Palmetto Bay	Village	23,410
Bellview	Census Designated Place	23,355
Wright	Census Designated Place	23,127
Palm City	Census Designated Place	23,120
Vero Beach South	Census Designated Place	23,092
The Crossings	Census Designated Place	22,758

<b>List of Political and Geographic Units Measured</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>
East Lake-Orient Park	Census Designated Place	22,753
Bloomington	Census Designated Place	22,711
Oak Ridge	Census Designated Place	22,685
Leisure City	Census Designated Place	22,655
Estero	Census Designated Place	22,612
New Smyrna Beach	City	22,464
Holiday	Census Designated Place	22,403
South Bradenton	Census Designated Place	22,178
Northdale	Census Designated Place	22,079
Princeton	Census Designated Place	22,038
Wekiwa Springs	Census Designated Place	21,998
Sebastian	City	21,929
Brent	Census Designated Place	21,804
Westchase	Census Designated Place	21,747
Hialeah Gardens	City	21,744
Jacksonville Beach	City	21,362
West Pensacola	Census Designated Place	21,339
Palm River-Clair Mel	Census Designated Place	21,024
Crestview	City	20,978
Sunny Isles Beach	City	20,832
Edgewater	City	20,750
Venice	City	20,748
Ensley	Census Designated Place	20,602
Haines City	City	20,535
Oakleaf Plantation	Census Designated Place	20,315
Leesburg	City	20,117
Pace	Census Designated Place	20,039
Palm Valley	Census Designated Place	20,019
Lealman	Census Designated Place	19,879
Naples	City	19,537

<b>List of Political and Geographic Units Measured</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>
Ives Estates	Census Designated Place	19,525
Fort Walton Beach	City	19,507
Lutz	Census Designated Place	19,344
DeBary	City	19,320
Sun City Center	Census Designated Place	19,258
Jasmine Estates	Census Designated Place	18,989
Palm Springs	Village	18,928
Eustis	City	18,558
Lynn Haven	City	18,493
West Melbourne	City	18,355
Pinecrest	Village	18,223
Florida Ridge	Census Designated Place	18,164
Ojus	Census Designated Place	18,036
Belle Glade	City	17,467
Bartow	City	17,298
Seminole	City	17,233
Ruskin	Census Designated Place	17,208
Cocoa	City	17,140
Glenvar Heights	Census Designated Place	16,898
Safety Harbor	City	16,884
San Carlos Park	Census Designated Place	16,824
Punta Gorda	City	16,641
Pinewood	Census Designated Place	16,520
Marco Island	City	16,413
Sunset	Census Designated Place	16,389
Bayshore Gardens	Census Designated Place	16,323
Midway	Census Designated Place	16,115
Country Walk	Census Designated Place	15,997
Southchase	Census Designated Place	15,921
Myrtle Grove	Census Designated Place	15,870



<b>List of Political and Geographic Units Measured</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>
Maitland	City	15,751
West Lealman	Census Designated Place	15,651
Stuart	City	15,593
Lake Butler	Census Designated Place	15,400
Iona	Census Designated Place	15,369
Brownsville	Census Designated Place	15,313
Vero Beach	City	15,220
Opa-locka	City	15,219
Three Lakes	Census Designated Place	15,047
New Port Richey	City	14,911
Englewood	Census Designated Place	14,863
Warrington	Census Designated Place	14,531
Callaway	City	14,405
Sarasota Springs	Census Designated Place	14,395
Hunters Creek	Census Designated Place	14,321
Gibsonton	Census Designated Place	14,234
Lake Wales	City	14,225
West Park	City	14,156
Fish Hawk	Census Designated Place	14,087
Apollo Beach	Census Designated Place	14,055
Horizon West	Census Designated Place	14,000
Elfers	Census Designated Place	13,986
Upper Grand Lagoon	Census Designated Place	13,963
Tavares	City	13,951
South Venice	Census Designated Place	13,949
Lady Lake	Town	13,926
Forest City	Census Designated Place	13,854
Lake Mary	City	13,822
Miami Springs	City	13,809
Homosassa Springs	Census Designated Place	13,791

<b>List of Political and Geographic Units Measured</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>
Longwood	City	13,657
Oldsmar	City	13,591
Palmetto Estates	Census Designated Place	13,535
Auburndale	City	13,507
Sweetwater	City	13,499
Olympia Heights	Census Designated Place	13,488
Conway	Census Designated Place	13,467
Bellair-Meadowbrook Terrace	Census Designated Place	13,343
Zephyrhills	City	13,288
Gonzalez	Census Designated Place	13,273
Fruitville	Census Designated Place	13,224
Lockhart	Census Designated Place	13,060
Thonotosassa	Census Designated Place	13,014
Middleburg	Census Designated Place	13,008
St. Augustine	City	12,975
Niceville	City	12,749
Atlantic Beach	City	12,655
Palmetto	City	12,606
Azalea Park	Census Designated Place	12,556
Mount Dora	City	12,370
Key Biscayne	Village	12,344
World Golf Village	Census Designated Place	12,310
Destin	City	12,305
Port St. John	Census Designated Place	12,267
South Daytona	City	12,252
Hudson	Census Designated Place	12,158
Lake City	City	12,046
Goldenrod	Census Designated Place	12,039
Gulfport	City	12,029
Panama City Beach	City	12,018

<b>List of Political and Geographic Units Measured</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>
North Palm Beach	Village	12,015
Jupiter Farms	Census Designated Place	11,994
Cypress Lake	Census Designated Place	11,846
Westwood Lakes	Census Designated Place	11,838
Jensen Beach	Census Designated Place	11,707
Holly Hill	City	11,659
South Miami	City	11,657
Wilton Manors	City	11,632
Villas	Census Designated Place	11,569
Gladeview	Census Designated Place	11,535
Shady Hills	Census Designated Place	11,523
Hobe Sound	Census Designated Place	11,521
Yulee	Census Designated Place	11,491
Fernandina Beach	City	11,487
Lakewood Park	Census Designated Place	11,323
Mango	Census Designated Place	11,313
Florida City	City	11,245
Cocoa Beach	City	11,231
East Milton	Census Designated Place	11,074
Lakeland Highlands	Census Designated Place	11,056
Doctor Phillips	Census Designated Place	10,981
Gulf Gate Estates	Census Designated Place	10,911
Trinity	Census Designated Place	10,907
Highland City	Census Designated Place	10,834
Pine Castle	Census Designated Place	10,805
Viera East	Census Designated Place	10,757
Cheval	Census Designated Place	10,702
Orange City	City	10,599
Palatka	City	10,558
Miami Shores	Village	10,493

<b>List of Political and Geographic Units Measured</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>
Sebring	City	10,491
Key Largo	Census Designated Place	10,433
Lantana	Town	10,423
Lighthouse Point	City	10,344
Fairview Shores	Census Designated Place	10,239
Satellite Beach	City	10,109
Goulds	Census Designated Place	10,103
Port Salerno	Census Designated Place	10,091
New Port Richey East	Census Designated Place	10,036
Cape Canaveral	City	9,912
Union Park	Census Designated Place	9,765
Bardmoor	Census Designated Place	9,732
Westview	Census Designated Place	9,650
Pine Ridge	Census Designated Place	9,598
Bee Ridge	Census Designated Place	9,598
Gifford	Census Designated Place	9,590
West Perrine	Census Designated Place	9,460
Minneola	City	9,403
St. Pete Beach	City	9,346
Alachua	City	9,059
Hernando	Census Designated Place	9,054
Micco	Census Designated Place	9,052
Cypress Gardens	Census Designated Place	8,917
Springfield	City	8,903
Medulla	Census Designated Place	8,892
Avon Park	City	8,836
Milton	City	8,826
Rotonda	Census Designated Place	8,759
Fuller Heights	Census Designated Place	8,758
Groveland	City	8,729

<b>List of Political and Geographic Units Measured</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>
Asbury Lake	Census Designated Place	8,700
Citrus Springs	Census Designated Place	8,622
Richmond Heights	Census Designated Place	8,541
North Weeki Wachee	Census Designated Place	8,524
Beverly Hills	Census Designated Place	8,445
Orange Park	Town	8,412
Gateway	Census Designated Place	8,401
Palm Beach	Town	8,348
Naranja	Census Designated Place	8,303
Marathon	City	8,297
Sugarmill Woods	Census Designated Place	8,287
Bithlo	Census Designated Place	8,268
Indian Harbour Beach	City	8,225
Laurel	Census Designated Place	8,171
Lake Park	Town	8,155
Westgate	Census Designated Place	7,975
Quincy	City	7,972
Memphis	Census Designated Place	7,848
Brooksville	City	7,719
Fern Park	Census Designated Place	7,704
Williamsburg	Census Designated Place	7,646
Arcadia	City	7,637
Pebble Creek	Census Designated Place	7,622
Seffner	Census Designated Place	7,579
Pasadena Hills	Census Designated Place	7,570
Citrus Hills	Census Designated Place	7,470
Celebration	Census Designated Place	7,427
Ormond-by-the-Sea	Census Designated Place	7,406
McGregor	Census Designated Place	7,406
St. Augustine Shores	Census Designated Place	7,359

<b>List of Political and Geographic Units Measured</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>
Southwest Ranches	Town	7,345
Odessa	Census Designated Place	7,267
Beacon Square	Census Designated Place	7,224
Inverness	City	7,210
Southgate	Census Designated Place	7,173
Clewiston	City	7,155
West Vero Corridor	Census Designated Place	7,138
North Bay Village	City	7,137
Broadview Park	Census Designated Place	7,125
Venice Gardens	Census Designated Place	7,104
Mims	Census Designated Place	7,058
Neptune Beach	City	7,037
Perry	City	7,017
Lake Lorraine	Census Designated Place	7,010
North Sarasota	Census Designated Place	6,982
Green Cove Springs	City	6,908
Longboat Key	Town	6,888
Live Oak	City	6,850
Willow Oak	Census Designated Place	6,732
Wildwood	City	6,709
Wedgfield	Census Designated Place	6,705
Treasure Island	City	6,705
Viera West	Census Designated Place	6,641
Siesta Key	Census Designated Place	6,565
Southeast Arcadia	Census Designated Place	6,554
Inverness Highlands South	Census Designated Place	6,542
Silver Springs Shores	Census Designated Place	6,539
Fort Pierce North	Census Designated Place	6,474
Sanibel	City	6,469
Dade City	City	6,437

<b>List of Political and Geographic Units Measured</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>
Inwood	Census Designated Place	6,403
Macclenny	City	6,374
Wimauma	Census Designated Place	6,373
Pelican Bay	Census Designated Place	6,346
Kathleen	Census Designated Place	6,332
Fort Myers Beach	Town	6,277
Indian River Estates	Census Designated Place	6,220
St. Augustine Beach	City	6,176
Sky Lake	Census Designated Place	6,153
Miramar Beach	Census Designated Place	6,146
Orlovista	Census Designated Place	6,123
Islamorada, Village of Islands	Village	6,119
Marianna	City	6,102
Pembroke Park	Town	6,102
Osprey	Census Designated Place	6,100
Indiantown	Census Designated Place	6,083
Lauderdale-by-the-Sea	Town	6,056
Belle Isle	City	5,988
Naples Park	Census Designated Place	5,967
West Miami	City	5,965
Cocoa West	Census Designated Place	5,925
Heathrow	Census Designated Place	5,896
Lecanto	Census Designated Place	5,882
South Patrick Shores	Census Designated Place	5,875
Zephyrhills West	Census Designated Place	5,865
Gulf Breeze	City	5,763
Surfside	Town	5,744
South Apopka	Census Designated Place	5,728
South Gate Ridge	Census Designated Place	5,688
Pahokee	City	5,649

<b>List of Political and Geographic Units Measured</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>
Tequesta	Village	5,629
Bay Harbor Islands	Town	5,628
Fort Meade	City	5,626
Okeechobee	City	5,621
West Samoset	Census Designated Place	5,583
Combee Settlement	Census Designated Place	5,577
Jan Phyl Village	Census Designated Place	5,573
Naples Manor	Census Designated Place	5,562
Fussells Corner	Census Designated Place	5,561
Ocean City	Census Designated Place	5,550
Crystal Lake	Census Designated Place	5,514
Fort Myers Shores	Census Designated Place	5,487
Starke	City	5,449
Progress Village	Census Designated Place	5,392
Timber Pines	Census Designated Place	5,386
High Springs	City	5,350
Nassau Village-Ratliff	Census Designated Place	5,337
Zephyrhills South	Census Designated Place	5,276
Palm Springs North	Census Designated Place	5,253
River Park	Census Designated Place	5,222
Floral City	Census Designated Place	5,217
Rio Pinar	Census Designated Place	5,211
Hutchinson Island South	Census Designated Place	5,201
Fellsmere	City	5,197
South Highpoint	Census Designated Place	5,195
De Funiak Springs	City	5,177
Mascotte	City	5,101
Wahneta	Census Designated Place	5,091
Fort Pierce South	Census Designated Place	5,062
Warm Mineral Springs	Census Designated Place	5,061



<b>List of Political and Geographic Units Measured</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>
Samsula-Spruce Creek	Census Designated Place	5,047
Valparaiso	City	5,036
Lake Alfred	City	5,015
Wauchula	City	5,001
St. Augustine South	Census Designated Place	4,998
Kenneth City	Town	4,980
South Pasadena	City	4,964
Butler Beach	Census Designated Place	4,951
South Sarasota	Census Designated Place	4,950
Newberry	City	4,950
Plantation	Census Designated Place	4,919
Moon Lake	Census Designated Place	4,919
Bay Hill	Census Designated Place	4,884
Sawgrass	Census Designated Place	4,880
South Bay	City	4,876
Ridge Wood Heights	Census Designated Place	4,795
Vamo	Census Designated Place	4,727
River Ridge	Census Designated Place	4,702
Lake Sarasota	Census Designated Place	4,679
Whiskey Creek	Census Designated Place	4,655
Lely Resort	Census Designated Place	4,646
LaBelle	City	4,640
Jasper	City	4,546
Nocatee	Census Designated Place	4,524
Ridge Manor	Census Designated Place	4,513
Bellevue	City	4,492
Flagler Beach	City	4,484
Tice	Census Designated Place	4,470
Brookridge	Census Designated Place	4,420
Orangetree	Census Designated Place	4,406

<b>List of Political and Geographic Units Measured</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>
Suncoast Estates	Census Designated Place	4,384
Taylor Creek	Census Designated Place	4,348
Parker	City	4,317
Ellenton	Census Designated Place	4,275
Madeira Beach	City	4,263
Big Pine Key	Census Designated Place	4,252
Daytona Beach Shores	City	4,247
Cortez	Census Designated Place	4,241
Lochmoor Waterway Estates	Census Designated Place	4,204
West Bradenton	Census Designated Place	4,192
Alturas	Census Designated Place	4,185
Indian Rocks Beach	City	4,113
Goulding	Census Designated Place	4,102
June Park	Census Designated Place	4,094
Fruitland Park	City	4,078
Buckingham	Census Designated Place	4,036
Mount Plymouth	Census Designated Place	4,011
South Brooksville	Census Designated Place	4,007
The Meadows	Census Designated Place	3,994
Laguna Beach	Census Designated Place	3,932
Stock Island	Census Designated Place	3,919
Kensington Park	Census Designated Place	3,901
Indian River Shores	Town	3,901
Lower Grand Lagoon	Census Designated Place	3,881
Belleair	Town	3,869
Samoset	Census Designated Place	3,854
Mary Esther	City	3,851
Grant-Valkaria	Town	3,850
Holmes Beach	City	3,836
Mulberry	City	3,817

<b>List of Political and Geographic Units Measured</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>
St. James City	Census Designated Place	3,784
Bagdad	Census Designated Place	3,761
Tierra Verde	Census Designated Place	3,721
White City	Census Designated Place	3,719
Dundee	Town	3,717
Charlotte Harbor	Census Designated Place	3,714
Crawfordville	Census Designated Place	3,702
Dover	Census Designated Place	3,702
High Point	Census Designated Place	3,686
Holden Heights	Census Designated Place	3,679
Chattahoochee	City	3,652
Desoto Lakes	Census Designated Place	3,646
Chipley	City	3,605
Three Oaks	Census Designated Place	3,592
Pea Ridge	Census Designated Place	3,587
Lake Panasoffkee	Census Designated Place	3,551
North Brooksville	Census Designated Place	3,544
Highland Beach	Town	3,539
West DeLand	Census Designated Place	3,535
Port LaBelle	Census Designated Place	3,530
South Beach	Census Designated Place	3,501
Umatilla	City	3,456
Lely	Census Designated Place	3,451
Port St. Joe	City	3,445
Pine Manor	Census Designated Place	3,428
San Castle	Census Designated Place	3,428
Feather Sound	Census Designated Place	3,420
Sharpes	Census Designated Place	3,411
Cedar Grove	Census Designated Place	3,397
Lake Clarke Shores	Town	3,376

<b>List of Political and Geographic Units Measured</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>
Vineyards	Census Designated Place	3,375
Lake Belvedere Estates	Census Designated Place	3,334
Montura	Census Designated Place	3,283
Flagler Estates	Census Designated Place	3,215
Pretty Bayou	Census Designated Place	3,206
Loxahatchee Groves	Town	3,180
Juno Beach	Town	3,176
Nokomis	Census Designated Place	3,167
Dade City North	Census Designated Place	3,113
Crystal River	City	3,108
Melbourne Beach	Town	3,101
Tiger Point	Census Designated Place	3,090
Hilliard	Town	3,086
North River Shores	Census Designated Place	3,079
Biscayne Park	Village	3,055
Island Walk	Census Designated Place	3,035
Ponce Inlet	Town	3,032
Royal Palm Estates	Census Designated Place	3,025
Midway	City	3,004
Tyndall AFB	Census Designated Place	2,994
Frostproof	City	2,992
Point Baker	Census Designated Place	2,991
Cleveland	Census Designated Place	2,990
Clarcona	Census Designated Place	2,990
Harbour Heights	Census Designated Place	2,987
Woodville	Census Designated Place	2,978
Watergate	Census Designated Place	2,942
Geneva	Census Designated Place	2,940
Bay Pines	Census Designated Place	2,931
Bowling Green	City	2,930

<b>List of Political and Geographic Units Measured</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>
Davenport	City	2,888
Whitfield	Census Designated Place	2,882
Tangerine	Census Designated Place	2,865
Harbor Bluffs	Census Designated Place	2,860
Madison	City	2,843
Watertown	Census Designated Place	2,829
Zellwood	Census Designated Place	2,817
Bonifay	City	2,793
Carrabelle	City	2,778
Williston	City	2,768
Malabar	Town	2,757
Indialantic	Town	2,720
Loughman	Census Designated Place	2,680
Villano Beach	Census Designated Place	2,678
Bunnell	City	2,676
Port Richey	City	2,671
Harlem	Census Designated Place	2,658
Lake Helen	City	2,624
Seminole Manor	Census Designated Place	2,621
De Leon Springs	Census Designated Place	2,614
Zephyrhills North	Census Designated Place	2,600
Alva	Census Designated Place	2,596
Hypoluxo	Town	2,588
Glencoe	Census Designated Place	2,582
Homosassa	Census Designated Place	2,578
Ridgecrest	Census Designated Place	2,558
Oakland	Town	2,538
Blountstown	City	2,514
Bal Harbour	Village	2,513
Monticello	City	2,506

<b>List of Political and Geographic Units Measured</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>
Edgewood	City	2,503
Greenbriar	Census Designated Place	2,502
Chuluota	Census Designated Place	2,483
Campbell	Census Designated Place	2,479
Windermere	Town	2,462
Big Coppitt Key	Census Designated Place	2,458
Roosevelt Gardens	Census Designated Place	2,456
Meadow Oaks	Census Designated Place	2,442
Bushnell	City	2,418
Inverness Highlands North	Census Designated Place	2,401
Cabana Colony	Census Designated Place	2,391
Virginia Gardens	Village	2,375
Eastpoint	Census Designated Place	2,337
Charlotte Park	Census Designated Place	2,325
El Portal	Village	2,325
Hernando Beach	Census Designated Place	2,299
Graceville	City	2,278
Williston Highlands	Census Designated Place	2,275
Eglin AFB	Census Designated Place	2,274
Eagle Lake	City	2,255
Chiefland	City	2,245
Manatee Road	Census Designated Place	2,244
Tangelo Park	Census Designated Place	2,231
Apalachicola	City	2,231
Lake Placid	Town	2,223
Taft	Census Designated Place	2,205
Eatonville	Town	2,159
Tavernier	Census Designated Place	2,136
Heritage Pines	Census Designated Place	2,136
Redington Shores	Town	2,121

<b>List of Political and Geographic Units Measured</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>
Connerton	Census Designated Place	2,116
Malone	Town	2,088
Winter Beach	Census Designated Place	2,067
Belleair Bluffs	City	2,031
Pine Air	Census Designated Place	2,024
Atlantis	City	2,005
Trenton	City	1,999
Sewall's Point	Town	1,996
Wewahitchka	City	1,981
Harlem Heights	Census Designated Place	1,975
Olga	Census Designated Place	1,952
Bear Creek	Census Designated Place	1,948
East Bronson	Census Designated Place	1,945
Hill 'n Dale	Census Designated Place	1,934
Pine Ridge	Census Designated Place	1,918
Gotha	Census Designated Place	1,915
Lake Butler	City	1,897
Mangonia Park	Town	1,888
Silver Lake	Census Designated Place	1,879
Hillsboro Beach	Town	1,875
Haverhill	Town	1,873
Pine Island Center	Census Designated Place	1,854
Wabasso Beach	Census Designated Place	1,853
Sneads	Town	1,849
Zolfo Springs	Town	1,827
Astatula	Town	1,810
Grove City	Census Designated Place	1,804
Burnt Store Marina	Census Designated Place	1,793
Oak Hill	City	1,792
Freeport	City	1,787

<b>List of Political and Geographic Units Measured</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>
Ocean Ridge	Town	1,786
Woodlawn Beach	Census Designated Place	1,785
Wallace	Census Designated Place	1,785
Verona Walk	Census Designated Place	1,782
Bokeelia	Census Designated Place	1,780
Cudjoe Key	Census Designated Place	1,763
Key Vista	Census Designated Place	1,757
Havana	Town	1,754
Grenelefe	Census Designated Place	1,752
Punta Rassa	Census Designated Place	1,750
Pierson	Town	1,736
Dunnellon	City	1,733
Cross City	Town	1,728
Crooked Lake Park	Census Designated Place	1,722
Lacoochee	Census Designated Place	1,714
Midway	Census Designated Place	1,705
Century	Town	1,698
Fort Denaud	Census Designated Place	1,694
Moore Haven	City	1,680
Washington Park	Census Designated Place	1,672
East Palatka	Census Designated Place	1,654
Holley	Census Designated Place	1,630
Crescent City	City	1,577
Lake Mary Jane	Census Designated Place	1,575
Polk City	Town	1,562
Belleair Beach	City	1,560
Astor	Census Designated Place	1,556
Anna Maria	City	1,503
Roseland	Census Designated Place	1,472
Montverde	Town	1,463



<b>List of Political and Geographic Units Measured</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>
Gretna	City	1,460
Balm	Census Designated Place	1,457
North DeLand	Census Designated Place	1,450
Buckhead Ridge	Census Designated Place	1,450
Redington Beach	Town	1,427
Baldwin	Town	1,425
Oriole Beach	Census Designated Place	1,420
Indian Shores	Town	1,420
Hawthorne	City	1,417
North Redington Beach	Town	1,417
Interlachen	Town	1,403
Yalaha	Census Designated Place	1,364
Babson Park	Census Designated Place	1,356
Keystone Heights	City	1,350
St. Leo	Town	1,340
Crystal Springs	Census Designated Place	1,327
Inglis	Town	1,325
Kenwood Estates	Census Designated Place	1,283
Molino	Census Designated Place	1,277
Boulevard Gardens	Census Designated Place	1,274
Lakewood Gardens	Census Designated Place	1,273
Five Points	Census Designated Place	1,265
Plantation Mobile Home Park	Census Designated Place	1,260
North Key Largo	Census Designated Place	1,244
Mayo	Town	1,237
Lake Hamilton	Town	1,231
Manasota Key	Census Designated Place	1,229
Patrick AFB	Census Designated Place	1,222
Cypress Quarters	Census Designated Place	1,215
Paradise Heights	Census Designated Place	1,215

<b>List of Political and Geographic Units Measured</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>
Bradenton Beach	City	1,171
South Palm Beach	Town	1,171
Christmas	Census Designated Place	1,146
Weeki Wachee Gardens	Census Designated Place	1,146
Palmona Park	Census Designated Place	1,146
Black Hammock	Census Designated Place	1,144
Palm Beach Shores	Town	1,142
San Antonio	City	1,138
Callahan	Town	1,123
Archer	City	1,118
Schall Circle	Census Designated Place	1,117
Bronson	Town	1,113
Black Diamond	Census Designated Place	1,101
Howey-in-the-Hills	Town	1,098
Mexico Beach	City	1,072
DeLand Southwest	Census Designated Place	1,052
Steinhatchee	Census Designated Place	1,047
Quail Ridge	Census Designated Place	1,040
Masaryktown	Census Designated Place	1,040
Waldo	City	1,015
Limestone Creek	Census Designated Place	1,014
Lake Mack-Forest Hills	Census Designated Place	1,010
Bristol	City	996
Center Hill	City	988
Rio	Census Designated Place	965
Homestead Base	Census Designated Place	964
Cottondale	Town	933
Crescent Beach	Census Designated Place	931
Lake Kathryn	Census Designated Place	920
Golden Beach	Town	919

<b>List of Political and Geographic Units Measured</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>
Pomona Park	Town	912
Palm Shores	Town	900
Allentown	Census Designated Place	894
Grand Ridge	Town	892
Jennings	Town	878
Pine Lakes	Census Designated Place	862
Sorrento	Census Designated Place	861
Franklin Park	Census Designated Place	860
Stacey Street	Census Designated Place	858
Chumuckla	Census Designated Place	850
Greenville	Town	843
Medley	Town	838
Harold	Census Designated Place	823
Paisley	Census Designated Place	818
Jupiter Island	Town	817
Panacea	Census Designated Place	816
Andrews	Census Designated Place	798
Key Colony Beach	City	797
Gulf Stream	Town	786
Webster	City	785
White Springs	Town	777
Gun Club Estates	Census Designated Place	776
Waverly	Census Designated Place	767
Fanning Springs	City	764
Penney Farms	Town	749
Solana	Census Designated Place	742
Lawtey	City	730
Juno Ridge	Census Designated Place	718
Shalimar	Town	717
Branford	Town	712

<b>List of Political and Geographic Units Measured</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>
Wiscon	Census Designated Place	706
Coleman	City	703
Cedar Key	City	702
Welaka	Town	701
Pioneer	Census Designated Place	697
East Williston	Census Designated Place	694
Vernon	City	687
Bradley Junction	Census Designated Place	686
Greenwood	Town	686
Avalon	Census Designated Place	679
Matlacha	Census Designated Place	677
Garden Grove	Census Designated Place	674
Sea Ranch Lakes	Village	670
Melbourne Village	Town	662
Lemon Grove	Census Designated Place	657
Hosford	Census Designated Place	650
Paxton	Town	644
Navarre Beach	Census Designated Place	638
Duck Key	Census Designated Place	621
Seville	Census Designated Place	614
Wabasso	Census Designated Place	609
Roeville	Census Designated Place	608
Greensboro	Town	602
Briny Breezes	Town	601
Micanopy	Town	600
Ponce de Leon	Town	598
St. Lucie Village	Town	590
Captiva	Census Designated Place	583
Hastings	Town	580
Fort White	Town	567

<b>List of Political and Geographic Units Measured</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>
Lake Hart	Census Designated Place	542
Laurel Hill	City	537
Altha	Town	536
Jay	Town	533
Page Park	Census Designated Place	514
Tildenville	Census Designated Place	511
Reddick	Town	506
Yankeetown	Town	502
Lake Mystic	Census Designated Place	500
Hampton	City	500
Alford	Town	489
Ferndale	Census Designated Place	472
Brownsdale	Census Designated Place	471
Gardner	Census Designated Place	463
Spring Lake	Census Designated Place	458
Sopchoppy	City	457
Bell	Town	456
McIntosh	Town	452
Hillsboro Pines	Census Designated Place	446
Berrydale	Census Designated Place	441
Glen St. Mary	Town	437
Acacia Villas	Census Designated Place	427
Trilby	Census Designated Place	419
Orchid	Town	415
Caryville	Town	411
Pineland	Census Designated Place	407
Manalapan	Town	406
Everglades	City	400
Jupiter Inlet Colony	Town	400
Spring Ridge	Census Designated Place	398

<b>List of Political and Geographic Units Measured</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>
Wacissa	Census Designated Place	386
Wausau	Town	383
Cinco Bayou	Town	383
Raleigh	Census Designated Place	373
Munson	Census Designated Place	372
Canal Point	Census Designated Place	367
Homeland	Census Designated Place	366
Esto	Town	364
La Crosse	Town	360
Chokoloskee	Census Designated Place	359
Ocean Breeze Park	Town	355
Lee	Town	352
Garcon Point	Census Designated Place	347
Brooker	Town	338
Beverly Beach	Town	338
Ona	Census Designated Place	314
Aripeka	Census Designated Place	308
Whitfield	Census Designated Place	295
St. Marks	City	293
Westville	Town	289
Nobleton	Census Designated Place	282
Waukeelah	Census Designated Place	272
Ebro	Town	270
Goodland	Census Designated Place	267
Okahumpka	Census Designated Place	267
Lisbon	Census Designated Place	260
Mulat	Census Designated Place	259
Windsor	Census Designated Place	256
Raiford	Town	255
Hillcrest Heights	Town	254

<b>List of Political and Geographic Units Measured</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>
Golf	Village	252
Jacob City	City	250
Floridatown	Census Designated Place	244
Yeehaw Junction	Census Designated Place	240
Fort Green Springs	Census Designated Place	231
Campbellton	Town	230
Highland Park	Village	230
Matlacha Isles-Matlacha Shores	Census Designated Place	229
Mount Carmel	Census Designated Place	227
Pine Level	Census Designated Place	227
Glen Ridge	Town	219
Charleston Park	Census Designated Place	218
Lloyd	Census Designated Place	215
Noma	Town	211
Layton	City	184
Dixonville	Census Designated Place	181
Worthington Springs	Town	181
Pittman	Census Designated Place	180
Lamont	Census Designated Place	178
Horseshoe Beach	Town	169
Morriston	Census Designated Place	164
Plantation Island	Census Designated Place	163
Springhill	Census Designated Place	160
Fidelis	Census Designated Place	156
Sumatra	Census Designated Place	148
Dickerson City	Census Designated Place	146
Cloud Lake	Town	135
Otter Creek	Town	134
Limestone	Census Designated Place	132
Fisher Island	Census Designated Place	132

<b>List of Political and Geographic Units Measured</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>
Bascom	Town	121
Day	Census Designated Place	116
Istachatta	Census Designated Place	116
Belleair Shore	Town	109
Fort Green	Census Designated Place	101
Aucilla	Census Designated Place	100
Altoona	Census Designated Place	89
Indian Creek	Village	86
Lake Lindsey	Census Designated Place	71
Cobbtown	Census Designated Place	67
Pine Island	Census Designated Place	64
Bay Lake	City	47
Lake Harbor	Census Designated Place	45
Bayport	Census Designated Place	43
Lazy Lake	Village	24
Islandia	City	18
Marineland	Town	16
Weeki Wachee	City	12
Lake Buena Vista	City	10
Brewster	Census Designated Place	3



## **POPULATION DEVIATION REPORTS**

## State Senate Population Deviation Reports

Average and Median District Deviation From Ideal Population of Senate Districts		
	Legislature's Plan	Coalition's Plan
Average Total Deviation	3,197	1,385
Median Total Deviation	3,504	893
Average Percentage Deviation	0.68%	0.29%
Median Percentage Deviation	0.75%	0.19%

