IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE DIVISION

JACKSONVILLE BRANCH
OF THE NAACP, et al,

Plaintiffs,

Case No. 3:22-cv-493-MMH-LLL

v.

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, et al,

Defendants.
_____/

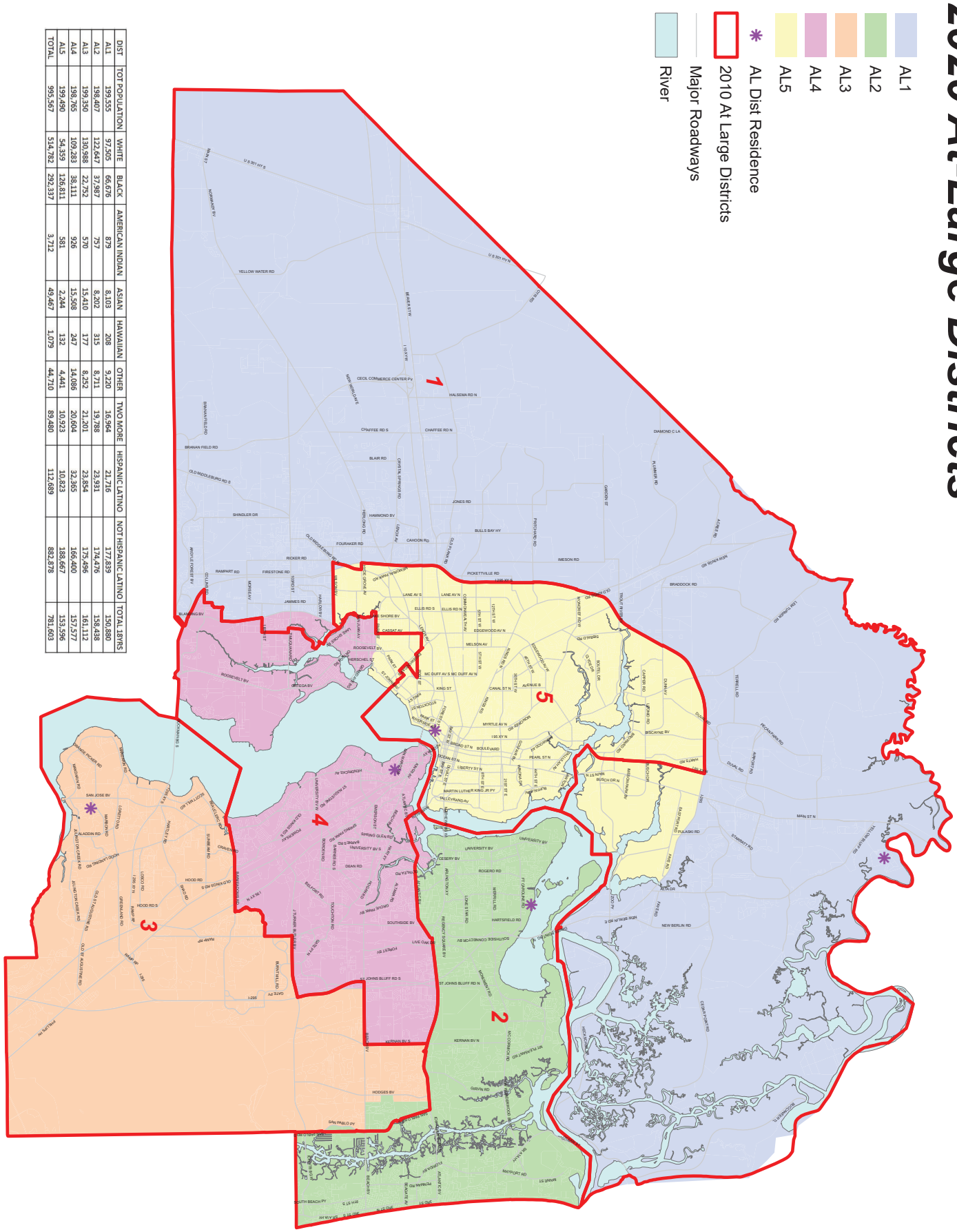
NOTICE OF FILING EXHIBITS IN SUPPORT OF
PLAINTIFFSÕ MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY JUDGMENT

Pursuant to Local Rule 6.02(a)(2), Plaintiffs give notice of filing the following exhibits as papers attached to their Motion for Preliminary Judgment:

ECF No.	Description	No. of Pages
2022 Redistricting Cycle Materials		

!

2020 At-Large Districts



DIST	TOT POPULATION	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	HAWAIIAN	OTHER	TWO MORE	HISPANIC LATINO	NOT HISPANIC LATINO	TOTAL 18YRS
AL1	199,555	97,505	66,676	879	8,103	208	9,220	16,964	21,716	177,839	150,880
AL2	198,407	122,647	37,987	757	8,202	315	8,711	19,788	23,931	174,476	158,438
AL3	199,350	130,988	22,752	570	15,410	177	8,252	21,201	23,854	175,496	161,112
AL4	198,765	109,283	38,111	926	15,508	247	14,086	20,604	32,365	166,400	157,577
AL5	199,490	54,359	126,811	581	2,244	132	4,441	10,923	10,823	188,667	153,396
TOTAL	995,567	514,782	292,337	3,712	49,467	1,079	44,710	89,480	112,689	882,878	781,603

Developed by James M. Reed, AICP - jreed@coj.net
Content intended for illustrative purposes only.
December 7, 2021

DRAFT

Exhibit 1

(iii) A statement of methodology used in arriving at the particular plan recommended by the Special Committee on Redistricting.

Statement of Methodology

The methodology used in arriving at the proposed Jacksonville City Council District and Group At-Large Residence Area Plans recommended by the Redistricting Committee is as follows:

The proposed districts and areas were designed to satisfy all applicable criteria as set forth in the City Charter, Ordinance Code and applicable law.

Preliminary technical analysis was performed using the U.S. Census Bureau 2020 Data provided by the City of Jacksonville's Planning and Development Department, previous redistricting records (including information from 2011), and pertinent City Ordinances from the Jacksonville City Council's Research Office. Also, extensive research of the City Charter along with related legal, political, statistical, and historical information was completed to provide a foundation for the redistricting process and to provide assistance to all of the parties involved in the redistricting.

The U.S. Census Bureau 2020 data was downloaded from the U.S. Census Bureau website and included total population, voting age population, and racial composition for Duval County. Traditional redistricting concepts of compactness, contiguity, and consideration for communities of interest as defined in the City Charter were also used to create balanced plans for review by the Redistricting Committee. In addition, a formula was used where the population of the largest council district could not exceed 110% of the population of the smallest council district.

Originally, the Planning and Development Department divided Council District 2 at the St. Johns River and began to redistrict the Council Districts using this methodology; however, several Council Members rejected the idea. Thus, Council District 2 was combined to its original 2011 boundary and the redistricting continued under this circumstance.

The City's Planning and Development Department, along with the Office of General Counsel conducted individual meetings with all of the City Council members to gather information regarding the expected changes to each of the districts. The Redistricting Committee also held several public meetings and workshops throughout the process. During those meetings input from public officials and private citizens played an integral role in the redistricting process. Most importantly, specific directions from the Redistricting Committee, along with recommendations from all of the City Council Members, advice from the City of Jacksonville Office of General Counsel, and weekly meetings with the City Planning and Development Department, were the primary factors in creating the plan recommended for the new City Council districts.

Residence requirements for incumbent School Board members were also considered during the City Council redistricting process.

The Proposed Jacksonville City Council District and Group At-Large Residence Area Plans, as approved for submittal by the Redistricting Committee on October 28, 2021, are the culmination of numerous recommendations made by City Council Members, and testimony from the public. The City Council District map, along with a City Council Group At-Large Residence Area map were revised based on the changes requested and presented to the Redistricting Committee for their review and comments.

The geographic configuration of Duval County with the St. Johns River coursing through the heart of the City of Jacksonville, coupled with significant population growth south and east of the river, presented unique technical challenges to create a City Council District Map that adhered to the redistricting criteria as outlined in this report.

Exhibit 1

(iv) An appendix of any other redistricting plans considered or created by the Special Committee on Redistricting in the process of creating the recommended plan, with the reasons for rejection of each such redistricting plan.

(a.) **Countywide Proposal Version 4** – Sept 27, 2021 Committee Meeting

Page of

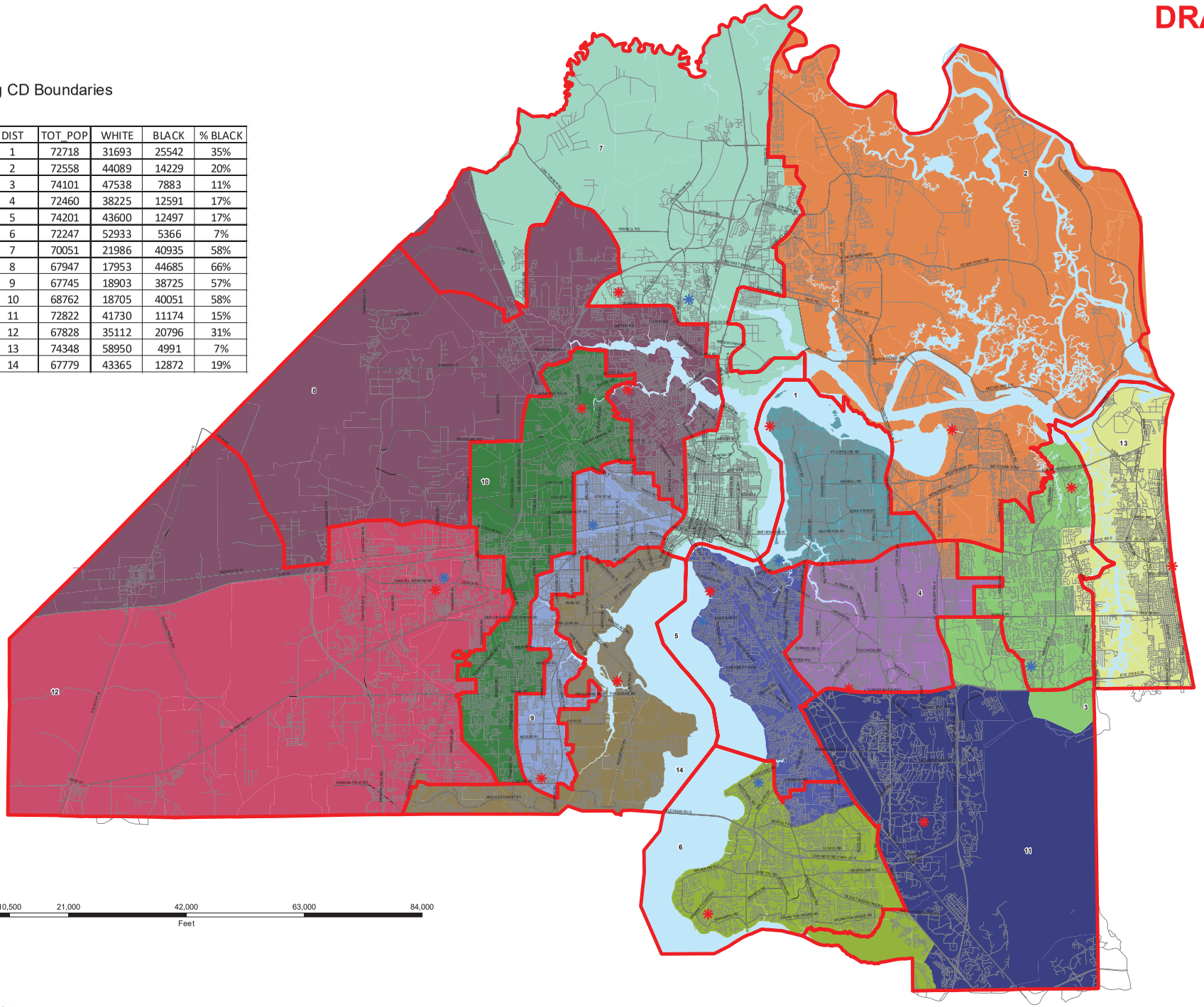
Reasons of Rejection: This map was rejected because there was disagreement on the new boundary between CD 8 and CD 12 and CD 7 and CD 2. Also, the boundaries south of the river were not agreed on.

City Council Districts

DRAFT1

CD
SB
Existing CD Boundaries
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14

DIST	TOT_POP	WHITE	BLACK	% BLACK
1	72718	31693	25542	35%
2	72558	44089	14229	20%
3	74101	47538	7883	11%
4	72460	38225	12591	17%
5	74201	43600	12497	17%
6	72247	52933	5366	7%
7	70051	21986	40935	58%
8	67947	17953	44685	66%
9	67745	18903	38725	57%
10	68762	18705	40051	58%
11	72822	41730	11174	15%
12	67828	35112	20796	31%
13	74348	58950	4991	7%
14	67779	43365	12872	19%



Developed by Howard Seltzer hseltzer@coj.net
2020 Districts based on 2020 US Census data
September 23, 2021
Content intended for illustrative purposes only

Exhibit 1

(v) Comments and recommendations deemed necessary or advisable by the Special Committee on Redistricting to explain or illustrate the plan.