Legislature's Senate Map: Population Deviation Report				
2012 District	Ideal Population	Total Population	Total Deviation	% Deviation
1	470033	473592	3559	0.76
2	470033	467982	-2051	-0.44
3	470033	474685	4652	0.99
4	470033	466379	-3654	-0.78
5	470033	474408	4375	0.93
6	470033	465476	-4557	-0.97
7	470033	466721	-3312	-0.70
8	470033	469958	-75	-0.02
9	470033	465956	-4077	-0.87
10	470033	474028	3995	0.85
11	470033	466763	-3270	-0.70
12	470033	465764	-4269	-0.91
13	470033	471174	1141	0.24
14	470033	466904	-3129	-0.67
15	470033	474570	4537	0.97
16	470033	467909	-2124	-0.45
17	470033	471128	1095	0.23
18	470033	473083	3050	0.65
19	470033	467143	-2890	-0.61
20	470033	470172	139	0.03
21	470033	465508	-4525	-0.96
22	470033	469005	-1028	-0.22
23	470033	465343	-4690	-1.00
24	470033	467825	-2208	-0.47
25	470033	470776	743	0.16
26	470033	468710	-1323	-0.28
27	470033	473132	3099	0.66
28	470033	465376	-4657	-0.99
29	470033	465362	-4671	-0.99
30	470033	465497	-4536	-0.97

<b>Legislature's Senate Map: Population Deviation Report</b>				
<b>2012 District</b>	<b>Ideal Population</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Total Deviation</b>	<b>% Deviation</b>
31	470033	473481	3448	0.73
32	470033	473990	3957	0.84
33	470033	467132	-2901	-0.62
34	470033	473003	2970	0.63
35	470033	473594	3561	0.76
36	470033	474614	4581	0.97
37	470033	474673	4640	0.99
38	470033	471595	1562	0.33
39	470033	474333	4300	0.91
40	470033	474566	4533	0.96

Coalition's Senate Map Population Deviation Report				
2012 District	Ideal Population	Total Population	Total Deviation	% Deviation
1	470033	469558	-475	-0.10
2	470033	471256	1223	0.26
3	470033	467690	-2343	-0.50
4	470033	469312	-721	-0.15
5	470033	468019	-2014	-0.43
6	470033	468576	-1457	-0.31
7	470033	468888	-1145	-0.24
8	470033	468732	-1301	-0.28
9	470033	469652	-381	-0.08
10	470033	468391	-1642	-0.35
11	470033	466051	-3982	-0.85
12	470033	464697	-5336	-1.14
13	470033	467029	-3004	-0.64
14	470033	472385	2352	0.50
15	470033	470721	688	0.15
16	470033	469392	-641	-0.14
17	470033	470466	433	0.09
18	470033	470119	86	0.02
19	470033	470947	914	0.19
20	470033	469867	-166	-0.04
21	470033	474312	4279	0.91
22	470033	470528	495	0.11
23	470033	473071	3038	0.65
24	470033	470519	486	0.10
25	470033	470274	241	0.05
26	470033	471409	1376	0.29
27	470033	474125	4092	0.87
28	470033	471610	1577	0.34
29	470033	468906	-1127	-0.24
30	470033	469596	-437	-0.09

Coalition's Senate Map Population Deviation Report				
2012 District	Ideal Population	Total Population	Total Deviation	% Deviation
31	470033	469395	-638	-0.14
32	470033	470751	718	0.15
33	470033	470800	767	0.16
34	470033	470780	747	0.16
35	470033	470953	920	0.20
36	470033	469815	-218	-0.05
37	470033	472428	2395	0.51
38	470033	469450	-583	-0.12
39	470033	469936	-97	-0.02
40	470033	470904	871	0.19

## State House Population Deviation Reports

<b>Average and Median District Deviation From Ideal Population of House Districts</b>		
	<b>Legislature's Plan</b>	<b>Coalition's Plan</b>
<b>Average Total Deviation</b>	1,306	717
<b>Median Total Deviation</b>	1,299	664
<b>Average Percentage Deviation</b>	0.83%	0.46%
<b>Median Percentage Deviation</b>	0.83%	0.42%

Legislature's House Map: Population Deviation Report				
2012 District	Ideal Population	Total Population	Total Deviation	% Deviation
1	156678	156303	-375	-0.24
2	156678	155932	-746	-0.48
3	156678	158797	2119	1.35
4	156678	158781	2103	1.34
5	156678	159198	2520	1.61
6	156678	159266	2588	1.65
7	156678	156188	-490	-0.31
8	156678	155921	-757	-0.48
9	156678	156370	-308	-0.20
10	156678	156423	-255	-0.16
11	156678	156023	-655	-0.42
12	156678	156867	189	0.12
13	156678	156504	-174	-0.11
14	156678	155895	-783	-0.50
15	156678	155797	-881	-0.56
16	156678	156491	-187	-0.12
17	156678	157926	1248	0.80
18	156678	154544	-2134	-1.36
19	156678	154740	-1938	-1.24
20	156678	156856	178	0.11
21	156678	156918	240	0.15
22	156678	154726	-1952	-1.25
23	156678	155606	-1072	-0.68
24	156678	157896	1218	0.78
25	156678	155274	-1404	-0.90
26	156678	154120	-2558	-1.63
27	156678	155112	-1566	-1.00
28	156678	158813	2135	1.36
29	156678	159162	2484	1.59
30	156678	156153	-525	-0.34



Legislature's House Map: Population Deviation Report				
2012 District	Ideal Population	Total Population	Total Deviation	% Deviation
31	156678	158462	1784	1.14
32	156678	155664	-1014	-0.65
33	156678	156488	-190	-0.12
34	156678	157143	465	0.30
35	156678	156871	193	0.12
36	156678	154847	-1831	-1.17
37	156678	154993	-1685	-1.08
38	156678	154857	-1821	-1.16
39	156678	154817	-1861	-1.19
40	156678	155028	-1650	-1.05
41	156678	155727	-951	-0.61
42	156678	154915	-1763	-1.13
43	156678	157986	1308	0.83
44	156678	157485	807	0.52
45	156678	156253	-425	-0.27
46	156678	156157	-521	-0.33
47	156678	158274	1596	1.02
48	156678	156456	-222	-0.14
49	156678	159069	2391	1.53
50	156678	158877	2199	1.40
51	156678	159406	2728	1.74
52	156678	159438	2760	1.76
53	156678	159628	2950	1.88
54	156678	156053	-625	-0.40
55	156678	155882	-796	-0.51
56	156678	154900	-1778	-1.13
57	156678	157418	740	0.47
58	156678	158568	1890	1.21
59	156678	158232	1554	0.99
60	156678	158517	1839	1.17

Legislature's House Map: Population Deviation Report				
2012 District	Ideal Population	Total Population	Total Deviation	% Deviation
61	156678	159521	2843	1.81
62	156678	158453	1775	1.13
63	156678	158227	1549	0.99
64	156678	157763	1085	0.69
65	156678	157869	1191	0.76
66	156678	158786	2108	1.35
67	156678	158424	1746	1.11
68	156678	158551	1873	1.20
69	156678	158702	2024	1.29
70	156678	154044	-2634	-1.68
71	156678	158594	1916	1.22
72	156678	159167	2489	1.59
73	156678	159249	2571	1.64
74	156678	157964	1286	0.82
75	156678	159978	3300	2.11
76	156678	153745	-2933	-1.87
77	156678	157482	804	0.51
78	156678	153781	-2897	-1.85
79	156678	153746	-2932	-1.87
80	156678	155637	-1041	-0.66
81	156678	156038	-640	-0.41
82	156678	156533	-145	-0.09
83	156678	156370	-308	-0.20
84	156678	156530	-148	-0.09
85	156678	158442	1764	1.13
86	156678	157949	1271	0.81
87	156678	156640	-38	-0.02
88	156678	156720	42	0.03
89	156678	155172	-1506	-0.96
90	156678	154984	-1694	-1.08

Legislature's House Map: Population Deviation Report				
2012 District	Ideal Population	Total Population	Total Deviation	% Deviation
91	156678	156622	-56	-0.04
92	156678	154926	-1752	-1.12
93	156678	157815	1137	0.73
94	156678	156361	-317	-0.20
95	156678	154882	-1796	-1.15
96	156678	155095	-1583	-1.01
97	156678	155698	-980	-0.63
98	156678	155182	-1496	-0.95
99	156678	155731	-947	-0.60
100	156678	154811	-1867	-1.19
101	156678	154888	-1790	-1.14
102	156678	157283	605	0.39
103	156678	156504	-174	-0.11
104	156678	155234	-1444	-0.92
105	156678	157369	691	0.44
106	156678	155388	-1290	-0.82
107	156678	156958	280	0.18
108	156678	156848	170	0.11
109	156678	154121	-2557	-1.63
110	156678	154817	-1861	-1.19
111	156678	156697	19	0.01
112	156678	154895	-1783	-1.14
113	156678	156568	-110	-0.07
114	156678	158069	1391	0.89
115	156678	156215	-463	-0.30
116	156678	155722	-956	-0.61
117	156678	156881	203	0.13
118	156678	156562	-116	-0.07
119	156678	156170	-508	-0.32
120	156678	154924	-1754	-1.12

<b>Coalition's House Map: Population Deviation Report</b>				
<b>2012 District</b>	<b>Ideal Population</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Total Deviation</b>	<b>% Deviation</b>
1	156678	156588	-90	-0.06
2	156678	156820	142	0.09
3	156678	156150	-528	-0.34
4	156678	156443	-235	-0.15
5	156678	157543	865	0.55
6	156678	157270	592	0.38
7	156678	156053	-625	-0.40
8	156678	155648	-1030	-0.66
9	156678	155989	-689	-0.44
10	156678	155314	-1364	-0.87
11	156678	155441	-1237	-0.79
12	156678	158557	1879	1.20
13	156678	155934	-744	-0.47
14	156678	156461	-217	-0.14
15	156678	155624	-1054	-0.67
16	156678	157101	423	0.27
17	156678	155823	-855	-0.55
18	156678	155652	-1026	-0.65
19	156678	157297	619	0.40
20	156678	156011	-667	-0.43
21	156678	155580	-1098	-0.70
22	156678	157292	614	0.39
23	156678	155485	-1193	-0.76
24	156678	155955	-723	-0.46
25	156678	156083	-595	-0.38
26	156678	156480	-198	-0.13
27	156678	157089	411	0.26
28	156678	155347	-1331	-0.85
29	156678	155425	-1253	-0.80
30	156678	157619	941	0.60

Coalition's House Map: Population Deviation Report				
2012 District	Ideal Population	Total Population	Total Deviation	% Deviation
31	156678	155461	-1217	-0.78
32	156678	155385	-1293	-0.83
33	156678	155205	-1473	-0.94
34	156678	154720	-1958	-1.25
35	156678	154958	-1720	-1.10
36	156678	155019	-1659	-1.06
37	156678	156026	-652	-0.42
38	156678	155728	-950	-0.61
39	156678	155275	-1403	-0.90
40	156678	157590	912	0.58
41	156678	157378	700	0.45
42	156678	157417	739	0.47
43	156678	156856	178	0.11
44	156678	156707	29	0.02
45	156678	157158	480	0.31
46	156678	156651	-27	-0.02
47	156678	157469	791	0.50
48	156678	155272	-1406	-0.90
49	156678	156712	34	0.02
50	156678	158226	1548	0.99
51	156678	155528	-1150	-0.73
52	156678	156454	-224	-0.14
53	156678	156788	110	0.07
54	156678	156877	199	0.13
55	156678	157962	1284	0.82
56	156678	157260	582	0.37
57	156678	155725	-953	-0.61
58	156678	156293	-385	-0.25
59	156678	155966	-712	-0.45
60	156678	157608	930	0.59
61	156678	158362	1684	1.07

Coalition's House Map: Population Deviation Report				
2012 District	Ideal Population	Total Population	Total Deviation	% Deviation
62	156678	157774	1096	0.70
63	156678	158176	1498	0.96
64	156678	156189	-489	-0.31
65	156678	157714	1036	0.66
66	156678	156625	-53	-0.03
67	156678	158241	1563	1.00
68	156678	156744	66	0.04
69	156678	158086	1408	0.90
70	156678	156266	-412	-0.26
71	156678	157078	400	0.26
72	156678	157175	497	0.32
73	156678	156571	-107	-0.07
74	156678	156225	-453	-0.29
75	156678	157478	800	0.51
76	156678	156684	6	0.00
77	156678	156766	88	0.06
78	156678	157959	1281	0.82
79	156678	157952	1274	0.81
80	156678	158111	1433	0.91
81	156678	158062	1384	0.88
82	156678	157545	867	0.55
83	156678	157053	375	0.24
84	156678	157012	334	0.21
85	156678	155934	-744	-0.47
86	156678	156611	-67	-0.04
87	156678	156361	-317	-0.20
88	156678	156976	298	0.19
89	156678	155959	-719	-0.46
90	156678	156661	-17	-0.01
91	156678	156461	-217	-0.14
92	156678	157044	366	0.23

Coalition's House Map: Population Deviation Report				
2012 District	Ideal Population	Total Population	Total Deviation	% Deviation
93	156678	155890	-788	-0.50
94	156678	156447	-231	-0.15
95	156678	156760	82	0.05
96	156678	157544	866	0.55
97	156678	157194	516	0.33
98	156678	157165	487	0.31
99	156678	156441	-237	-0.15
100	156678	155843	-835	-0.53
101	156678	157955	1277	0.82
102	156678	156982	304	0.19
103	156678	156127	-551	-0.35
104	156678	157487	809	0.52
105	156678	157339	661	0.42
106	156678	157777	1099	0.70
107	156678	156123	-555	-0.35
108	156678	155915	-763	-0.49
109	156678	157026	348	0.22
110	156678	157627	949	0.61
111	156678	157775	1097	0.70
112	156678	156374	-304	-0.19
113	156678	156337	-341	-0.22
114	156678	156739	61	0.04
115	156678	156100	-578	-0.37
116	156678	156881	203	0.13
117	156678	156955	277	0.18
118	156678	156998	320	0.20
119	156678	156344	-334	-0.21
120	156678	157562	884	0.56

# **POLITICAL COMPETITIVENESS REPORTS**



<b>State Senate Map Competitiveness: Four Race Average<sup>1</sup></b>			
<b>District Competitiveness<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2002 Benchmark Map</b>	<b>Legislature's Senate Map</b>	<b>Coalition's Senate Map</b>
Safe Democratic	12	13	13
Lean Democratic	3	1	4
Lean Republican	8	5	6
Safe Republican	17	21	17

<b>State Senate Map Competitiveness: Average of 2008 Presidential &amp; 2010 Gubernatorial Elections</b>			
<b>District Competitiveness</b>	<b>2002 Benchmark Map</b>	<b>Legislature's Senate Map</b>	<b>Coalition's Senate Map</b>
Safe Democratic	12	13	14
Lean Democratic	7	3	6
Lean Republican	8	11	6
Safe Republican	13	13	14

<sup>1</sup> The races averaged are the 2006 Gubernatorial Election, the 2010 Gubernatorial Election, the 2004 Presidential Election, and the 2008 Presidential Election.

<sup>2</sup> Districts that perform within 4% of a partisan shift (in other words, those that fall between 46% and 54% Democratic performance) are defined as “lean” districts.

<b>State House Map Competitiveness: Four Race Average</b>			
<b>District Competitiveness</b>	<b>2002 Benchmark Map</b>	<b>Legislature's House Map</b>	<b>Coalition's House Map</b>
Safe Democratic	35	35	36
Lean Democratic	6	10	11
Lean Republican	25	19	19
Safe Republican	54	56	54

<b>State House Map Competitiveness: Average of 2008 Presidential &amp; 2010 Gubernatorial Elections</b>			
<b>District Competitiveness</b>	<b>2002 Benchmark Map</b>	<b>Legislature's House Map</b>	<b>Coalition's House Map</b>
Safe Democratic	39	38	43
Lean Democratic	12	16	14
Lean Republican	29	22	19
Safe Republican	40	44	44

<b>Legislature's State Senate Map District-By-District Political Competitiveness<sup>3</sup></b>						
<b>District</b>	<b>Average of 2008 Presidential &amp; 2010 Gubernatorial Elections</b>	<b>Four Race Average</b>	<b>2006 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2010 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2004 Presidential Election</b>	<b>2008 Presidential Election</b>
1	32.8%	31.4%	31.7%	32.4%	28.2%	33.3%
2	39.1%	39.0%	40.2%	41.0%	37.4%	37.3%
3	31.6%	31.3%	34.2%	33.0%	28.0%	30.1%
4	37.1%	34.7%	31.7%	38.5%	32.9%	35.7%
5	59.4%	57.8%	55.4%	62.7%	57.0%	56.1%
6	59.1%	55.3%	50.9%	55.1%	52.0%	63.2%
7	45.7%	44.0%	42.7%	45.3%	41.9%	46.1%
8	47.5%	46.9%	45.5%	45.5%	46.9%	49.5%
9	41.4%	40.5%	38.9%	41.0%	40.1%	41.8%
10	48.3%	44.7%	39.0%	46.0%	43.0%	50.7%
11	40.2%	39.5%	37.8%	39.4%	39.7%	41.0%
12	63.9%	58.3%	50.3%	65.5%	55.0%	62.3%
13	47.9%	43.6%	36.8%	46.0%	41.8%	49.8%
14	62.4%	56.4%	49.4%	59.9%	51.2%	64.9%

<sup>3</sup> The values in these charts show the Democratic performance in the proposed 2012 districts for each of the identified races, and for particular averaged races.

<b>Legislature's State Senate Map District-By-District Political Competitiveness</b>						
<b>District</b>	<b>Average of 2008 Presidential &amp; 2010 Gubernatorial Elections</b>	<b>Four Race Average</b>	<b>2006 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2010 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2004 Presidential Election</b>	<b>2008 Presidential Election</b>
15	47.0%	44.6%	41.8%	46.8%	42.6%	47.1%
16	45.7%	43.3%	40.5%	44.2%	41.3%	47.2%
17	50.5%	48.4%	45.2%	48.9%	47.5%	52.1%
18	44.4%	43.9%	44.6%	43.6%	42.2%	45.2%
19	69.4%	65.8%	63.6%	65.6%	60.8%	73.1%
20	47.0%	46.3%	44.9%	45.9%	46.4%	48.2%
21	47.6%	44.0%	39.0%	48.3%	41.7%	47.0%
22	52.4%	49.9%	46.2%	52.3%	48.5%	52.5%
23	41.7%	39.6%	35.4%	38.9%	39.8%	44.5%
24	43.9%	42.1%	39.3%	43.1%	41.3%	44.7%
25	46.9%	45.7%	43.3%	45.6%	45.9%	48.2%
26	44.8%	43.4%	42.5%	44.1%	41.7%	45.5%
27	63.8%	64.8%	67.3%	62.3%	64.5%	65.2%
28	48.3%	46.5%	43.8%	47.0%	45.5%	49.5%
29	51.3%	51.7%	49.8%	51.3%	54.3%	51.4%
30	37.6%	35.6%	31.4%	34.6%	36.0%	40.6%
31	66.2%	65.5%	65.0%	65.1%	64.6%	67.3%

**Legislature's State Senate Map  
District-By-District Political Competitiveness**

<b>District</b>	<b>Average of 2008 Presidential &amp; 2010 Gubernatorial Elections</b>	<b>Four Race Average</b>	<b>2006 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2010 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2004 Presidential Election</b>	<b>2008 Presidential Election</b>
32	58.7%	58.6%	58.5%	58.4%	58.4%	59.1%
33	47.8%	45.4%	40.0%	49.8%	46.0%	45.8%
34	82.6%	79.7%	78.8%	79.9%	74.9%	85.2%
35	59.2%	58.1%	59.8%	57.7%	54.3%	60.6%
36	62.7%	62.9%	62.7%	62.6%	63.4%	62.8%
37	46.6%	44.2%	38.7%	49.8%	44.9%	43.5%
38	82.1%	79.4%	81.5%	77.6%	72.1%	86.6%
39	47.4%	45.3%	41.3%	50.1%	45.3%	44.6%
40	65.7%	64.2%	65.4%	61.0%	60.1%	70.4%

**Coalition's State Senate Map**  
**District-By-District Political Competitiveness**

<b>District</b>	<b>Average of 2008 Presidential &amp; 2010 Gubernatorial Elections</b>	<b>Four Race Average</b>	<b>2006 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2010 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2004 Presidential Election</b>	<b>2008 Presidential Election</b>
1	57.7%	53.3%	48.1%	54.2%	49.5%	61.3%
2	34.9%	33.8%	35.9%	35.1%	29.7%	34.8%
3	31.3%	30.7%	32.4%	33.6%	27.6%	29.0%
4	29.0%	28.5%	29.8%	29.8%	26.3%	28.3%
5	35.9%	33.6%	30.7%	37.5%	31.9%	34.3%
6	60.2%	58.4%	55.6%	63.5%	57.5%	56.8%
7	51.2%	50.6%	48.7%	49.3%	51.1%	53.2%
8	39.6%	38.9%	38.1%	38.7%	38.3%	40.5%
9	60.4%	55.4%	48.0%	59.9%	52.6%	61.0%
10	44.2%	41.3%	37.7%	45.3%	39.4%	43.0%
11	49.5%	47.2%	44.1%	48.3%	45.9%	50.7%
12	46.8%	45.7%	44.3%	45.5%	45.1%	48.1%
13	53.1%	50.4%	45.9%	52.5%	49.5%	53.7%
14	53.0%	51.3%	49.2%	52.6%	49.7%	53.5%
15	41.7%	41.7%	40.2%	40.8%	43.1%	42.7%
16	52.3%	49.6%	47.2%	52.0%	46.4%	52.7%
17	48.8%	45.9%	42.8%	47.4%	43.3%	50.2%
18	67.8%	64.0%	60.7%	64.5%	59.4%	71.2%

**Coalition's State Senate Map**  
**District-By-District Political Competitiveness**

<b>District</b>	<b>Average of 2008 Presidential &amp; 2010 Gubernatorial Elections</b>	<b>Four Race Average</b>	<b>2006 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2010 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2004 Presidential Election</b>	<b>2008 Presidential Election</b>
19	60.7%	55.0%	47.6%	58.4%	51.1%	63.0%
20	43.2%	40.8%	37.4%	41.3%	39.5%	45.0%
21	43.1%	41.6%	39.8%	41.8%	40.6%	44.3%
22	50.4%	46.1%	39.4%	49.4%	44.1%	51.5%
23	41.9%	39.8%	35.8%	39.5%	39.7%	44.3%
24	44.6%	43.0%	41.6%	43.3%	41.2%	45.9%
25	62.7%	63.2%	64.7%	61.8%	62.5%	63.7%
26	43.5%	42.9%	42.4%	42.7%	41.9%	44.4%
27	47.9%	46.1%	43.3%	46.9%	45.4%	49.0%
28	49.7%	48.5%	46.1%	48.5%	48.3%	50.9%
29	81.1%	78.2%	76.9%	79.2%	73.7%	83.0%
30	59.4%	59.1%	57.9%	58.4%	59.5%	60.4%
31	57.1%	57.7%	57.5%	55.5%	59.3%	58.6%
32	59.5%	59.7%	59.7%	58.6%	60.2%	60.3%
33	77.8%	76.0%	79.1%	71.8%	69.4%	83.8%
34	74.9%	72.8%	73.5%	72.7%	67.8%	77.2%
35	61.7%	61.8%	61.3%	61.4%	62.7%	61.9%
36	56.8%	55.2%	55.2%	56.5%	52.0%	57.1%

**Coalition's State Senate Map  
District-By-District Political Competitiveness**

<b>District</b>	<b>Average of 2008 Presidential &amp; 2010 Gubernatorial Elections</b>	<b>Four Race Average</b>	<b>2006 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2010 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2004 Presidential Election</b>	<b>2008 Presidential Election</b>
37	37.4%	35.4%	31.0%	34.1%	35.9%	40.7%
38	44.3%	41.9%	35.7%	47.5%	43.3%	41.0%
39	47.7%	45.9%	42.0%	49.7%	46.4%	45.7%
40	50.0%	47.4%	42.4%	51.9%	47.2%	48.1%



<b>Legislature's State House Map District-By-District Political Competitiveness<sup>4</sup></b>						
<b>District</b>	<b>Average of 2008 Presidential &amp; 2010 Gubernatorial Elections</b>	<b>Four Race Average</b>	<b>2006 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2010 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2004 Presidential Election</b>	<b>2008 Presidential Election</b>
1	37.0%	35.8%	37.6%	37.2%	31.4%	36.9%
2	42.1%	40.2%	40.9%	42.1%	35.6%	42.2%
3	25.0%	24.9%	28.3%	25.5%	21.4%	24.6%
4	27.0%	24.5%	22.1%	25.8%	22.0%	28.2%
5	31.4%	32.3%	36.5%	34.9%	29.7%	27.9%
6	30.2%	30.3%	32.2%	30.5%	28.5%	29.9%
7	42.9%	43.8%	47.7%	48.6%	41.7%	37.3%
8	75.4%	73.3%	70.7%	74.4%	71.5%	76.5%
9	58.9%	56.2%	51.1%	64.5%	55.8%	53.4%
10	34.5%	34.4%	37.5%	38.3%	31.2%	30.6%
11	33.5%	32.0%	30.7%	34.7%	30.4%	32.3%
12	40.6%	37.3%	32.8%	41.3%	35.2%	39.8%
13	61.8%	57.6%	51.6%	56.4%	55.1%	67.3%

<sup>4</sup> The values in these charts show the Democratic performance in the proposed 2012 districts for each of the identified races, and for particular averaged races.

**Legislature's State House Map  
District-By-District Political Competitiveness**

<b>District</b>	<b>Average of 2008 Presidential &amp; 2010 Gubernatorial Elections</b>	<b>Four Race Average</b>	<b>2006 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2010 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2004 Presidential Election</b>	<b>2008 Presidential Election</b>
14	61.8%	57.5%	53.6%	57.8%	53.0%	65.8%
15	43.1%	39.4%	35.1%	43.8%	36.4%	42.5%
16	39.5%	36.6%	32.5%	40.8%	34.8%	38.1%
17	33.9%	32.0%	30.0%	34.3%	30.2%	33.4%
18	28.4%	26.1%	24.5%	28.1%	23.2%	28.7%
19	35.2%	34.9%	36.3%	36.6%	33.0%	33.7%
20	65.5%	63.0%	61.5%	63.6%	59.7%	67.4%
21	52.3%	50.9%	50.1%	54.2%	48.8%	50.4%
22	42.8%	42.2%	42.1%	42.7%	40.9%	43.0%
23	41.1%	40.0%	39.1%	40.9%	38.6%	41.3%
24	44.9%	44.5%	43.8%	42.9%	44.5%	46.9%
25	47.9%	48.2%	47.6%	45.4%	49.3%	50.4%
26	56.7%	55.4%	53.0%	56.1%	55.2%	57.2%
27	50.9%	49.4%	46.4%	49.0%	49.4%	52.7%
28	47.4%	43.3%	36.9%	46.8%	41.4%	48.0%
29	46.5%	42.3%	35.7%	44.9%	40.3%	48.1%

**Legislature's State House Map  
District-By-District Political Competitiveness**

<b>District</b>	<b>Average of 2008 Presidential &amp; 2010 Gubernatorial Elections</b>	<b>Four Race Average</b>	<b>2006 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2010 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2004 Presidential Election</b>	<b>2008 Presidential Election</b>
30	51.4%	46.9%	39.7%	50.6%	45.0%	52.3%
31	43.7%	41.1%	36.6%	42.3%	40.3%	45.1%
32	44.2%	41.1%	36.6%	42.9%	39.3%	45.5%
33	36.2%	36.2%	34.3%	35.5%	38.2%	36.9%
34	42.1%	41.9%	40.8%	42.0%	42.8%	42.2%
35	47.2%	46.6%	45.3%	45.9%	46.8%	48.5%
36	51.2%	50.0%	48.6%	49.0%	48.9%	53.3%
37	44.6%	43.6%	42.2%	43.8%	42.8%	45.5%
38	45.0%	43.6%	41.6%	44.2%	42.9%	45.7%
39	43.3%	41.6%	39.8%	41.4%	40.1%	45.2%
40	45.8%	43.3%	41.2%	45.2%	40.4%	46.5%
41	47.3%	45.2%	43.3%	45.8%	42.9%	48.8%
42	47.9%	44.7%	40.7%	47.0%	42.3%	48.8%
43	64.2%	57.9%	52.3%	58.6%	50.9%	69.9%
44	49.8%	45.9%	39.3%	44.9%	44.4%	54.8%
45	62.7%	57.5%	50.7%	63.7%	53.8%	61.8%

**Legislature's State House Map  
District-By-District Political Competitiveness**

<b>District</b>	<b>Average of 2008 Presidential &amp; 2010 Gubernatorial Elections</b>	<b>Four Race Average</b>	<b>2006 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2010 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2004 Presidential Election</b>	<b>2008 Presidential Election</b>
46	74.8%	67.3%	57.4%	81.0%	62.2%	68.6%
47	54.0%	49.6%	43.2%	52.5%	47.3%	55.4%
48	63.8%	57.5%	49.0%	63.5%	53.4%	64.2%
49	57.9%	52.7%	45.0%	55.6%	50.0%	60.3%
50	47.5%	44.9%	42.0%	45.0%	42.7%	50.0%
51	44.6%	44.3%	45.6%	44.0%	42.6%	45.2%
52	41.6%	41.3%	42.4%	40.3%	39.7%	42.8%
53	47.0%	46.2%	46.5%	46.6%	44.2%	47.4%
54	41.9%	40.7%	38.3%	40.1%	40.8%	43.7%
55	40.3%	40.1%	41.0%	40.0%	38.7%	40.6%
56	43.4%	41.8%	41.7%	43.2%	38.8%	43.5%
57	44.7%	40.9%	35.5%	46.4%	39.0%	42.9%
58	47.9%	45.3%	42.0%	48.5%	43.3%	47.3%
59	49.5%	45.4%	40.0%	49.4%	42.8%	49.5%
60	49.7%	47.7%	46.3%	50.5%	45.1%	49.0%
61	74.7%	72.0%	73.1%	65.8%	65.4%	83.5%

**Legislature's State House Map  
District-By-District Political Competitiveness**

<b>District</b>	<b>Average of 2008 Presidential &amp; 2010 Gubernatorial Elections</b>	<b>Four Race Average</b>	<b>2006 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2010 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2004 Presidential Election</b>	<b>2008 Presidential Election</b>
62	58.7%	55.6%	53.7%	55.0%	51.3%	62.3%
63	52.9%	49.1%	44.7%	52.0%	46.1%	53.8%
64	47.0%	44.3%	41.2%	47.4%	41.8%	46.5%
65	49.2%	47.2%	44.3%	47.6%	46.0%	50.7%
66	50.1%	48.1%	44.6%	48.3%	47.6%	51.9%
67	53.0%	50.7%	47.0%	51.7%	49.9%	54.4%
68	54.7%	51.2%	45.4%	54.9%	50.1%	54.4%
69	53.1%	50.6%	46.6%	52.5%	49.7%	53.6%
70	71.1%	66.8%	61.1%	74.0%	64.1%	68.2%
71	46.5%	45.0%	42.1%	45.3%	44.9%	47.7%
72	49.1%	47.1%	44.2%	48.2%	45.9%	50.0%
73	41.4%	39.4%	36.3%	40.7%	38.7%	42.0%
74	48.1%	46.2%	43.5%	46.5%	44.9%	49.6%
75	44.4%	43.1%	40.0%	42.5%	43.5%	46.3%
76	39.5%	38.0%	34.5%	35.3%	38.7%	43.7%
77	41.0%	38.8%	34.5%	37.9%	38.5%	44.1%

**Legislature's State House Map  
District-By-District Political Competitiveness**

<b>District</b>	<b>Average of 2008 Presidential &amp; 2010 Gubernatorial Elections</b>	<b>Four Race Average</b>	<b>2006 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2010 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2004 Presidential Election</b>	<b>2008 Presidential Election</b>
78	44.0%	41.2%	36.0%	42.1%	40.8%	45.9%
79	43.2%	40.9%	37.2%	41.0%	39.8%	45.5%
80	38.3%	36.2%	32.8%	36.2%	35.4%	40.4%
81	62.3%	63.4%	65.7%	60.9%	63.1%	63.7%
82	44.5%	44.0%	42.4%	44.9%	44.7%	44.0%
83	49.9%	48.0%	44.7%	47.7%	47.4%	52.0%
84	54.3%	52.7%	49.4%	52.6%	52.9%	56.0%
85	52.5%	52.1%	51.0%	53.1%	52.3%	51.8%
86	60.3%	59.5%	59.2%	59.5%	58.3%	61.1%
87	62.9%	61.9%	60.3%	60.2%	61.4%	65.6%
88	77.8%	76.4%	76.2%	72.8%	73.9%	82.7%
89	52.6%	52.5%	50.5%	52.9%	54.3%	52.4%
90	63.6%	63.9%	65.2%	62.6%	63.2%	64.6%
91	63.9%	65.8%	69.4%	62.8%	66.1%	65.0%
92	72.1%	70.3%	68.4%	70.6%	68.6%	73.7%
93	49.2%	50.7%	48.7%	48.2%	55.6%	50.2%

**Legislature's State House Map  
District-By-District Political Competitiveness**

<b>District</b>	<b>Average of 2008 Presidential &amp; 2010 Gubernatorial Elections</b>	<b>Four Race Average</b>	<b>2006 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2010 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2004 Presidential Election</b>	<b>2008 Presidential Election</b>
94	82.4%	79.0%	77.1%	81.6%	74.0%	83.2%
95	84.1%	80.0%	78.3%	83.6%	73.4%	84.6%
96	61.6%	61.6%	61.4%	60.5%	61.9%	62.6%
97	65.7%	64.9%	64.5%	64.9%	63.6%	66.6%
98	62.5%	62.7%	62.8%	62.2%	63.2%	62.7%
99	62.2%	62.5%	62.3%	62.0%	63.3%	62.4%
100	59.0%	61.0%	65.3%	57.5%	60.9%	60.4%
101	76.8%	73.9%	71.8%	76.4%	70.0%	77.2%
102	80.8%	78.2%	80.2%	77.5%	71.0%	84.0%
103	51.2%	48.6%	43.7%	52.9%	48.1%	49.5%
104	59.2%	59.3%	58.6%	60.0%	60.0%	58.5%
105	47.4%	44.9%	40.6%	49.1%	44.3%	45.6%
106	34.6%	33.0%	28.6%	31.6%	34.0%	37.7%
107	78.0%	76.2%	80.6%	71.7%	68.2%	84.3%
108	81.4%	79.2%	82.9%	73.7%	71.1%	89.2%
109	81.0%	79.4%	83.7%	72.9%	72.2%	89.0%

**Legislature's State House Map  
District-By-District Political Competitiveness**

<b>District</b>	<b>Average of 2008 Presidential &amp; 2010 Gubernatorial Elections</b>	<b>Four Race Average</b>	<b>2006 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2010 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2004 Presidential Election</b>	<b>2008 Presidential Election</b>
110	45.8%	43.3%	36.9%	48.3%	44.8%	43.3%
111	42.2%	39.0%	29.7%	45.9%	41.7%	38.5%
112	51.7%	49.1%	45.7%	52.8%	47.4%	50.6%
113	57.8%	56.0%	54.8%	55.9%	53.4%	59.8%
114	50.5%	48.7%	46.0%	52.9%	47.7%	48.1%
115	50.1%	48.9%	48.8%	52.7%	46.6%	47.4%
116	43.3%	41.1%	35.1%	48.1%	42.7%	38.5%
117	72.4%	70.9%	75.1%	65.7%	63.7%	79.1%
118	48.8%	46.8%	43.7%	50.9%	46.0%	46.7%
119	47.4%	45.4%	41.2%	50.0%	45.5%	44.9%
120	51.9%	50.9%	49.8%	50.8%	50.2%	53.0%



**Coalition's State House Map  
District-By-District Political Competitiveness**

<b>District</b>	<b>Average of 2008 Presidential &amp; 2010 Gubernatorial Elections</b>	<b>Four Race Average</b>	<b>2006 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2010 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2004 Presidential Election</b>	<b>2008 Presidential Election</b>
1	62.4%	57.6%	52.3%	57.8%	53.1%	67.1%
2	46.7%	43.2%	38.3%	46.2%	41.0%	47.3%
3	63.6%	58.9%	54.0%	58.8%	54.4%	68.5%
4	47.5%	44.7%	45.1%	47.4%	38.9%	47.6%
5	25.1%	25.0%	28.4%	25.5%	21.3%	24.6%
6	31.4%	31.1%	33.3%	31.7%	28.1%	31.2%
7	29.5%	27.1%	25.5%	29.0%	23.9%	30.0%
8	30.8%	30.2%	32.6%	34.9%	26.8%	26.6%
9	33.9%	34.9%	39.4%	37.6%	32.3%	30.2%
10	33.8%	34.0%	37.1%	35.7%	31.3%	31.9%
11	26.3%	27.5%	31.2%	28.0%	26.2%	24.7%
12	27.1%	24.5%	22.1%	25.8%	22.0%	28.3%
13	37.8%	35.0%	31.1%	39.6%	33.3%	36.0%
14	39.9%	36.9%	33.0%	41.1%	35.0%	38.7%
15	30.3%	29.1%	28.4%	32.3%	27.3%	28.2%
16	64.9%	61.8%	56.5%	68.0%	61.0%	61.8%

**Coalition's State House Map  
District-By-District Political Competitiveness**

<b>District</b>	<b>Average of 2008 Presidential &amp; 2010 Gubernatorial Elections</b>	<b>Four Race Average</b>	<b>2006 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2010 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2004 Presidential Election</b>	<b>2008 Presidential Election</b>
17	64.8%	63.5%	62.6%	66.5%	61.9%	63.2%
18	50.9%	50.2%	49.9%	56.2%	49.2%	45.6%
19	54.0%	53.3%	51.6%	52.4%	53.8%	55.5%
20	53.2%	51.1%	47.7%	52.2%	50.4%	54.3%
21	47.2%	47.5%	46.8%	44.4%	48.9%	50.0%
22	41.6%	41.5%	41.5%	40.9%	41.4%	42.3%
23	44.9%	44.5%	43.9%	42.8%	44.2%	47.0%
24	33.6%	31.8%	29.9%	33.8%	30.1%	33.3%
25	58.9%	53.7%	45.8%	56.6%	51.2%	61.2%
26	74.3%	67.8%	59.6%	79.9%	62.9%	68.7%
27	51.1%	46.8%	40.4%	47.9%	44.6%	54.3%
28	45.4%	43.0%	41.0%	44.6%	40.2%	46.2%
29	44.5%	41.6%	37.5%	46.3%	39.7%	42.8%
30	42.8%	39.7%	35.0%	45.1%	38.3%	40.4%
31	51.7%	49.5%	45.9%	49.9%	48.8%	53.6%
32	49.9%	47.8%	45.1%	48.8%	46.6%	50.9%

**Coalition's State House Map  
District-By-District Political Competitiveness**

<b>District</b>	<b>Average of 2008 Presidential &amp; 2010 Gubernatorial Elections</b>	<b>Four Race Average</b>	<b>2006 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2010 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2004 Presidential Election</b>	<b>2008 Presidential Election</b>
33	47.1%	44.3%	41.0%	46.3%	42.2%	47.8%
34	51.2%	49.9%	48.4%	49.0%	48.9%	53.4%
35	45.7%	43.6%	41.2%	45.3%	41.8%	46.2%
36	43.7%	43.7%	43.1%	42.6%	44.1%	44.9%
37	52.3%	50.0%	45.8%	50.9%	49.5%	53.7%
38	56.5%	52.8%	47.1%	57.9%	51.1%	55.2%
39	50.5%	48.4%	44.7%	48.9%	47.9%	52.1%
40	66.6%	64.1%	62.4%	65.2%	60.7%	68.1%
41	51.4%	49.8%	47.6%	52.5%	48.6%	50.3%
42	42.5%	41.1%	39.9%	42.7%	39.5%	42.4%
43	47.4%	46.7%	45.2%	45.9%	46.9%	48.8%
44	36.7%	36.6%	34.5%	35.7%	38.6%	37.6%
45	41.9%	41.8%	40.8%	41.9%	42.6%	41.8%
46	49.7%	47.6%	46.2%	50.5%	45.0%	48.9%
47	58.9%	55.9%	54.3%	55.5%	51.5%	62.2%
48	50.0%	46.7%	43.4%	50.6%	43.5%	49.4%

**Coalition's State House Map  
District-By-District Political Competitiveness**

<b>District</b>	<b>Average of 2008 Presidential &amp; 2010 Gubernatorial Elections</b>	<b>Four Race Average</b>	<b>2006 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2010 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2004 Presidential Election</b>	<b>2008 Presidential Election</b>
49	50.0%	47.4%	44.7%	48.6%	45.0%	51.3%
50	54.9%	49.9%	43.6%	52.5%	46.0%	57.3%
51	42.8%	41.3%	40.5%	42.3%	39.2%	43.3%
52	70.3%	65.8%	60.1%	72.8%	62.6%	67.8%
53	75.4%	72.9%	74.4%	65.8%	66.3%	85.0%
54	58.0%	53.6%	49.0%	54.8%	49.4%	61.2%
55	63.4%	57.5%	51.3%	60.1%	52.1%	66.7%
56	61.5%	55.4%	46.9%	60.1%	51.9%	62.9%
57	57.8%	52.5%	45.1%	55.5%	49.4%	60.0%
58	43.1%	41.4%	40.3%	41.0%	39.2%	45.3%
59	45.6%	42.0%	36.5%	41.8%	40.3%	49.5%
60	41.2%	39.4%	36.0%	41.2%	39.1%	41.2%
61	41.2%	40.2%	39.8%	40.4%	38.6%	42.1%
62	40.0%	38.1%	35.6%	39.3%	36.8%	40.8%
63	47.2%	45.7%	43.3%	45.2%	45.2%	49.3%
64	53.8%	49.5%	43.0%	52.5%	47.3%	55.1%

**Coalition's State House Map  
District-By-District Political Competitiveness**

<b>District</b>	<b>Average of 2008 Presidential &amp; 2010 Gubernatorial Elections</b>	<b>Four Race Average</b>	<b>2006 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2010 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2004 Presidential Election</b>	<b>2008 Presidential Election</b>
65	49.5%	45.2%	38.1%	48.6%	43.8%	50.3%
66	47.7%	43.4%	36.9%	46.5%	41.1%	48.9%
67	40.5%	38.9%	35.3%	38.0%	39.4%	43.0%
68	44.9%	42.4%	37.6%	43.2%	42.1%	46.6%
69	40.8%	38.6%	34.8%	37.9%	38.1%	43.6%
70	43.8%	43.3%	44.4%	43.2%	41.5%	44.4%
71	43.2%	42.7%	43.0%	41.6%	41.3%	44.8%
72	47.1%	42.8%	36.3%	45.4%	40.7%	48.8%
73	57.5%	57.0%	57.3%	57.7%	55.9%	57.2%
74	67.3%	68.9%	72.1%	65.7%	69.0%	68.9%
75	62.5%	61.9%	61.2%	61.2%	61.5%	63.7%
76	41.3%	40.2%	37.6%	39.8%	40.5%	42.8%
77	43.7%	43.2%	43.8%	42.5%	41.7%	44.9%
78	46.1%	45.6%	46.4%	46.3%	43.8%	45.8%
79	47.9%	46.0%	43.3%	46.9%	44.8%	48.9%
80	50.3%	48.7%	46.0%	49.4%	48.0%	51.2%

**Coalition's State House Map  
District-By-District Political Competitiveness**

<b>District</b>	<b>Average of 2008 Presidential &amp; 2010 Gubernatorial Elections</b>	<b>Four Race Average</b>	<b>2006 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2010 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2004 Presidential Election</b>	<b>2008 Presidential Election</b>
81	45.2%	43.5%	40.1%	43.9%	43.3%	46.6%
82	45.7%	45.4%	44.2%	45.8%	45.8%	45.7%
83	49.1%	47.2%	44.0%	47.4%	46.6%	50.7%
84	55.4%	53.8%	50.7%	53.4%	53.6%	57.5%
85	83.7%	80.6%	79.5%	82.7%	75.2%	84.7%
86	85.4%	80.9%	79.0%	84.9%	73.8%	85.9%
87	74.1%	72.9%	71.5%	70.4%	71.8%	77.8%
88	65.8%	65.5%	65.9%	63.7%	64.2%	68.0%
89	53.0%	53.1%	51.5%	53.6%	54.8%	52.5%
90	61.9%	60.9%	59.1%	59.5%	60.8%	64.2%
91	59.0%	59.2%	62.7%	56.9%	56.2%	61.1%
92	56.7%	57.7%	56.7%	56.1%	60.8%	57.3%
93	55.8%	56.7%	54.8%	53.6%	60.3%	58.0%
94	55.5%	56.5%	57.5%	55.4%	57.7%	55.6%
95	59.8%	60.0%	59.8%	58.3%	60.6%	61.3%
96	64.3%	63.5%	62.8%	63.4%	62.7%	65.1%

**Coalition's State House Map  
District-By-District Political Competitiveness**

<b>District</b>	<b>Average of 2008 Presidential &amp; 2010 Gubernatorial Elections</b>	<b>Four Race Average</b>	<b>2006 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2010 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2004 Presidential Election</b>	<b>2008 Presidential Election</b>
97	72.1%	70.8%	72.2%	69.4%	66.8%	74.8%
98	80.0%	77.6%	81.2%	72.7%	69.4%	87.3%
99	81.0%	79.5%	84.0%	73.0%	72.0%	89.1%
100	62.7%	60.6%	59.4%	61.9%	57.6%	63.5%
101	78.4%	76.8%	78.4%	75.0%	71.9%	81.9%
102	81.5%	78.4%	78.9%	79.1%	72.0%	83.8%
103	64.9%	64.4%	63.8%	64.4%	64.1%	65.4%
104	56.3%	57.0%	56.6%	57.1%	58.6%	55.5%
105	63.9%	64.2%	63.7%	62.8%	65.4%	65.1%
106	71.2%	69.9%	74.0%	64.8%	63.3%	77.5%
107	53.3%	52.2%	53.3%	55.0%	48.8%	51.6%
108	50.1%	48.3%	45.9%	51.6%	47.0%	48.6%
109	41.7%	39.5%	35.1%	38.1%	39.4%	45.3%
110	35.8%	33.7%	29.1%	32.8%	34.2%	38.8%
111	35.7%	34.0%	29.9%	32.6%	34.8%	38.8%
112	48.2%	46.4%	42.2%	50.9%	47.1%	45.4%

**Coalition's State House Map  
District-By-District Political Competitiveness**

<b>District</b>	<b>Average of 2008 Presidential &amp; 2010 Gubernatorial Elections</b>	<b>Four Race Average</b>	<b>2006 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2010 Gubernatorial Election</b>	<b>2004 Presidential Election</b>	<b>2008 Presidential Election</b>
113	42.1%	39.3%	31.1%	46.1%	41.9%	38.2%
114	41.3%	38.5%	31.6%	44.6%	40.0%	37.9%
115	49.3%	48.4%	46.4%	49.9%	48.5%	48.7%
116	55.5%	53.9%	53.6%	54.5%	51.1%	56.6%
117	39.0%	36.3%	27.7%	44.9%	39.5%	33.1%
118	42.1%	40.0%	33.2%	47.1%	42.4%	37.2%
119	47.0%	43.1%	33.6%	48.9%	44.9%	45.1%
120	59.4%	57.2%	56.4%	58.2%	53.6%	60.6%



## **DISTRICT CONTINUITY REPORTS**

<b>Legislature's Senate Map District-By-District Continuity Analysis<sup>1</sup></b>					
<b>2002 District</b>	<b>Senator</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>Term-Limited</b>	<b>2012 District</b>	<b>Continuity</b>
1	Gibson	Dem.	No	6	70.33%
2	Evers	Rep.	No	3	82.56%
3	Dean	Rep.	No	2	70.09%
4	Gaetz	Rep.	No	1	86.06%
5	Wise	Rep.	Term-Limited	4	43.90%
6	Montford	Dem.	No	5	81.52%
7	Lynn	Rep.	Term-Limited	8	39.12%
8	Thrasher	Rep.	No	9	69.69%
9	Gardiner	Rep.	No	10	43.82%
10	Storms	Rep.	No	21	77.33%
11	Fasano	Rep.	Term-Limited	20	53.80%
12	Norman	Rep.	No	15	66.97%
13	Jones	Rep.	Term-Limited	17	50.88%
14	Oelrich	Rep.	No	7	59.11%
15	Dockery	Rep.	Term-Limited	16	53.31%
16	Latvala	Rep.	No	22	59.21%
17	Alexander	Rep.	Term-Limited	26	66.68%
18	Joyner	Dem.	No	19	76.70%

<sup>1</sup> This chart shows the degree of continuity between the Senate Districts drawn in 2002 ("2002 District") and the Senate Districts drawn by the current Legislature. The continuity between 2002 districts and 2012 districts was determined by identifying the 2012 district that inherited the most population from a 2002 district. For each 2002 District, the chart shows the incumbent Senator, the Senator's party affiliation, and whether or not the Senator is term-limited. The chart also shows the newly-drawn District ("2012 District") that contains the highest percentage of the 2002 District. "Continuity" refers to the percentage of the 2002 District that is reproduced in the corresponding 2012 District. For instance, for 2002 District No. 4, the chart shows that the incumbent is Chairman Gaetz, a Republican who is not term-limited. It also shows that the 2012 District No. 1 is the new district that contains the highest percentage of 2002 Senate District No. 4, and that 86.06% of 2002 District No. 4 is reproduced in 2012 District No. 1.

<b>Legislature's Senate Map District-By-District Continuity Analysis</b>					
<b>2002 District</b>	<b>Senator</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>Term-Limited</b>	<b>2012 District</b>	<b>Continuity</b>
19	Siplin	Dem.	Term-Limited	12	48.95%
20	Hays	Rep.	No	11	45.17%
21	Bennett	Rep.	Term-Limited	24	59.15%
22	Simmons	Rep.	No	13	59.43%
23	Detert	Rep.	No	28	88.99%
24	Altman	Rep.	No	18	43.89%
25	Bogdanoff	Rep.	No	29	82.13%
26	Haridopolos	Rep.	Term-Limited	18	56.11%
27	Benacquisto	Rep.	No	23	55.15%
28	Negron	Rep.	No	25	68.32%
29	Smith	Dem.	No	34	79.42%
30	Sachs	Dem.	No	27	55.73%
31	Sobel	Dem.	No	36	70.07%
32	Ring	Dem.	No	31	82.57%
33	Braynon II	Dem.	No	38	49.52%
34	Rich	Dem.	Term-Limited	36	29.68%
35	Margolis	Dem.	No	35	64.12%
36	Diaz de la Portilla	Rep.	No	37	66.17%
37	Richter	Rep.	No	30	84.92%
38	Flores	Rep.	No	39	65.60%
39	Bullard	Dem.	Term-Limited	40	75.38%
40	Garcia	Rep.	No	33	84.56%

Coalition's Senate Map District-By-District Continuity Analysis					
2002 District	Senator	Party	Term Limited	2012 District	Continuity
1	Gibson	Dem.	No	1	62.94%
2	Evers	Rep.	No	2	66.08%
3	Dean	Rep.	No	3	29.62%
4	Gaetz	Rep.	No	4	58.29%
5	Wise	Rep.	Term-Limited	5	36.71%
6	Montford	Dem.	No	6	84.25%
7	Lynn	Rep.	Term-Limited	7	51.67%
8	Thrasher	Rep.	No	5	55.28%
9	Gardiner	Rep.	No	9	54.97%
10	Storms	Rep.	No	10	70.15%
11	Fasano	Rep.	Term-Limited	12	43.27%
12	Norman	Rep.	No	16	53.95%
13	Jones	Rep.	Term-Limited	13	51.10%
14	Oelrich	Rep.	No	14	61.45%
15	Dockery	Rep.	Term-Limited	20	34.22%
16	Latvala	Rep.	No	13	42.96%
17	Alexander	Rep.	Term-Limited	17	49.35%
18	Joyner	Dem.	No	18	61.89%
19	Siplin	Dem.	Term-Limited	19	48.05%
20	Hays	Rep.	No	20	50.15%
21	Bennett	Rep.	Term-Limited	27	49.04%
22	Simmons	Rep.	No	22	68.18%
23	Detert	Rep.	No	27	50.69%
24	Altman	Rep.	No	24	65.72%
25	Bogdanoff	Rep.	No	31	33.28%
26	Haridopolos	Rep.	Term-Limited	26	58.16%
27	Benacquisto	Rep.	No	30	37.20%
28	Negron	Rep.	No	28	86.67%
29	Smith	Dem.	No	29	46.79%

Coalition's Senate Map District-By-District Continuity Analysis					
2002 District	Senator	Party	Term Limited	2012 District	Continuity
30	Sachs	Dem.	No	25	41.42%
31	Sobel	Dem.	No	35	56.33%
32	Ring	Dem.	No	32	52.07%
33	Braynon II	Dem.	No	33	42.70%
34	Rich	Dem.	Term-Limited	35	40.02%
35	Margolis	Dem.	No	31	35.18%
36	Diaz de la Portilla	Rep.	No	40	60.41%
37	Richter	Rep.	No	37	59.17%
38	Flores	Rep.	No	36	44.21%
39	Bullard	Dem.	Term-Limited	36	35.73%
40	Garcia	Rep.	No	38	74.49%

<b>Average Continuity In Senate Districts By Whether Incumbent Is Term-Limited<sup>2</sup></b>		
<b>Type of District</b>	<b>Average Continuity in Legislature's Plan</b>	<b>Average Continuity in Coalition's Plan</b>
Term-Limited	52.45%	45.21%
Non-Term-Limited	68.59%	55.40%
All Districts	64.15%	52.60%

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<sup>2</sup> This chart compares the average (mean) continuity in the Legislature's 2012 Senate Plan and the Coalition's Proposed 2012 Senate Plan for three sets of Districts: (a) 2002 Districts with a term-limited incumbent; (b) 2002 Districts with a non-term-limited incumbent; and (c) all Districts.

<b>Legislature's House Map District-By-District Continuity Analysis<sup>3</sup></b>					
<b>2002 District</b>	<b>Representative</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>Term-Limited</b>	<b>2012 District</b>	<b>Continuity</b>
1	Broxson	Rep.	No	3	66.12%
2	Ingram	Rep.	No	1	50.53%
3	Ford	Rep.	No	2	55.54%
4	Gaetz	Rep.	No	4	66.40%
5	Drake	Rep.	No	5	64.47%
6	Patronis	Rep.	No	6	80.50%
7	Coley	Rep.	No	5	35.53%
8	Williams	Dem.	No	8	84.41%
9	Rehwinkel Vasilinda	Dem.	No	9	81.38%
10	Bembry	Dem.	No	7	43.02%
11	Porter	Rep.	No	10	61.92%
12	Adkins	Rep.	No	11	47.22%
13	Davis	Rep.	No	15	68.92%
14	Jones	Dem.	No	14	59.06%
15	Fullwood	Dem.	No	13	57.33%
16	McBurney	Rep.	No	16	33.45%

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<sup>3</sup> This chart shows the degree of continuity between the House Districts drawn in 2002 ("2002 District") and the House Districts drawn by the current Legislature. The continuity between 2002 districts and 2012 districts was determined by identifying the 2012 district that inherited the most population from a 2002 district. For each 2002 District, the chart shows the incumbent Representative, the Representative's party affiliation, and whether or not the Representative is term-limited. The chart also shows the newly-drawn District ("2012 District") that contains the highest percentage of the 2002 District. "Continuity" refers to the percentage of the 2002 District that is reproduced in the corresponding 2012 District. For instance, for 2002 District No. 1, the chart shows that the incumbent is Rep. Broxson, a Republican who is not term-limited. It also shows that the 2012 District No. 3 is the new district that contains the highest percentage of 2002 House District No. 1, and that 66.12% of 2002 District No. 1 is reproduced in 2012 District No. 3.

<b>Legislature's House Map District-By-District Continuity Analysis</b>					
<b>2002 District</b>	<b>Representative</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>Term-Limited</b>	<b>2012 District</b>	<b>Continuity</b>
17	Ray	Rep.	No	12	56.82%
18	Renuart	Rep.	No	11	37.79%
19	Weinstein	Rep.	No	16	44.67%
20	Proctor	Rep.	Term-Limited	24	75.77%
21	Van Zant	Rep.	No	19	62.48%
22	Perry	Rep.	No	22	50.34%
23	Chestnut	Dem.	No	20	70.21%
24	Baxley	Rep.	No	23	78.62%
25	Metz	Rep.	No	31	61.13%
26	Costello	Rep.	No	27	32.61%
27	Taylor	Dem.	No	26	65.75%
28	Hukill	Rep.	Term-Limited	25	57.26%
29	Goodson	Rep.	No	54	31.20%
30	Workman	Rep.	No	53	53.20%
31	Tobia	Rep.	No	52	50.75%
32	Crisafulli	Rep.	No	51	56.81%
33	Brodeur	Rep.	No	28	69.43%
34	Dorworth	Rep.	No	29	38.68%
35	Cannon	Rep.	Term-Limited	49	70.90%
36	Randolph	Dem.	No	46	56.11%
37	Plakon	Rep.	No	30	44.85%
38	Nelson	Rep.	No	45	45.16%
39	Thompson	Dem.	No	45	43.43%
40	Eisnaugle	Rep.	No	47	48.67%
41	Precourt	Rep.	No	44	62.89%
42	O'Toole	Rep.	No	33	79.85%
43	Smith	Rep.	No	34	95.89%
44	Schenck	Rep.	No	35	94.83%
45	Corcoran	Rep.	No	65	36.63%
46	Legg	Rep.	Term-Limited	36	64.31%
47	Grant	Rep.	No	64	58.96%



<b>Legislature's House Map District-By-District Continuity Analysis</b>					
<b>2002 District</b>	<b>Representative</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>Term-Limited</b>	<b>2012 District</b>	<b>Continuity</b>
48	Nehr	Rep.	No	65	59.43%
49	Soto	Dem.	No	48	80.15%
50	Hooper	Rep.	No	67	63.12%
51	Ahern	Rep.	No	66	46.79%
52	Brandes	Rep.	No	68	63.64%
53	Kriseman	Dem.	No	69	51.67%
54	Frishe	Rep.	No	66	49.31%
55	Rouson	Dem.	No	70	86.02%
56	Burgin	Rep.	No	59	69.21%
57	Young	Rep.	No	60	68.19%
58	Cruz	Dem.	No	62	58.33%
59	Reed	Dem.	No	61	68.95%
60	Harrison	Rep.	No	63	61.10%
61	Weatherford	Rep.	No	38	98.48%
62	Glorioso	Rep.	Term-Limited	58	56.07%
63	McKeel	Rep.	No	40	40.84%
64	Stargel	Rep.	No	39	55.88%
65	Wood	Rep.	No	41	76.78%
66	Albritton	Rep.	No	56	50.29%
67	Steube	Rep.	No	73	100.00%
68	Boyd	Rep.	No	71	80.40%
69	Pilon	Rep.	No	72	63.75%
70	Holder	Rep.	No	74	58.15%
71	Roberson	Rep.	No	75	63.01%
72	Kreegel	Rep.	Term-Limited	79	45.34%
73	Caldwell	Rep.	No	78	70.54%
74	Aubuchon	Rep.	No	77	94.71%
75	Williams	Rep.	Term-Limited	76	77.39%
76	Passidomo	Rep.	No	106	86.15%
77	Grimsley	Rep.	Term-Limited	55	63.79%
78	Perman	Dem.	No	81	45.09%

<b>Legislature's House Map District-By-District Continuity Analysis</b>					
<b>2002 District</b>	<b>Representative</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>Term-Limited</b>	<b>2012 District</b>	<b>Continuity</b>
79	Horner	Rep.	No	42	64.32%
80	Mayfield	Rep.	No	54	67.07%
81	Harrell	Rep.	No	83	66.78%
82	Snyder	Rep.	No	82	76.87%
83	Rooney, Jr.	Rep.	No	85	82.41%
84	Bernard	Dem.	No	88	53.39%
85	Abruzzo	Dem.	No	86	46.74%
86	Berman	Dem.	No	91	32.75%
87	Hager	Rep.	No	89	60.35%
88	Pafford	Dem.	No	86	46.19%
89	Clemens	Dem.	No	87	48.49%
90	Slosberg	Dem.	No	91	38.94%
91	Moraitis, Jr.	Rep.	No	93	75.48%
92	Clarke-Reed	Dem.	No	92	55.59%
93	Thurston	Dem.	No	94	71.61%
94	Rogers	Dem.	No	95	70.70%
95	Waldman	Dem.	No	96	48.72%
96	Porth	Dem.	Term-Limited	97	67.31%
97	Kiar	Dem.	No	98	35.35%
98	Sands	Dem.	Term-Limited	98	47.45%
99	Schwartz	Dem.	No	101	43.67%
100	Jenne	Dem.	No	99	49.67%
101	Hudson	Rep.	No	80	59.50%
102	Gonzalez	Rep.	No	103	68.87%
103	Watson	Dem.	No	102	46.73%
104	Julien	Dem.	No	107	54.31%
105	Gibbons	Dem.	No	101	38.91%
106	Steinberg	Dem.	No	100	54.98%
107	Garcia	Dem.	No	113	50.44%
108	Campbell	Dem.	No	108	63.72%
109	Stafford	Dem.	No	109	55.93%

<b>Legislature's House Map District-By-District Continuity Analysis</b>					
<b>2002 District</b>	<b>Representative</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>Term-Limited</b>	<b>2012 District</b>	<b>Continuity</b>
110	Oliva	Rep.	No	110	55.80%
111	Fresen	Rep.	No	111	38.28%
112	Nuñez	Rep.	No	105	40.85%
113	Lopez-Cantera	Rep.	Term-Limited	111	39.13%
114	Logan	Rep.	No	116	52.94%
115	Diaz	Rep.	No	115	49.57%
116	Trujillo	Rep.	No	119	38.35%
117	Bileca	Rep.	No	114	50.17%
118	Bullard	Dem.	No	117	73.69%
119	Artiles	Rep.	No	118	57.80%
120	Saunders	Dem.	No	120	60.64%

Coalition's House Map District-By-District Continuity Analysis					
2002 District	Representative	Party	Term-Limited	2012 District	Continuity
1	Broxson	Rep.	No	5	67.77%
2	Ingram	Rep.	No	6	48.41%
3	Ford	Rep.	No	4	59.42%
4	Gaetz	Rep.	No	12	65.53%
5	Drake	Rep.	No	11	51.85%
6	Patronis	Rep.	No	10	79.08%
7	Coley	Rep.	No	11	31.15%
8	Williams	Dem.	No	17	60.45%
9	Rehwinkel Vasilinda	Dem.	No	16	66.22%
10	Bembry	Dem.	No	9	46.36%
11	Porter	Rep.	No	9	48.93%
12	Adkins	Rep.	No	8	55.00%
13	Davis	Rep.	No	7	50.90%
14	Jones	Dem.	No	3	49.65%
15	Fullwood	Dem.	No	1	45.47%
16	McBurney	Rep.	No	2	50.03%
17	Ray	Rep.	No	14	35.52%
18	Renuart	Rep.	No	14	57.86%
19	Weinstein	Rep.	No	13	44.83%
20	Proctor	Rep.	Term-Limited	23	77.36%
21	Van Zant	Rep.	No	22	67.00%
22	Perry	Rep.	No	41	45.69%
23	Chestnut	Dem.	No	40	56.52%
24	Baxley	Rep.	No	42	67.20%
25	Metz	Rep.	No	60	72.68%
26	Costello	Rep.	No	20	59.05%
27	Taylor	Dem.	No	19	62.39%
28	Hukill	Rep.	Term-Limited	21	73.05%
29	Goodson	Rep.	No	70	31.90%
30	Workman	Rep.	No	76	41.71%