Comments and recommendations:

Early in the process, the Special Committee on Redistricting ("The Committee") started with the premise of working from the current Council Districts and At-Large Residence Areas rather than start over completely. The Committee further refined its considerations and directed the Planning and Development Department to base district numbers on total population; adhere to the normal redistricting schedule timeline provided in the Ordinance Code so as not to expedite the process LQDQ attempt to complete prior to 2022 election cycle; try to minimize river crossings to the extent possible; and to avoid drawing sitting Council Members and School Board members out of their current districts. The Committee believes that the Proposed Plan meets these considerations to the extent possible to achieve new Districts and At-Large boundaries based on the Census Data for 2020.

CITY COUNCIL DISTRICTS

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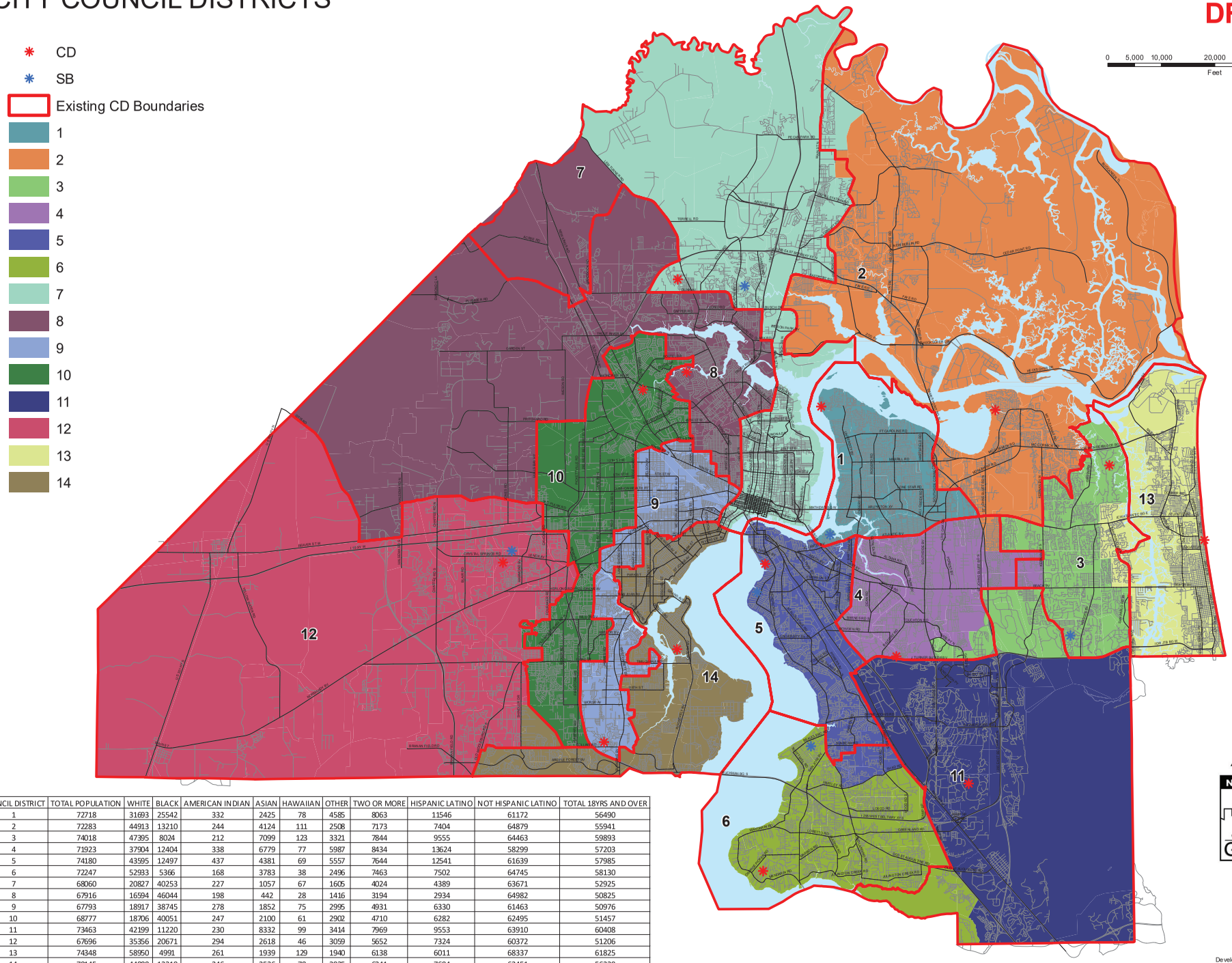

Revised Exhibit 2
Rev Map
March 15, 2022 - Rules
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COUNCIL DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	HAWAIIAN	OTHER	TWO OR MORE	HISPANIC LATINO	NOT HISPANIC LATINO	TOTAL 18YRS AND OVER
1	72718	31693	25542	332	2425	78	4585	8063	11546	61172	56490
2	72283	44913	13210	244	4124	111	2508	7173	7404	64879	55941
3	74018	47395	8024	212	7099	123	3321	7844	9555	64463	59893
4	71923	37904	12404	338	6779	77	5987	8434	13624	58299	57203
5	74180	43595	12497	437	4381	69	5557	7644	12541	61639	57985
6	72247	52933	5366	168	3783	38	2496	7463	7502	64745	58130
7	68060	20827	40253	227	1057	67	1605	4024	4389	63671	52925
8	67916	16594	46044	198	442	28	1416	3194	2934	64982	50825
9	67793	18917	38745	278	1852	75	2995	4931	6330	61463	50976
10	68777	18706	40051	247	2100	61	2902	4710	6282	62495	51457
11	73463	42199	11220	230	8332	99	3414	7969	9553	63910	60408
12	67696	35356	20671	294	2618	46	3059	5652	7324	60372	51206
13	74348	58950	4991	261	1939	129	1940	6138	6011	68337	61825
14	70145	44800	13319	246	2536	78	2925	6241	7694	62451	56339
TOTAL	**995567**	**514782**	**292337**	**3712**	**49467**	**1079**	**44710**	**89480**	**112689**	**882878**	**781603**

Developed by Howard Seltzer hseltzer@coj.net
2020 Districts based on 2020 US Census data
March 16, 2022
Content intended for illustrative purposes only

CITY COUNCIL DISTRICTS

DRAFT

CD
SB
Existing CD Boundaries
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14

0 5,000 10,000 20,000 30,000 40,000
Feet

Revised Exhibit 3
Rev Final Maps
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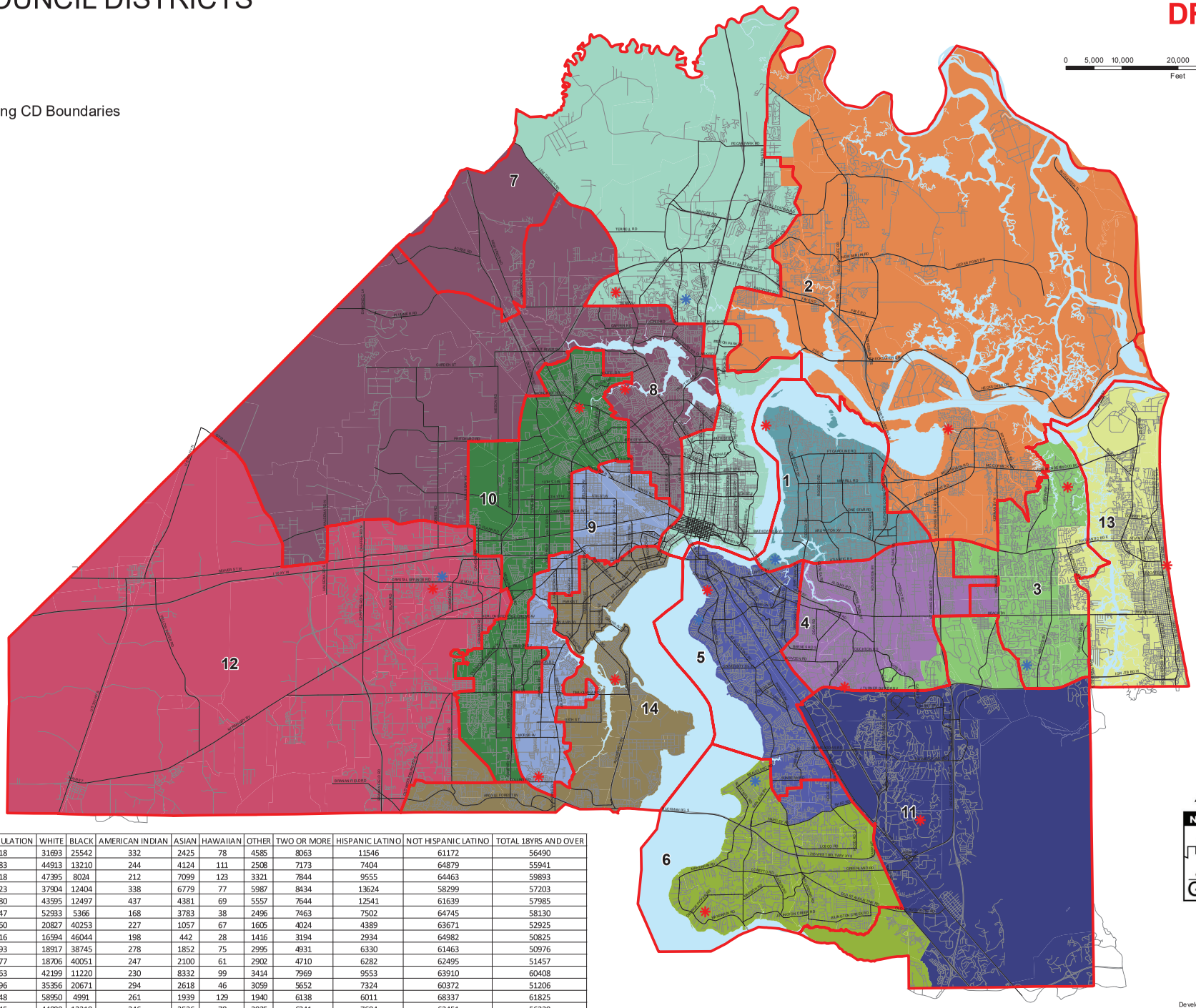

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4	71923	37904	12404	338	6779	77	5987	8434	13624	58299	57203
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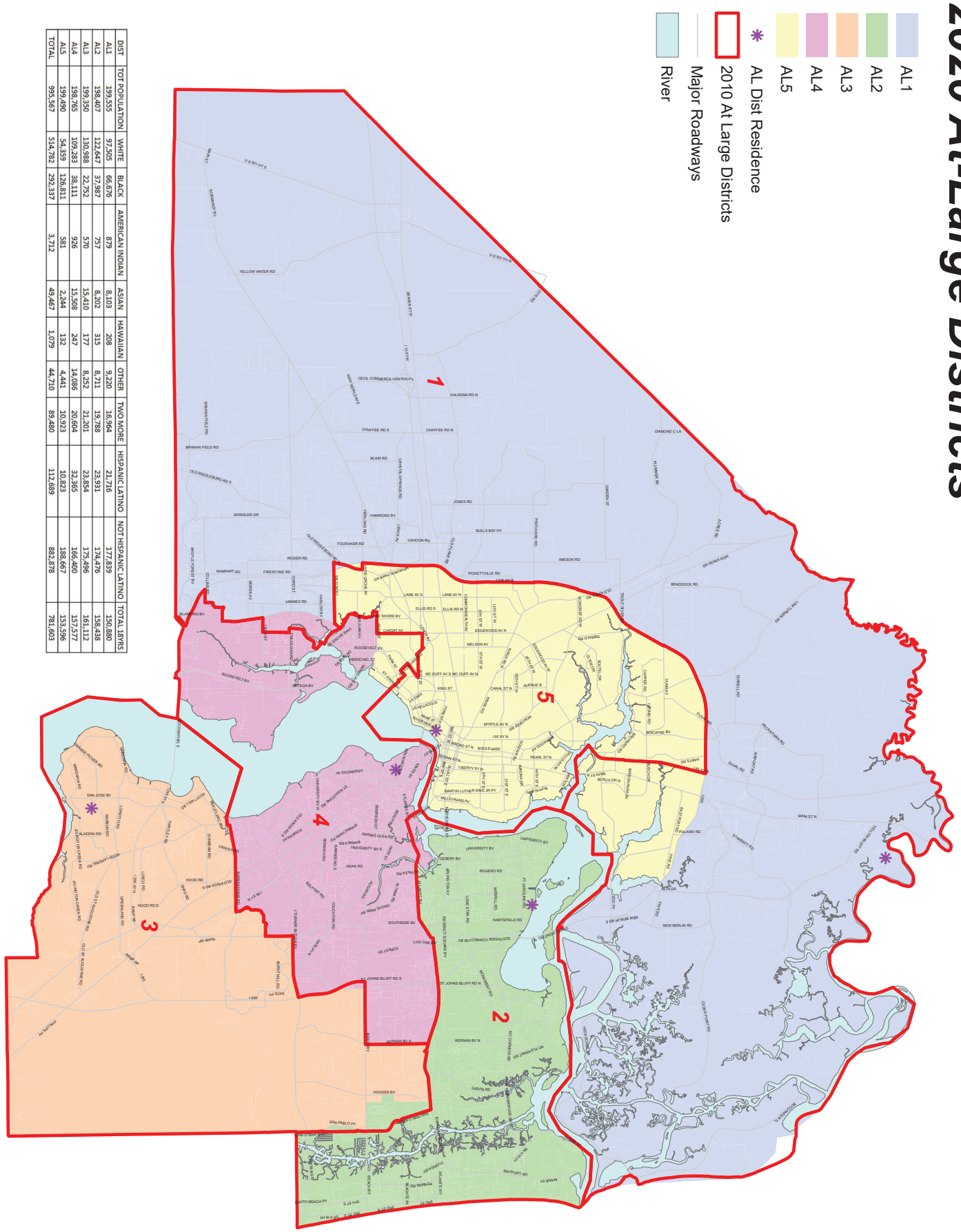
9	67793	18917	38745	278	1852	75	2995	4931	6330	61463	50976
10	68777	18706	40051	247	2100	61	2902	4710	6282	62495	51457
11	73463	42199	11220	230	8332	99	3414	7969	9553	63910	60408
12	67696	35356	20671	294	2618	46	3059	5652	7324	60372	51206
13	74348	58950	4991	261	1939	129	1940	6138	6011	68337	61825
14	70145	44800	13319	246	2536	78	2925	6241	7694	62451	56339
TOTAL	**995567**	**514782**	**292337**	**3712**	**49467**	**1079**	**44710**	**89480**	**112689**	**882878**	**781603**

NORTH
JPDD GIS

Developed by Howard Seltzer hseltzer@coj.net
2020 Districts based on 2020 US Census data
March 16, 2022
Content intended for illustrative purposes only

2020 At-Large Districts



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AL5	199,490	54,359	126,811	581	2,244	132	4,441	10,923	10,823	188,667	153,396
TOTAL	995,567	514,782	292,337	3,712	49,467	1,079	44,710	89,480	112,689	882,878	781,603

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December 7, 2021

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Revised Exhibit 3
Rev Final Maps
March 15, 2022 - Rules
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Exhibit 4 - Current City Council Districts Based on 2010 U.S. Census Data

APPENDIX 1. - COUNCIL DISTRICTS

JACKSONVILLE CITY COUNCIL DISTRICTS

2011 CITY COUNCIL DISTRICTS

DISTRICT 1

For a point of beginning, begin at the southwest corner of District 1 known as the centerline of the St. Johns River and the centerline of the Isaiah D. Hart Bridge; thence north and northeast along the centerline of the St. Johns River to a line south of Exchange Island; thence southeasterly along a line southwest of Exchange Island to the centerline of Dames Point Bridge; thence southerly along the centerline of Dames Point Bridge and 9A to the centerline of Southside Connector BV; thence southerly along the centerline of Southside Connector BV to the centerline of Tredinick PY to the centerline of 9A; thence southerly along the centerline of 9A to the centerline of Atlantic BV; thence westerly along the centerline of Atlantic BV to the centerline of Isaiah D. Hart Bridge; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Isaiah D. Hart Bridge to the centerline of the St. Johns River and the point of beginning.

DISTRICT 2

For a point of beginning, begin at the southeast corner of District 2 known as the centerline of the mouth of the St. Johns River at the Atlantic Ocean; thence westerly along the centerline of the St. Johns River to centerline of the Intercoastal Waterway/Chicopit Bay; thence southerly along the centerline of the Intercoastal Waterway to the centerline of Mt. Pleasant Creek; thence southerly along the centerline of Mt. Pleasant Creek to the centerline of Greenfield Creek; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Greenfield Creek to the centerline of Mt. Pleasant Road; thence westerly along the centerline of Mt. Pleasant Road to the centerline of Old Girvin RD; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Old Girvin RD/Girvin RD a distance of 1450 FT to a point; thence north- *f*•Ž -west a distance of 1459 FT to the centerline of Mt. Pleasant Creek; thence southerly along the centerline of Mt. Pleasant Creek to the centerline of Ashley Melisse BV; thence northeasterly and easterly along the centerline of Ashley Melisse BV to the centerline of Kernan BV; thence southerly along the centerline of Kernan BV to the centerline of Atlantic BV; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Atlantic BV to the centerline of SR-9A; thence northeasterly along the centerline of SR-9A to the centerline of Trednick PY; thence easterly along the centerline of Trednick PY to the centerline of Southside Connector BV; thence northerly along the centerline of Southside Connector BV to the centerline of SR-9A; thence northerly along the centerline of SR-9A to the centerline of the St. Johns River south of Exchange Island; thence westerly along the centerline of the St. Johns River to the centerline of Broward Creek; thence northerly along the centerline of Broward Creek tot the centerline of Zoo PY; thence westerly along the centerline of Zoo PY to the centerline of CSX RR; thence southwesterly and westerly

along the centerline of CSX RR to the centerline of Zoo PY; thence westerly along the centerline of Zoo PY to the centerline of Busch DR; thence northerly along the centerline of Bush DR to the centerline of Main ST; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Mani ST to the centerline of Eastport RD; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Eastport RD to the centerline of Pulaski RD; thence northerly along the centerline of Pulaski RD to the centerline of New Berlin RD; thence southwesterly along the centerline of New Berlin RD to the centerline of Starratt RD; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Starratt RD to the centerline of Dunn Creek; thence northerly along the centerline of Dunn Creek to a point due east of the centerline of Bernard RD; thence easterly along the centerline of Bernard RD to the centerline of Wade RD; thence northerly along the centerline of Wade RD to the centerline of Bird RD; thence easterly along the centerline of Bird RD to the centerline of Main ST; thence northerly along the centerline of Main ST to the Duval County Line/Nassau River; thence easterly and southeasterly along the Duval County Line/Nassau River to the Atlantic Ocean and southerly to the point of origin.

DISTRICT 3

For a point of beginning, begin at the southeast corner of District 3 known as the centerline of San Pablo RD and the centerline of J. Turner Butler BV; thence westerly along J. Turner Butler BV to the centerline of Pablo Creek; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Pablo Creek drainage easement to the centerline of Kernan BV; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Kernan BV to the centerline of Beach BV; thence westerly along the centerline of Beach BV to the centerline of Huffman BV; thence northerly along the centerline of Huffman BV to the centerline of Alden RD; thence easterly along the centerline of Alden RD to the centerline of Kernan BV; thence northerly along the centerline of Kernan BV a distance of 1515 FT to a point; thence easterly a distance of 7960 FT to a point; thence northerly a distance of 6680 FT to the centerline of Atlantic BV; thence easterly along the centerline of Atlantic BV to the centerline of Kernan BV; thence northerly along the centerline of Kernan BV to the centerline of Ashley Melisse BV; thence easterly and southeasterly along the centerline of Ashley Melisse BV to the centerline of Mt. Pleasant Creek; thence northerly and northeasterly along the centerline of Mt. Pleasant Creek; thence northerly and northeasterly along the centerline of Mt. Pleasant Creek to a point 1459 FT due east of the centerline of Girvin RD; thence north- *f*•Ž -east a distance of 1459 FT to the centerline of Girvin RD; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Girvin RD/Old Girvin RD to the centerline of Mt. Pleasant RD; thence easterly along the centerline of Mt. Pleasant RD to the centerline of Greenfield Creek; thence northerly along the centerline of Greenfield Creek to the centerline of Mt. Pleasant Creek; thence northerly along the centerline of Mt. Pleasant Creek to the centerline of Intercoastal Waterway/Chicopit Bay; thence southeasterly and southerly along the centerline of the Intercoastal waterway to the centerline of Hogpen Creek; thence westerly along the centerline of Hogpen Creek to the centerline of Ketch Cove DR; thence easterly along the centerline of Ketch Cove DR to the centerline of San Pablo RD; thence southerly

along the centerline of San Pablo RD to the centerline of J. Turner Butler BV and the point of origin.

DISTRICT 4

For a point of beginning, begin at the southeast corner of District 4 known as the centerline of J. Turner Butler BV and the centerline of SR 9A; thence westerly along the centerline of J. Turner Butler BV to the centerline of I-95; thence northwesterly along the centerline of I-95 to the centerline of University BV; thence northeasterly along the centerline of University BV to the centerline of Atlantic BV; thence easterly along the centerline of Atlantic BV to a point 134 FT past the centerline of Hawaii DR; thence southerly a distance of 6680 FT to a point; thence easterly a distance of 7960 FT to the centerline of Kernan BV; thence southerly along the centerline of Kernan BV to the centerline of Alden RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Alden RD to the centerline of Huffman BV; thence southerly along the centerline of Huffman BV to the centerline of Beach BV; thence westerly along the centerline of Beach BV to the centerline of St. Johns Bluff RD; thence southeasterly along the centerline of St. Johns Bluff RD to the centerline of SR 9A; thence southerly along the centerline of SR 9A to the centerline of J. Turner Butler BV and the point of origin.

DISTRICT 5

For a point of beginning, begin at the southeast corner of District 5 known as the centerline of CSX RR and the centerline of Sunbeam RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Sunbeam RD to the centerline of Craven RD; thence southerly along the centerline of Craven RD to the centerline of an easement just north of the Edgewater at Sunbeam neighborhood, thence westerly along said easement a distance of 2600 FT to the centerline of an easement on the western side of the Edgewater at Sunbeam neighborhood, thence southerly along said easement a distance of 1312 FT to an easement just north of the Huntington Forest neighborhood; thence westerly along said easement a distance of 1345 FT to an easement on the western side of Huntington Forest; thence southerly along said easement to the centerline of Huntington Forest BV and the centerline Old St. Augustine RD; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Old St. Augustine RD to the centerline of San Jose BV; thence northerly along the centerline of San Jose BV to the centerline of Goodby's Creek; thence westerly along the centerline of Goodby's Creek to the centerline of the St. Johns River; thence northerly and easterly along the centerline of the St. Johns River to the centerline of the Hart XY Bridge; thence southeasterly along the centerline of the Hart XY to the centerline of Atlantic BV; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Atlantic BV to the centerline of University BV; thence southerly and southeasterly along the centerline of University BV to the centerline of I-95; thence southeasterly along the centerline of I-95 to the centerline of J. Turner Butler BV; thence southwesterly along the centerline of J. Turner Butler BV to the centerline of Phillips HY; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Phillips HY a distance of 466 FT to a point; thence westerly south- *f•Ž* -west a distance of 1194 FT to CSX RR access

road; thence southeasterly along CSX access road to the centerline of CSX RR; thence southeasterly along the centerline of CSX RR to the centerline of Sunbeam RD and the point of origin.

DISTRICT 6

For a point of beginning, begin at the southeast corner of District 6 known as the centerline of I-95 and the centerline of Big Davis Creek; thence westerly along the centerline of Big Davis Creek to the centerline of Old St. Augustine RD and the centerline of Julington Creek; thence southwesterly and westerly along the centerline of Julington Creek to the centerline of the St. Johns River; thence northerly along the centerline of the St. Johns River to the centerline of Goodby's Creek; thence easterly along the centerline of Goodby's Creek to the centerline of San Jose BV; thence southerly along the centerline of San Jose BV to the centerline of Old St. Augustine BV; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Old St. Augustine BV to the centerline of Huntington Forest BV; thence north- *f*•Ž -west a distance of 925 FT to an easement on the northern edge of the Huntington Forest neighborhood; thence easterly along the centerline of said easement a distance of 1345 FT to an easement along the western edge of the Edgewater at Sunbeam neighborhood; thence northerly along the centerline of said easement a distance 1312 FT to the centerline of an easement along the northern edge of the Edgewater at Sunbeam neighborhood; thence easterly along the centerline of said easement to the centerline of Craven RD; thence northerly along the centerline of Craven RD to the centerline of Sunbeam RD; thence easterly along the centerline of Sunbeam RD to the centerline CSX RR; thence southeasterly along the centerline of CSX RR to the centerline of I-95; thence southerly and southeasterly along the centerline of I-95 to the centerline of Big Davis Creek and the point of origin.