Coalition's House Map District-By-District Continuity Analysis					
2002 District	Representative	Party	Term-Limited	2012 District	Continuity
31	Tobia	Rep.	No	77	60.73%
32	Crisafulli	Rep.	No	71	59.24%
33	Brodeur	Rep.	No	72	81.66%
34	Dorworth	Rep.	No	66	39.91%
35	Cannon	Rep.	Term-Limited	57	60.48%
36	Randolph	Dem.	No	25	38.77%
37	Plakon	Rep.	No	65	58.36%
38	Nelson	Rep.	No	27	72.97%
39	Thompson	Dem.	No	26	71.78%
40	Eisnagle	Rep.	No	56	25.64%
41	Precourt	Rep.	No	59	59.20%
42	O'Toole	Rep.	No	44	85.29%
43	Smith	Rep.	No	45	92.58%
44	Schenck	Rep.	No	43	91.53%
45	Corcoran	Rep.	No	34	50.84%
46	Legg	Rep.	Term-Limited	35	48.50%
47	Grant	Rep.	No	33	42.37%
48	Nehr	Rep.	No	32	44.73%
49	Soto	Dem.	No	56	54.20%
50	Hooper	Rep.	No	31	59.80%
51	Ahern	Rep.	No	39	57.25%
52	Brandes	Rep.	No	38	58.09%
53	Kriseman	Dem.	No	37	42.53%
54	Frishe	Rep.	No	39	32.19%
55	Rouson	Dem.	No	52	63.12%
56	Burgin	Rep.	No	54	44.37%
57	Young	Rep.	No	46	65.83%
58	Cruz	Dem.	No	47	56.66%
59	Reed	Dem.	No	53	67.89%
60	Harrison	Rep.	No	48	63.38%

Coalition's House Map District-By-District Continuity Analysis					
2002 District	Representative	Party	Term-Limited	2012 District	Continuity
61	Weatherford	Rep.	No	36	98.05%
62	Glorioso	Rep.	Term-Limited	29	66.16%
63	McKeel	Rep.	No	28	51.36%
64	Stargel	Rep.	No	58	59.86%
65	Wood	Rep.	No	49	81.83%
66	Albritton	Rep.	No	51	59.25%
67	Steube	Rep.	No	62	67.09%
68	Boyd	Rep.	No	81	76.01%
69	Pilon	Rep.	No	80	63.03%
70	Holder	Rep.	No	79	85.63%
71	Roberson	Rep.	No	63	79.46%
72	Kreegel	Rep.	Term-Limited	67	41.68%
73	Caldwell	Rep.	No	68	56.87%
74	Aubuchon	Rep.	No	69	89.16%
75	Williams	Rep.	Term-Limited	110	38.37%
76	Passidomo	Rep.	No	111	67.56%
77	Grimsley	Rep.	Term-Limited	61	59.20%
78	Perman	Dem.	No	95	30.08%
79	Horner	Rep.	No	50	61.33%
80	Mayfield	Rep.	No	78	48.18%
81	Harrell	Rep.	No	83	61.14%
82	Snyder	Rep.	No	82	68.07%
83	Rooney, Jr.	Rep.	No	89	63.90%
84	Bernard	Dem.	No	87	55.78%
85	Abruzzo	Dem.	No	73	68.41%
86	Berman	Dem.	No	74	46.92%
87	Hager	Rep.	No	94	40.75%
88	Pafford	Dem.	No	88	72.61%
89	Clemens	Dem.	No	90	49.80%
90	Slosberg	Dem.	No	94	37.41%

Coalition's House Map District-By-District Continuity Analysis					
2002 District	Representative	Party	Term-Limited	2012 District	Continuity
91	Moraitis, Jr.	Rep.	No	92	39.05%
92	Clarke-Reed	Dem.	No	93	32.67%
93	Thurston	Dem.	No	85	39.37%
94	Rogers	Dem.	No	86	67.51%
95	Waldman	Dem.	No	95	34.18%
96	Porth	Dem.	Term-Limited	96	68.18%
97	Kiar	Dem.	No	104	68.89%
98	Sands	Dem.	Term-Limited	103	65.81%
99	Schwartz	Dem.	No	105	37.38%
100	Jenne	Dem.	No	105	45.16%
101	Hudson	Rep.	No	110	34.41%
102	Gonzalez	Rep.	No	112	56.96%
103	Watson	Dem.	No	101	35.74%
104	Julien	Dem.	No	97	33.27%
105	Gibbons	Dem.	No	101	35.16%
106	Steinberg	Dem.	No	91	69.92%
107	Garcia	Dem.	No	119	39.27%
108	Campbell	Dem.	No	98	53.55%
109	Stafford	Dem.	No	99	58.90%
110	Oliva	Rep.	No	100	30.06%
111	Fresen	Rep.	No	113	40.81%
112	Nuñez	Rep.	No	114	24.52%
113	Lopez-Cantera	Rep.	Term-Limited	119	40.15%
114	Logan	Rep.	No	117	32.32%
115	Diaz	Rep.	No	118	37.04%
116	Trujillo	Rep.	No	108	37.70%
117	Bileca	Rep.	No	118	35.65%
118	Bullard	Dem.	No	106	61.47%
119	Artiles	Rep.	No	116	43.46%
120	Saunders	Dem.	No	115	66.05%

<b>Average Continuity In House Districts By Whether Incumbent Is Term-Limited<sup>4</sup></b>		
<b>Type of District</b>	<b>Average Continuity in Legislature's Plan</b>	<b>Average Continuity in Coalition's Plan</b>
Term-Limited	60.40%	58.00 %
Non-Term-Limited	59.10%	55.00 %
All Districts	59.20%	55.00%

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<sup>4</sup> This chart compares the average (mean) continuity in the Legislature's 2012 House Plan and the Coalition's Proposed 2012 House Plan for three sets of Districts: (a) 2002 Districts with a term-limited incumbent; (b) 2002 Districts with a non-term-limited incumbent; and (c) all Districts.



## **DEMOGRAPHIC REPORTS**

**Legislature's State Senate Map  
District-By-District Demographic Report<sup>1</sup>**

<b>District</b>	<b>%VAP African- American</b>	<b>%CVAP African- American</b>	<b>% VAP Hispanic</b>	<b>%CVAP Hispanic</b>	<b>%VAP White</b>	<b>%CVAP White</b>
1	11.8%	12.6%	5.2%	3.4%	77.5%	79.6%
2	8.8%	8.3%	6.1%	4.0%	82.8%	85.9%
3	13.9%	13.5%	3.5%	2.2%	78.1%	80.5%
4	10.3%	10.0%	6.8%	4.3%	76.2%	81.9%
5	28.8%	29.8%	5.3%	3.2%	62.4%	64.7%
6	46.3%	47.6%	5.9%	3.6%	43.4%	45.9%
7	14.5%	14.2%	7.3%	5.4%	72.0%	76.6%
8	6.4%	6.4%	10.4%	8.2%	80.3%	83.2%
9	6.0%	5.6%	5.6%	4.2%	84.6%	87.5%
10	7.2%	6.6%	13.4%	9.6%	72.8%	80.4%
11	8.2%	8.4%	6.9%	4.1%	82.6%	85.5%
12	37.4%	36.2%	20.9%	15.3%	35.3%	44.4%
13	7.0%	6.8%	16.6%	12.5%	70.4%	76.5%
14	10.7%	10.5%	50.5%	41.3%	32.3%	43.1%
15	5.6%	5.6%	19.0%	13.8%	70.3%	77.1%
16	9.3%	8.4%	15.6%	10.2%	71.4%	78.9%
17	5.0%	5.0%	7.4%	4.7%	84.0%	87.9%
18	8.4%	7.5%	8.2%	5.5%	79.5%	84.0%
19	34.6%	38.1%	27.4%	18.5%	34.4%	41.0%
20	4.8%	4.6%	8.6%	5.8%	84.1%	87.7%
21	10.0%	9.0%	17.3%	11.9%	66.7%	75.0%
22	4.2%	3.9%	7.6%	5.6%	82.8%	86.4%
23	7.7%	6.8%	14.6%	7.6%	75.2%	83.9%
24	7.8%	7.4%	11.7%	6.1%	77.8%	84.5%

<sup>1</sup> See Description of Software, Data, and Criteria, at Appendix Tab B for an explanation of citizen voting age population, or CVAP.

**Legislature's State Senate Map  
District-By-District Demographic Report**

<b>District</b>	<b>%VAP African- American</b>	<b>%CVAP African- American</b>	<b>% VAP Hispanic</b>	<b>%CVAP Hispanic</b>	<b>%VAP White</b>	<b>%CVAP White</b>
25	9.9%	9.1%	9.9%	5.3%	77.8%	83.9%
26	11.0%	10.5%	17.3%	9.7%	68.9%	77.6%
27	10.1%	6.4%	20.7%	11.1%	65.9%	80.3%
28	3.7%	3.6%	6.2%	3.2%	87.9%	91.4%
29	6.0%	3.8%	11.1%	7.0%	79.4%	87.5%
30	3.4%	2.3%	16.1%	8.8%	78.4%	87.6%
31	19.5%	13.6%	21.1%	15.5%	53.3%	67.5%
32	12.7%	12.3%	24.4%	16.0%	57.7%	68.3%
33	5.7%	9.4%	86.9%	78.3%	6.1%	10.9%
34	53.5%	51.2%	15.5%	9.9%	27.5%	35.8%
35	7.4%	7.3%	50.4%	38.3%	38.5%	51.9%
36	12.3%	10.3%	31.0%	23.1%	50.7%	61.9%
37	2.4%	3.7%	83.7%	74.5%	12.1%	20.3%
38	54.1%	54.9%	27.9%	21.5%	13.7%	21.0%
39	3.4%	4.4%	83.3%	74.4%	10.6%	18.4%
40	32.4%	39.9%	39.8%	23.6%	25.3%	34.9%

**Coalition's State Senate Map  
District-By-District Demographic Report**

<b>District</b>	<b>%VAP African- American</b>	<b>%CVAP African- American</b>	<b>% VAP Hispanic</b>	<b>%CVAP Hispanic</b>	<b>%VAP White</b>	<b>%CVAP White</b>
1	41.1%	42.3%	6.7%	3.9%	47.2%	50.7%
2	15.0%	14.5%	4.0%	2.8%	75.7%	78.3%
3	12.2%	11.8%	5.6%	3.6%	79.1%	81.8%
4	9.6%	10.4%	4.7%	2.8%	81.0%	82.9%
5	9.4%	9.3%	6.4%	4.2%	77.5%	82.5%
6	29.8%	30.6%	5.3%	3.2%	61.5%	64.0%
7	9.2%	8.8%	9.1%	7.3%	78.8%	81.8%
8	8.6%	8.5%	6.7%	4.5%	81.8%	84.9%
9	32.9%	31.3%	19.0%	13.5%	40.8%	50.8%
10	9.7%	9.6%	16.4%	9.5%	70.2%	78.0%
11	4.8%	4.9%	9.4%	6.3%	81.5%	86.2%
12	3.6%	3.1%	9.8%	6.6%	83.2%	87.8%
13	4.6%	4.4%	6.5%	4.4%	83.9%	87.5%
14	14.8%	14.4%	9.3%	6.4%	70.5%	76.0%
15	4.9%	5.2%	6.0%	4.7%	87.0%	88.4%
16	7.8%	8.0%	27.7%	20.2%	58.8%	68.1%
17	11.9%	11.5%	24.0%	16.7%	60.4%	69.3%
18	36.4%	38.7%	19.6%	13.3%	39.6%	45.1%
19	9.1%	9.0%	43.7%	36.0%	40.1%	49.8%
20	8.3%	7.1%	11.6%	7.2%	75.6%	82.9%
21	5.7%	5.4%	11.2%	6.6%	80.7%	86.0%
22	9.9%	9.8%	14.7%	10.7%	70.3%	76.0%
23	6.3%	5.7%	12.4%	7.2%	78.8%	85.6%
24	7.5%	7.7%	10.2%	7.5%	77.7%	81.6%
25	13.4%	9.5%	11.9%	8.1%	71.0%	79.7%
26	8.5%	7.6%	9.6%	5.8%	78.5%	84.0%
27	4.1%	4.0%	8.2%	4.0%	85.3%	90.3%
28	10.9%	9.1%	12.7%	6.9%	73.8%	81.9%

**Coalition's State Senate Map  
District-By-District Demographic Report**

<b>District</b>	<b>%VAP African- American</b>	<b>%CVAP African- American</b>	<b>% VAP Hispanic</b>	<b>%CVAP Hispanic</b>	<b>%VAP White</b>	<b>%CVAP White</b>
29	53.4%	52.0%	16.9%	10.9%	25.7%	34.6%
30	14.2%	9.7%	26.2%	14.2%	55.9%	73.7%
31	8.7%	6.8%	26.8%	17.6%	61.2%	73.6%
32	9.7%	6.7%	16.9%	11.4%	68.0%	78.6%
33	44.1%	47.0%	34.9%	24.4%	17.3%	26.2%
34	38.6%	42.7%	42.2%	32.5%	14.6%	21.5%
35	10.8%	8.8%	27.6%	19.2%	56.0%	68.1%
36	13.0%	16.7%	63.6%	50.3%	19.9%	30.7%
37	4.9%	3.3%	18.1%	9.0%	74.9%	86.2%
38	4.0%	5.3%	84.9%	77.4%	9.4%	15.3%
39	5.3%	7.5%	71.2%	59.2%	21.1%	30.7%
40	4.3%	5.8%	76.4%	67.0%	17.2%	25.9%

**Legislature's State House Map  
District-By-District Demographic Report**

<b>District</b>	<b>%VAP African- American</b>	<b>%CVAP African- American</b>	<b>% VAP Hispanic</b>	<b>%CVAP Hispanic</b>	<b>%VAP White</b>	<b>%CVAP White</b>
1	19.3%	17.7%	3.8%	2.3%	71.3%	75.8%
2	19.4%	19.6%	4.8%	3.5%	70.1%	71.9%
3	5.6%	5.2%	3.6%	2.5%	86.2%	88.4%
4	9.0%	10.1%	6.3%	4.0%	78.3%	81.0%
5	13.4%	13.9%	3.7%	2.1%	80.0%	81.1%
6	10.2%	10.9%	4.2%	2.3%	81.0%	83.0%
7	21.2%	19.5%	4.4%	2.5%	72.4%	75.8%
8	48.7%	50.2%	6.7%	3.3%	41.0%	44.6%
9	15.2%	16.4%	4.8%	3.7%	75.2%	77.1%
10	16.3%	16.2%	5.0%	3.0%	76.5%	79.0%
11	7.3%	8.4%	4.3%	2.5%	84.8%	86.1%
12	13.5%	14.1%	9.4%	6.2%	67.5%	74.1%
13	49.2%	52.0%	6.2%	3.6%	40.8%	42.3%
14	49.4%	49.2%	4.1%	2.6%	42.8%	45.9%
15	21.7%	20.8%	7.3%	4.3%	64.7%	70.6%
16	10.6%	9.5%	7.8%	5.2%	73.4%	80.8%
17	5.0%	5.8%	4.7%	3.2%	86.9%	88.4%
18	9.6%	8.5%	7.3%	5.8%	77.5%	81.4%
19	14.3%	15.1%	5.4%	3.1%	78.3%	79.7%
20	30.1%	29.9%	7.7%	5.1%	56.2%	61.9%
21	8.0%	7.3%	7.8%	5.2%	77.6%	83.5%
22	7.8%	7.9%	11.2%	7.7%	78.0%	82.4%
23	7.5%	6.6%	7.6%	5.2%	82.2%	85.7%
24	7.5%	6.4%	7.8%	5.7%	81.8%	85.7%
25	2.8%	2.8%	3.5%	2.7%	90.9%	92.3%
26	20.1%	18.7%	6.9%	5.0%	69.8%	74.2%
27	6.1%	5.9%	17.8%	15.2%	73.4%	76.9%

**Legislature's State House Map  
District-By-District Demographic Report**

<b>District</b>	<b>%VAP African- American</b>	<b>%CVAP African- American</b>	<b>% VAP Hispanic</b>	<b>%CVAP Hispanic</b>	<b>%VAP White</b>	<b>%CVAP White</b>
28	9.5%	10.4%	14.4%	11.2%	71.1%	74.9%
29	10.6%	10.6%	14.4%	10.4%	69.1%	74.9%
30	11.4%	10.6%	17.7%	13.4%	65.7%	72.2%
31	8.9%	8.0%	11.3%	5.7%	76.8%	84.5%
32	10.0%	8.5%	13.5%	9.5%	72.1%	79.2%
33	6.7%	7.9%	4.7%	3.6%	87.0%	86.8%
34	2.3%	2.3%	4.2%	3.2%	91.1%	92.6%
35	4.4%	4.4%	9.1%	7.1%	84.2%	86.9%
36	1.9%	1.5%	7.8%	4.9%	87.5%	91.8%
37	2.6%	1.9%	8.8%	5.8%	85.2%	89.9%
38	6.5%	6.3%	13.1%	9.6%	76.5%	81.0%
39	7.0%	5.8%	13.1%	8.2%	76.7%	83.2%
40	15.0%	14.4%	11.4%	6.8%	70.1%	76.3%
41	14.6%	14.1%	16.6%	9.5%	65.9%	74.1%
42	9.6%	9.2%	24.8%	17.8%	62.2%	71.1%
43	11.3%	10.6%	54.9%	45.8%	28.6%	39.3%
44	7.9%	7.3%	17.1%	12.3%	62.2%	72.7%
45	38.4%	34.1%	18.0%	13.5%	37.2%	48.7%
46	49.0%	51.1%	21.2%	13.8%	23.2%	31.2%
47	5.9%	5.6%	16.3%	12.2%	73.1%	79.2%
48	9.5%	9.4%	53.0%	43.2%	30.4%	42.4%
49	8.9%	9.1%	30.0%	26.0%	53.6%	59.6%
50	9.1%	10.0%	18.3%	13.3%	66.2%	72.3%
51	9.6%	9.5%	5.6%	4.1%	81.4%	83.9%
52	4.1%	3.1%	6.3%	4.6%	85.2%	89.0%
53	12.2%	10.3%	10.1%	7.9%	73.4%	78.7%
54	8.3%	8.2%	8.7%	4.1%	80.9%	86.3%

**Legislature's State House Map  
District-By-District Demographic Report**

<b>District</b>	<b>%VAP African- American</b>	<b>%CVAP African- American</b>	<b>% VAP Hispanic</b>	<b>%CVAP Hispanic</b>	<b>%VAP White</b>	<b>%CVAP White</b>
55	7.9%	7.9%	16.0%	8.9%	73.6%	81.1%
56	11.3%	12.4%	22.8%	11.7%	63.6%	73.7%
57	8.6%	6.6%	17.1%	10.8%	70.3%	80.1%
58	11.7%	11.5%	20.0%	10.3%	63.8%	74.4%
59	12.4%	11.6%	18.9%	15.1%	63.2%	69.3%
60	6.0%	5.7%	16.0%	11.8%	72.8%	78.8%
61	48.1%	49.4%	20.6%	15.7%	28.3%	33.2%
62	9.5%	11.6%	51.9%	38.6%	33.7%	46.1%
63	12.5%	12.0%	18.0%	13.9%	61.4%	69.5%
64	4.7%	5.4%	14.1%	10.8%	75.1%	80.2%
65	2.4%	2.2%	5.3%	3.7%	89.3%	91.8%
66	5.4%	5.3%	5.2%	3.8%	86.2%	88.7%
67	6.6%	6.6%	11.3%	6.2%	77.8%	84.1%
68	5.2%	4.7%	7.1%	4.7%	81.4%	85.7%
69	3.5%	3.3%	6.3%	4.1%	85.2%	88.8%
70	43.5%	48.9%	15.3%	6.9%	38.5%	42.1%
71	3.7%	3.4%	9.5%	4.9%	84.5%	90.0%
72	2.2%	1.9%	8.9%	4.4%	86.4%	92.1%
73	3.3%	3.1%	7.2%	4.2%	86.3%	90.3%
74	2.2%	1.7%	3.9%	2.2%	92.0%	94.8%
75	4.9%	4.1%	4.7%	3.3%	88.2%	90.7%
76	1.1%	0.7%	10.1%	4.8%	87.0%	92.9%
77	3.1%	2.6%	17.0%	11.2%	77.2%	84.4%
78	13.0%	13.2%	15.0%	7.4%	68.8%	77.4%
79	9.1%	6.5%	19.5%	11.1%	69.0%	81.2%
80	8.0%	7.4%	33.2%	17.3%	56.4%	73.6%
81	16.0%	17.7%	16.7%	9.6%	62.8%	70.3%



**Legislature's State House Map  
District-By-District Demographic Report**

<b>District</b>	<b>%VAP African- American</b>	<b>%CVAP African- American</b>	<b>% VAP Hispanic</b>	<b>%CVAP Hispanic</b>	<b>%VAP White</b>	<b>%CVAP White</b>
82	3.8%	3.9%	11.5%	4.7%	82.6%	89.4%
83	10.5%	6.8%	12.8%	7.8%	73.6%	81.7%
84	18.0%	16.4%	13.6%	8.1%	65.6%	75.1%
85	7.0%	4.7%	10.4%	6.4%	78.5%	86.1%
86	16.4%	12.5%	19.1%	12.0%	59.4%	72.9%
87	13.5%	9.8%	50.0%	28.6%	33.3%	58.1%
88	49.8%	47.7%	14.3%	8.7%	32.2%	40.7%
89	7.0%	3.5%	9.5%	6.5%	80.4%	87.7%
90	12.2%	7.7%	16.8%	11.4%	67.0%	78.2%
91	4.4%	2.8%	7.2%	4.4%	86.1%	91.7%
92	32.4%	27.7%	17.8%	12.0%	45.8%	58.2%
93	4.7%	3.3%	11.2%	7.8%	80.8%	86.9%
94	52.4%	52.2%	12.1%	7.5%	32.0%	38.2%
95	54.6%	47.3%	16.9%	14.0%	23.1%	34.5%
96	14.3%	9.8%	19.0%	13.1%	60.0%	73.1%
97	15.1%	10.5%	24.3%	17.5%	54.2%	68.7%
98	11.3%	8.7%	23.7%	18.0%	58.8%	69.4%
99	11.1%	9.1%	29.1%	21.1%	54.3%	65.4%
100	4.9%	3.5%	34.0%	20.9%	58.1%	73.6%
101	32.7%	32.2%	33.7%	24.2%	29.0%	41.0%
102	47.8%	52.4%	38.0%	29.3%	10.4%	15.9%
103	7.6%	8.9%	82.1%	78.1%	6.6%	9.4%
104	9.2%	9.0%	43.2%	33.9%	40.8%	51.2%
105	9.2%	11.1%	69.0%	55.2%	18.6%	30.1%
106	2.6%	1.6%	10.2%	4.6%	85.5%	93.1%
107	52.9%	49.8%	26.4%	20.8%	15.8%	26.5%
108	58.6%	59.6%	25.4%	18.5%	12.7%	19.8%

**Legislature's State House Map  
District-By-District Demographic Report**

<b>District</b>	<b>%VAP African- American</b>	<b>%CVAP African- American</b>	<b>% VAP Hispanic</b>	<b>%CVAP Hispanic</b>	<b>%VAP White</b>	<b>%CVAP White</b>
109	45.6%	63.9%	45.7%	27.3%	6.9%	7.7%
110	3.6%	5.9%	89.5%	81.7%	5.7%	11.4%
111	1.0%	2.1%	93.0%	85.8%	5.4%	11.5%
112	2.9%	4.7%	73.0%	62.4%	21.9%	31.7%
113	3.3%	3.1%	66.8%	54.4%	27.3%	40.3%
114	5.3%	5.9%	66.0%	55.4%	25.6%	36.5%
115	4.1%	4.5%	65.5%	55.2%	26.5%	37.6%
116	1.6%	1.3%	84.4%	78.8%	11.8%	18.1%
117	33.5%	45.0%	55.2%	37.8%	8.6%	16.1%
118	4.5%	5.9%	81.2%	72.1%	11.5%	19.1%
119	2.2%	2.7%	86.8%	77.9%	8.3%	16.3%
120	7.5%	10.5%	40.1%	25.2%	49.7%	61.5%

**Coalition's State House Map  
District-By-District Demographic Report**

<b>District</b>	<b>%VAP African- American</b>	<b>%CVAP African- American</b>	<b>% VAP Hispanic</b>	<b>%CVAP Hispanic</b>	<b>%VAP White</b>	<b>%CVAP White</b>
1	51.5%	51.5%	5.2%	3.5%	39.7%	42.7%
2	20.4%	21.2%	9.0%	4.6%	64.3%	70.7%
3	52.6%	54.4%	5.7%	3.5%	36.6%	38.6%
4	26.6%	25.8%	4.1%	2.3%	64.0%	67.8%
5	6.1%	5.6%	3.6%	2.5%	85.7%	87.8%
6	11.9%	11.3%	4.4%	3.6%	77.6%	80.1%
7	10.3%	9.3%	7.5%	5.9%	76.7%	80.5%
8	15.0%	15.0%	3.6%	2.6%	79.3%	80.1%
9	11.1%	10.7%	5.7%	2.5%	81.2%	84.9%
10	14.6%	15.7%	4.3%	2.6%	77.1%	77.9%
11	5.7%	5.8%	3.7%	1.9%	87.1%	89.3%
12	8.6%	9.8%	6.3%	4.0%	78.7%	81.4%
13	9.4%	8.3%	7.5%	5.6%	75.0%	82.0%
14	9.6%	10.1%	7.9%	4.8%	74.5%	80.0%
15	9.1%	9.5%	3.8%	2.2%	83.3%	85.5%
16	22.2%	24.1%	6.2%	4.5%	66.4%	68.3%
17	44.4%	45.9%	5.8%	2.4%	47.2%	49.7%
18	23.1%	21.9%	3.8%	2.6%	70.8%	74.0%
19	15.3%	14.4%	4.6%	3.5%	76.8%	80.1%
20	9.1%	8.5%	19.6%	16.2%	68.5%	72.8%
21	3.0%	3.2%	4.0%	3.2%	90.4%	91.8%
22	12.2%	12.0%	7.2%	4.2%	78.4%	82.0%
23	8.5%	7.1%	8.0%	6.0%	80.4%	84.6%
24	5.1%	6.0%	4.6%	3.2%	86.9%	88.4%
25	22.3%	20.4%	23.3%	15.9%	43.9%	56.4%
26	60.7%	58.7%	13.3%	11.3%	20.8%	27.4%
27	16.8%	14.6%	20.2%	13.2%	57.2%	68.7%
28	14.1%	14.0%	12.6%	6.8%	70.2%	77.0%

**Coalition's State House Map  
District-By-District Demographic Report**

<b>District</b>	<b>%VAP African- American</b>	<b>%CVAP African- American</b>	<b>% VAP Hispanic</b>	<b>%CVAP Hispanic</b>	<b>%VAP White</b>	<b>%CVAP White</b>
29	8.7%	8.5%	20.4%	11.3%	66.4%	76.6%
30	6.1%	6.0%	16.3%	10.6%	73.8%	80.4%
31	7.7%	7.7%	10.4%	5.6%	78.1%	84.2%
32	2.3%	2.1%	5.6%	4.0%	89.2%	91.8%
33	4.5%	5.1%	12.6%	9.6%	76.9%	81.9%
34	1.9%	1.5%	8.0%	5.0%	87.2%	91.7%
35	5.5%	4.9%	13.4%	9.4%	76.1%	81.7%
36	3.6%	3.3%	8.5%	6.0%	85.6%	89.0%
37	3.5%	3.2%	6.7%	4.2%	84.2%	88.1%
38	5.9%	5.6%	7.0%	4.7%	81.2%	85.3%
39	4.2%	4.3%	5.7%	4.2%	86.5%	88.9%
40	19.4%	19.1%	9.6%	6.5%	62.1%	69.8%
41	17.2%	17.4%	7.7%	5.2%	71.2%	75.0%
42	7.6%	6.7%	10.5%	7.5%	78.8%	83.3%
43	4.4%	4.3%	9.3%	7.1%	84.1%	86.9%
44	7.8%	9.2%	4.8%	3.7%	85.6%	85.3%
45	2.3%	2.4%	4.0%	3.2%	91.2%	92.6%
46	5.5%	5.8%	17.9%	13.3%	71.4%	77.3%
47	9.1%	10.4%	48.6%	35.6%	37.6%	50.6%
48	8.8%	8.0%	16.9%	13.3%	67.0%	74.4%
49	16.6%	16.0%	19.8%	13.3%	60.6%	68.1%
50	9.2%	8.0%	38.1%	30.1%	47.7%	58.6%
51	9.6%	10.2%	14.5%	8.1%	72.7%	79.9%
52	41.6%	45.1%	16.3%	8.1%	38.8%	44.3%
53	48.3%	51.3%	24.4%	17.6%	24.3%	29.3%
54	20.4%	19.5%	18.3%	13.9%	54.7%	62.0%
55	9.1%	8.9%	51.3%	41.5%	31.9%	43.4%
56	8.8%	8.1%	50.2%	40.2%	35.8%	47.9%

**Coalition's State House Map  
District-By-District Demographic Report**

<b>District</b>	<b>%VAP African- American</b>	<b>%CVAP African- American</b>	<b>% VAP Hispanic</b>	<b>%CVAP Hispanic</b>	<b>%VAP White</b>	<b>%CVAP White</b>
57	9.4%	10.1%	30.4%	26.7%	52.1%	57.6%
58	9.3%	7.5%	12.0%	7.3%	75.9%	82.7%
59	8.6%	7.9%	16.8%	13.2%	66.0%	73.8%
60	7.0%	6.3%	6.6%	3.2%	84.1%	89.1%
61	9.0%	8.7%	16.8%	9.5%	71.8%	80.0%
62	3.9%	3.9%	12.3%	7.2%	81.2%	86.3%
63	4.4%	3.8%	4.8%	3.5%	88.7%	91.0%
64	7.1%	7.3%	11.2%	8.2%	77.0%	81.8%
65	8.6%	8.4%	19.6%	14.1%	66.9%	73.8%
66	14.1%	14.1%	13.4%	9.9%	66.5%	71.9%
67	4.1%	3.2%	10.3%	5.4%	83.6%	89.9%
68	12.8%	13.0%	14.9%	7.3%	69.3%	77.9%
69	2.2%	1.6%	12.1%	8.7%	83.4%	88.3%
70	9.7%	9.6%	6.1%	4.1%	80.6%	83.6%
71	6.3%	6.8%	8.1%	6.1%	81.5%	84.3%
72	6.4%	6.4%	16.9%	13.0%	70.5%	75.9%
73	9.8%	7.9%	15.4%	9.3%	70.2%	79.3%
74	12.0%	7.7%	7.3%	5.5%	78.1%	84.8%
75	18.3%	13.2%	13.7%	10.1%	64.1%	74.3%
76	7.0%	7.0%	8.6%	4.0%	82.2%	87.5%
77	7.1%	5.9%	7.5%	5.6%	80.6%	85.0%
78	11.4%	10.1%	12.9%	8.1%	72.5%	79.0%
79	0.8%	0.8%	3.9%	2.0%	93.3%	95.8%
80	7.0%	7.5%	9.9%	4.7%	80.4%	86.0%
81	4.7%	4.1%	11.0%	5.6%	81.8%	88.8%
82	4.0%	3.9%	11.2%	4.7%	82.7%	89.3%
83	10.1%	6.6%	12.9%	7.7%	74.0%	82.2%
84	19.0%	17.2%	14.0%	8.3%	64.2%	73.9%

**Coalition's State House Map  
District-By-District Demographic Report**

<b>District</b>	<b>%VAP African- American</b>	<b>%CVAP African- American</b>	<b>% VAP Hispanic</b>	<b>%CVAP Hispanic</b>	<b>%VAP White</b>	<b>%CVAP White</b>
85	53.4%	51.7%	12.2%	7.3%	31.0%	38.7%
86	58.6%	51.9%	15.4%	13.6%	21.2%	31.2%
87	48.2%	52.4%	23.6%	12.3%	24.7%	33.2%
88	21.6%	15.2%	20.9%	13.6%	52.6%	67.9%
89	7.6%	4.8%	11.9%	6.2%	77.4%	87.4%
90	13.7%	10.1%	47.9%	27.2%	35.3%	60.3%
91	3.0%	2.1%	47.8%	35.2%	46.2%	60.5%
92	5.8%	4.1%	18.6%	11.7%	72.5%	82.2%
93	17.7%	13.9%	13.6%	9.2%	64.9%	75.2%
94	3.5%	2.1%	10.3%	6.2%	82.7%	89.2%
95	10.9%	8.6%	18.7%	12.7%	63.8%	74.9%
96	15.1%	10.1%	22.3%	16.1%	56.0%	70.1%
97	26.8%	24.7%	37.6%	27.0%	30.6%	45.0%
98	56.6%	55.7%	26.6%	21.6%	13.0%	20.3%
99	49.3%	61.1%	40.6%	24.4%	8.1%	12.9%
100	15.7%	20.3%	68.2%	57.9%	11.2%	16.6%
101	47.3%	51.7%	33.5%	25.3%	15.1%	20.3%
102	52.5%	51.9%	25.3%	18.9%	17.5%	26.7%
103	15.1%	11.6%	26.0%	17.4%	53.1%	67.5%
104	4.8%	4.3%	33.2%	23.6%	55.8%	67.3%
105	12.0%	10.0%	24.1%	17.1%	59.1%	69.5%
106	31.6%	42.7%	53.1%	35.6%	12.3%	20.9%
107	6.1%	6.5%	55.1%	44.7%	34.1%	45.5%
108	2.9%	4.0%	81.2%	69.7%	13.0%	23.8%
109	8.0%	5.8%	19.2%	10.9%	70.1%	81.1%
110	1.7%	1.3%	16.0%	8.6%	80.4%	89.1%
111	5.3%	3.0%	19.0%	7.8%	73.9%	87.6%
112	5.2%	6.6%	80.5%	72.0%	11.4%	18.0%