DISTRICT 7

For a point of beginning, begin at the southeast corner of District 7 known as the centerline of St. Johns River and the centerline of the Isaiah D. Hart Bridge; thence southwesterly, northwesterly, and southwesterly along the centerline of the St. Johns River to the centerline of the John T. Aslop Bridge; thence westerly and southwesterly along the centerline of the St. Johns River to the centerline of I-95; thence northwesterly, northeasterly and northerly along the centerline of I-95 to the centerline of CSX RR; thence northeasterly and easterly along the centerline of CSX RR to the centerline of Main ST; thence northeasterly, northwesterly and northerly along the centerline of Main ST to the centerline of Clark RD; thence easterly along the centerline of Clark RD to the centerline of I-95; thence northeasterly along the centerline of I-95 to the centerline of Dunn AV; thence westerly, northwesterly and westerly along the centerline of Dunn AV to the centerline of I-295; thence northeasterly around a curve to the centerline of Lem Turner RD; thence northwesterly, northerly and northwesterly along the centerline of Lem Turner RD to the centerline of Braddock RD; thence southwesterly, westerly, southwesterly and

southerly along the centerline of Braddock RD to the centerline of Dunn AV; thence northwesterly along the cent of Dunn AV to the centerline of New Kings RD; thence southeasterly along the centerline of New Kings RD to the centerline of Harrell ST; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Harrell ST to the centerline of Dunn AV; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Dunn AV to the centerline of Old Kings RD; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Old Kings RD to the centerline of Harrell ST; thence southwesterly along the centerline Harrell ST to the centerline of Media ST; thence north- *f*•Ž -east a distance of 2050 FT more or less to the centerline of Old Kings RD; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Old Kings RD to the centerline of Plummer RD; thence northwesterly, westerly, and southwesterly along Plummer RD to the centerline of CSX RR; thence northwesterly along the centerline of CSX RR to the Duval County Line; thence northeasterly around a curve of the Duval County Line to the centerline of Main ST; thence southwesterly and southerly along the centerline of Main ST to the centerline of Bird AV; thence easterly along the centerline of Bird AV to the centerline of Wade RD; thence southerly along the centerline of Wade RD to the centerline of Bernard RD; thence easterly along the centerline of Bernard RD a distance of 2304 FT more or less to a point; thence south- *f*•Ž -west a distance of 1750 more or less; thence south- *f*•Ž -east a distance of 2341 FT; thence south- *f*•Ž -west a distance of 3108 FT; thence south- *f*•Ž -east a distance of 1123 FT; thence south- *f*•Ž -east a distance of 1240 FT to the centerline of Starratt RD; thence westerly and southwesterly along the centerline of Starratt RD to the centerline of New Berlin RD; thence northeasterly along the centerline of New Berlin RD to the centerline of Pulaski RD; thence southerly, southeasterly, and southerly along the centerline of Pulaski RD to the centerline of Eastport RD; thence northwesterly, westerly, and southwesterly along the centerline of Eastport RD to the centerline of Main ST; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Main ST to the centerline of Busch DR; thence easterly, southerly, southwesterly, and southerly along the centerline of Busch DR to the centerline of Zoo PY; thence easterly along the centerline of Zoo PY to the centerline of CSX RR; thence southeasterly, easterly, and northeasterly along the centerline of CSX RR to the centerline of Zoo PY; thence easterly and northeasterly along Zoo PY to the centerline of Broward Creek; thence southeasterly and southerly along the channel to the centerline of the St. Johns River; thence southwesterly and southerly along the centerline of the St. Johns River to the centerline of the Isaiah D. Hart Bridge and the point of beginning.

DISTRICT 8

For a point of beginning, begin at the southeast corner of District 8 known as the centerline of I-95 and the centerline of Kings RD; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Kings RD to the centerline of Myrtle AV; thence northerly along the centerline of Myrtle AV to the centerline of 6th ST; thence westerly along the centerline of 6th ST to the centerline of Grunthal ST; thence northerly along the centerline of Grunthal ST to the centerline of 12th ST; thence westerly, northerly, and westerly along 12th ST to the centerline of Fairfax ST; thence northerly along the centerline of Fairfax ST to the centerline of MLKJR PY; thence westerly along the centerline of MLKJR

PY to the centerline of Canal ST; thence northerly along Canal ST N to the centerline of 33rd ST W; thence westerly along the centerline of 33rd ST W to the centerline of Avenue "B"; thence northerly along the centerline of Avenue "B" to the centerline of Moncrief RD W; thence westerly along the centerline of Moncrief RD W to the centerline of Owen Avenue; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Owen AV to the centerline of McMillan AV; thence northwesterly along the centerline of McMillan AV to the centerline on Winton DR; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Winton DR to the centerline of Ribault Scenic DR; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Ribault Scenic Drive to the centerline of Howell Dr; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Howell DR to the northern shore of the Ribault River; thence northeasterly along the northern shore of the Ribault River to a point just south of Ribault AV; thence northerly along the centerline of Ribault AV to the centerline of Soutel DR; thence southwesterly and westerly along the centerline of Soutel DR to the centerline of Gibson AV; thence northerly along the centerline of Gibson AV to the centerline of Trout River BV; thence easterly along the centerline of Trout River BV to the centerline of Nine Mile Creek; thence southerly and southeasterly along the southern shore of Nine Mile Creek to the centerline of Wagner RD; thence north- *f*•Ž -west a distance of 459 FT to the centerline of NKNGEIT95RP; thence southerly along the centerline of NKNGEIT95RP to the centerline of New Kings RD; thence north- *f*•Ž -west a distance of 250 FT; thence south- *f*•Ž -west to the centerline of Moncrief Dinsmore RD; thence south- *f*•Ž -west to the centerline of CSX RR; thence southeasterly along the centerline of CSX RR to the centerline of Moncrief RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Moncrief RD to the centerline of I-295; thence southwesterly and southerly along the centerline of I-295 to the centerline of Pritchard RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Pritchard RD to the centerline of Bulls Bay HY; thence southerly along the centerline of Bulls Bay HY to the centerline of Old Plank RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Old Plank RD to the centerline of Halsema RD; thence southerly along the centerline of Halsema RD to the centerline of CSX RR; thence southwesterly along the centerline of CSX RR to the centerline of Otis RD; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Otis RD to the centerline of Beaver ST; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Beaver ST to the centerline of Otis RD; thence northerly and northeasterly along the centerline of Otis RD to the Duval County Line; thence northwesterly along the Duval County Line to the centerline of CSX RR; thence southeasterly along the centerline of CSX RR to the centerline of Plummer RD; thence easterly and southeasterly along the centerline of Plummer RD to the centerline of Old Kings RD; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Old Kings RD a distance of 169 FT to a point; thence south- *f*•Ž -east a distance of 2050 FT to the centerline of Harrell ST; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Harrell ST to the centerline of Old Kings RD; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Old Kings RD to the centerline of Dunn AV; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Dunn AV to the centerline of Harrell ST; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Harrell ST to the centerline of New Kings RD; thence northwesterly along the centerline of New Kings RD to the centerline of Dunn AV; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Dunn AV to the centerline of Braddock RD; thence northerly and northeasterly along the centerline of Braddock RD to the

centerline of Lem Turner RD; thence southeasterly and southerly along the centerline of Lem Turner RD to the centerline of I-295; thence southwesterly along the centerline of I-295 to the centerline of Dunn AV; thence easterly, southeasterly, and easterly along the centerline of Dunn AV to the centerline of I-95; thence southerly along the centerline of I-95 to the centerline of Clark RD; thence easterly along the centerline of Clark RD to the centerline of Main ST; thence southeasterly and southwesterly along the centerline of Main ST to the centerline of CSX RR; thence westerly and southwesterly along the centerline of CSX RR to the centerline of I-95; thence southerly along the centerline of I-95 to the centerline of Kings RD and the point of origin.

DISTRICT 9

For a point of beginning, begin at the centerline of I-95 and Kings RD; thence southerly along the centerline of I-95 to the centerline of I-10; thence westerly along the centerline of I-10 to the centerline of Stockton ST; thence southerly along the centerline of Stockton ST to the centerline of Phyllis ST; thence westerly along the centerline of Phyllis ST to the centerline of CSX Railroad; thence southwesterly along the centerline of CSX RR to the centerline of Willow Branch AV; thence southerly along the centerline of Willow Branch AV to the centerline of Roosevelt BV; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Roosevelt BV to the centerline of Roosevelt XY; thence southerly along the centerline of Roosevelt XY to the centerline of Post ST; thence westerly along the centerline of Post ST to the centerline of Plymouth ST; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Plymouth ST to the centerline of Day AV; thence northwesterly and northerly along the centerline of Day AV to the centerline of Corvy ST; thence westerly and southwesterly along the centerline of Corvy ST to the centerline of Owen AV; thence northerly along the centerline of Owen AV to the centerline of Brierfield DR; thence along the centerline of Brierfield DR around a curve to the left to the centerline of Post ST; thence west and southwest along the centerline of Post ST to the centerline of Melba ST; thence north along the centerline of Melba ST to the centerline of College ST; thence westerly along the centerline of College ST to the centerline of Edgewood AV S; thence northwesterly along the centerline of College ST to the centerline of Hamilton ST; thence southerly along the centerline of Hamilton ST to the centerline of Royal AV; thence westerly along the centerline of Royal AV to the centerline of Murray DR; thence southerly along the centerline of Murray DR to the centerline of Ulmer ST; thence westerly along the centerline of Ulmer ST to the centerline of Cassat AV; thence southerly along the centerline of Cassat AV to the centerline of Quan DR; thence westerly along the centerline of Quan DR to the centerline of Royce AV; thence northerly and westerly along the centerline of Royce AV to the centerline of Lake Shore BV; thence northerly along the centerline of Lake Shore BV to the centerline of Royce AV; thence westerly along the centerline of Royce AV to the centerline of Ellis RD S; thence southerly and southwesterly along the centerline of Ellis RD S to the centerline of Park ST; thence southerly along the centerline of Park ST to the centerline of Snug Harbour LA; thence southerly along the centerline of Snug Harbour LA to the centerline of Cedar River; thence southerly along the centerline of Cedar River to the centerline of Fishing Creek; thence southerly along the centerline of

Fishing Creek to the centerline of Timuquana RD; thence easterly along centerline of Timuquana RD to the centerline of Catoma ST; thence northerly along the centerline of Catoma ST to the centerline of 4800-1 Catoma AP; the easterly along 4800-1 Catoma AP to the centerline of 4800-2 Catoma AP; thence northerly and easterly along 4800-2 Catoma AP to the centerline of 4800-3 Catoma AP; thence northeasterly along 4800-3 Catoma AP to the centerline of Ortega Farms BV; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Ortega Farms BV to the centerline of 101st ST; thence westerly along the centerline of 101st ST to the centerline of Secluded Oaks LA; thence southerly along the centerline of Secluded Oaks LA and the southerly extension of the centerline of Secluded Oaks LA to the centerline of Timuquana RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Timuquana RD a distance of 20 FT; thence south- *f*•Ž -east a distance of 460 FT; thence south- *f*•Ž -west a distance of 193 FT; thence south- *f*•Ž -east a distance of 78 FT; thence north- *f*•Ž -west a distance of 240 FT; thence south- *f*•Ž -east a distance of 390 FT to the centerline of 107th ST; thence west along the centerline of 107th ST to the centerline of Tacoma ST; thence south along the centerline of Tacoma ST to the centerline of 110th ST; thence west along the centerline of 110th ST to the centerline of Wesconnett BV; thence south along the centerline of Wesconnett BV to the centerline of 118th ST; thence easterly along the centerline of 118th ST to the centerline of Aline ST; thence southerly along the centerline of Aline ST to the centerline of Morse AV; thence west along the centerline of Morse AV to the centerline of Ednaray RD; thence south along the centerline of Ednaray RD to the centerline of Hurdia RD; thence easterly along the centerline of Hurdia RD to the centerline of Seaboard AV; thence south along the centerline of Seaboard AV to a point; thence south- *f*•Ž -west a distance 190 FT; thence south- *f*•Ž -west a distance of 100 FT; thence south- *f*•Ž -west a distance of 845 FT; thence south- *f*•Ž -east a distance of 750 FT; thence south- *f*•Ž -east a distance of 3410 FT more or less to the centerline of Ortega River; thence southerly along the centerline of Ortega River to the centerline of Collins RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Collins RD to the centerline of Blanding BV; thence southerly along the centerline of Blanding BV to the centerline of I-295; thence westerly and northwesterly and northerly along the centerline of I-295 to the centerline of 103rd ST; thence easterly along the centerline of 103rd ST to the centerline of Jammes RD; thence northerly along the centerline of Jammes Rd to the centerline of Aldington DR; thence northerly along the centerline of Aldington DR to the centerline of Wilson BV; thence westerly along the centerline of Wilson BV to the centerline of Lane AV S; thence northerly along the centerline of Lane AV S to the centerline of Normandy BV; thence easterly along the centerline of Normandy BV to the centerline of Ellis RD S; thence northerly along the centerline of Ellis RD S to the centerline of I-10; thence easterly along the centerline of I-10 to the centerline of Cassat AV; thence northerly along the centerline of Cassat AV to the centerline of Edgewood AV S; thence northerly along the centerline of Edgewood AV S to the centerline of Edgewood AV N; thence northerly along the centerline of Edgewood AV N to the centerline of CSX RR; thence easterly along the CSX RR to the centerline of Georgia Southern & Florida RR; thence southerly along the centerline of Georgia Southern & Florida RR to the centerline of Old Kings RD; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Old Kings RD to the

centerline of CSX RR spur; thence northeasterly and easterly along the spur of CSX RR spur to the centerline of CSX RR; thence northwesterly and northerly and northeasterly around a curve to the east of CSX RR and continuing northeasterly along the centerline of CSX RR to the centerline of Cleveland RD; thence southerly along the centerline of Cleveland RD to the centerline of 30th ST W; thence easterly along the centerline of 30th ST W to the centerline of Canal ST N; thence southerly along the centerline of Canal ST N to the centerline of MLKJR PY; thence easterly along the centerline of MLKJR PY to the centerline of Fairfax ST; thence southerly along the centerline of Fairfax ST to the centerline of 12th ST W; thence easterly, southerly, easterly along the centerline of 12th ST W to the centerline of Grunthal ST; thence southerly along the centerline of Grunthal ST to the centerline of 6th ST W; thence easterly along the centerline of 6th ST W to the centerline of Myrtle AV N; thence southerly along the centerline of Myrtle AV N to the centerline of Kings RD; then southeasterly along the centerline of Kings Rd to the centerline of I-95 and the point of beginning.

DISTRICT 10

For a point of beginning, begin at the centerline of I-295 and the centerline of Collins Rd; thence westerly along the centerline of Collins RD to the centerline of McGirts Creek; thence northwesterly and northerly and northwesterly and northerly to the centerline of 103rd ST; thence easterly along the centerline of 103rd ST to the centerline of Ken RD; thence northerly along the centerline of Ken RD to the centerline of Firetower RD; thence easterly along the centerline of Firetower RD to the centerline of Old Middleburg RD N; thence northerly along the centerline of Old Middleburg RD N to the centerline Noroad; thence westerly along the centerline of Noroad to the centerline Lambing RD; thence northerly along the centerline of Lambing RD to the centerline of Wagenhals RD; thence easterly along the centerline of Wagenhals RD to the centerline of Lola DR; thence southerly along the centerline of Lola DR a distance of 200 FT; thence north- *f*•Ž -east a distance 70 FT; thence north- *f*•Ž -east a distance of 330 FT to the centerline of Blazing Star RD; thence west and north west along the centerline of Blazing Star RD to the centerline of Blazing Star CT; thence westerly along the centerline of Blazing Star RD to the centerline of Star Leaf RD; thence northerly to the centerline of Springtree RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Springtree RD to the centerline of Star Leaf RD W; thence northerly and northeast along the centerline of Star Leaf RD W to the centerline of Star Leaf RD N; thence easterly, southerly, easterly and southerly along the centerline of Star Leaf RD N to the centerline of Star Leaf CT; thence along the centerline of Star Leaf CT a distance of 200 FT to a point; thence north- *f*•Ž -east a distance of 535 FT; thence north- *f*•Ž -east a distance of 510 FT; thence north- *f*•Ž -east a distance of 30 FT; thence north- *f*•Ž -east a distance of 40 FT; thence north- *f*•Ž -east a distance of 140 FT; thence north- *f*•Ž -west a distance of 270 FT to the centerline of Wilson BV; thence easterly along the centerline of Wilson BV to the centerline of Fouraker RD; thence northerly along the centerline of Fouraker Rd to the centerline of Patou DR S; thence easterly, northeasterly, and northerly along the centerline of Patou

DR S to the centerline of Le Mans DR; thence along the centerline of Le Mans DR a distance of 165 FT to a point; thence south- *f*•Ž -east a distance of 245 FT; thence north- *f*•Ž -west a distance of 295 FT; thence north- *f*•Ž -east a distance of 535 FT; thence north- *f*•Ž -east a distance of 710 FT to the centerline of Valley Crossing DR; thence northerly along the centerline of Valley Crossing DR to the centerline of Rudy CT; thence easterly along the centerline of Rudy CT to a point; thence north- *f*•Ž -east a distance of 335 FT to the centerline of Herlong RD; thence easterly along the centerline of Herlong RD to the centerline of Old Middleburg RD N; thence northerly along the centerline of Old Middleburg RD N to the centerline of Memorial Park RD; thence northerly along the centerline of Memorial Park RD to the centerline of Normandy BV; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Normandy BV to the centerline of I-295; thence northerly along the centerline of I-295 to the centerline of I-10; thence westerly along the centerline of I-10 to the centerline of Cahoon Rd; thence northerly along the centerline of Cahoon RD to the centerline of Devoe ST; thence westerly along the centerline of Devoe ST to the centerline of Jackson AV S; thence northerly along the centerline of Jackson AV S to the centerline of Jackson AV N; thence northerly along the centerline of Jackson AV N to the centerline of Old Plank RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Old Plank RD to the centerline of Bulls Bay HY; thence northerly along the centerline of Bulls Bay HY to the centerline of Pritchard RD; thence easterly along the centerline of Pritchard RD to the centerline of I-295; thence northerly along the centerline of I-295 to the centerline of Moncrief RD W; thence easterly along the centerline of Moncrief RD W to the centerline of CSX RR a distance of 3470 FT more or less to a point; thence north- *f*•Ž -east a distance of 370 FT; thence north- *f*•Ž -east a distance of 1928 FT to the centerline of Nine Mile Creek; thence easterly and northerly along the centerline of Nine Mile Creek to the centerline of Trout River BV; thence easterly, northeasterly, and easterly along Trout River BV to the centerline of Gibson AV; thence southerly along the centerline of Gibson AV to the centerline of Soutel DR; thence easterly along the centerline of Soutel DR to the centerline Ribault AV; thence southerly along the centerline of Ribault AV to the centerline of Ribault River; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Ribault River to the centerline of Ribault Scenic DR; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Ribault Scenic DR to the centerline of Winton DR; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Winton DR to the centerline of McMillan AV; thence southeasterly along the centerline of McMillan AV to the centerline of Owen AV; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Owen AV to the centerline Moncrief RD W; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Moncrief RED W to the centerline of Avenue "B"; thence southerly along the centerline of Avenue "B" to the centerline of 33rd ST W; thence easterly along the centerline of 33rd ST W to the centerline of Canal ST N; thence southerly along the centerline of Canal ST N to the centerline of 30th ST W; thence westerly along the centerline of 30th ST W to the centerline of Cleveland RD; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Cleveland RD to the centerline of CSX RR; thence southwesterly and southerly and southeasterly along the centerline of CSX RR to the centerline of CSX RR; thence westerly along CSX RR to CSX RR spur; thence southwesterly along the centerline of the CSX RR spur to the centerline of Old Kings RD; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Old Kings RD to the centerline of

Georgia Southern & Florida RR; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Georgia Southern & Florida RR to the centerline of CSX RR; thence southwesterly along the centerline of CSX RR to the centerline of Edgewood AV N; thence southerly along the centerline of Edgewood AV N to the centerline of Edgewood AV S; thence southerly along the centerline of Edgewood AV S to the centerline of Cassat AV; thence southerly along the centerline of Cassat AV to the centerline of I-10; thence westerly along the centerline of I-10 to the centerline of Ellis RD S; thence southerly along the centerline of Ellis RD S to the centerline of Normandy BV; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Normandy BV to the centerline of Lane AV S; thence southerly along the centerline of Lane AV S to the centerline of Wilson BV; thence easterly along the centerline of Wilson BV to the centerline of Aldington DR; thence southerly along the centerline of Aldington DR to the centerline of Jammes Rd; thence southerly along the centerline of Jammes RD to the centerline of 103rd ST; thence west on the centerline of 103rd ST to the centerline of I-295; thence southerly along the centerline of I-295 to the centerline of Collins RD and the point of beginning.

DISTRICT 11

For a point of beginning, begin at the southeast corner of District 11 known as the centerline of Duval County line; thence westerly, northerly, and northwesterly along the centerline of the Duval County line to the centerline of Julington Creek; thence easterly and northeasterly along the centerline of Julington Creek to the centerline of Old St. Augustine RD and the centerline of Big Davis Creek; thence easterly along the centerline of Big Davis Creek to the centerline of I-95; thence northwesterly along the centerline of I-95 to the centerline of CSX RR; thence northwesterly along the centerline of CSX RR to CSX RR access road; thence northwesterly along the centerline of CSX RR access road to a point; thence north- *f•Ž* -east a distance of 1194 FT to the centerline of Phillips HY; thence northwesterly along the centerline of J. Turner Butler BV; thence northeasterly and easterly along the centerline of J. Turner Butler BV to the centerline of SR 9A; thence northerly along the centerline of SR 9A to the centerline of St. Johns Bluff RD; thence northerly along the centerline of St. Johns Bluff RD to the centerline of Beach BV; thence easterly along the centerline of Beach BV to the centerline of Kernan BV; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Kernan BV to the centerline of Pablo Creek drainage easement; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Pablo Creek drainage easement to the centerline of J. Turner Butler BV; thence easterly along the centerline of J. Turner Butler BV to the centerline of San Pablo RD; thence southerly along the centerline of San Pablo RD and the Duval County line to the point of origin.

DISTRICT 12

For a point of beginning, begin at the southeast corner of District 12 known as the centerline of Oakleaf Village PY and the Duval County Line; thence westerly, northerly, and northeasterly along the centerline of the Duval County Line to the centerline of Otis RD; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Otis RD to the centerline of

Beaver ST; thence westerly along centerline of Beaver ST to the centerline of Otis RD; thence southerly along the centerline of Otis RD to the centerline of CSX RR; thence northeasterly along the centerline of CSX RR to the centerline of Halsema RD; thence northerly along the centerline of Halsema RD to the centerline of Old Plank RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Old Plank RD to the centerline of Jackson AV; thence southerly along the centerline of Jackson AV to the centerline of Devoe ST; thence easterly along the centerline of Devoe ST to the centerline of Cahoon RD; thence southerly along the centerline of Cahoon RD to the centerline of I-10; thence easterly along the centerline of I-10 to the centerline of I-295; thence southerly along the centerline of I-295 to the centerline of Normandy BV; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Normandy BV to the centerline of Memorial Park RD; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Memorial Park RD to the centerline of Old Middleburg RD; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Old Middleburg RD to the centerline of Herlong RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Herlong RD to the centerline of I-295; thence south- *f*•Ž -west a distance of 334 FT to the centerline of Rudy CT; thence westerly along the centerline of Rudy CT to the centerline of Valley Crossing DR; thence southerly along the centerline of Valley Crossing Dr a distance of 604 FT to a point; thence south- *f*•Ž -west a distance of 711 FT; thence south- *f*•Ž -west a distance of 525 FT; thence south- *f*•Ž -east 295 FT; thence north- *f*•Ž -west a distance of 495 FT to the centerline of Patou DR; thence southerly, southwesterly, and westerly along the centerline of Patou DR to the centerline of Fouraker RD; thence southerly along the centerline of Fouraker RD to the centerline of Wilson BV; thence westerly along the centerline of Wilson BV to the centerline of Spring Lake RD; thence south- *f*•Ž -east a distance of 308 FT; thence north- *f*•Ž -west a distance of 182 FT; thence south- *f*•Ž -west a distance of 496 FT; thence south- *f*•Ž -west a distance of 1107 FT to the centerline of Star Leaf CT; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Star Leaf CT to the centerline of Star Leaf RD; thence northerly, westerly, and southerly to the centerline of Springtree RD; thence easterly along the centerline of Springtree RD to the centerline of Star Leaf RD; thence southerly along the centerline of Star Leaf RD to the centerline of Blazing Star CT; thence easterly and northeasterly along the centerline of Blazing Star CT to the centerline of Blazing Star RD; thence southeasterly and easterly along the centerline of Blazing Star RD to the centerline of Star Tree RD; thence south- *f*•Ž -west a distance of 541 FT to the centerline of Lola RD; thence northerly along the centerline of Lola RD to the centerline of Wagenhals RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Wagenhals RD to the centerline of Lambing RD; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Lambing RD to the centerline of Noroad; thence easterly along the centerline of Noroad to the centerline of Old Middleburg RD; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Old Middleburg RD to the centerline of Firetower RD; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Firetower RD to the centerline of Ken RD; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Ken RD to the centerline of 103rd ST; thence westerly along the centerline of 103rd ST to the centerline of McGirts Creek; thence southerly and southeasterly along the centerline of McGirts Creek to the centerline line Collins RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Collins RD to the centerline of Shindler RD; thence south- *f*•Ž -west a distance of 4621 FT; thence

north-2 f•Ž -west a distance of 804 FT; thence north- f•Ž -west a distance of 1114 FT; thence south- f•Ž -west a distance of 1097 FT; thence north- f•Ž -west a distance of 693 FT to the centerline of Old Middleburg RD; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Old Middleburg RD to the centerline of Oakleaf Village PY; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Oakleaf Village PY to the Duval County Line and the point of origin.

DISTRICT 13

For a point of beginning, begin at the southeast corner of District 13 known as the centerline of the Duval County RD at the Atlantic Ocean; thence westerly along the centerline of the Duval County line to the centerline of San Pablo RD; thence northerly along the centerline of San Pablo RD to the centerline of Ketch Cove DR; thence easterly along the centerline of Ketch Cove Dr a distance of 200 FT more or less to a point; thence southeasterly to the centerline of Hogpen Creek; thence easterly along the centerline of Hogpen Creek to the centerline of the Intercoastal Waterway; thence northerly along the centerline of the Intercoastal Waterway to the centerline of the St. Johns River; thence easterly along the centerline of the St. Johns River to the Duval County line and the Atlantic Ocean; thence southerly along the Duval County line to the point of origin.