**Coalition's State House Map  
District-By-District Demographic Report**

<b>District</b>	<b>%VAP African- American</b>	<b>%CVAP African- American</b>	<b>% VAP Hispanic</b>	<b>%CVAP Hispanic</b>	<b>%VAP White</b>	<b>%CVAP White</b>
113	0.8%	1.5%	90.9%	84.5%	7.1%	12.7%
114	6.2%	7.8%	82.8%	76.3%	9.8%	14.7%
115	3.9%	6.6%	51.4%	38.9%	42.0%	50.3%
116	11.0%	13.9%	70.7%	57.7%	15.0%	25.7%
117	1.6%	2.0%	90.6%	87.2%	6.5%	10.4%
118	0.7%	0.4%	87.9%	81.9%	10.0%	16.5%
119	2.6%	3.8%	91.1%	86.0%	5.4%	9.5%
120	9.6%	12.7%	50.7%	37.6%	35.7%	48.0%

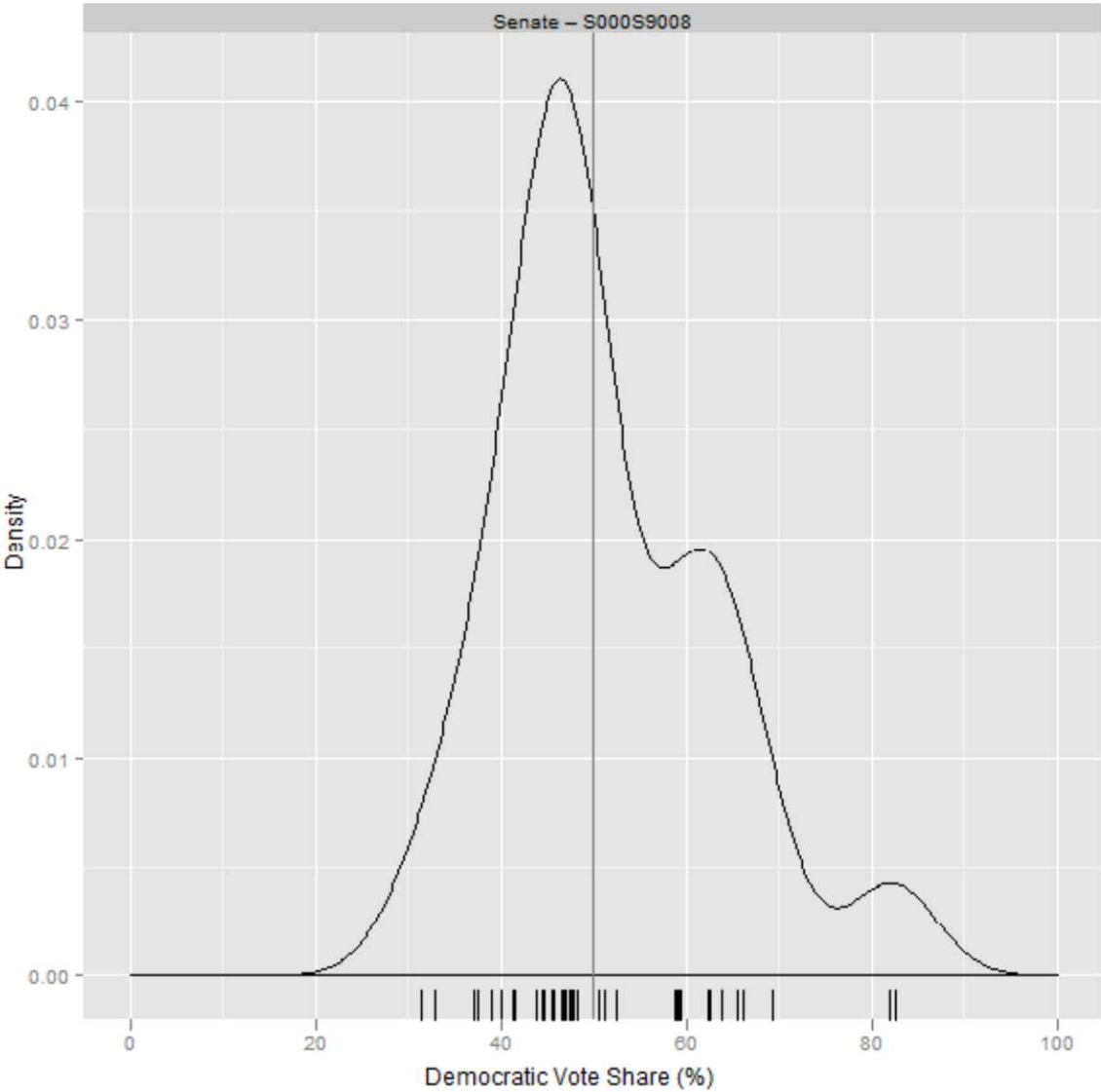
**DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS BY PARTISAN  
PERFORMANCE REPORTS**



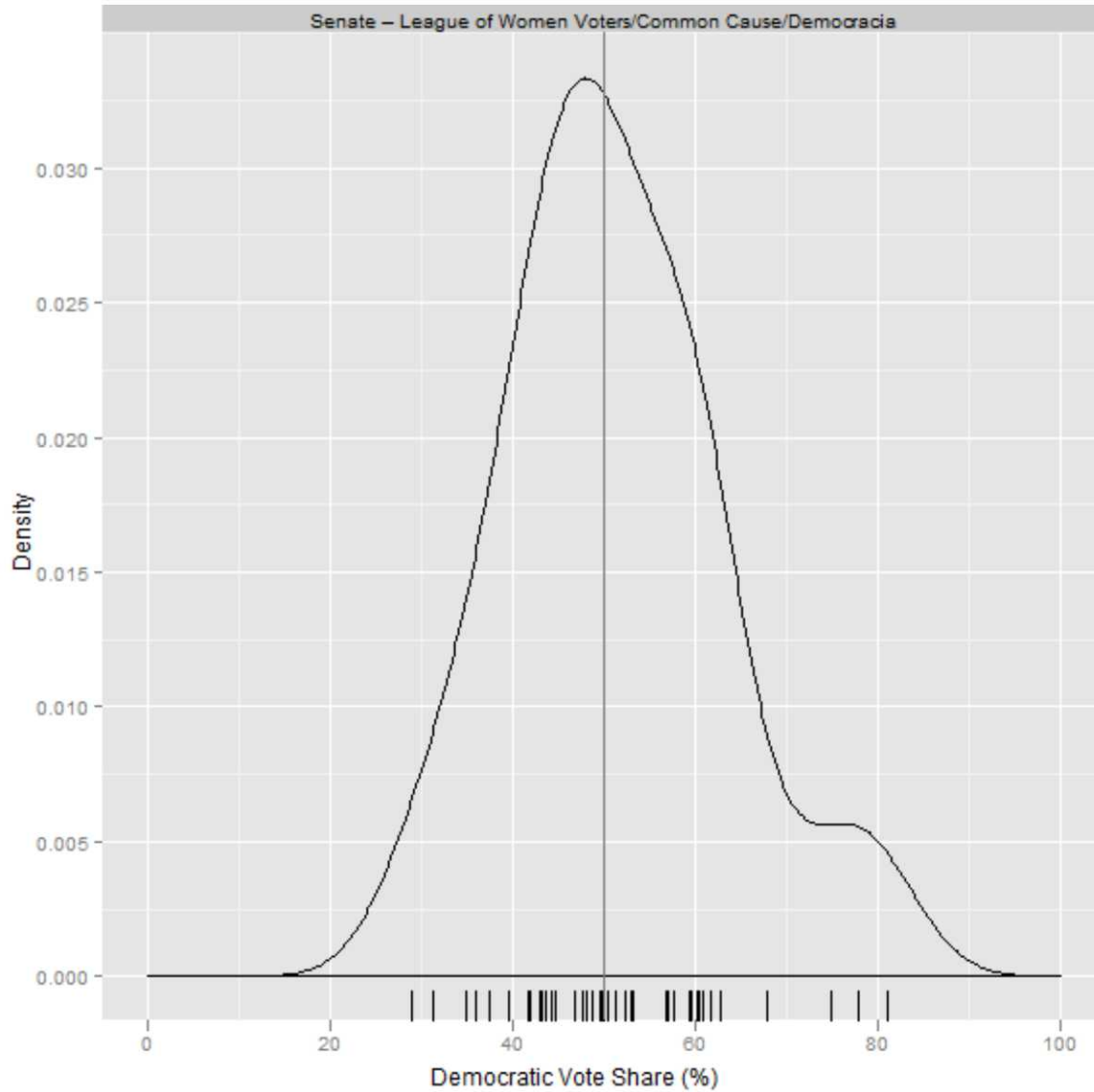
## **Explanation of Distribution of Seats by Partisan Performance Reports**

The following graphs demonstrate how a redistricting plan distributes seats by partisan performance. Each of the vertical hash marks along the horizontal axis of the graph represents a legislative district. The horizontal axis also shows the percentage of the Democratic vote share at which each district performs. For purposes of calculating the Democratic vote share, we average together the number of voters who voted for a Democratic candidate in the 2010 Governor's race and the 2008 Presidential race. We look only at those who voted Democratic or Republican and at the Democratic percentage of that two-party vote total. The curve then represents a smoothed version of how densely packed the hash marks are at any point: if the curve is 'higher,' it means that several districts fall within that vote share range; if the curve is 'lower,' it means fewer districts fall within that vote share range.

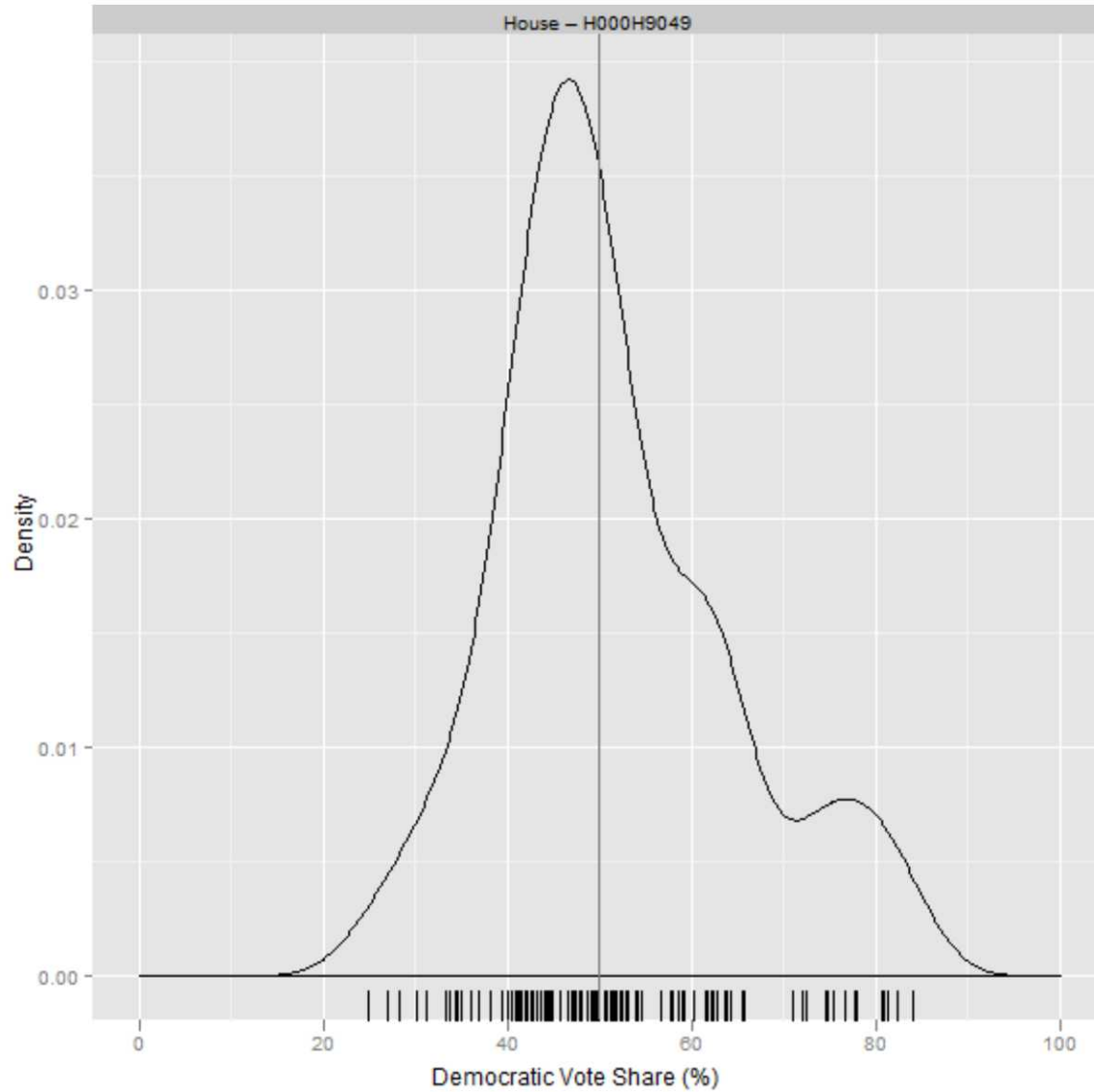
**Democratic Vote Share of Legislature’s Senate Map**



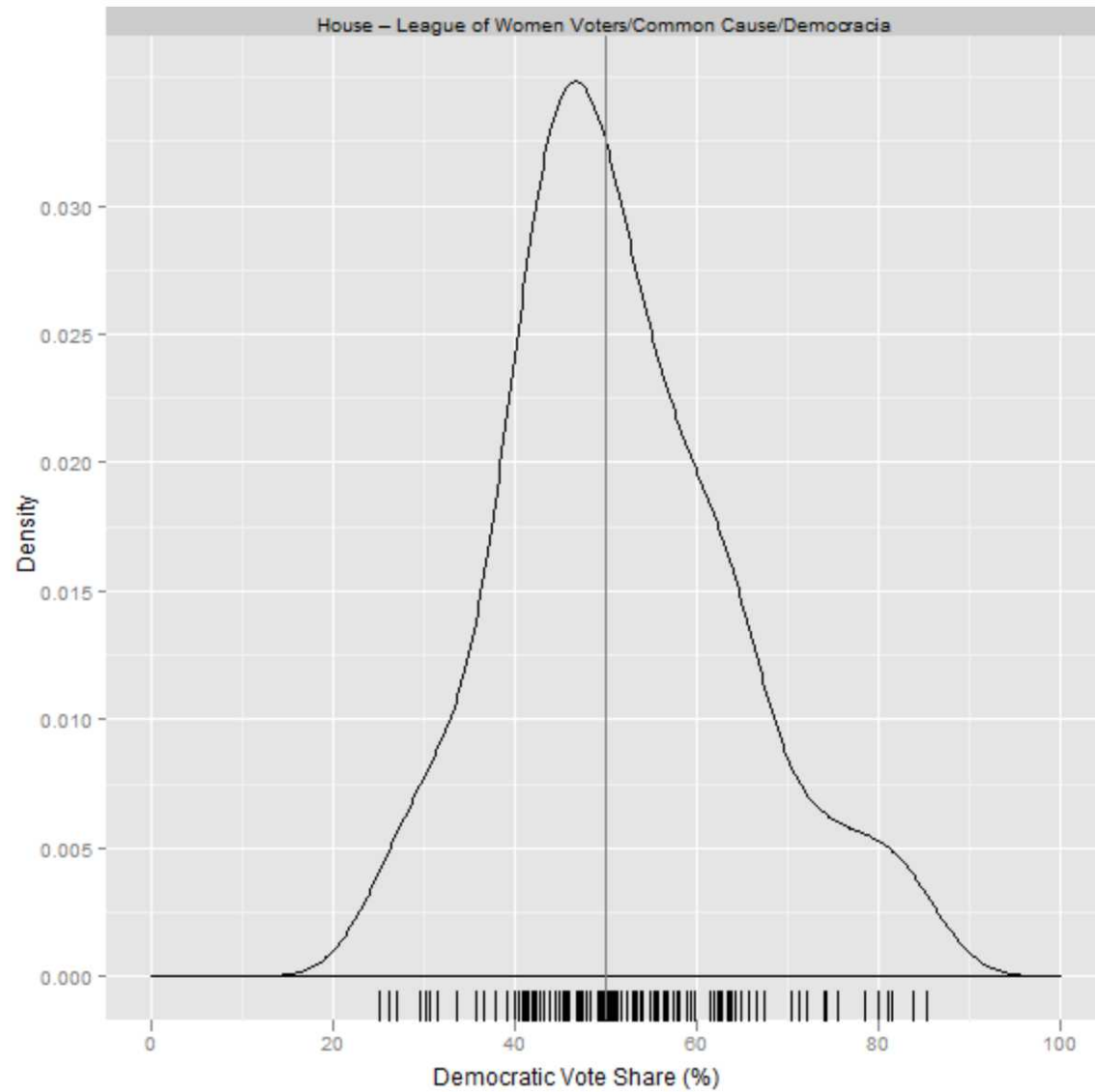
## Democratic Vote Share of Coalition's Senate Map



## Democratic Vote Share of Legislature's House Map

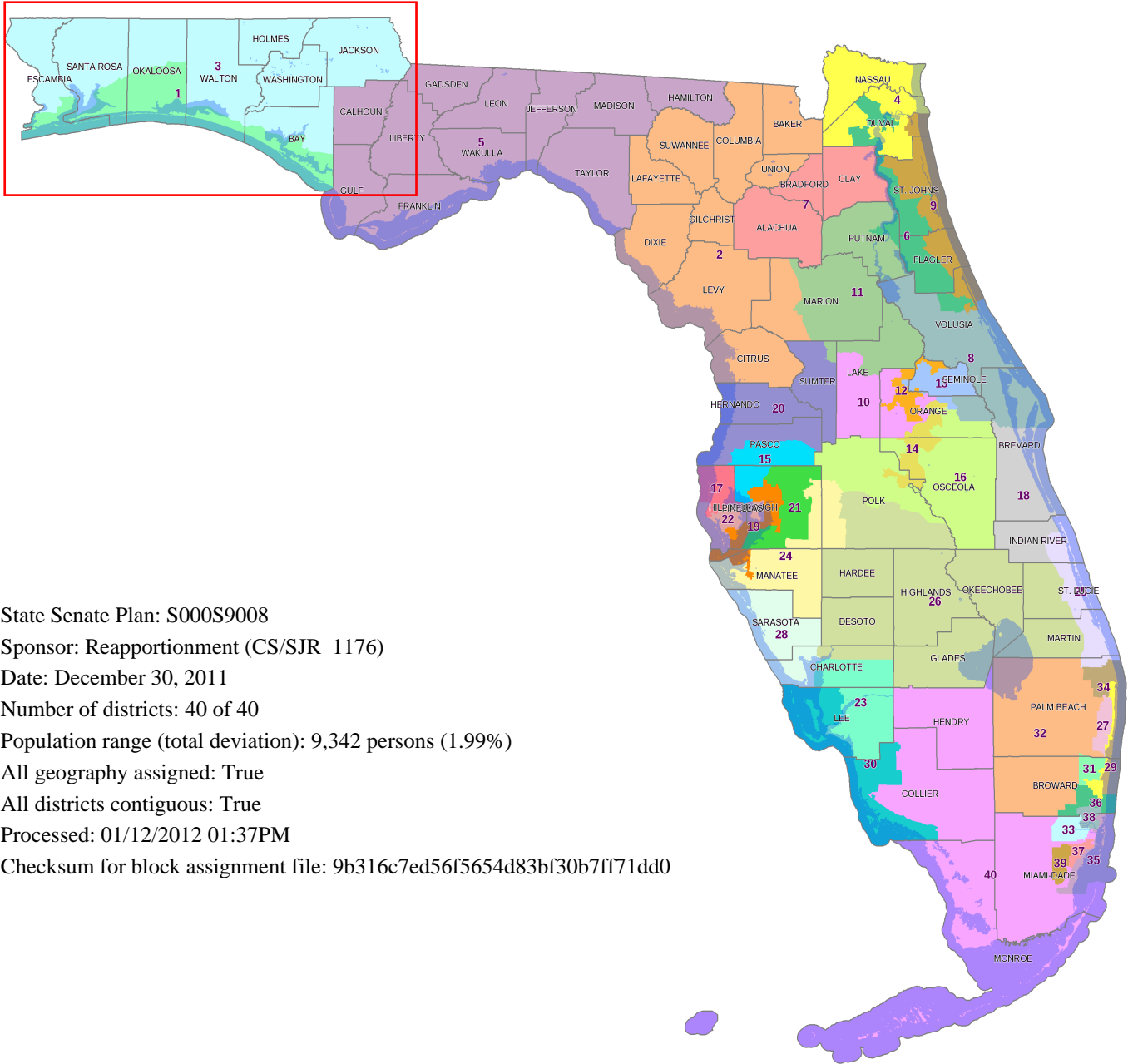


## Democratic Vote Share of Coalition's House Map



# Proposed State Senate Districts

## Plan S000S9008 by Reapportionment (CS/SJR 1176)



State Senate Plan: S000S9008

Sponsor: Reapportionment (CS/SJR 1176)

Date: December 30, 2011

Number of districts: 40 of 40

Population range (total deviation): 9,342 persons (1.99%)

All geography assigned: True

All districts contiguous: True

Processed: 01/12/2012 01:37PM

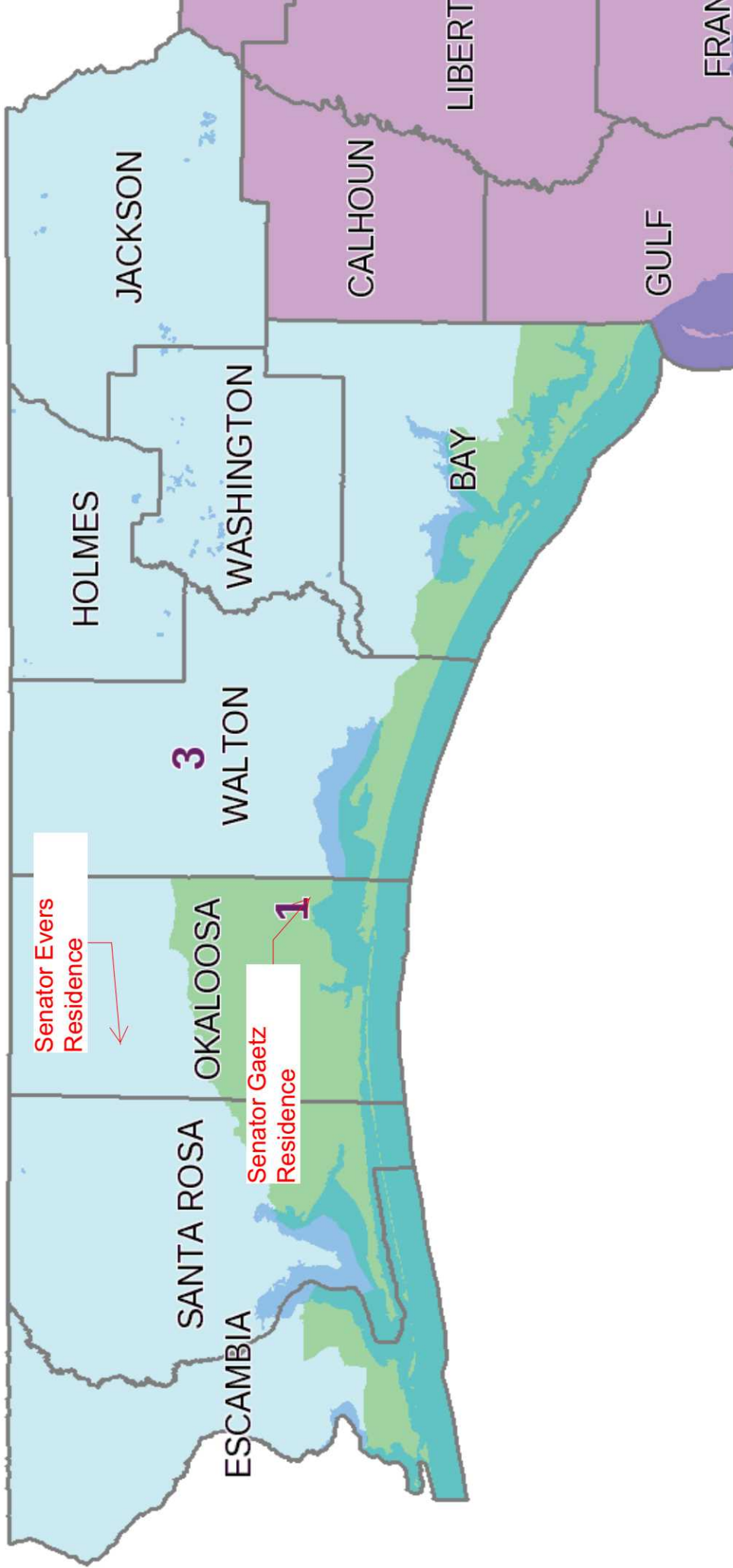
Checksum for block assignment file: 9b316c7ed56f5654d83bf30b7ff71dd0



State Senate Plan: S000S9008

Reapportionment (CS/SJR 1176)

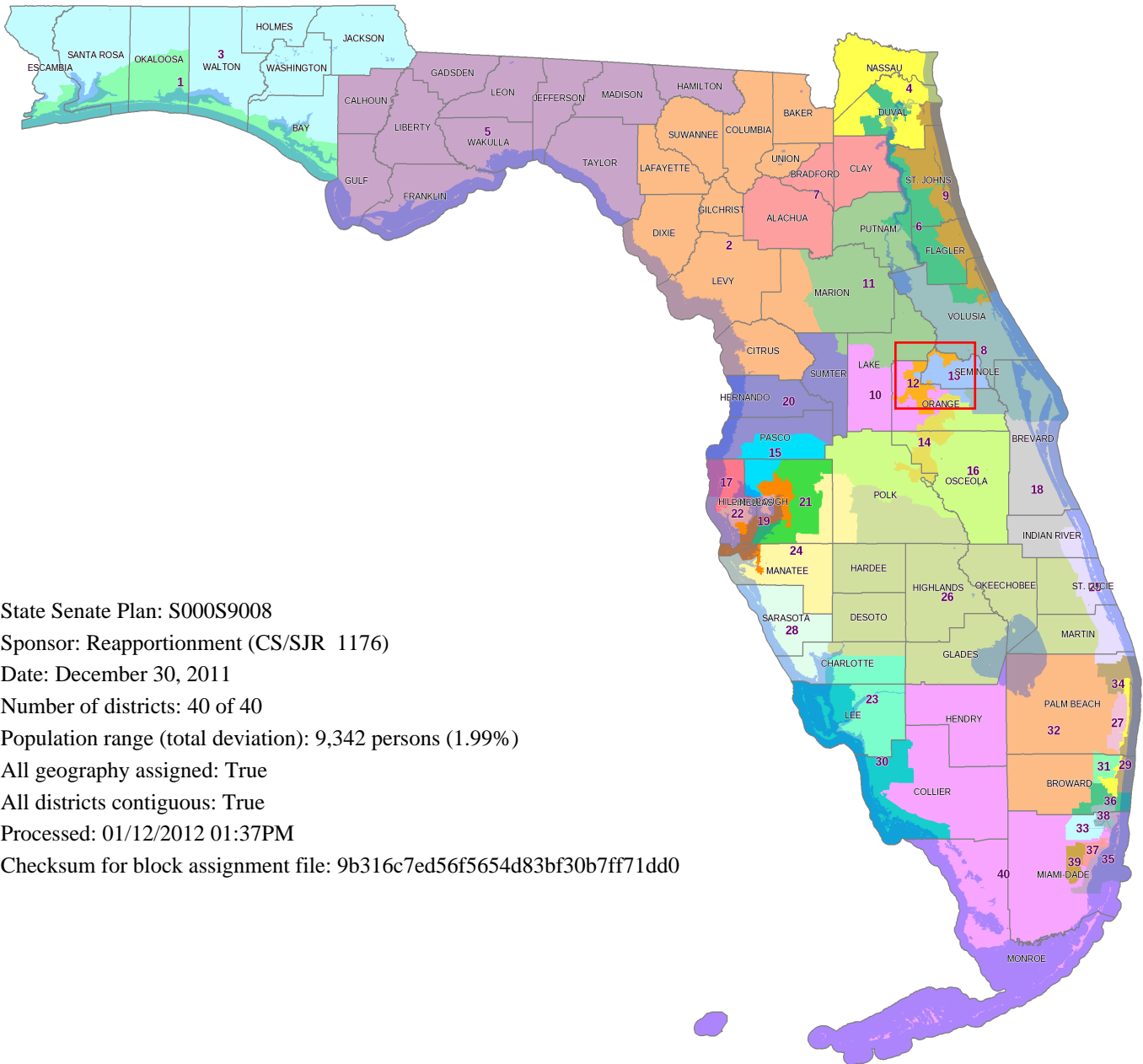
Map by: The Florida Senate  
Committee on Reapportionment  
[www.flsenate.gov/redistricting](http://www.flsenate.gov/redistricting)