DISTRICT 14

For a point of beginning, begin at the southeast corner of District 14 known as the centerline of I-95 and the centerline of the St. Johns River; thence westerly along the Duval County Line to the centerline of Oakleaf Village PY; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Oakleaf Village PY; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Oakleaf Village PY to the centerline of Old Middleburg RD; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Old Middleburg RD a distance of 2549 FT more or less to a point; thence south- f•Ž -east a distance of 693 FT; thence north- f•Ž -east a distance of 1097 FT; thence south- f•Ž -east a distance of 1114 FT; thence south- f•Ž -east a distance of 804 FT; thence south-00 f•Ž -east a distance of 4621 FT more or less to the centerline of Collins RD; thence easterly along the centerline of Collins RD to the centerline of I-295; thence southeasterly and easterly along the centerline of I-295 to the centerline of Blanding BV; thence northerly along the centerline of Blanding BV to the centerline of Collins RD; thence easterly and southeasterly along the centerline of Collins RD to the western shore of McGirts Creek; thence northerly and northeasterly along the northwestern bank of McGirts Creek a distance of 2670 More or less to a point; thence northwesterly north- f•Ž -west a distance of 3442 FT; thence north- f•Ž -west a distance of 766 FT to the centerline of Townsend RD; thence north- f•Ž -east a distance of 840 FT; thence north- f Ž -east a distance of 322 FT to the centerline of Seaboard AV; thence northerly along the centerline of Seaboard AV to the centerline of Hurdia RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Hurdia RD to the centerline of Ednaray RD; thence northerly along the centerline of Ednaray Rd to the centerline of Morse AV; thence easterly

along the centerline of Morse RD to the centerline of Aline RD; thence northerly along the centerline of Aline RD to the centerline of 118th ST; thence westerly along the centerline of 118th ST to the centerline of Old Wesconnett BV; thence northerly along the centerline of Old Wesconnett BV to the centerline of Wesconnett BV; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Wesconnett BV to the centerline of 110th ST; thence easterly along the centerline of 110th ST to the centerline of Catoma ST; thence northerly along the centerline of Catoma ST to the centerline of 107th ST; thence easterly along the centerline of 107th ST a distance of 1268 FT to a point; thence north- *f*•Ž -east a distance of 1223 FT to the centerline of Timuquana RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Timuquana RD to the centerline of Secluded Oaks LA; thence northerly along the centerline of Secluded Oaks LA to the centerline of 101st ST; thence easterly along the centerline of 101st ST to the centerline of Ortega Farms BV; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Ortega Farms BV to the centerline of 4800-3 Catoma AP; the westerly along 4800-3 Catoma AP to the centerline of 4800-2 Catoma AP; thence northerly and westerly along 4800-2 Catoma AP to the centerline of 4800-1 Catoma AP; thence westerly along 4800-1 Catoma AP to the centerline of Catoma RD; thence southerly along the centerline of Catoma RD to the centerline of Timuquana RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Timuquana RD to the centerline of Fishing Creek; thence northerly and northeasterly along the centerline of Fishing Creek to the centerline of Cedar River; thence northerly along the centerline of Cedar River to the centerline of centerline of Snug Harbour LA; thence northerly along the centerline Snug Harbour LA to the centerline of Park ST; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Park ST to the centerline of Ellis RD; thence northerly along the centerline of Ellis RD to the centerline of Royce AV; thence easterly and southerly along the centerline of Royce AV to the centerline of Quan DR; thence easterly along the centerline of Quan DR to the centerline of Cassat AV; thence northerly along the centerline of Cassat AV to the centerline of Ulmer ST; thence easterly along the centerline of Ulmer ST to the centerline of Murray DR; thence northerly along the centerline of Murray DR to the centerline of Royal AV; thence easterly along the centerline of Royal AV to the centerline of Hamilton ST; thence northerly along the centerline of Hamilton ST to the centerline of Edgewood AV; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Edgewood AV to the centerline of College ST; thence easterly along the centerline of College ST to the centerline of Melba ST; thence southerly along the centerline of Melba ST to the centerline of Post ST; thence northeasterly and easterly along the centerline of Post ST to the centerline of Owen AV; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Owen AV to the centerline of Corby AV; thence northeasterly and easterly along the centerline of Corby ST to the centerline of Day AV; thence southerly along the centerline of Day AV to the centerline of Plymouth ST; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Plymouth ST to the centerline of Post ST; thence easterly along the centerline of Post ST to the centerline of Roosevelt XY; thence northerly along the centerline of Roosevelt XY to the centerline of Roosevelt BV; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Roosevelt BV to the centerline of Willow Branch AV; thence northerly along the centerline of Willow Branch AV to the centerline of CSX RR; thence northeasterly along the centerline of CSX RR to the centerline of Phyllis ST; thence easterly along the centerline of Phyllis ST to the

centerline of Stockton ST; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Stockton ST to the centerline of I-10; thence easterly along the centerline of I-10 to the centerline of I-95; thence southeasterly along the centerline of I-95 to the centerline of the St. Johns River; thence southerly along the centerline of the St. Johns River to the centerline of the Buckman Bridge and the point of origin.

(Ord. 82-360-192, § 1; Ord. 91-1075-446, § 1; Laws of Fla., Ch. 92-341, § 1; Ord. 92-927-535, § 1; Ord. 92-954-557, §§ 1, 2; Ord. 2001-675-E, § 1; Ord. 2011-554-E, § 2)

Exhibit 5 – Final City Council Districts Based on 2020 U.S. Census Data

2021 CITY COUNCIL DISTRICTS

District 1:

For a point of beginning, begin at the centerline of the St. Johns River and the centerline of the Isaiah D. Hart Bridge; thence north and northeast along the centerline of the St. Johns River to a line south of Exchange Island; thence southeasterly along a line southwest of Exchange Island to the centerline of Dames Point Bridge; thence southerly along the centerline of the Dames Point Bridge and I-295 to the centerline of Southside Connector BLVD; thence southerly along the centerline of Southside Connector BLVD to the centerline of Tredinick PKWY to the centerline of I-295; thence southerly along the centerline of I-295 to the centerline of Atlantic BLVD; thence westerly along the centerline of Atlantic BLVD to the centerline of Isaiah D Hart Bridge; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Isaiah D. Hart Bridge to the centerline of the St. Johns River and the point of beginning.

District 2:

For a point of beginning, begin at the centerline of the mouth of the St. Johns River at the Atlantic Ocean; thence westerly along the centerline of the St. Johns River to centerline of the Intercoastal Waterway/Chicopit Bay; thence westerly along the centerline of the Chicopit Bay to the centerline of Mud Flats Creek; thence easterly along the centerline of Chicopit Bay; thence southerly along the centerline of the Intercoastal Waterway to the centerline of Mt. Pleasant Creek; thence southerly along the centerline of Mt. Pleasant Creek to the centerline of Greenfield Creek; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Greenfield Creek to the centerline of Mt. Pleasant RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Mt. Pleasant RD to the centerline of Old Girvin RD; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Old Girvin RD/Girvin RD a distance of 1450 FT to a point; thence NORTH 90°00'00" WEST a distance of 1459 FT to the centerline of Mt. Pleasant Creek; thence southerly along the centerline of Mt. Pleasant Creek to the centerline of Ashley Melisse BLVD; thence northeasterly and easterly along the centerline of Ashley Melisse BLVD to the centerline of Kernan BLVD; thence southerly along the centerline of Kernan BLVD to the centerline of Atlantic BLVD; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Atlantic BLVD a distance of 8226 FT; thence SOUTH 00°00'00" WEST a distance of 6775 FT; thence NORTH 90°00'00" WEST 2900 FT to the centerline of I-295; thence northeasterly along the centerline of I-295 to the centerline of Tredinick PKWY; thence easterly along the centerline of Tredinick PKWY to the centerline of Southside Connector BLVD; thence northerly along the centerline of Southside Connector BLVD to the centerline of I-295; thence northerly along the centerline of I-295 to the centerline of the St. Johns River south of Exchange Island; thence westerly along the centerline of the St. Johns River to the centerline of Broward Creek; thence northerly along the centerline of Broward Creek to the centerline of Zoo PKWY; thence westerly along the centerline of Zoo PKWY to the centerline of CSX RR; thence southwesterly and westerly along the centerline of CSX RR to the centerline of Zoo PKWY; thence westerly along the centerline of Zoo PKWY to the centerline of Busch DR; thence northerly along the centerline of Bush DR to the centerline of Main ST; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Main ST to the centerline of Eastport RD; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Eastport RD to the centerline of Pulaski RD; thence northerly along the centerline of Pulaski RD to the centerline of New Berlin RD; thence southwesterly along the centerline of New Berlin RD to the centerline of Starratt RD; thence

northeasterly along the centerline of Starratt RD to the centerline of Dunn Creek; thence northerly along the centerline of Dunn Creek to a point 3315 FT due east to the centerline of Polk RD; thence NORTH 90°00'00" WEST a distance of 3315 FT to the centerline of Polk RD; thence NORTH 00°00'00" EAST a distance of 2656 FT to the centerline of Wade RD; thence northerly along the centerline of Wade RD to the centerline of Bird RD; thence easterly along the centerline of Bird RD to the centerline of Grandaddy Branch; thence northeast along the centerline of Grandaddy Branch to the centerline of Yellow Bluff RD; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Yellow Bluff RD to the centerline of Main ST; thence northerly along the centerline of Main ST to the Duval County Line/Nassau River; thence easterly and southeasterly along the Duval County Line/Nassau River to the Atlantic Ocean and southerly to the point of origin.

District 3:

For a point of beginning, begin at the centerline of San Pablo RD and the centerline of J. Turner Butler BLVD; thence westerly along J. Turner Butler BLVD to the centerline of Southside BLVD; thence northerly along the centerline of Southside BLVD to the centerline of Gate PKWY N; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Gate PKWY N to the centerline of Town Center PKWY; thence easterly along the centerline of Town Center PKWY to the centerline of Big Island DR; thence NORTH 18°25'19" WEST a distance of 497 FT; thence NORTH 30°15'24" WEST a distance of 292 FT; thence NORTH 17°00'29" WEST a distance of 1456 FT; thence NORTH 00°04'43" WEST a distance of 1354 FT; thence NORTH 88°44'16" EAST a distance of 1594 FT to the centerline of Town Center PKWY; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Town Center PKWY to the centerline of St Johns Bluff RD S; thence northerly along the centerline of St Johns Bluff RD S to the centerline of Beach BLVD; thence westerly along the centerline of Beach BLVD to the centerline of Kernan BLVD S; thence northerly along the centerline of Kernan BLVD S a distance of 6935 FT to a point; thence due east a distance of 7960 FT to a point; thence due north a distance of 6680 FT to the centerline of Atlantic BLVD; thence easterly along the centerline of Atlantic BLVD to the centerline of Kernan BLVD N; thence northerly along the centerline of Kernan BLVD N to the centerline of Ashley Melisse BLVD; thence easterly and southeasterly along the centerline of Ashley Melisse BLVD to the centerline of Mt. Pleasant Creek; thence northerly and northeasterly along the centerline of Mt. Pleasant Creek; thence northerly and northeasterly along the centerline of Mt. Pleasant Creek to a point 1459 FT due east of the centerline of Girvin RD; thence NORTH 90°00'00" EAST a distance of 1459 FT to the centerline of Girvin RD; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Girvin RD/Old Girvin RD to the centerline of Mt. Pleasant RD; thence easterly along the centerline of Mt. Pleasant RD to the centerline of Greenfield Creek; thence northerly along the centerline of Greenfield Creek to the centerline of Mt. Pleasant Creek; thence northerly along the centerline of Mt. Pleasant Creek to the centerline of Intercoastal Waterway/Chicopit Bay; thence southeasterly and southerly along the centerline of the Intercoastal waterway to the centerline of Hogpen Creek; thence westerly along the centerline of Hogpen Creek to a point 4343 FT due east of the northern terminus of San Pablo RD N; thence NORTH 85°03’32” WEST a distance of 1441 FT; thence SOUTH 85°59’07” WEST a distance of 4128 FT to a point 1225 feet west of the northerly terminus of San Pablo RD N thence due south 3265 feet to a point; thence due west 400 feet to the centerline of Queens Harbor BLVD; thence south along the centerline of Queens Harbor BLVD to the to the centerline of Atlantic BLVD; thence westerly along the centerline of Atlantic BLVD 386 FT; thence due south a distance of 6609 FT; thence NORTH 83°13’49” EAST a distance of 260 FT; thence NORTH 85°26’41” EAST a distance of 1461 FT; thence due south a distance of 5500 FT to the centerline of Beach BLVD; thence due east along the centerline of Beach BLVD to the centerline of San Pablo RD S; thence southerly along the centerline of San Pablo RD S to the centerline of J. Turner Butler BLVD and the point of origin.

District 4:

For a point of beginning, begin at the centerline of J. Turner Butler BLVD and the centerline of Southside BLVD; thence westerly along the centerline of J. Turner Butler BLVD to the centerline of I-95; thence northwesterly along the centerline of I-95 to the centerline of University BLVD; thence northeasterly along the centerline of University BLVD to the centerline of Atlantic BLVD; thence easterly along the centerline of Atlantic BLVD to the centerline of I-295; thence southerly along the centerline of I-295 a distance of 6680 FT to a point; thence due east to the centerline of Kernan BLVD; thence southerly along the centerline of Kernan BLVD to the centerline of Beach BLVD; thence westerly along the centerline of Beach BLVD to the centerline of St Johns Bluff RDS; thence southerly along the centerline of St Johns Bluff RD S to the centerline of Town Center PKWY; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Town Center PKWY a distance of 1,800 FT; thence SOUTH 88°44'16" WEST a distance of 1594 FT, thence SOUTH 00°04'43" EAST a distance of 1354 FT; thence SOUTH 17°00'29" EAST a distance of 1456 FT; thence SOUTH 29°55'48" EAST a distance of 300 FT; thence SOUTH 18°25'19" EAST a distance of 500 FT to the centerline of Town Center PKWY; thence westerly along the centerline of Town Center PKWY to the centerline of Gate PKWY; thence northwesterly along the Centerline of Gate PKWY to the centerline of Southside BLVD; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Southside BLVD to the centerline of J. Turner Butler BLVD and the point of origin.

District 5:

For a point of beginning, begin at the centerline of CSX RR and the centerline of Shad RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Shad RD to the centerline of Hood RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Hood RD to the centerline of Old St Augustine RD; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Old St. Augustine RD to the centerline of San Jose BLVD; thence northerly along the centerline of San Jose BLVD to the centerline of Goodby's Creek; thence westerly along the centerline of Goodby's Creek to the centerline of the St. Johns River; thence northerly and easterly along the centerline of the St. Johns River to the centerline of the Isaiah D Hart Bridge; thence southeasterly along the centerline of the Isaiah D Hart Bridge to the centerline of Atlantic BLVD; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Atlantic BLVD to the centerline of University BLVD; thence southerly and southeasterly along the centerline of University BLVD to the centerline of I-95; thence southeasterly along the centerline of I-95 to the centerline of J. Turner Butler BLVD; thence southwesterly along the centerline of J. Turner Butler BLVD to the centerline of Philips HWY; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Philips HWY a distance of 466 FT to a point; thence westerly SOUTH 90°00'00" WEST a distance of 1194 FT to CSX RR access road; thence southeasterly along CSX access road to the centerline of CSX RR; thence southeasterly along the centerline of CSX RR to the centerline of Shad RD and the point of origin.

District 6:

For a point of beginning, begin at the southern line of Section 31, Township 4 South, Range 28 East and the centerline of Durbin Creek; thence westerly along the Duval County Line a distance of 4000 FT to a point; thence due north along the Duval County Line a distance of 5876 FT to a point on the centerline of Durbin Creek; thence westerly along the centerline of Durbin Creek to the centerline of Julington Creek; thence southwesterly and westerly along the centerline of Julington Creek to the centerline of the St. Johns River; thence northerly along the centerline of the St. Johns River to the centerline of Goodby's Creek; thence easterly along the centerline of Goodby's Creek to the centerline of San Jose BLVD; thence southerly along the centerline of San Jose

BLVD to the centerline of Old St. Augustine BLVD; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Old St. Augustine BLVD to the centerline of Hood RD; thence easterly along Hood RD to the centerline of Shad RD; thence easterly along the centerline of Shad RD to the centerline CSX RR; thence southeasterly along the centerline of CSX RR to the centerline of I-95; thence southerly and southeasterly along the centerline of I-95 to the centerline of Corklan Branch; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Corklan Branch to the centerline of Durbin Creek; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Durbin Creek to the Duval County Line and the point of origin.

District 7:

For a point of beginning, begin at the centerline of the St. Johns River and the centerline of the Isaiah D. Hart Bridge; thence southwesterly, northwesterly, and southwesterly along the centerline of the St. Johns River to the centerline of the John T. Aslop Bridge; thence westerly and southwesterly along the centerline of the St. Johns River to the centerline of I-95; thence northwesterly, northeasterly and northerly along the centerline of I-95 to the centerline of CSX RR; thence northeasterly and easterly along the centerline of CSX RR to the centerline of Main ST; thence northeasterly, northwesterly and northerly along the centerline of Main ST to the centerline of Clark RD; thence easterly along the centerline of Clark RD to the centerline of I-95; thence northeasterly along the centerline of I-95 to the centerline of Dunn AVE; thence westerly, northwesterly and westerly along the centerline of Dunn AVE; to the centerline of I-295; thence northeasterly around a curve to the centerline of Lem Turner RD; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Lem Turner RD to the Duval County Line; thence northeasterly around a curve of the Duval County Line to the centerline of Main ST; thence southwesterly and southerly along the centerline of Main ST to the centerline of Yellow Bluff RD; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Yellow Bluff RD to the centerline of Grandaddy Branch; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Grandaddy Branch to the centerline of Bird RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Bird RD to the centerline of Wade RD; thence southerly along the centerline of Wade RD to the centerline of Polk RD; thence due east a distance of 3315 FT more or less to a point; thence SOUTH 25°00'00" WEST a distance of 3108 FT; thence SOUTH 30°00'00" EAST a distance of 1123 FT; thence SOUTH 20°00'00" EAST a distance of 1240 FT to the centerline of Starratt RD; thence westerly and southwesterly along the centerline of Starratt RD to the centerline of New Berlin RD; thence northeasterly along the centerline of New Berlin RD to the centerline of Pulaski RD; thence southerly, southeasterly, and southerly along the centerline of Pulaski RD to the centerline of Eastport RD; thence northwesterly, westerly, and southwesterly along the centerline of Eastport RD to the centerline of Main ST; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Main ST to the centerline of Busch DR; thence easterly, southerly, southwesterly, and southerly along the centerline of Busch DR to the centerline of Zoo PKWY; thence easterly along the centerline of Zoo PKWY to the centerline of CSX RR; thence southeasterly, easterly, and northeasterly along the centerline of CSX RR to the centerline of Zoo PKWY; thence easterly and northeasterly along Zoo PKWY to the centerline of Broward Creek; thence southeasterly and southerly along the channel to the centerline of the St. Johns River; thence southwesterly and southerly along the centerline of the St. Johns River to the centerline of the Isaiah D. Hart Bridge and the point of beginning.

District 8:

For a point of beginning, begin at the centerline of I-95 and the centerline of Kings RD; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Kings RD to the centerline of Myrtle AVE; thence northerly along the centerline of Myrtle AVE; to the centerline of 6th ST; thence westerly along the centerline of 6th ST to the centerline of Grunthal ST; thence northerly along the centerline of Grunthal ST to the centerline of 12th ST; thence westerly, northerly, and westerly along 12th ST to the centerline of Fairfax ST; thence northerly along the centerline of Fairfax ST to the centerline of MLKJR PKWY; thence westerly along the centerline of MLKJR PKWY to the centerline of Canal ST; thence northerly along Canal ST N to the centerline of 33rd ST W; thence westerly along the centerline of 33rd ST W to the centerline of Avenue "B"; thence northerly along the centerline of Avenue "B" to the centerline of Moncrief RD W; thence westerly along the centerline of Moncrief RD W to the centerline of Owen AVE; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Owen AVE; to the centerline of McMillan AVE; thence northwesterly along the centerline of McMillan AVE; to the centerline on Winton DR; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Winton DR to the centerline of Ribault Scenic DR; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Ribault Scenic Drive to the centerline of Howell Dr; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Howell DR to the northern shore of the Ribault River; thence northeasterly along the northern shore of the Ribault River to a point just south of Ribault AVE; thence northerly along the centerline of Ribault AVE; to the centerline of Soutel DR; thence southwesterly and westerly along the centerline of Soutel DR to the centerline of Gibson AVE; thence northerly along the centerline of Gibson AVE; to the centerline of Trout River BLVD; thence easterly along the centerline of Trout River BLVD to the centerline of Nine Mile Creek; thence southerly and southeasterly along the southern shore of Nine Mile Creek to the centerline of Wagner RD; thence NORTH 40°00'00" WEST a distance of 459 FT to the centerline of NK.NGEIT95RP; thence southerly along the centerline of NK.NGEIT95RP to the centerline of New Kings RD; thence NORTH 40°00'00" WEST a distance of 250 FT; thence SOUTH 50°00'00" WEST to the centerline of Moncrief-Dinsmore RD; thence SOUTH 12°00'00" WEST to the centerline of CSX RR; thence southeasterly along the centerline of CSX RR to the centerline of Moncrief RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Moncrief RD to the centerline of I-295; thence southwesterly and southerly along the centerline of I-295 to the centerline of Pritchard RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Pritchard RD to the centerline of Bulls Bay HWY thence southerly along the centerline of Bulls Bay HWY to the centerline of Old Plank RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Old Plank RD to the centerline of Halsema RD; thence southerly along the centerline of Halsema RD to the centerline of Beaver ST; thence southwesterly and westerly along the centerline of Beaver ST to the centerline of Otis RD; thence northerly and northeasterly along the centerline of Otis RD to the Duval County Line; thence northeasterly along the Duval County Line to the centerline of Lem Turner RD; thence southeasterly and southerly along the centerline of Lem Turner RD to the centerline of I-295; thence southwesterly along the centerline of I-295 to the centerline of Dunn AVE; thence easterly, southeasterly, and easterly along the centerline of Dunn AVE; to the centerline of I-95; thence southerly along the centerline of I-95 to the centerline of Clark RD; thence easterly along the centerline of Clark RD to the centerline of Main ST; thence southeasterly and southwesterly along the centerline of Main ST to the centerline of CSX RR; thence westerly and southwesterly along the centerline of CSX RR to the centerline of I-95; thence southerly along the centerline of I-95 to the centerline of Kings RD and the point of origin.

District 9:

For a point of beginning, begin at the centerline of I-95 and Kings RD; thence southerly along the centerline of I-95 to the centerline of I-10; thence westerly along the centerline of I-10 to the centerline of Stockton ST; thence southerly along the centerline of Stockton ST to the centerline of Phyllis ST; thence westerly along the centerline of Phyllis ST to the centerline of CSX RR; thence southwesterly along the centerline of CSX RR to the centerline of Roselle ST; thence westerly along the centerline of Roselle ST to the centerline of King ST; thence southerly along the centerline of King ST to the centerline of CSX RR; thence southwesterly along the centerline of CSX RR to the centerline of Willow Branch AVE; thence southerly along the centerline of Willow Branch AVE; to the centerline of Old Roosevelt BLVD; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Old Roosevelt BLVD to the centerline of Roosevelt BLVD; thence southerly along the centerline of Roosevelt BLVD to the centerline of Post ST; thence westerly along the centerline of Post ST to the centerline of Plymouth ST; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Plymouth ST to the centerline of Day AVE; thence northwesterly and northerly along the centerline of Day AVE; to the centerline of Corby ST; thence westerly and southwesterly along the centerline of Corby ST to the centerline of Owen AVE; thence northerly along the centerline of Owen AVE; to the centerline of Brierfield DR; thence along the centerline of Brierfield DR around a curve to the left to the centerline of Post ST; thence west and southwest along the centerline of Post ST to the centerline of Melba ST; thence north along the centerline of Melba ST to the centerline of College ST; thence westerly along the centerline of College ST to the centerline of Edgewood AVE S; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Edgewood AVE S to the centerline of Hamilton ST; thence southerly along the centerline of Hamilton ST to the centerline of Royal AVE; thence westerly along the centerline of Royal AVE; to the centerline of Murray DR; thence southerly along the centerline of Murray DR to the centerline of Ulmer ST; thence westerly along the centerline of Ulmer ST to the centerline of Cassat AVE; thence southerly along the centerline of Cassat AVE; to the centerline of Quan DR; thence westerly along the centerline of Quan DR to the centerline of Royce AVE; thence northerly and westerly along the centerline of Royce AVE; to the centerline of Lake Shore BLVD; thence northerly along the centerline of Lake Shore BLVD to the centerline of Royce AVE; thence westerly along the centerline of Royce AVE; to the centerline of Ellis RD S; thence southerly and southwesterly along the centerline of Ellis RD S to the centerline of Park ST; thence southerly along the centerline of Park ST to the centerline of Snug Harbour LN; thence southerly along the centerline of Snug Harbour LN to the centerline of Cedar River; thence southerly along the centerline of Cedar River to the centerline of Fishing Creek; thence southerly along the centerline of Fishing Creek to the centerline of Timuquana RD; thence easterly along centerline of Timuquana RD to the centerline of Catoma ST; thence north along the centerline of Catoma ST to the centerline of Ortega Farms BLVD; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Ortega Farms BLVD to the centerline of 107th ST thence west along the centerline of 107th ST to the centerline of Catoma ST; thence south along the centerline of Catoma ST to the centerline of 110th ST; thence west along the centerline of 110th ST to the centerline of Wesconnett BLVD; thence south along the centerline of Wesconnett BLVD to the centerline of 118th ST; thence easterly along the centerline of 118th ST to the centerline of Aline ST; thence southerly along the centerline of Aline ST to the centerline of Morse AVE; thence west along the centerline of Morse AVE; to the centerline of Ednaray RD; thence south along the centerline of Ednaray RD to the centerline of Hurdia RD; thence easterly along the centerline of Hurdia RD to the centerline of Seaboard AVE; thence south along the centerline of Seaboard AVE; to a point; thence SOUTH 37°00'00" WEST a distance 190 FT; thence SOUTH 47°00'00" WEST a distance of 100 FT; thence SOUTH 71°30'00" WEST a distance of 845 FT; thence SOUTH 35°00'00" EAST a distance of 750 FT; thence SOUTH 22°30'00" east a distance of 3410 FT more or less to the centerline of Ortega River; thence southerly along the centerline of Ortega River to the centerline of Collins RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Collins RD to the centerline of Blanding