Source: Proposed State Senate Districts Plan S000S9008

# Proposed State Senate Districts

## Plan S000S9008 by Reapportionment (CS/SJR 1176)

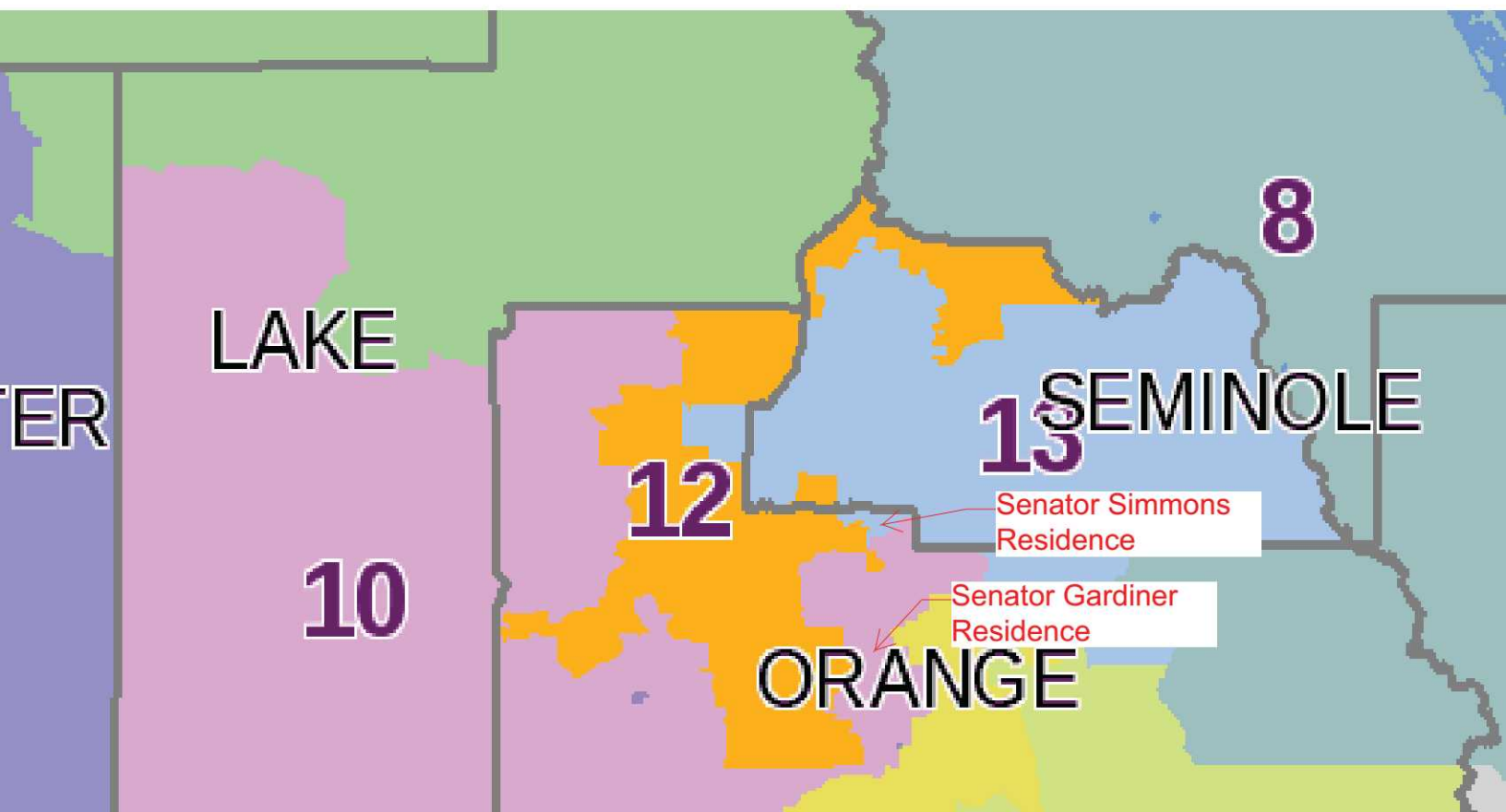


State Senate Plan: S000S9008  
 Sponsor: Reapportionment (CS/SJR 1176)  
 Date: December 30, 2011  
 Number of districts: 40 of 40  
 Population range (total deviation): 9,342 persons (1.99%)  
 All geography assigned: True  
 All districts contiguous: True  
 Processed: 01/12/2012 01:37PM  
 Checksum for block assignment file: 9b316c7ed56f5654d83bf30b7ff71dd0

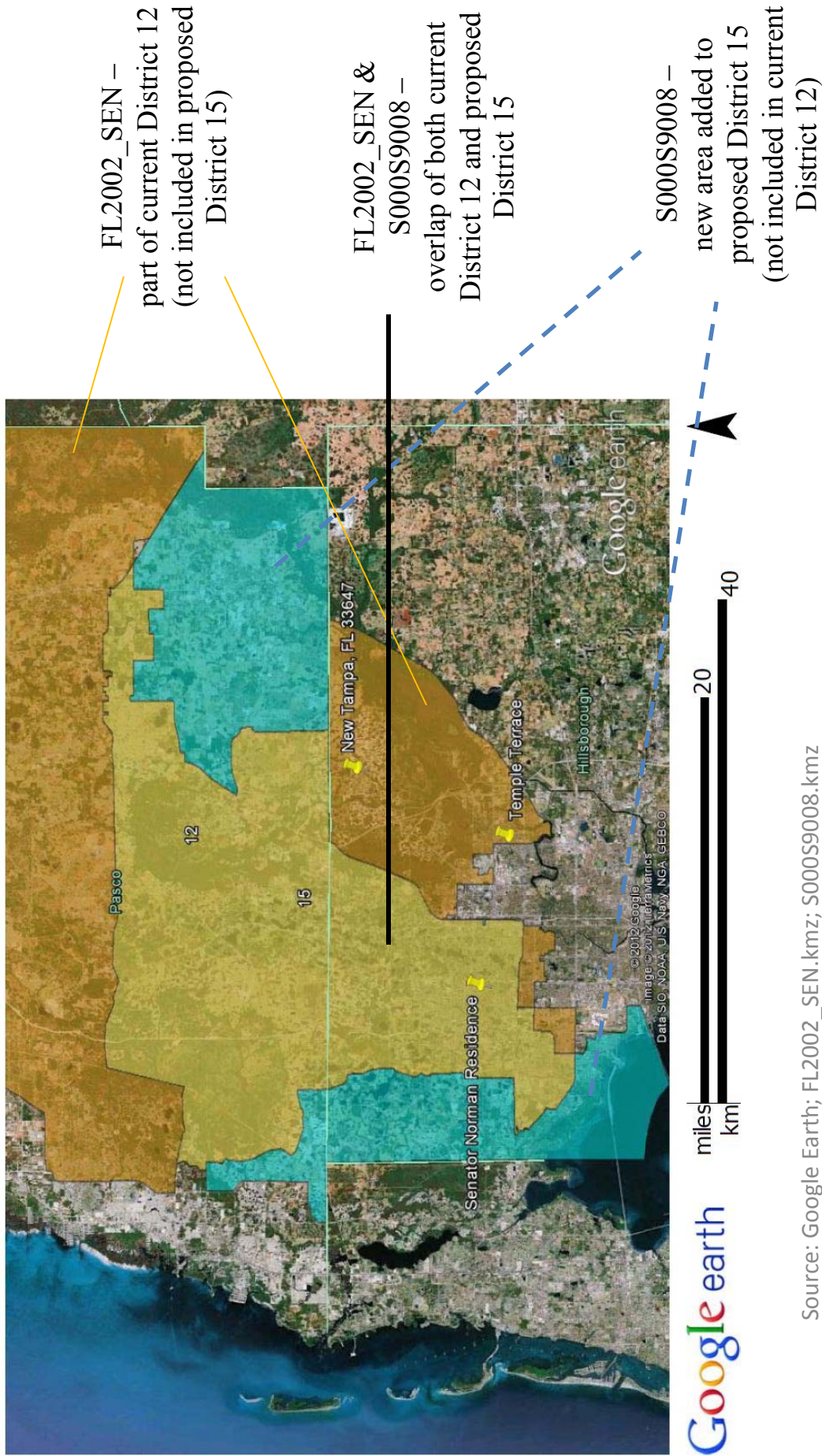


State Senate Plan: S000S9008  
 Reapportionment (CS/SJR 1176)  
 Map by: The Florida Senate  
 Committee on Reapportionment  
[www.flsenate.gov/redistricting](http://www.flsenate.gov/redistricting)





Source: Proposed State Senate Districts Plan S000S9008



## **CORRESPONDENCE**



December 6, 2012

Chairman Don Gaetz  
Senate Reapportionment Committee  
The Florida Senate  
Tallahassee, FL 32399

Re: Congressional plan sp10c0039 and Senate plan sp10s0040

Dear Chairman Gaetz:

As you know, The League of Women Voters of Florida, Democracia, Inc., (now part of The National Council of La Raza), and Common Cause of Florida have been monitoring the redistricting process since it began. Throughout the process, we have been hopeful that the Legislature would follow its constitutional mandate to create maps that comply with the FairDistricts standards.

Since they were filed on December 6, 2011, we have had a chance to fully review the Senate's proposed Congressional and Senate redistricting plans, SB 1174 and SJR 1176. We believe these plans fail to adhere to the spirit and the letter of Florida's new constitutional requirements and, therefore, offer alternative Congressional and Senate redistricting plans which we have uploaded to your redistricting website. Our Congressional plan has been assigned number sp10c0039 and our Senate plan has been numbered sp10s0040. We hope you will consider supporting them.

Whether or not you favor our plans, it is our hope that you, as Chairman of the Committee, will extend a courtesy to our organizations by filing our Congressional and Senate redistricting plans as strike all amendments to SB 1174 and SJR 1176 and submitting them for a vote of the Senate Reapportionment Committee at its January 11 meeting.

If for some reason you are not willing to extend this courtesy, we request that another member of the Reapportionment Committee – whether they support our approach or not – submit our plans to bill drafting and offer them as amendments so they can be fully discussed and voted up or down.

The FairDistricts criteria – which were supported by 63% of Floridians – demand the thoughtful, principled and nonpartisan approach that our maps represent. In the spirit of

openness and fairness, we hope you will bring these maps forward as amendments at your January 11 meeting so the members of the committee can have a full opportunity to consider them.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter and please consider supporting the Congressional and Senate plans submitted by our organizations.

Sincerely,



Deirdre Macnab  
LWV of Florida



Eric Rodriguez  
National Council of La Raza



Peter Butzin  
Common Cause of Florida

CC: All members of The Senate Reapportionment Committee



January 12, 2012

Chairman Don Gaetz  
Senate Reapportionment Committee  
The Florida Senate  
Tallahassee, FL 32399

Re: Congressional Plan SPUBC0170 and Senate Plan SPUBS0171

Dear Chairman Gaetz:

It is the responsibility of the Legislature, and not the responsibility of public interest organizations, to develop redistricting plans that comply with Article III, Sections 20 and 21 of the Florida Constitution. Throughout this process, we had been hopeful that the Senate Reapportionment Committee would develop plans that complied with the Constitution. We anxiously awaited those plans at each of the Committee's scheduled public hearings. However, the Committee did not offer any proposed plans until just over a month ago, long after those hearings concluded. Although our organizations had no obligation to offer any redistricting plans into the record, we did so because the Senate's proposed plans do not comply with the Florida Constitution. Our proposed alternatives to the Senate and Congressional plans were introduced within one month of the release of this Committee's plans.

We are profoundly disappointed that despite receiving the plans in advance of your amendment-filing deadlines, neither you nor any member of the Senate Reapportionment Committee extended our organizations the courtesy of introducing our proposed Congressional and Senate redistricting plans as strike-all amendments and submitting our plans for a vote at the Committee's meeting on January 11, 2012. Because our non-partisan organizations do not have a seat at the legislative table, it now appears that the only plans that will reach the Senate floor are those that we believe were drawn in violation of the criteria.

Unlike the plans developed by the Committee, our organizations' proposed plans do not favor political parties or incumbents. Our plans have districts that are more compact than the plans offered by the committee and our plans pay greater respect to political subdivisions by splitting fewer county and city lines. In short, our proposed plans comply with the Florida Constitution while this Committee's plans do not.

Our plans also respect the Florida Constitution's admonition that districts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of denying or abridging the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process or to diminish their ability to elect representatives of their choice. At the Committee's hearing on January 11, 2012, in a



discussion of our proposed plans, certain Senators suggested that our plans “retrogressed” minority rights. Committee staff was called upon to offer a prepared report regarding the percentages of minority voters in certain districts in our proposed plans as compared to the benchmark plans. It is plain that the Committee studied our plans and that certain Senators are under the misimpression that any decrease at all in the percentage of minority population within a district would constitute retrogression.

Far from retrogressing, our plans actually create new opportunities for minorities to participate in the political process and elect their representatives of choice. It is well known that packing a district with more minority voters than is necessary to create an opportunity to elect representatives of choice “bleaches” surrounding districts and thus limits the influence of minorities overall. In Florida for the last twenty years, this sort of packing of African American voters into highly Democratic congressional districts has been used to ensure the election of a disproportionate number of Republican candidates. Each of Florida’s districts that have elected African American representatives contains substantially more African American population than is needed to allow African Americans an opportunity to elect their preferred representatives. We believe this practice violates the constitutional mandate to avoid partisan favoritism and protect minority rights at the same time.

In keeping with guidance from the United States Department of Justice, at a number of public hearings your Committee’s own attorneys have advised that no magic number can be used to determine whether a district’s minority voters will have the ability to elect a candidate of choice. This Committee’s attorneys have said that an analysis of the other voters in the district and how they have voted in past elections is essential and that this analysis is unique to each district. We are confident that pursuant to such analyses, our plans do not diminish the ability of minorities to participate in the political process and elect their candidates of choice.

We regret that despite discussing our plans at your January 11, 2012 meeting, you and your Committee members chose not to permit our plans to move forward as alternatives for the legislature to formally consider. In so doing, this Committee precluded the full Senate and Legislature from voting for plans that actually comply with the Florida Constitution. This is a grave disappointment not only to our organizations, but also to the 63% of Florida voters who supported the Fair Districts amendments and were counting on you to see that they were properly implemented.

Sincerely,



Deirdre Macnab  
LWV of Florida



Eric Rodriguez  
National Council of La Raza



Peter Butzin  
Common Cause of Florida

CC: All members of The Senate Reapportionment Committee



January 24, 2012

Chairman Will Weatherford  
House Redistricting Committee  
The Florida House of Representatives  
The Capitol  
Tallahassee, FL 32399

Re: Congressional Plan SPUBC0170; Senate Plan SPUBS176 and House Plan SPUBH177

Dear Chairman Weatherford:

As you know, The League of Women Voters of Florida, Democracia, Inc. (now part of The National Council of La Raza) and Common Cause of Florida have been monitoring the redistricting process since it began. Throughout the process, we have been hopeful that the Legislature would follow its constitutional mandate to create maps that comply with the FairDistricts standards.

At your Redistricting Committee meeting last Friday, January 20, you made it clear that at its next meeting on January 27, the committee plans to take up HB 6005 (Congressional plan H000C9043), HJR 6011 (House plan H000H9027); and HJR 6001 (Senate plan S000S9004). We have had a chance to fully review these proposed redistricting plans and we believe these plans fail to adhere to the spirit and the letter of Florida's new constitutional requirements. Therefore we offer alternative plans for Congress, the Senate and the House. They have been uploaded to District Builder. Our Congressional plan has been assigned number SPUBC0170, our revised Senate plan is numbered SPUBS176, and our House plan is numbered SPUBH177. We hope you will consider supporting them.

Please note that in creating our House and Senate plans we have "nested" three House districts into each Senate district. This "nesting" would give the voters the advantage of having a more efficient and logical form of representation with a dedicated delegation that can work together to serve the needs of Florida's communities.

Whether or not you favor our plans, it is our hope that you, as Chairman of the Committee, will extend a courtesy to our organizations by filing our Congressional, Senate and House redistricting plans as strike all amendments to HB 6005, HJR 6001 and HJR 6011 and submitting them for a vote of the House Redistricting Committee at its January 27 meeting.



January 24, 2012  
Chairman Will Weatherford  
Page 2

We have sent copies of this request to all members of the Redistricting Committee so if for some reason you are not willing to extend this courtesy, we request that another member of the Redistricting Committee – whether they support our approach or not – submit our plans to bill drafting and offer them as amendments so they can be fully discussed and voted up or down.

The FairDistricts criteria – which were supported by 63% of Floridians – demand the thoughtful, principled and nonpartisan approach that our maps represent. In the spirit of openness and fairness, we hope you will bring these maps forward as amendments at your January 27 meeting so the members of the committee can have a full opportunity to consider them.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter and please consider supporting the Congressional, Senate and House plans submitted by our organizations.

Sincerely,



Deirdre Macnab  
LWV of Florida



Eric Rodriguez  
National Council of La Raza



Peter Butzin  
Common Cause of Florida

CC: All members of the House Redistricting Committee



January 26, 2012

Representative Will Weatherford,  
Chairman, House Redistricting Committee  
400 House Office Building  
402 South Monroe Street  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1300

Dear Chairman Weatherford:

Thank you for your letter, which we received late in the evening of January 24, 2012, inviting us to participate in your meeting on January 27, 2012. We are pleased that the Committee will consider our proposals for Florida's Congressional and House districts at that meeting, but regret that the Committee will not consider our proposed Senate districts. As you know, our proposed House districts are nested within our proposed Senate districts. Thus, it is critical to consider the two proposals together.

In preparation for your meeting on Friday, rather than appearing in person, we offer in writing the explanation that you requested of our methodology and metrics. We believe that this written explanation will demonstrate that our proposals comply with Article III, Sections 20 and 21 in every respect.

Unfortunately, we do not believe that the maps passed by the Senate, nor those currently under consideration by the House, meet those criteria. Although we have only had a day to analyze the Committee's latest Congressional and House maps, it appears that they, like previous submissions and like those passed by the Senate do not comply with the FairDistricts Amendments. Specifically, it appears that all maps under consideration were drawn with an intent to gain partisan advantage and/or to protect incumbents.

It is also apparent that the Legislature's proposals do not utilize political and geographic boundaries everywhere that it is feasible to do so, as is mandated by the amendments. Moreover, our districts contain far more whole counties and whole cities than do the Legislature's proposed maps. And although your letter states that "most of the proposed districts [in our proposed map] appear very non-compact," in fact our districts are quite comparable to the Legislature's districts on all accepted measures of compactness.

Moreover, we were able to nest our House Districts within Senate Districts so that not a single House seat breaks a single Senate line. This “nesting” gives voters the advantage of having a more efficient and logical form of representation with a dedicated delegation that can work together to serve the needs of Florida’s communities. In our maps, there is a ratio of three House districts to every Senate district. In contrast, in the maps currently proposed by the Legislature, on average, each Senate district is comprised of parts of 7.325 House districts. The Senate’s proposed Districts 19 and 34 are each comprised of no less than 12 House Districts. No Senate District has less than 4 House districts and eight Senate districts have 10 or more House districts.

We did not, however, subordinate any constitutional principles to achieve this nesting. To the contrary, we believe that nesting House districts within Senate districts offers the best possible way to comply with the amendments by ensuring that districts are not drawn to favor incumbents or political parties. Nesting also creates compact districts that respect political and geographic boundaries.

We thus offer herein the full disclosure of our concerns and methodology that your letter requested. We do indeed believe that our balancing of these legal standards is worthy of consideration and we welcome this invitation to provide your Committee with an opportunity to correct the deficiencies in its proposed plans.

#### **A. The FairDistricts Amendments**

After decades of partisan and racial gerrymandering, 63% of Floridians passed the Fair-Districts Amendments to ensure that Florida’s future redistricting processes be conducted in a fair and neutral manner. The FairDistricts Amendments, now included as Article III, Sections 20 and 21 of the Florida Constitution, set forth standards that will govern the 2012 redistricting process. Article III, Sections 20 and 21 require that:

- (a) No apportionment plan or individual district shall be drawn with the intent to favor or disfavor a political party or an incumbent; and districts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of denying or abridging the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process or to diminish their ability to elect representatives of their choice; and districts shall consist of contiguous territory.
- (b) Unless compliance with the standards in this subsection conflicts with the standards in subsection 1(a) or with federal law, districts shall be as nearly equal in population as is practicable; districts shall be compact; and districts shall, where feasible, utilize existing political and geographical boundaries.
- (c) The order in which the standards within subsections 1(a) and (b) of this section are set forth shall not be read to establish any priority of one standard over the other within that subsection.

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The following is a comparison of the League of Women Voters, Common Cause, and National Council of La Raza Coalition Maps (“Coalition Maps”) with the maps passed by the Senate Reapportionment Committee, C9014 (Congressional) and S9008 (State Senate), and those

being considered by the House Committee on Redistricting, C9047 (Congressional) and H9049 (House). The maps are compared with respect to all of the criteria in the amendments. On every standard, the Coalition Maps surpass the Committees' maps. As the following analysis demonstrates, the Coalition Maps present fairer, more balanced, and most importantly, *constitutional* redistricting plans.

## **B. Political and Geographical Boundaries**

The FairDistricts Amendments require that, where feasible, the Legislature respect political and geographic boundaries. On balance, the Coalition Maps pay greater respect to political subdivisions on the relevant metrics than the Legislature's proposed maps.

Additionally, the Coalition maps were drawn using a nesting method, which means that each senate district holds three house districts. By creating Senate and House maps that bear no logical relationship to one another, the Legislature has unnecessarily complicated the political boundaries throughout the State. As an example, the Senate's proposed Districts 19 and 34 are each comprised of no less than 12 House Districts. No Senate District has less than 4 House Districts and eight Senate Districts have 10 or more House Districts. This promises to result in an incoherent mess of cross-cutting district lines, and understandably, confusion among the voters. As the Coalition Maps prove, it is absolutely feasible to eliminate this confusion and comply with the requirements of Article III, Section 21.

### **i. Comparing the Proposed Congressional Maps**

	<b>Coalition Map</b>	<b>Senate 9014</b>	<b>House 9047</b>	<b>2002 Map</b>
<b>Whole counties</b>	45	43	46	37
<b>Whole Cities</b>	874	835	854	752
<b>Whole VTDs</b>	9124	9097	9083	8772
<b>County Splits</b>	58	67	61	83
<b>City Splits</b>	117	210	168	393

### **ii. Comparing the Proposed Senate Maps**

	<b>Coalition Map</b>	<b>Senate 9008</b>	<b>2002 Map</b>
<b>Whole counties</b>	45	36	22
<b>Whole Cities</b>	872	820	716
<b>Whole VTDs</b>	9173	9014	8684
<b>County Splits</b>	67	86	129
<b>City Splits</b>	129	239	481

### iii. Comparing the Proposed House Maps

	Coalition Map	House 9049	2002 Map
Whole counties	35	37	21
Whole Cities	834	750	612
Whole VTDs	8,941	8,884	8258
County Splits	155	142	214
City Splits	97	181	319

### C. Intent to Favor or Disfavor a Political Party

The maps proposed by the House and Senate Redistricting Committees promise to perpetuate a system of one-party control in Florida in clear violation of the Florida Constitution. After 63% of Florida's voters demanded fair districts, the Legislature's maps ensure another decade of even greater one-sided partisan dominance and control. In Florida, political gerrymandering has been a pervasive and persistent problem for decades. Though the state is widely known to be a toss-up in statewide and national elections, Florida's current congressional delegation consists of 19 Republicans and only 6 Democrats. As a point of comparison, in the last two Presidential cycles, Florida proved itself to be a battleground state, splitting almost evenly down the middle: in 2004, Florida voted for George W. Bush by merely 52.1%; in 2008, Obama won the state by merely 50.9%.

In fact, in 2002 a court described the controlling party's "raw exercise of majority legislative power" to guarantee skewed partisan outcomes during redistricting as a "fact of political life." *Martinez v. Bush*, 234 F. Supp. 2d 1275, 1300-01 (S.D.Fla. 2002). Indeed, the Court found that the State Legislature's "overriding goal ... was to adopt a plan that would maximize the number of districts likely to perform for Republicans." *Id.*

Florida's voters responded to this abuse by passing the FairDistricts Amendments. The Coalition Maps are the only maps that endeavor to respect the voters' will and the new constitutional requirement against partisan gerrymandering.

#### i. Comparing the Congressional Maps

Nevertheless, the Committees' Congressional maps favor the controlling party even more than the 2002 maps did and will ensure that the Republican Party remains dominant and controlling in every election cycle for the next decade. The Senate and House Congressional maps contain twice the number of safe Republican seats as they do safe Democratic seats. The Senate and House proposals both have 14 safe Republican seats and only 7 safe Democratic seats.

And the numbers only got worse when we analyzed all 27 Congressional districts, including not just safe seats, but competitive seats. In both of the Legislature's proposals, the bulk of the competitive seats actually lean toward voting Republican. In fact, based on

conservative measure of voters' performance over the last several election cycles, the House's map makes it likely that Florida's congressional delegation will be nearly 3 to 1, Republican. Similarly, the Senate's map makes it likely that Florida's congressional delegation will be nearly 2 to 1 Republican. Both of these maps offer grossly disproportionate breakdowns that strongly favor the controlling party. Neither map reflects the true partisan performance of Floridians.

In contrast, because it was not gerrymandered to protect incumbents, the Coalition Map better reflects the actual partisan composition of the state, and values competitive districts. If candidates run good campaigns, connect with the voters and turn out the vote, either party should be able to claim a majority of Florida's Congressional delegation.

## **ii. Comparing the Senate Map**

The Senate is guilty of the same political favoritism with respect to its proposed State Senate map. The numbers speak for themselves. Under almost any calculation, the Senate will be 2 to 1 Republican. This proposed map is even more firmly skewed than the 2002 map.

Again, in the absence of partisan favoritism and incumbent protection, the Coalition Map presents a much more fair and balanced alternative to the Senate's map. The Coalition map creates more competition and more accurately reflects the State's true partisan breakdown. And, by providing voters with more competitive districts, under the Coalition map, the voters truly have the power to select which party will control the Senate chamber. Unlike the Senate's plan, the Coalition's plan does not endeavor to usurp the voters' will and favor one party over the other. As such, it complies with the requirements in Article III, Section 21 of the Florida Constitution.

## **iii. Comparing the House Map**

Although the House appears to have attempted to comply with the amendment's prohibition on political favoritism to a greater degree than did the Congressional or Senate map, the House's proposed map would still cement a severe partisan imbalance. Based on recent elections, the House's map would give Republicans a 2 to 1 advantage. Comparatively, the Coalition Map presents a more fair and neutral alternative. The Coalition Map was drawn without regard to political party control. This is evidenced by the fact that the Coalition Map nests its House districts within its Senate districts. This has the effect of making it easier for voters to know who their representatives are, and provides a more efficient and logical form of representation. This common-sensical, transparent approach to redistricting proves that the Coalition did not endeavor to hurt or help any political party. In contrast, the Legislature's refusal to follow this efficient and logical redistricting method proves that it wanted to retain its ability to surreptitiously favor a party or incumbents, and the numbers bear this out.

#### **D. Intent to Favor or Disfavor an Incumbent**

The Florida Constitution clearly prohibits the Legislature from drawing maps to favor or disfavor an incumbent. In drawing its maps, the Coalition endeavored to use an even hand: the Coalition did not use information concerning incumbents' addresses or the like. As such, our districts are truly incumbent-neutral, neither favoring nor disfavoring any particular incumbent legislator.

In contrast, the Senate and House Proposed Maps were plainly drawn to favor incumbents. Under the Senate and House Proposed Maps, some districts were clearly designed to help shore up vulnerable Republican incumbents or to create seats for Republican state legislators planning to run for higher office. As has been widely reported in the press, here are just a few examples of the incumbency protection plan proposed by the Legislature:

##### **i. Comparing the Senate's Congressional Map**

The new districts bear an overwhelming resemblance to the old gerrymandered districts: approximately 73% of the existing constituents are kept in the same districts under the Senate's proposed Congressional map. This purposefully provides incumbents an advantage as compared to challengers.

Additionally, it is readily apparent that the Senate strategically used Florida's two new Congressional districts to offload selected voters from vulnerable incumbents' districts, thereby shoring up their chances for reelection. District 26, one of the two new districts, was used to remove pockets of voters from incumbents' districts in an effort to make their seats safer, and to create a new safely Republican district. For example, an enclave of Republican voters was removed from District 3 to preserve Democrat Corrine Brown's strongly Democratic district and contribute to District 26's Republican lean. Similarly, Republican Cliff Stearns was able to shed a more Democratic-leaning area in his district, Congressional District 6, to improve his district's solidly Republican performance.

In similar fashion, District 27 was used as a way to remove high-performing Democratic areas from vulnerable incumbent Republicans' districts, thereby making their seats safer. Republican Daniel Webster's district had performed Democratic in recent presidential and gubernatorial elections, but after pulling his district's Democratic voters into the new District 27, Webster's proposed new district performs over 50% Republican. As another example of blatant incumbent protection, Republican Sandra Adams had previously represented a vulnerable Republican district. Her new district excludes the significantly Democratic voters she currently represents, thereby increasing the Republican lean in her new district. Republican Dennis Ross's new District 12 shed a group of Democratic voters by giving them to the new District 27, and now is a safe Republican seat. And Republican Bill Posey, of Congressional District 15, was able to shed Democratic voters into the new District 27 and now has a safely Republican seat.

And beyond making strategic use of the two new districts, the Senate has used the map-drawing process to shore up districts for potentially vulnerable Republican incumbents across the

state. For example, in District 21, Congressman Mario Diaz-Balart received more Republican voters to make his seat safer by about two points.

## **ii. Comparing the House's Congressional Map**

Similarly, our analysis of the House's Congressional Map confirms that incumbent favoritism largely dictated those district lines. Under the House's Map at least 16 of the 25 incumbents will run in safely Democratic or Republican districts in 2012.

Additionally, just as the Senate's proposal does, the House's proposed Congressional map strategically shores up support for previously vulnerable incumbents. For example, Republican Dennis Ross's new District 15 is approximately two points safer than his old District 12, which had been moving toward becoming a competitive seat in recent elections. The House was also able to improve the Republican performance of Republican Ileana Ros-Lehtinen's district by about 1.5%, thereby reducing her vulnerability. In recent elections, Ros-Lehtinen's district that had been trending increasingly Democratic.

Perhaps the best example is that of Republican Mario Diaz-Balart, whose old District 21 had been trending more Democratic in recent years. Under the House's proposed map, Diaz-Balart's will run in District 25, a district that votes solidly Republican.<sup>1</sup> In similar fashion, Republican Daniel Webster's seat is made much safer by the new House congressional map. His old district had been trending Democratic in recent elections. However, under the House's proposed map, the district in which he will run is solidly Republican. Additionally, Webster's district under the House's proposed Congressional map sheds population strategically. As compared to a previous version of the Congressional map (H9027), the House's most recent proposal (H9047) recovers almost 11% of Webster's initial constituency, giving him a competitive edge in future elections.

## **iii. Comparing the Senate Map**

The Senate's proposed State Senate Map is an example of precisely the sort of incumbent favoritism that Floridians intended to prevent when they passed the FairDistricts Amendments. Virtually no incumbent senator is likely to lose a seat, as the Senate Proposed Map keeps performance numbers in all districts at approximately the same levels as the existing plan. Indeed practically every single incumbent member of the Senate who is not term limited will hold a seat that is no less advantageous than his or her old seat, and the majority of incumbents will hold safe Democratic or Republican seats.

As further evidence of clear incumbent favoritism, on average, the Senate's new State Senate districts retain nearly two-thirds of their current populations. But districts where no incumbent can run due to term limits retain only slightly more than half of their original populations. In effect, where no incumbent had an interest in a district, those districts were

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<sup>1</sup> Representative Diaz-Balart is currently challenging the validity of the FairDistricts Congressional Amendment. After being defeated at the district court level, he has appealed to the Eleventh Circuit, where an opinion is pending.



substantially reworked; in districts where incumbents had an interest in retaining their same constituencies, the constituencies overwhelmingly stayed within the incumbents' districts.

Moreover, an amendment offered to the Senate Reapportionment Committee on December 30, 2011 strategically provided new numbering for the State Senate districts of certain incumbents. Due to the renumbering, the Senate's plan provides incumbents new terms of either 8 or 10 years. In renumbering the districts, the Senate plainly had to consider where incumbents lived. This policy on its face was designed to advantage incumbents by granting select incumbents terms of 10 years rather than 8.

Looking deeper into particular districts, it becomes evident that certain districts in the map were clearly designed to keep incumbents in office. Proposed Senate Districts 1 and 3 in the panhandle are drawn horizontally in order to avoid incoming Senate President Gaetz and Senator Evers being pitted against each other. In order to do this, each of the districts splits five counties. The Senate's concern with incumbent protection eclipsed its constitutional obligation to respect political boundaries where feasible.<sup>2</sup>

Additionally, in its relentless pursuit to protect incumbents, the Senate's map compromises other redistricting principles such as compactness. The best example of this is the Senate's proposed Senate District 10, which is gerrymandered into a bizarre shape for Senate Majority Leader Gardiner. His old district had been trending more Democratic, and his new district is safely Republican. It takes up parts of Lake and western Orange Counties but has a hand that winds down around Orlando, extending up into Winter Park, catching the Majority Leader's residence on its way. In order to include the northeastern part of Orange it narrows at one point so that its boundaries almost touch each other. In doing this, the Senate was able to give Gardiner a new, safer seat that is solidly Republican. His old seat had been leaning more Democratic in recent elections. The Senate's new District 10 also barely misses incumbent Republican David Simmons's new District 13, preventing two incumbent Republicans from being pitted against one another and preserving safe Republican seats for each of them. District 13 reaches down from Altamonte Springs to scoop up Simmons's residence in Maitland, keeping this area out of Majority Leader Gardiner's District 10.

The redistricting process was also used to bolster previously vulnerable incumbent candidates. For example, Republican Joe Negron previously represented District 28, a district that only leaned Republican. Under the Senate's new map, Negron will run in District 25, a safe Republican seat. Jack Latvala, a Republican senator rumored to be eyeing the Senate Presidency, is likewise placed in a district with stronger Republican performance. Similarly, the Senate's new District 15 is gerrymandered to favor incumbent Republican Jim Norman. The district encompasses parts of Pasco and Hillsborough. Although he lives in Tampa, in 2010 Norman enjoyed strong support in Pasco and did not do as well in Hillsborough. Additionally,

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<sup>2</sup> The Senate tried to excuse this non-compliance by referring to the weight of public testimony at the public hearings. However an examination of the transcripts of hearings in the Panhandle shows that in fact, more people advocated for keeping counties whole than for a horizontal division.

Hillsborough voters would likely remember the recent federal criminal investigation of Norman for financial dealings while he was on the Hillsborough County Commission. The proposed District gives Norman much more of Pasco and sheds the Temple Terrace and New Tampa areas, where he lost in 2010. To keep Democrats Eleanor Sobel and Gwen Margolis safe, the Senate map removes African-American and Hispanic voters from their districts and places them into surrounding districts. This effectively bleaches Sobel's and Margolis' districts, allowing these incumbents to retain many of the constituencies they now serve—and insulating them from the minority voters with which they are unfamiliar.

#### **iv. Comparing the House Map**

On average, the House's map draws House districts that are very similar to the 2002 House Map's districts. The new districts contain almost 60% of their old constituencies, which indisputably gives incumbents an advantage as compared to challengers. Additionally, as compared to the House's prior proposal (H9027), the plan proposed on January 25, 2012 (H9049) made some strategic changes in the composition of particular incumbents' districts. Representatives Daniel Davis, Mark Pafford, and John Wood all gained a significant share of their old constituencies back: over 11%, over 12% and almost 14%, respectively. This was plainly done to offer these incumbents a competitive edge during reelection.

Just as the Senate's plan does, the House's redistricting plan endeavors to protect incumbents. As just one example, the House's District 17 is gerrymandered to favor incumbents Republicans Doc Renuart and Janet Adkins. District 17's northern border barely catches Renuart's residence; he lives on the border. By carefully keeping Renuart in District 17 and Adkins in District 11, he and Adkins, who lives nearby in Fernandina Beach, are not pitted against one another. Similarly, District 11, currently represented by Republican Dana Young's district had been trending Democratic in recent elections. Under the House's proposed State House Plan, she will be running in District 11 and her chances for reelection improve.

And as further evidence of its effort to favor incumbents, the House's map draws its 120 districts without regard to the Senate's district lines. There is no coordination between these two maps, even though simple math and common sense would convince an objective map-drawer to divide each of the Senate districts into 3 House districts. The "nesting" of House districts within Senate districts creates more compact and clearly defined electoral communities throughout the state. But nesting would also diminish the Legislature's ability to draw lines as necessary to favor incumbents. The Coalition Map nests its House districts within its Senate districts. This has the effect of making it easier for voters to know who represents them, and provides a more efficient and logical form of representation.

Additionally, in what can only be understood as evidence of intent to favor its own members, the leaders of the House and Senate chambers and their respective Redistricting Committees agreed that each chamber would draw its own map, and that the other chamber would simply pass that map. If these sitting legislators had truly wished to comply with Article III, Section 21, they would not have sought exclusive, unreviewable authority to redraw their own districts. "The Senate did not involve itself in the House's business and my hope is the House will follow suit," Gaetz said according to a recent Miami Herald article.

In contrast, the League of Women Voters, the National Council of La Raza, and Common Cause have only the voters' interest in mind. To protect that interest, the Coalition drew districts that prioritize the expressed will of the voters: the requirements in Florida Constitution, Article III, Section 21, rather than any incumbent legislator or political party.

### **E. Minority Protection**

The Coalition Maps end the excessive packing of minority districts, which has been the mainstay of Republican gerrymanders for decades. In so doing, the Coalition Maps are able to create compact districts that still provide minorities with an opportunity to elect candidates of choice.

The best example of this is in the Congressional map. The Coalition's Congressional Map transforms District 3 by no longer taking the district down into Orlando. Instead, District 3 is comprised primarily of parts of Jacksonville and Gainesville. While this reduces the African-American percentage of citizens of voting age in the District to approximately 35%, our analyses show that African-Americans can still elect candidates of choice in the Democratic primary and those candidates will win the general election in this Democratic-leaning district. Moreover, by not packing African-American voters into District 3, the Coalition Map creates an opportunity for African-American voters to influence the electoral outcome in District 8.

In contrast, the proposed Senate and House Redistricting Committee Maps simply continue the practice of wasting minority votes by packing minorities into as few districts as possible and "bleaching" the surrounding districts. This has the effect of diminishing the ability of minorities to participate in the political process and elect candidates of their choice. District 3 in the Senate's Congressional map is a blatant racial gerrymander that wastes minority votes. It was drawn with the purpose of keeping the minority composition the same as the 2002 map, although a lower concentration of minority voters would have still permitted African-Americans to elect their candidate of choice. Currently, District 3 as drawn is comprised of 48.9% African-American. To draw this district, the Senate had to subvert numerous other constitutional requirements. Similarly, District 5 in the House's Congressional map, a narrow district comprised of roughly 46.8% African-Americans, spans no fewer than six counties: Alachua, Clay, Duval, Lake, Marion, Orange, and Putnam. In order to connect three dispersed metropolitan areas-- Jacksonville, Gainesville, and Orlando-- it twists and curls down the center of the state in a bizarre fashion. The district starts in Jacksonville, picking up enclaves of African-American voters, and travels all the way down to Orlando. On its way, it narrows to only the width of Highway 17, as it jumps from Orange Park across the neck of Doctors Lake.

The same issues are present in the proposed Senate maps. While the Coalition's proposed Senate District 1 is contained entirely in Duval County and provides African-Americans with the ability to elect a candidate of their choice, the Senate's proposed District 6 meanders through five counties in what appears to be a blatant racial gerrymander.

In short, the Coalition maps comply fully with the amendments' mandate not to diminish minority opportunity to elect candidates of choice, while still maintaining fidelity to the constitutional criteria of compactness and respect for political and geographic boundaries.

## **F. Compactness**

Although in your letter of January 24, 2012, you stated that “most of the proposed districts [in our proposed House map] appear very non-compact,” the Coalition Maps are comparable to or exceeding the Legislature’s maps in virtually every accepted measure of compactness.

### **i. Comparing the Proposed Congressional Maps**

On the Congressional maps, the Coalition Map scores better than the Senate’s Map. Specifically, the Coalition’s Reock and Polsby-Popper scores are both better than the Senate’s average scores.

	<b>Coalition Map</b>	<b>Senate’s Map</b>	<b>House’s Map</b>
<b>Reock Score</b>	.42	.39	.40
<b>Polsby-Popper Score</b>	.31	.28	.30

### **ii. Comparing the Proposed Senate Maps**

On the State Senate maps, the Coalition Map has an average Reock score that is better than the Senate Map’s score, and matches the Senate’s map on its mean Polsby-Popper score.

	<b>Coalition Map</b>	<b>Senate Map</b>
<b>Reock Score</b>	.40	.35
<b>Polsby-Popper Score</b>	.28	.28

### **iii. Comparing the Proposed House Maps**

The Coalition’s map, while much more compact than the 2002 House map, does not compare as favorably to the House’s proposal on compactness scores because the Coalition’s map utilizes existing city and county boundaries “where feasible,” as mandated by the Amendments. The irregularity of Florida’s municipal boundaries affects compactness scores.

	<b>Coalition Map</b>	<b>House Map</b>
<b>Reock Score</b>	.41	.43
<b>Polsby-Popper Score</b>	.29	.43

In sum, we believe that we have provided the Committee with alternative proposals that comply with the FairDistricts Amendments, while the proposals currently under consideration by the Committee and those already passed by the Senate fail to comply with those amendments. We hope that you will give our alternative proposals – including our Senate proposal – your full consideration.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,



Deirdre Macnab  
LWV of Florida



Eric Rodriguez  
National Council of La Raza



Peter Butzin  
Common Cause of Florida

CC: All members of the House Redistricting Committee  
Alex Kelly, Staff Director

**EXCERPTS FROM PUBLIC HEARINGS  
HELD IN NORTHWEST FLORIDA  
IN JUNE 2011**

## **Excerpts from Public Hearings Held in Northwest Florida in June 2011**

Listed below are excerpts from comments from Florida voters concerning whether districts in Northwest Florida should be drawn to divide Northwest Florida vertically utilizing county boundaries or horizontally across the county boundaries. The hearings were held in Pensacola, Fort Walton Beach, and Panama City in June 2011.

### **Public Hearing in Pensacola on June 6, 2011**

#### *Supporting Division of Northwest Florida Vertically Along County Boundaries*

##### Pensacola Public Hr'g Tr. at 11-12

“Escambia County population is 297,619 residents according to the recent census. Registered voters, Democrat, No Party, Minority, et cetera, 110,000. Republicans, 84,000. Escambia County, unfortunately, has been divided into two Senatorial districts, both of them held by Republicans. Three State Representative Districts, all held by Republicans. That means 212,791 individuals, or 67 percent of Escambia County population is disenfranchised, because in 2000 Escambia County was divided up so that there would be two Senatorial districts versus one, because prior to 2000, Escambia County was a Senatorial district.”

##### Pensacola Public Hr'g Tr. at 19

“I am concerned about the past horizontal divisions in forming our districts. For different reasons as our previous speaker said, I would certainly ask this body to consider forming districts with Escambia County, Santa Rosa County vertically and not across the north part of the counties and then the south part.”

##### Pensacola Public Hr'g Tr. at 32

“[W]e need to go back and revisit how you move, how you set that district up and to assure that minorities have an opportunity to have representation in Tallahassee out of Escambia County.”

Pensacola Public Hr'g Tr. at 41

“Among the standards to be taken into account is that of geographical boundaries. That includes city and county boundaries. I want to address that aspect of the provision. At the present time, Escambia County, the largest county in the area with the largest population has no representation in the Florida Senate.”

Pensacola Public Hr'g Tr. at 53-54

“I think that it is important that your emphasis be put on how we can encourage the integration of these counties in order to maximize our potential to develop revenue, to encourage development and hold on to our citizens.”

Pensacola Public Hr'g Tr. at 56

“I would like to see the district lines drawn not between north and south, but county by county.”

Pensacola Public Hr'g Tr. at 61

“I would like to say that we live in a county, this is Escambia County. We have county government, we have county police and the least we can do is have districts that are within our county and close.”

Pensacola Public Hr'g Tr. at 67

“I would like to say that I would like to concur in creating the Escambia, Santa Rosa County District, if that is at all possible.”

Pensacola Public Hr'g Tr. at 73

“When you go through the process I would just like to say, there is enough population there that we could do three State Reps Seats, two from Escambia and one from Santa Rosa, and a majority of one Senate District[.]”

Pensacola Public Hr'g Tr. at 75

“The current districting is unfair to the people in Escambia County as a whole, and I really would like to see the districting be more compact and vertical[.]”



Pensacola Public Hr'g Tr. at 76

“Using existing count, Escambia County boundaries would allow racial minorities to having more equal opportunity to elect representatives of their choice.”

Pensacola Public Hr'g Tr. at 98

“I feel like Escambia County does not get its representation because of the way the lines are drawn and focuses effort on increasing our economic development so that we can be competitive here in Escambia County when compared to our sister county to the west.”

Pensacola Public Hr'g Tr. at 102-03

“So I concur with previous speakers, that districts should be drawn keeping counties together and with folks that have something in common together rather than the north/south divisions that we currently have.”

*Supporting Division of Northwest Florida Horizontally Across County Boundaries*

Pensacola Public Hr'g Tr. at 49

“Without these horizontal areas of it we would be leaving off the large expanse of the state that is rural and agricultural, and we appreciate the continued focus on that through the state, and also this redistricting process.”

Pensacola Public Hr'g Tr. at 52

“I have no problem with the east/west boundary lines district and the way it is laid out, because that gives agricultural its representation and that is why I came today to tell you that agriculture needs its representation.”

Pensacola Public Hr'g Tr. at 59

“I think we should look at the districts in Escambia County with an eye to using the natural resources to determine the boundaries so that people can have a logical way of examining them.”

Pensacola Public Hr'g Tr. at 66

“[S]peaking on behalf of Escambia County Farm Bureau, we like the way the districts are east or west and for the benefit of the farmers, the people who grow our food, we would appreciate it if it would stay that way.”

Pensacola Public Hr'g Tr. at 83

“I have no problems with the way the Senate Districts are aligned and everything. South Santa Rosa County though, I felt for many years and everything, having us split up into having three different Representatives from our area and everything, I do like to see it go back and have the horizontal lines.”

Pensacola Public Hr'g Tr. at 89-90

“So I don't envy your job, but please take into consideration the east/west, get the Representatives to represent the districts such as the farmers or what-have-you and I would appreciate it very much.”

Pensacola Public Hr'g Tr. at 95-96

“I am just, very briefly, wanted to speak in support of the communities of interest of the fact that coast communities have different interests, different goals, different values than the rural communities in the north.”

Pensacola Public Hr'g Tr. at 106-07

“I live in Cantonment and when I go downtown or when I go to the beach, I love that part of my county, but I know it is very, very different from where I live and from where many of my fellow citizens live, and please keep in mind the demographics and the interest of the area and not just the arbitrary county lines in moving forward, because it is very, very different.”

## **Public Hearing in Fort Walton Beach on June 6, 2011**

### *Supporting Division of Northwest Florida Vertically Along County Boundaries*

#### Fort Walton Beach Public Hr'g Tr. at 38

"I believe in vertical alignment of the counties. . . . I believe if our Representatives are representing north to south in the county, they will learn the south part. They will know the north part, and they will be fighting for their whole counties."

#### Fort Walton Beach Public Hr'g Tr. at 44

"On behalf of the Destin City Council, we respectfully request that in our city, our small city of 12,305 people, that we have one House District, one Congressional District and one Senate District."

### *Supporting Division of Northwest Florida Horizontally Across County Boundaries*

#### Fort Walton Beach Public Hr'g Tr. at 24

"I would ask you to consider that due to the unique nature of our geography that our interests have more in common horizontally across northwest Florida than we do vertically."

#### Fort Walton Beach Public Hr'g Tr. at 27

"I totally agree with the beaches are the beaches and the north end are the north end, and I think those representing both up north and down south have that in common and they can take care of it a lot better."

#### Fort Walton Beach Public Hr'g Tr. at 32

"Please keep the legislative districts in northwest Florida as close as you can to where they are today."

#### Fort Walton Beach Public Hr'g Tr. at 35-36

"Please, I am begging you, do not replace the current district lines with a strict adherence to county boundaries, instead, link together the cities, the towns and the communities along the coast wherever possible for Legislative and Congressional Districts."

Fort Walton Beach Public Hr'g Tr. at 47

“We would like, many of us in this area would like to have our beaches along the Gulf of Mexico more contiguous with our representation, and although that differs for many people who spoke earlier, I believe that there is opportunity to align things more horizontally as compared to vertically.”

Fort Walton Beach Public Hr'g Tr. at 51-52

“We have three main communities of interest in northwest Florida. We have our agriculture on the north, we have our military slash industrial, but mainly military in the center and we do have our tourism, and while I respect the gentleman's view that, well, you know, just keep it in Okaloosa County or keep it in Santa Rosa County, that makes your job harder, okay, because that makes you a mile wide and a quarter of an inch thin, when you are trying to represent interests, our interests in Tallahassee and you have to be an expert in military affairs, you have to be an expert in tourism, you have to be an expert in agriculture.”

## **Public Hearing in Panama City on June 22, 2011**

### *Supporting Division of Northwest Florida Vertically Along County Boundaries*

#### Panama City Public Hr'g Tr. at 24

“Bay County deserves our own State Senator and Representative, and with all due respect, Senator, your family has representation in both the House and the Senate, but Bay County does not.”

#### Panama City Public Hr'g Tr. at 27

“Do not make beaches one and farmers one, because then you have unequal money that can buy influence. Please remember this is for all the state of Florida, not just one district or one group of people. Thank you.”

#### Panama City Public Hr'g Tr. at 28

“But setting up the voting things I would like to see it done by county. Keeping one county together. I live in northern Bay County, and I have no Representative, you know, it is spread out over the whole area, and it is very, very frustrating.”

#### Panama City Public Hr'g Tr. at 34

“Congressional District 1, you heard last night, should consolidate Okaloosa County as much as possible[.]”

#### Panama City Public Hr'g Tr. at 54

“It has been very confusing for the people of Bay County to have been split up into various districts. Unless there is a really good reason for it, a county should be kept in tact [sic].”

#### Panama City Public Hr'g Tr. at 66

“Now, speaking for Bay County, I do wish that we would hold – keep all of Bay County together.”

Panama City Public Hr'g Tr. at 84-85

“I respect what the gentleman said a few speakers before. He gave the perspective of what it is like for a rural county, and for them, I mean, I guess that is something you will have to weight, but I don't think we need that in Bay County. I think we need basic – I would like to see Bay County be whole.”

*Supporting Division of Northwest Florida Horizontally Across County Boundaries*

Panama City Public Hr'g Tr. at 41

“That we have coastal issues that are needed to be done by Representatives who are familiar with the coast, and then we have the rural areas that need to be represented by people that have an interest and need in the rural areas.”

Panama City Public Hr'g Tr. at 45

“[P]arts of the beach are represented by different ones. They are basically, it is one community, you should have one, one representative there.”

Panama City Public Hr'g Tr. at 75

“Districts aligned according to these communities of interest will be better equipped to articulate their common cause and aggregate the power needed to make sure their voice is heard and their needs addressed.”

**IN THE SUPREME COURT  
STATE OF FLORIDA**

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**IN RE: JOINT RESOLUTION OF APPORTIONMENT**

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**REPORT OF DR. ALLAN J. LICHTMAN**

## **Statement of Inquiry**

1. I have been asked to compare the state legislative plan submitted by the League of Women Voters of Florida, the National Council of La Raza, and Common Cause Florida (collectively, “The Coalition”) to the existing benchmark plan in the state of Florida. For both the State Senate and State House, the analysis consider whether the plan submitted by The Coalition achieves opportunities equal to that of the benchmark plan for Latinos and African American to elect candidates of their choice to the state legislature. The analysis focuses on general elections for these two chambers of the state legislature.

2. My expected fee in this matter is \$400 per hour. I have enclosed an updated CV and a table of cases in which I have provided written or oral testimony.

## **Qualifications**

3. I am a Distinguished Professor of History at American University in Washington, D.C., where I have been employed for 38 years. Formerly, I served as Chair of the History Department and Associate Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at American University. I received my BA in History from Brandeis University in 1967 and my Ph.D in History from Harvard University in 1973, with a specialty in the mathematical analysis of historical data. My areas of expertise include political history, electoral analysis, analysis of redistricting plans, and historical and quantitative methodology. I am the author of numerous scholarly works on quantitative methodology in social science. This scholarship includes articles in such academic journals as Political Methodology, Journal of Interdisciplinary History, International Journal of Forecasting, and Social Science History. In addition, I have coauthored Ecological Inference with Dr. Laura Langbein, a standard text on the analysis of social science data, including



political information. I have published articles on the application of social science analysis to civil rights issues. This work includes articles in such journals as Journal of Law and Politics, La Raza Law Journal, Evaluation Review, Journal of Legal Studies, and National Law Journal. My scholarship also includes the use of quantitative and qualitative techniques to conduct contemporary and historical studies, published in such academic journals as The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, The American Historical Review, Forecast, and The Journal of Social History. Quantitative and historical analyses also ground my books, Prejudice and the Old Politics: The Presidential Election of 1928, The Thirteen Keys to the Presidency (co-authored with Ken DeCell), The Keys to the White House, and White Protestant Nation: The Rise of the American Conservative Movement. My most recent book, White Protestant Nation, was one of five finalists for the National Book Critics Circle Award for the best general nonfiction book published in America.

4. I have worked as a consultant or expert witness for both plaintiffs and defendants in more than seventy-five voting and civil rights cases. These include several cases in the state of Florida. On behalf of the United States Commission on Civil Rights I also conducted the study that uncovered significant racial disparities in ballot rejection rates in Florida's 2000 presidential elections. Among other cases, I testified for the prevailing parties, among them the 2003 congressional redistricting case that became the U. S. Supreme Court case, League of United Latin Am. Citizens (LULAC) v. Perry, 548 U.S. 399 (2006). The majority opinion written by Justice Kennedy authoritatively cited my statistical work several times. My work includes more than a dozen cases for the United States Department of Justice and cases for many civil rights organizations, including both African American and Latino groups. I have also worked as a

consultant or expert witness in defending enacted plans from voting rights challenges.

## **Data and Methods**

5. I have applied standard data and methods in social science to assess whether individual districts provide minority voters a reasonable ability to elect candidates of their choice. First, I examined the citizen voting age population in individual districts. A district qualified as a single-race African American or Latino ability district if the district included a citizen voting age majority of African Americans or Latinos respectively. Under such circumstances African Americans and Latinos have the opportunity to control electoral outcomes in the district. Second, for district that included a more than 40 percent citizen voting age population of African Americans or Latinos I also examined statewide general elections reconstituted within each district to determine whether the predominant majority group within the district has a reasonable ability to elect candidates of their choice. In the case of African American ability districts, the candidates of choice were invariably Democrats, which is consistent with the history of African American voting in Florida. In the case of Latino ability districts, electoral analysis demonstrates that the candidates of choice were primarily Republicans, but in some cases also Democrats. The reconstituted elections include contests for president, governor, US senate, agricultural commissioner, chief financial officer, and attorney general held from 2004 to 2010.<sup>1</sup>

## **Results of Analysis: State Senate**

6. The benchmark plan for State Senate includes four African American ability districts. Two of these districts are above 50 percent African American in their citizen voting age

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<sup>1</sup> In Florida, electoral analysis demonstrates that Latinos in South Florida are generally Republican and Latinos elsewhere are generally Democratic.

population and two are above 40 percent but not above 50 percent African American in their citizen voting age population (Table 1). Based on reconstituted elections, the 2 districts that are above 40 percent, but not above 50 percent African American would provide African American voters the ability to elect candidates of their choice to the State Senate. The benchmark plan for State Senate also includes 3 Latino ability districts, all of which are above 50 percent Latino in their citizen voting age population (Table 1).

7. The State Senate districts proposed by The Coalition exceed the number of minority ability districts under the benchmark plan. With respect to African Americans, The Coalition plan matches the benchmark plan with four African American ability districts. One of these districts is above 50 percent African American CVAP and three are above 40 percent but not above 50 percent African American CVAP (Table 1). As in the benchmark plan, based on reconstituted elections, the 3 districts that are above 40 percent, but not 50 percent African American would provide African American voters the ability to elect candidates of their choice to the State Senate. As compared to the benchmark plan for State Senate the Coalition Plan includes four, not three, Latino ability districts, all of which are above 50 percent Latino in their citizen voting age population (Table 1).

### **Results of Analysis: State House**

8. The benchmark plan for State House includes 14 African American ability districts. Eleven of these districts are above 50 percent African American in their citizen voting age population and three are above 40 percent but not above 50 percent African American in their citizen voting age population (Table 2). Based on reconstituted elections, the 3 districts that are above 40 percent, but not above 50 percent African American would provide African American

voters the ability to elect candidates of their choice to the State House. The benchmark plan for State House also includes 12 Latino ability districts. Eleven of these districts are above 50 percent Latino in their citizen voting age population and one is above 40 percent but not above 50 percent Latino in its citizen voting age population (Table 2). Based on reconstituted elections, the district that is above 40 percent, but not above 50 percent Latino would provide Latino voters the ability to elect candidates of their choice to the State House.

9. The State House proposed by The Coalition equals the number of African American ability districts under the benchmark plan. With respect to African Americans, The Coalition plan matches the benchmark plan with 14 African American ability districts. Eleven of these districts are above 50 percent African American in their citizen voting age population and three are above 40 percent but not above 50 percent African American in their citizen voting age population (Table 2). Based on reconstituted elections, the 3 districts that are above 40 percent, but not above 50 percent African American would provide African American voters the ability to elect candidates of their choice to the State House. The Coalition Plan also includes 11 Latino ability districts. Nine of these districts are above 50 percent Latino in their citizen voting age population and two are above 40 percent but not above 50 percent Latino in their citizen voting age population (Table 2). ). Based on reconstituted elections, the 2 districts that are above 40 percent, but not above 50 percent Latino would provide Latino voters the ability to elect candidates of their choice to the State House. In addition, the Coalition Plan includes another House District (HD 107) that is 44.7 percent Latino CVAP, but electoral analysis and reconstituted elections do not demonstrate that in this district Latinos clearly have the ability to elect candidates of their choice.

**Table 1**  
**African American and Latino Ability State Senate Districts, Benchmark Plan and Coalition Plan**

<b>African American Ability Districts</b>		<b>Latino Ability Districts</b>	
<b>Benchmark Plan</b>	<b>Coalition Plan</b>	<b>Benchmark Plan</b>	<b>Coalition Plan</b>
<b>SD 1 (47.7% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>SD 1 (42.3% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>SD 36 (68.8% Latino CVAP)</b>	<b>SD 36 (50.3% Latino CVAP)</b>
<b>SD 18 (40.5% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>SD 29 (52.0% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>SD 38 (72.3% Latino CVAP)</b>	<b>SD 38 (77.4% Latino CVAP)</b>
<b>SD 29 (57.6% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>SD 33 (47.0% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>SD 40 (84.5% Latino CVAP)</b>	<b>SD 39 (59.2% Latino CVAP)</b>
<b>SD 33 (60.7% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>SD 34 (42.7% Black CVAP)</b>		<b>SD 40 (67.0% Latino CVAP)</b>
<b>SUM</b>			
<b>4 Districts</b>	<b>4 Districts</b>	<b>3 Districts</b>	<b>4 Districts</b>

**Table 2**  
**African American and Latino Ability State House Districts, Benchmark Plan and Coalition Plan**

<b>African American Ability Districts</b>		<b>Latino Ability Districts</b>	
<b>Benchmark Plan</b>	<b>Coalition Plan</b>	<b>Benchmark Plan</b>	<b>Coalition Plan</b>
<b>HD 8 (51.6% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 1 (51.5% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 49 (47.1% Latino CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 55 (41.5% Latino CVAP)</b>
<b>HD 14 (58.3% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 3 (54.4% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 102 (86.2% Latino CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 56 (40.2% Latino CVAP)</b>
<b>HD 15 (56.3% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 17 (45.9% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 107 (56.7% Latino CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 100 (57.9% Latino CVAP)</b>
<b>HD 39 (64.3% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 26 (58.7% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 110 (79.6% Latino CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 108 (69.7% Latino CVAP)</b>
<b>HD 55 (53.1% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 52 (45.1% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 111 (70.8% Latino CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 112 (72.0% Latino CVAP)</b>
<b>HD 59 (54.5% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 53 (51.3% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 112 (62.6% Latino CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 113 (84.5% Latino CVAP)</b>
<b>HD 84 (53.9% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 85 (51.7% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 113 (71.6% Latino CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 114 (76.3% Latino CVAP)</b>
<b>HD 93 (49.2% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 86 (51.9% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 114 (66.6% Latino CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 116 (57.7% Latino CVAP)</b>
<b>HD 94 (62.4% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 87 (52.4% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 115 (67.1% Latino CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 117 (87.2% Latino CVAP)</b>
<b>HD 103 (71.1% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 98 (55.7% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 116 (76.6% Latino CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 118 (81.9% Latino CVAP)</b>
<b>HD 104 (57.3% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 99 (61.1% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 117 (63.8% Latino CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 119 (86.0% Latino CVAP)</b>
<b>HD 108 (49.7% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 101 (51.7% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 119 (60.5% Latino CVAP)</b>	
<b>HD 109 (59.7% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 102 (51.9% Black CVAP)</b>		
<b>HD 118 (42.8% Black CVAP)</b>	<b>HD 106 (42.7% Black CVAP)</b>		
<b>SUM</b>			
<b>14 Districts</b>	<b>14 Districts</b>	<b>12 Districts</b>	<b>11 Districts</b>

## **Curriculum Vitae**

Allan J. Lichtman  
9219 Villa Dr.  
Bethesda, MD 20817

(301) 530-8262 h  
(202) 885-2411 o

### **EDUCATION**

BA, Brandeis University, Phi Beta Kappa, Magna Cum Laude, 1967

PhD, Harvard University, Graduate Prize Fellow, 1973

### **PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**

Teaching Fellow, American History, Harvard University, 1969-73

Instructor, Brandeis University, 1970, quantitative history.

Assistant Professor of History, American University, 1973-1977

Associate Professor of History, American University, 1977-1978

Professor of History, American University, 1979 –

Distinguished Professor, 2011 -

**Expert witness in more than 75 redistricting, voting rights and civil rights cases (see Table of Cases attached)**

Associate Dean for Faculty and Curricular Development, College of Arts & Sciences, The American University 1985-1987

Chair, Department of History, American University, 1997- 2001

Regular political analyst for CNN Headline News, 2003-2006

## **HONORS AND AWARDS**

Outstanding Teacher, College of Arts and Sciences, 1975-76

Outstanding Scholar, College of Arts and Sciences, 1978-79

Outstanding Scholar, The American University, 1982-83

Outstanding Scholar/Teacher, The American University, 1992-93 (Highest University faculty award)

Sherman Fairchild Distinguished Visiting Scholar, California Institute of Technology, 1980-81

American University summer research grant, 1978 & 1982

Chamber of Commerce, Outstanding Young Men of America 1979-80

Graduate Student Council, American University, Faculty Award, 1982

Top Speaker Award, National Convention of the International Platform Association, 1983, 1984, 1987

National Age Group Champion (30-34) 3000 meter steeplechase 1979

Eastern Region Age Group Champion (30-34) 1500 meter run 1979

Defeated twenty opponents on nationally syndicated quiz show, TIC TAC DOUGH, 1981

Listing in Marquis, WHO'S WHO IN THE AMERICA AND WHO'S WHO IN THE WORLD

McDonnell Foundation, Prediction of Complex Systems (\$50,000, three years), 2003-2005

Organization of American Historians, Distinguished Lecturer, 2004 -

Selected by the Teaching Company as one of America's Super Star Teachers."

Associate Editor, International Journal of Operations Research and Information Systems, 2008 -



Keynote Speaker, International Forecasting Summit, 2007 and 2008

Cited authoritatively by United States Supreme Court in statewide Texas Congressional redistricting case *LULAC v. Perry* (2006)

Finalist for the 2008 National Book Critics Circle Award in general nonfiction for *WHITE PROTESTANT NATION: THE RISE OF THE AMERICAN CONSERVATIVE MOVEMENT*. Interviews nominated by the Associated Press for the Edward R. Murrow Award for broadcasting excellence.

Elected Member, PEN American Center, 2009

## **SCHOLARSHIP**

### **A. Books**

*PREJUDICE AND THE OLD POLITICS: THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1928* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1979)

*PREJUDICE AND THE OLD POLITICS: THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1928* (Lanham, MD: Lexington Books, 2000), reprint of 1979 edition with new introduction.

*HISTORIANS AND THE LIVING PAST: THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF HISTORICAL STUDY* (Arlington Heights, Ill.: Harlan Davidson, Inc., 1978, with Valerie French)

*ECOLOGICAL INFERENCE* (Sage Series in Quantitative Applications in the Social Sciences, 1978, with Laura Irwin Langbein)

*YOUR FAMILY HISTORY: HOW TO USE ORAL HISTORY, PERSONAL FAMILY ARCHIVES, AND PUBLIC DOCUMENTS TO DISCOVER YOUR HERITAGE* (New York: Random House, 1978)

*KIN AND COMMUNITIES: FAMILIES IN AMERICA* (edited, Washington, D. C.: Smithsonian Press, 1979, , with Joan Challinor)

*THE THIRTEEN KEYS TO THE PRESIDENCY* (Lanham: Madison Books, 1990, with Ken DeCell)

*THE KEYS TO THE WHITE HOUSE, 1996 EDITION* (Lanham: Madison Books, 1996)

*THE KEYS TO THE WHITE HOUSE*, (Lanham: Lexington Books Edition, 2000)

*THE KEYS TO THE WHITE HOUSE, POST-2004 EDITION* (Lanham: Lexington Books

Edition, 2005)

THE KEYS TO THE WHITE HOUSE, 2008 EDITION (Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield, 2008)

WHITE PROTESTANT NATION: THE RISE OF THE AMERICAN CONSERVATIVE MOVEMENT (New York: Grove/Atlantic Press, 2008)

FDR AND THE JEWS, Submitted, Harvard University Press, with Richard Breitman.

THE KEYS TO THE WHITE HOUSE, 2012 EDITION (Forthcoming, Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield)

Monograph:

"Report on the Racial Impact of the Rejection of Ballots Cast in the 2000 Presidential Election in the State of Florida," and "Supplemental Report," in VOTING IRREGULARITIES IN FLORIDA DURING THE 2000 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, United States Commission on Civil Rights, June 2001

#### B. Scholarly Articles

"The Federal Assault Against Voting Discrimination in the Deep South, 1957-1967," JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY (Oct. 1969) REF

"Executive Enforcement of Voting Rights, 1957-60," in Terrence Goggin and John Seidel, eds., POLITICS AMERICAN STYLE (1971)

"Correlation, Regression, and the Ecological Fallacy: A Critique," JOURNAL OF INTERDISCIPLINARY HISTORY (Winter 1974) REF

"Critical Election Theory and the Reality of American Presidential Politics, 1916-1940," AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW (April 1976) REF

"Across the Great Divide: Inferring Individual Behavior From Aggregate Data," POLITICAL METHODOLOGY (with Laura Irwin, Fall 1976) REF

"Regression vs. Homogeneous Units: A Specification Analysis," SOCIAL SCIENCE HISTORY (Winter 1978) REF

"Language Games, Social Science, and Public Policy: The Case of the Family," in Harold Wallach, ed., APPROACHES TO CHILD AND FAMILY POLICY (Washington, D. C.: American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1981)

"Pattern Recognition Applied to Presidential Elections in the United States, 1860-1980: The Role of Integral Social, Economic, and Political Traits," PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE (with V. I. Keilis-Borok, November 1981) REF

"The End of Realignment Theory? Toward a New Research Program for American Political History," HISTORICAL METHODS (Fall 1982)

"Kinship and Family in American History," in National Council for Social Studies Bulletin, UNITED STATES HISTORY IN THE 1980s (1982)

"Modeling the Past: The Specification of Functional Form," JOURNAL OF INTERDISCIPLINARY HISTORY (with Ivy Broder, Winter 1983) REF

"Political Realignment and 'Ethnocultural' Voting in Late Nineteenth Century America," JOURNAL OF SOCIAL HISTORY (March 1983) REF

"The 'New Political History': Some Statistical Questions Answered," SOCIAL SCIENCE HISTORY (with J. Morgan Kousser, August 1983) REF

"Personal Family History: A Bridge to the Past," PROLOGUE (Spring 1984)

"Geography as Destiny," REVIEWS IN AMERICAN HISTORY (September 1985)

"Civil Rights Law: High Court Decision on Voting Act Helps to Remove Minority Barriers," NATIONAL LAW JOURNAL (with Gerald Hebert, November 10, 1986).

"Tommy The Cork: The Secret World of Washington's First Modern Lobbyist," WASHINGTON MONTHLY (February 1987).

"Discriminatory Election Systems and the Political Cohesion Doctrine," NATIONAL LAW JOURNAL (with Gerald Hebert, Oct. 5, 1987)

"Aggregate-Level Analysis of American Midterm Senatorial Election Results, 1974-1986," PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (Dec. 1989, with Volodia Keilis-Borok) REF

"Black/White Voter Registration Disparities in Mississippi: Legal and Methodological Issues in Challenging Bureau of Census Data," JOURNAL OF LAW AND POLITICS (Spring, 1991, with Samuel Issacharoff) REF

"Adjusting Census Data for Reapportionment: The Independent Role of the States," NATIONAL BLACK LAW JOURNAL (1991)

"Passing the Test: Ecological Regression in the Los Angeles County Case and Beyond,"

EVALUATION REVIEW (December 1991) REF

Understanding and Prediction of Large Unstable Systems in the Absence of Basic Equations," PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CONCEPTUAL TOOLS FOR UNDERSTANDING NATURE (with V. I. Keilis-Borok, Trieste, Italy, 1991).

"The Self-Organization of American Society in Presidential and Senatorial Elections," in Yu. Krautsov, ed., THE LIMITS OF PREDICTABILITY (with V.I. Keilis-Borok, Nauka, Moscow, 1992).

"'They Endured:' The Democratic Party in the 1920s," in Ira Foreman, ed., DEMOCRATS AND THE AMERICAN IDEA: A BICENTENNIAL APPRAISAL (1992).

"A General Theory of Vote Dilution," LA RAZA (with Gerald Hebert) 6 (1993). REF

"Adjusting Census Data for Reapportionment: The Independent Role of the States," JOURNAL OF LITIGATION (December 1993, with Samuel Issacharoff)

"The Keys to the White House: Who Will be the Next American President?," SOCIAL EDUCATION 60 (1996)

"The Rise of Big Government: Not As Simple As It Seems," REVIEWS IN AMERICAN HISTORY 26 (1998)

"The Keys to Election 2000," SOCIAL EDUCATION (Nov/Dec. 1999)

"The Keys to the White House 2000," NATIONAL FORUM (Winter 2000)

"Report on the Implications for Minority Voter Opportunities if Corrected census Data Had Been Used for the Post-1990 Redistricting: States With The Largest Numerical Undercount," UNITED STATES CENSUS MONITORING BOARD, January 2001

"What Really Happened in Florida's 2000 Presidential Election," JOURNAL OF LEGAL STUDIES (January 2003) REF

"The Keys to Election 2004," SOCIAL EDUCATION (January 2004)

"History: Social Science Applications," ENCYCLOPEDIA OF SOCIAL MEASUREMENT (Elsevier, 2006)

"The Keys to the White House: Forecast for 2008," SPECIAL FEATURE, *FORESIGHT: THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF APPLIED FORECASTING* 3 (February 2006), 5-9 with response: J. Scott Armstrong and Alfred G. Cuzan, "Index Methods for Forecasting: An Application to the American Presidential Elections."

“The Keys to the White House: Updated Forecast for 2008,” *FORESIGHT; THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF APPLIED FORECASTING* 7 (Fall 2007)

“The Keys to the White House: Prediction for 2008,” *SOCIAL EDUCATION* (January 2008)

“The Keys to the White House: An Index Forecast for 2008,” *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF FORECASTING* 4 (April-June 2008) REF

“The Updated Version of the Keys,” *SOCIAL EDUCATION* (October 2008)

“Extreme Events in Socio-Economic and Political Complex Systems, Predictability of,” *ENCYCLOPEDIA OF COMPLEXITY AND SYSTEMS SCIENCE* (Springer, 2009, with Vladimir Keilis-Borok & Alexandre Soloviev)

“The Keys to the White House: A Preliminary Forecast for 2012” *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS & SOCIAL CHANGE* (Jan.-March 2010) REF

“The Keys to the White House: Forecast for 2012,” *FORESIGHT: THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF APPLIED FORECASTING* (Summer 2010)

"The Alternative-Justification Affirmative: A New Case Form," *JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN FORENSIC ASSOCIATION* (with Charles Garvin and Jerome Corsi, Fall 1973) REF

"The Alternative-Justification Case Revisited: A Critique of Goodnight, Balthrop and Parsons, 'The Substance of Inherency,'" *JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN FORENSIC ASSOCIATION* (with Jerome Corsi, Spring 1975) REF

"A General Theory of the Counterplan," *JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN FORENSIC ASSOCIATION* (with Daniel Rohrer, Fall 1975) REF

"The Logic of Policy Dispute," *JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN FORENSIC ASSOCIATION* (with Daniel Rohrer, Spring 1980) REF

"Policy Dispute and Paradigm Evaluation," *JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN FORENSIC ASSOCIATION* (with Daniel Rohrer, Fall 1982) REF

"New Paradigms For Academic Debate," *JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN FORENSIC ASSOCIATION* (Fall 1985) REF

"Competing Models of the Debate Process," *JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN FORENSIC ASSOCIATION* (Winter 1986) REF

"The Role of the Criteria Case in the Conceptual Framework of Academic Debate," in Donald Terry, ed., MODERN DEBATE CASE TECHNIQUES (with Daniel Rohrer, 1970)

"Decision Rules for Policy Debate," and "Debate as a Comparison of Policy Systems," in Robert 2, ed., THE NEW DEBATE: READINGS IN CONTEMPORARY DEBATE THEORY (with Daniel Rohrer, 1975)

"A Systems Approach to Presumption and Burden of Proof;" "The Role of Empirical Evidence in Debate;" and "A General Theory of the Counterplan," in David Thomas, ed., ADVANCED DEBATE: READINGS IN THEORY, PRACTICE, AND TEACHING (with Daniel Rohrer, 1975)

"Decision Rules in Policy Debate;" "The Debate Resolution;" "Affirmative Case Approaches;" "A General Theory of the Counterplan;" "The Role of Empirical Evidence in Debate;" and "Policy Systems Analysis in Debate," in David Thomas, ed., ADVANCED DEBATE (revised edition, with Daniel Rohrer and Jerome Corsi, 1979)

### C. Selected Popular Articles

"Presidency By The Book," POLITICS TODAY (November 1979) Reprinted: LOS ANGELES TIMES

"The Grand Old Ploys," NEW YORK TIMES  
Op Ed (July 18, 1980)

"The New Prohibitionism," THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY (October 29, 1980)

"Which Party Really Wants to 'Get Government Off Our Backs'?" CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Opinion Page (December 2, 1980)

"Do Americans Really Want 'Coolidge Prosperity' Again?" CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Opinion Page (August 19, 1981)

"Chipping Away at Civil Rights," CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Opinion Page (February 17, 1982)

"How to Bet in 1984. A Presidential Election Guide," WASHINGTONIAN MAGAZINE (April 1982) Reprinted: THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

"The Mirage of Efficiency," CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Opinion Page (October 6, 1982)

"For RIFs, It Should Be RIP," LOS ANGELES TIMES Opinion Page (January 25, 1983)

"The Patronage Monster, Con't." WASHINGTON POST Free For All Page (March 16, 1983)

"A Strong Rights Unit," NEW YORK TIMES Op Ed Page (June 19, 1983)

"Abusing the Public Till," LOS ANGELES TIMES Opinion Page (July 26, 1983)

The First Gender Gap," CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Opinion Page (August 16, 1983)

"Is Reagan A Sure Thing?" FT. LAUDERDALE NEWS Outlook Section (February 5, 1984)

"The Keys to the American Presidency: Predicting the Next Election," TALENT (Summer 1984)

"GOP: Winning the Political Battle for '88," CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Opinion Page, (December 27, 1984)

"The Return of 'Benign Neglect'," WASHINGTON POST, Free For All, (May 25, 1985)

"Selma Revisited: A Quiet Revolution," CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Opinion Page, (April 1, 1986)

"Democrats Take Over the Senate" THE WASHINGTONIAN (November 1986; article by Ken DeCell on Lichtman's advance predictions that the Democrats would recapture the Senate in 1986)

"Welcome War?" THE BALTIMORE EVENING SUN, Opinion Page, (July 15, 1987)

"How to Bet in 1988," WASHINGTONIAN (May 1988; advance prediction of George Bush's 1988 victory)

"President Bill?," WASHINGTONIAN (October 1992; advance prediction of Bill Clinton's 1992 victory)

"Don't be Talked Out of Boldness," CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Opinion Page (with Jesse Jackson, November 9, 1992)

"Defending the Second Reconstruction," CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Opinion Page (April 8, 1994)

"Quotas Aren't The Issue," NEW YORK TIMES, Op Ed Page (December 7, 1994)

"History According to Newt," WASHINGTON MONTHLY (May, 1995)

“A Ballot on Democracy,” WASHINGTON POST Op Ed (November 1, 1998)

“The Theory of Counting Heads vs. One, Two, Three,” CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Op Ed (June 22, 1999)

“Race Was Big Factor in Ballot Rejection, BALTIMORE SUN Op Ed (March 5, 2002)

“Why is George Bush President?” NATIONAL CATHOLIC REPORTER (Dec. 19, 2003)

“In Plain Sight: With the Public Distracted, George W. Bush is Building a Big Government of the Right,” NEWSDAY, (August 7, 2005)

“Why Obama is Colorblind and McCain is Ageless,” JEWISH DAILY FORWARD (June 26, 2008)

“Splintered Conservatives McCain,” POLITICO ( June 24, 2008)

“Will Obama be a Smith or a Kennedy,” NATIONAL CATHOLIC REPOTER (October 17, 2008)

“What Obama Should Do Now,” POLITICO ( Jan. 22, 2010)

Bi-weekly column, THE MONTGOMERY JOURNAL, GAZETTE 1990 - present

Election-year column, REUTERS NEWS SERVICE 1996 & 2000

D. Video Publication

“Great American Presidents,” The Teaching Company, 2000.

## **TEACHING**

Ongoing Courses

The History of the U. S. I & II, The Emergence of Modern America, The U. S. in the Twentieth Century, United States Economic History, Historiography, Major Seminar in History, Graduate Research Seminar, Colloquium in U. S. History Since 1865, The American Dream, The Urban-Technological Era, Senior Seminar in American Studies, Seminar in Human



Communication.

New Courses: Taught for the first time at The American University

Quantification in History, Women in Twentieth Century American Politics, Women in Twentieth Century America, Historians and the Living Past (a course designed to introduce students to the excitement and relevance of historical study), **Historians and the Living Past for Honors Students**, How to Think: Critical Analysis in the Social Sciences, Pivotal Years of American Politics, **Government and the Citizen (Honors Program)**, Introduction to Historical Quantification, Public Policy in U. S. History, **Honors Seminar in U.S. Presidential Elections**, America's Presidential Elections, What Is America?, **Honors Seminar on FDR, Jews, and the Holocaust**.

## TELEVISION APPEARANCES

More than 1,000 instances of political commentary on NBC, CBS, ABC, CNN, C-SPAN, FOX, MSNBC, BBC, CBC, CTV, NPR, VOA, and numerous other broadcasting outlets internationally, including Japanese, Russian, Chinese, German, French, Irish, Austrian, Australian, Russian, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, and Middle Eastern television.

Regular political commentary for NBC News Nightside.

Regular political commentary for Voice of America and USIA.

Regular political commentary for America's Talking Cable Network.

Regular political commentary for the Canadian Broadcasting System.

Regular political commentary for CNN, Headline News

Consultant and on-air commentator for NBC special productions video project on the history of the American presidency.

CBS New Consultant, 1998 and 1999

Featured appearances on several History Channel specials including *The Nuclear Football* and *The President's Book of Secrets*.

## RADIO SHOWS

I have participated in more than 2000 radio interview and talk shows broadcast nationwide, in foreign nations, and in cities such as Washington, D. C., New York, Atlanta, Chicago, Los Angeles and Detroit. My appearances include the Voice of America, National Public Radio, and

well as all major commercial radio networks.

## **PRESS CITATIONS**

I have been cited many hundreds of times on public affairs in the leading newspapers and magazines worldwide. These include, among many others,

*New York Times, Washington Post, USA Today, Los Angeles Times, Wall Street Journal, Miami Herald, Washington Times, St. Louis Post Dispatch, Christian Science Monitor, Philadelphia Inquirer, Time, Newsweek, Business Week, Le Monde, Globe and Mail, Yomuri Shimbun, Die Welt, El Mundo, and South China Post*, among others.

## **SELECTED CONFERENCES, PRESENTATIONS, & LECTURES: UNITED STATES**

Invited participant and speaker, Bostick Conference on Fogel and Engerman's TIME ON THE CROSS, University of South Carolina, November 1-2, 1974

"Critical Election Theory and the Presidential Election of 1928," Annual Meeting of the American Historical Association, December 1974

"A Psychological Model of American Nativism," Bloomsberg State Historical Conference, April 1975

"Methodology for Aggregating Data in Education Research," National Institute of Education, Symposium on Methodology, July 1975, with Laura Irwin

Featured Speaker, The Joint Washington State Bicentennial Conference on Family History, October 1975

Featured Speaker, The Santa Barbara Conference on Family History, May 1976

Chair, The Smithsonian Institution and the American University Conference on Techniques for Studying Historical and Contemporary Families, June 1976

Panel Chair, Sixth International Smithsonian Symposium on Kin and Communities in America, June 1977

"The uses of History for Policy Analysis," invited lecture, Federal Interagency Panel on Early Childhood Research, October 1977

Invited participant, Conference on "Child Development within the Family - Evolving New Research Approaches," Interagency Panel of the Federal Government for Research and

Development on Adolescence, June 1978

Commentator on papers in argumentation, Annual Meeting of the Speech Communication Association, November 1978

Commentator on papers on family policy, Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Jan. 1979

"Phenomenology, History, and Social Science," Graduate Colloquium of the Department of Philosophy, The American University, March 1979

"Comparing Tests for Aggregation Bias: Party Realignment of the 1930's," Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association March 1979, with Laura Irwin Langbein

"Party Loyalty and Progressive Politics: Quantitative Analysis of the Vote for President in 1912," Annual Meeting of the Organization of American Historians, April 1979, with Jack Lord II

"Policy Systems Debate: A Reaffirmation," Annual Meeting of the Speech Communication Association, November 1979

"Personal Family History: Toward a Unified Approach," Invited Paper, World Conference on Records, Salt Lake City, August 1980

"Crisis at the Archives: The Acquisition, Preservation, and Dissemination of Public Documents," Annual Meeting of the Speech Communication Association, November 1980

"Recruitment, Conversion, and Political Realignment in America: 1888- 1940," Social Science Seminar, California Institute of Technology, April 1980

"Toward a Situational Logic of American Presidential Elections," Annual Meeting of the Speech Communication Association, November 1981

"Political Realignment in American History," Annual Meeting of the Social Science History Association, October 1981

"Critical Elections in Historical Perspective: the 1890s and the 1930s," Annual Meeting of the Social Science History Association, November 1982

Commentator for Papers on the use of Census data for historical research, Annual Meeting of the Organization of American Historians, April 1983

"Thirteen Keys to the Presidency: How to Predict the Next Election," Featured Presentation, Annual Conference of the International Platform Association, August 1983, Received a Top

## Speaker Award

"Paradigms for Academic Debate," Annual Meeting of the Speech Communication Association, November 1983

Local Arrangements Chair, Annual Convention of the Social Science History Association, October 1983

"Forecasting the Next Election," Featured Speaker, Annual Convention of the American Feed Manufacturers Association, May 1984

Featured Speaker, "The Ferraro Nomination," Annual Convention of The International Platform Association, August 1984, Top Speaker Award

"Forecasting the 1984 Election," Annual Convention of the Social Science History Association Oct. 1984,

Featured Speaker, "The Keys to the Presidency," Meeting of Women in Government Relations October 1984

Featured Speaker, "The Presidential Election of 1988," Convention of the American Association of Political Consultants, December 1986

Featured Speaker, "The Presidential Election of 1988," Convention of the Senior Executive Service of the United States, July 1987

Commentary on Papers on Voting Rights, Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, September 1987.

Commentary on Papers on Ecological Inference, Annual Meeting of the Social Science History Association, November 1987.

Featured Speaker: "Expert Witnesses in Federal Voting Rights Cases," National Conference on Voting Rights, November 1987.

Featured Speaker: "The Quantitative Analysis of Electoral Data," NAACP National Conference on Voting Rights and School Desegregation, July 1988.

Panel Chair, "Quantitative Analysis of the New Deal Realignment," Annual Meeting of the Social Science History Association, Nov. 1989.

Keynote Speaker, Convocation of Lake Forest College, Nov. 1989.

Featured Speaker, The American University-Smithsonian Institution Conference on the Voting Rights Act, April 1990

Panel Speaker, Voting Rights Conference of the Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, April 1990

Panel Speaker, Voting Rights Conference of the NAACP, July 1990

Panel Speaker, Voting Rights Conference of Stetson University, April 1991

Panel Chair, Annual Meeting of the Organization of American Historians, April, 1992

Panel Speaker, Symposium on "Lessons from 200 Years of Democratic Party History, Center for National Policy, May 1992

Olin Memorial Lecture, U.S. Naval Academy, October 1992

Commentator, Annual Meeting of the Organization of American Historians, April, 1993

Panel presentation, Conference on Indian Law, National Bar Association, April 1993

Feature Presentation, Black Political Science Association, Norfolk State University, June 1993

Feature Presentation, Southern Regional Council Conference, Atlanta Georgia, November, 1994

Master of Ceremonies and Speaker, State of the County Brunch, Montgomery County, February, 1996

Feature Presentation, Predicting The Next Presidential Election, Freedom's Foundation Seminar on the American Presidency, August 1996

Feature Presentation, Predicting The Next Presidential Election, Salisbury State College, October 1996

Feature Presentation on the Keys to the White House, Dirksen Center, Peoria, Illinois, August, 2000

Feature Presentation on American Political History, Regional Conference of the Organization of American Historians, August 2000

Testimony Presented Before the United States Commission on Civil Rights Regarding Voting Systems and Voting Rights, January 2001

Testimony Presented Before the United States House of Representatives, Judiciary Committee,

Subcommittee on the Constitution, February 2001

Testimony Presented Before the United States Senate, Government Operations Committee, Regarding Racial Differentials in Ballot Rejection Rates in the Florida Presidential Election, June 2001

Testimony Presented Before the Texas State Senate Redistricting Committee, Congressional Redistricting, July 2003

Testimony Presented Before the Texas State House Redistricting Committee, Congressional Redistricting, July 2003

American University Honors Program Tea Talk on the Election, September 2004

Feature Presentation, The Keys to the White House, International Symposium on Forecasting, June 2006.

Feature Presentation, The Keys to the White House, International Symposium on Forecasting, New York, June 2007.

Keynote Speaker, Hubert Humphrey Fellows, Arlington, Virginia, 2007-2008

Feature Presentation, Forecasting 2008, Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Chicago, August 2007

Keynote Speaker, International Forecasting Summit, Orlando, Florida, February 2008.

Feature Presentation on the Keys to the White House, Senior Executive's Service, Washington, DC, June 2008

Feature Presentation, American Political History, Rockford Illinois School District, July 2008

American University Honors Program Tea Talk on the Election, September 2008

Featured Lecture, Keys to the White House, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington, DC, September 2008

Keynote Speaker, International Forecasting Summit, Boston, September 2008

Keynote Lecture, Hubert Humphrey Fellows, Arlington, Virginia October 2008

Featured Lectures, Keys to the White, Oklahoma Central and East Central Universities, October 2008

Bishop C. C. McCabe Lecture, "Seven Days until Tomorrow" American University, October 28, 2008

Featured Lecture, WHITE PROTESTANT NATION, Eisenhower Institute, December 2008

American University Faculty on the Road Lecture, "Election 2008: What Happened and Why?" Boston, February 2009

Critic Meets Author Session on WHITE PROTESTANT NATION, Social Science History Association, November 2009

American University Faculty on the Road Lecture, "The Keys for 2012" Chicago, April 2010

Keynote Speaker, Hubert Humphrey Fellows, Arlington, Virginia October, 2010

Panel Participant, Search for Common Ground, Washington, DC, April 2011

### **SELECTED CONFERENCES, PRESENTATIONS, & LECTURES: INTERNATIONAL**

Featured Speaker, World Conference on Disarmament, Moscow, Russia, November 1986

Delegation Head, Delegation of Washington Area Scholars to Taiwan, Presented Paper on the promotion of democracy based on the American experience, July 1993

Lecture Series, American History, Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan, December 2000

Lectures and Political Consultation, Nairobi, Kenya, for RFK Memorial Institute, October 2002

Featured Lectures, US Department of State, Scotland and England, including Oxford University, University of Edinburgh, and Chatham House, June 2004

Keynote Speech, American University in Cairo, October 2004

Feature Presentation on the Keys to the White House, University of Munich, June 2008

Featured Lectures, US Department of State, Russia, Ukraine, Slovenia, Austria, and Romania, 2008-2010

Paper Presentation, Fourth International Conference on Interdisciplinary Social Science, Athens, Greece, July 2009

### **DEPARTMENTAL AND UNIVERSITY SERVICE**

Department of History Council 1973 -

Undergraduate Committee, Department of History 1973-1977

Chair Undergraduate Committee, Department of History 1984-1985

Graduate Committee, Department of History, 1978-1984

Freshman Advisor, 1973-1979

First Year Module in Human Communications, 1977-1979

University Committee on Fellowships and Awards 1976-1978

University Senate 1978-1979, 1984-1985

University Senate Parliamentarian and Executive Board 1978-1979

Founding Director, American University Honors Program, 1977-1979

Chair, College of Arts and Sciences Budget Committee 1977-1978, 1982-1984

University Grievance Committee, 1984-1985

Member, University Honors Committee 1981-1982

College of Arts and Sciences Curriculum Committee 1981-1982

Jewish Studies Advisory Board, 1982-1984

Mellon Grant Executive Board, College of Arts & Sciences, 1982-1983

Chair, College of Arts and Sciences Faculty Colloquium, 1983

Chair, College of Arts and Sciences Task Force on the Department of Performing Arts, 1984-1985

Local Arrangements Chair, National Convention of the Social Science History Association, 1983

Chair, Rank & Tenure Committee of the Department of History, 1981-1982, 1984-1985

Board Member, Center for Congressional and Presidential Studies, The American University,



1988-1989

Chair, Graduate Committee, Department of History, 1989 - 1991

Chair, Distinguished Professor Search Committee 1991

Member, College of Arts & Sciences Associate Dean Search Committee, 1991

Board Member, The American University Press, 1991-1995

Chair, Subcommittee on Demographic Change, The American University Committee on Middle States Accreditation Review 1992-1994

Member, Dean's Committee on Curriculum Change, College of Arts and Sciences 1992-1993

Member, Dean's Committee on Teaching, College of Arts and Sciences 1992

Co-Chair, Department of History Graduate Committee, 1994-1995

Vice-Chair, College of Arts & Sciences Educational Policy Committee, 1994-1995

Elected Member, University Provost Search Committee, 1995-1996

Chair, Search Committee for British and European Historian, Department of History, 1996

Department Chair, 1999-2001

CAS Research Committee, 2006-2007

University Budget and Benefits Committee, 2008

Chair, Personnel Committee, Department of History, 2010-

Chair, Term Faculty Search Committee, Department of History, 2011-

## **OTHER POSITIONS**

Director of Forensics, Brandeis University, 1968-71

Director of Forensics, Harvard University, 1971-72

Chair, New York-New England Debate Committee, 1970-71

Historical consultant to the Kin and Communities Program of the Smithsonian Institution

1974-1979

Along with general advisory duties, this position has involved the following activities:

1. directing a national conference on techniques for studying historical and contemporary families held at the Smithsonian in June 1976.
2. chairing a public session at the Smithsonian on how to do the history of one's own family.
3. helping to direct the Sixth International Smithsonian Symposium on Kin and Communities in America (June 1977).
4. editing the volume of essays from the symposium.

Consultant to John Anderson campaign for president, 1980.

I researched and wrote a study on "Restrictive Ballot Laws and Third-Force Presidential Candidates." This document was a major component of Anderson's legal arguments against restrictive ballot laws that ultimately prevailed in the Supreme Court (Anderson v. Celebrezze 1983). According to Anderson's attorney: "the basis for the majority's decision echoes the themes you incorporated in your original historical piece we filed in the District Court."

Statistical Consultant to the George Washington University Program of Policy Studies in Science and Technology, 1983

I advised researchers at the Policy Studies Program on the application of pattern recognition techniques to their work on the recovery of communities from the effects of such natural disasters as earthquakes and floods.

Consultant to the New York City Charter Revision Commission, 2000-2006

I analyzed the implications of non-partisan elections for voting rights issues for the Charter Revision Commissions appointed by mayors Rudy Giuliani and Michael Bloomberg.

**ALLAN J. LICHTMAN, CASES (DATES APPROXIMATE)  
DEPOSITION, AFFIDAVIT, OR ORAL TESTIMONY**

United States vs. Demario James Atwater (U. S. District Court, North Carolina) 2010

Boddie v. Cleveland School Board, Mississippi (U.S. District Court, Mississippi) 2010

Esther V. Madera Unified School District (Superior Court, California) 2008

Negron v. Bethlehem Area School District (U.S. District Court, Pennsylvania) 2008

Farley v. City of Hattiesburg (U.S. District Court, Mississippi) 2008

Jamison v. City of Tupelo (U.S. District Court, Mississippi) 2005

Session v. Perry (U.S. District Court, Texas) 2003

Rodriguez v. Pataki (U.S. District Court, New York) 2003

Boddie v. Cleveland, Mississippi (U.S. District Court, Mississippi) 2003

Levy v. Miami-Dade County (U.S. District Court, Florida) 2002

Martinez v. Bush (U.S. District Court, Florida) 2002

Curry v. Glendening (Maryland, State Court) 2002

O’Lear v. Miller (U.S. District Court, Michigan) 2002

Campuzano v. Illinois Board of Election (U.S. District Court, Illinois) 2002

Vieth v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (U.S. District Court, Pennsylvania) 2002

Leroux v. Miller (Michigan, State Supreme Court) 2002

Balderas v. State of Texas (U.S. District Court, Texas) 2001

Del Rio v. Perry (Texas, State Court) 2001

Page V. Bartels (U.S. District Court, New Jersey) 2001

West v. Gilmore (Virginia, State Court), 2001

U.S. v. City of Santa Paula (California, U.S. District Court) 2001

NAACP v. Fordice (Mississippi, U.S. District Court) 2000

Voting Integrity Project v. Marc Fleisher (Arizona, U.S. District Court) 2000

Packingham v. Metropolitan Dade County (U.S. District Court, Florida) 1999

Houston v. Lafayette County (U.S. District Court, Northern District of Mississippi, Western District) 1991, 1998

Citizens to Establish a Reform Party in Arkansas v. Sharon Priest (U.S. District Court, Eastern

District of Arkansas) 1996

National Coalition v. Glendening (U.S. District Court, Maryland) 1996

Vecinos de Barrio Uno v. Holyoke (U.S. District Court, Massachusetts), 1996

Scott v. Florida Senate (U.S. District Court, Middle District of Florida) 1995

King v. Board of Elections (U.S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois) 1995

Vera v. Richards (U.S. District Court, Southern District of Texas) 1994

United States v. Jones (U.S. District Court, Southern District of Alabama) 1994

Johnson v. Miller (U.S. District Court, Southern District of Georgia, Augusta Division) 1994

Hays v. Louisiana (U.S. District Court, Western District of Louisiana, Shreveport Division) 1993

People Who Care v. Rockford Board of Education (U.S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division) 1993

Republican Party of North Carolina v. Hunt (U.S. District Court, Eastern District of North Carolina, Raleigh District) 1993

Shaw v. Hunt (U.S. District Court, Eastern District of North Carolina, Raleigh District) 1993

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Terrazas v. Slagle (U.S. District Court, Western District of Texas, Austin Division) 1992

Gonzalez v. Monterey County (U.S. District Court, Northern District of California) 1992

DeGrandy v. Wetherell (U.S. District Court, Northern District of Florida, Tallahassee Division) 1992

NAACP v. Austin (U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Michigan, Eastern Division) 1992

Good v. Austin (U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division) 1992

Ortiz v. City of Philadelphia (U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania) 1991-1993

FAIR v. Weprin (U.S. District Court, Northern District, of New York) 1992

Davis v. Chiles (U.S. District Court, Northern District of Florida) 1991

McDaniels v. Mehfoud (U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Virginia) 1991

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Ward v. Columbus County (U.S. District Court, Eastern District of North Carolina) 1991

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Jenkins v. Red Clay Consolidated School District (U.S. District Court, District of Delaware) 1991

Watkins v. Mabus (U.S. District Court, Southern District of Mississippi) 1991

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Ewing v. Monroe County (U.S. District Court, Northern District of Mississippi) 1989

White v. Daniel (U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Virginia) 1989

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1989-1995

Bradford County NAACP v. City of Starke (U.S. District Court, Middle District of Florida) 1988

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Robinson v. City of Cleveland (U.S. District Court, Delta District of Mississippi) 1987

Martin v. Allain (U.S. District Court, Southern District of Mississippi) 1987

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Burrell v. Allain (U.S. District Court, Southern District, of Mississippi) 1986

United States v. Dallas County (U.S. District Court, Southern District of Alabama) 1986

United States v. Marengo County (U.S. District Court, Southern District of Alabama) 1986

Jordan v. City of Greenwood (U.S. District Court, Mississippi) 1984

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