BLVD; thence southerly along the centerline of Blanding BLVD to the centerline of I-295; thence westerly and northwesterly and northerly along the centerline of I-295 to the centerline of 103rd ST; thence easterly along the centerline of 103rd ST to the centerline of Jammes RD; thence northerly along the centerline of Jammes RD to the centerline of Aldington DR; thence northerly along the centerline of Aldington DR to the centerline of Wilson BLVD; thence westerly along the centerline of Wilson BLVD to the centerline of Lane AVE S; thence northerly along the centerline of Lane AVE S; to the centerline of Normandy BLVD; thence easterly along the centerline of Normandy BLVD to the centerline of Ellis RD S; thence northerly along the centerline of Ellis RD S to the centerline of I-10; thence easterly along the centerline of l-10 to the centerline of Cassat AVE; thence northerly along the centerline of Cassat AVE; to the centerline of Edgewood AVE S; thence northerly along the centerline of Edgewood AVE S to the centerline of Edgewood AVE N; thence northerly along the centerline of Edgewood AVE N to the centerline of CSX RR; thence easterly along the CSX RR to the centerline of Georgia Southern & Florida RR; thence southerly along the centerline of Georgia Southern & Florida RR to the centerline of Old Kings RD; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Old Kings RD to the centerline of CSX RR spur; thence northeasterly and easterly along the spur of CSX RR spur to the centerline of CSX RR; thence northwesterly and northerly and northeasterly around a curve to the east of CSX RR and continuing northeasterly along the centerline of CSX RR to the centerline of Cleveland RD; thence southerly along the centerline of Cleveland RD to the centerline of 30th ST W; thence easterly along the centerline of 30th ST W to the centerline of Canal ST N; thence southerly along the centerline of Canal ST N to the centerline of MLKJR PKWY; thence easterly along the centerline of MLKJR PKWY to the centerline of Fairfax ST; thence southerly along the centerline of Fairfax ST to the centerline of 12th ST W; thence easterly, southerly, easterly along the centerline of 12th ST W to the centerline of Grunthal ST; thence southerly along the centerline of Grunthal ST to the centerline of 6th ST W; thence easterly along the centerline of 6th ST W to the centerline of Myrtle AVE N; thence southerly along the centerline of Myrtle AVE N to the centerline of Kings RD; then southeasterly along the centerline of Kings Rd to the centerline of I-95 and the point of beginning.

District 10:

For a point of beginning, begin at the centerline of I-295 and the centerline of Collins RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Collins RD to the centerline of McGirts Creek; thence northwesterly and northerly and northwesterly and northerly to the centerline of 103rd ST; thence easterly along the centerline of 103rd ST to the centerline of Ken RD; thence northerly along the centerline of Ken RD to the centerline of Firetower RD; thence easterly along the centerline of Firetower RD to the centerline of Old Middleburg RD N; thence northerly along the centerline of Old Middleburg RD N to the centerline Noroad; thence westerly along the centerline of Noroad a distance of 3828 FT; thence due north a distance of 4838 FT; thence NORTH 47°21'57" EAST a distance of 685 FT; thence due east a distance of 2158 FT; thence due south a distance of 195 FT to the centerline of Wilson BLVD; thence easterly along the centerline of Wilson BLVD to the centerline of Fouraker RD; thence northerly along the centerline of Fouraker Rd to the centerline of Patou DR S; thence easterly, northeasterly, and northerly along the centerline of Patou DR S to the centerline of Le Mans DR; thence along the centerline of Le Mans DR a distance of 165 FT to a point; thence SOUTH 81°00'00" EAST a distance of 245 FT; thence NORTH 46°00'00" WEST a distance of 295 FT; thence NORTH 58°00'00" EAST a distance of 535 FT; thence NORTH 44°00'00" EAST a distance of 710 FT to the centerline of Valley Crossing DR; thence northerly along the centerline of Valley Crossing DR to the centerline of Herlong RD; thence easterly along the centerline of Herlong RD to the centerline of Old Middleburg RD N; thence northerly along the centerline of Old Middleburg RD N to the centerline of Memorial Park RD; thence northerly along the centerline of Memorial Park RD to the centerline of Normandy BLVD; thence southwesterly along the centerline of

Normandy BLVD to the centerline of I-295; thence northerly along the centerline of I-295 to the centerline I-10; thence westerly along the centerline of I-10 to the centerline of Cahoon Rd; thence northerly along the centerline of Cahoon RD to the centerline of Devoe ST; thence westerly along the centerline of Devoe ST to the centerline of Jackson AVE S; thence northerly along the centerline of Jackson AVE S to the centerline of Jackson AVE N; thence northerly along the centerline of Jackson AVE N to the centerline of Old Plank RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Old Plank RD to the centerline of Bulls Bay HWY thence northerly along the centerline of Bulls Bay HWY to the centerline of Pritchard RD; thence easterly along the centerline of Pritchard RD to the centerline of I- 295; thence northerly along the centerline of I-295 to the centerline of Moncrief RD W; thence easterly along the centerline of Moncrief RD W to the centerline of CSX RR a distance of 3470 FT more or less to a point; thence NORTH 67°00'00" EAST a distance of 370 FT; thence NORTH 34°00'00" EAST a distance of 1928 FT to the centerline of Nine Mile Creek; thence easterly and northerly along the centerline of Nine Mile Creek to the centerline of Trout River BLVD; thence easterly, northeasterly, and easterly along Trout River BLVD to the centerline of Gibson AVE; thence southerly along the centerline of Gibson AVE; to the centerline of Soutel DR; thence easterly along the centerline of Soutel DR to the centerline Ribault AVE; thence southerly along the centerline of Ribault AVE; to the centerline of Ribault River; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Ribault River to the centerline of Ribault Scenic DR; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Ribault Scenic DR to the centerline of Winton DR; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Winton DR to the centerline of McMillan AVE; thence southeasterly along the centerline of McMillan AVE; to the centerline of Owen AVE; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Owen AVE; to the centerline Moncrief RD W; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Moncrief RD W to the centerline of Avenue "B"; thence southerly along the centerline of Avenue "B" to the centerline of 33«1 ST W; thence easterly along the centerline of 33rd ST W to the centerline of Canal ST N; thence southerly along the centerline of Canal ST N to the centerline of 30th ST W; thence westerly along the centerline of 30th ST W to the centerline of Cleveland RD; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Cleveland RD to the centerline of CSX RR; thence southwesterly and southerly and southeasterly along the centerline of CSX RR to the centerline of CSX RR; thence westerly along CSX RR to CSX RR spur; thence southwesterly along the centerline of the CSX RR spur to the centerline of Old Kings RD; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Old Kings RD to the centerline of Georgia Southern & Florida RR; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Georgia Southern & Florida RR to the centerline of CSX RR; thence southwesterly along the centerline of CSX RR to the centerline of Edgewood AVE N; thence southerly along the centerline of Edgewood AVE; N to the centerline of Edgewood AVE S; thence southerly along the centerline of Edgewood AVE S to the centerline of Cassat AVE; thence southerly along the centerline of Cassat AVE; to the centerline of I-10; thence westerly along the centerline of I-10 to the centerline of Ellis RD S; thence southerly along the centerline of Ellis RDS to the centerline of Normandy BLVD; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Normandy BLVD to the centerline of Lane AVE S; thence southerly along the centerline of Lane AVE S to the centerline of Wilson BLVD; thence easterly along the centerline of Wilson BLVD to the centerline of Aldington DR; thence southerly along the centerline of Aldington DR to the centerline of Jammes Rd; thence southerly along the centerline of Jammes RD to the centerline of 103rd ST; thence west on the centerline of 103rd ST to the centerline of I-295; thence southerly along the centerline of I-295 to the centerline of Collins RD and the point of beginning.

District 11:

For a point of beginning, begin at the southeast comer of Section 36, Township 4 South, Range 28 East, Duval County; thence westerly along the centerline of the Duval County line to the centerline of Durbin Creek; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Durbin Creek to the centerline of I-95; thence northwesterly along the centerline of I-95 to the centerline of CSX RR; thence northwesterly along the centerline of CSX RR to CSX RR access road; thence northwesterly along the centerline of CSX RR access road to a point; thence NORTH 90°00'00" EAST a distance of 1194 FT to the centerline of Philips HWY; thence northerly along the centerline of Philips HWY to J Turner Butler BLVD; thence northeasterly and easterly along the centerline of J. Turner Butler BLVD to the centerline of San Pablo RD; thence southerly along the centerline of San Pablo RD and the Duval County Line to the point of origin.

District 12:

For a point of beginning, begin at the centerline of Oakleaf Village PKWY and the Duval County Line; thence westerly, northerly, and northeasterly along the centerline of the Duval County Line to the centerline of Otis RD; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Otis RD to the centerline of Beaver ST; thence westerly along centerline of Beaver ST to the centerline of Halsema RD; thence northerly along the centerline of Halsema RD to the centerline of Old Plank RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Old Plank RD to the centerline of Jackson AVE N; thence southerly along the centerline of Jackson AVE N; to the centerline of Devoe ST; thence easterly along the centerline of Devoe ST to the centerline of Cahoon RD; thence southerly along the centerline of Cahoon RD to the centerline of I-10; thence easterly along the centerline of I-10 to the centerline of I-295; thence southerly along the centerline of I-295 to the centerline of Normandy BLVD; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Normandy BLVD to the centerline of Memorial Park RD; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Memorial Park RD to the centerline of Old Middleburg RD N; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Old Middleburg RD N to the centerline of Herlong RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Herlong RD to the centerline ofl-295; thence SOUTH 40°00'00" WEST a distance of 334 FT to the centerline of Rudy CT; thence westerly along the centerline of Rudy CT to the centerline of Valley Crossing DR; thence southerly along the centerline of Valley Crossing Dr a distance of 604 FT to a point; thence SOUTH 40°00'00" WEST a distance of 711 FT; thence SOUTH 45°00'00" WEST a distance of 525 FT; thence SOUTH 45°00'00" EAST 295 FT; thence NORTH 10°00'00" WEST a distance of 495 FT to the centerline of Patou DR S; thence southerly, southwesterly, and westerly along the centerline of Patou DR S to the centerline of Fouraker RD; thence southerly along the centerline of Fouraker RD to the centerline of Wilson BLVD; thence westerly along the centerline of Wilson BLVD a distance of 2837 FT to a point; thence NORTH 05°00'00" WEST a distance of 195 FT; thence due west a distance of 2158 ft; thence S47°21'57"W a distance of 685 FT; thence due south a distance of 4838 FT to the centerline of Noroad; thence easterly along the centerline of Noroad to the centerline of Old Middleburg RD N; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Old Middleburg RD N to the centerline of Firetower RD; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Firetower RD to the centerline of Ken RD; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Ken RD to the centerline of 103rd ST; thence westerly along the centerline of I03rd ST to the centerline of McGirts Creek; thence southerly and southeasterly along the centerline of McGirts Creek to the centerline line of Mile Branch; thence westerly along the centerline of Mile Branch to the centerline of Shindler DR; thence due south along the centerline of Shindler DR to the centerline of Collins RD; thence due west along the

centerline of Collins RD to the centerline of Old Middleburg RD S; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Old Middleburg RD S to the centerline of Oakleaf Village PKWY; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Oakleaf Village PKWY to the Duval County Line and the point of origin.

District 13:

For a point of beginning, begin at the centerline of the Duval County RD at the Atlantic Ocean; thence westerly along the centerline of the Duval County Line to the centerline of San Pablo RD; thence northerly along the centerline of San Pablo RD to the centerline of Beach BLVD; thence due west along Beach BLVD to the centerline of Suni Pines BLVD; thence due north a distance of 5500 FT; thence SOUTH 85°25'09" WEST a distance of 1462 FT; thence SOUTH 83°09'40" WEST a distance of 562 FT; thence due north to the centerline of Atlantic BLVD; thence west along the centerline of Atlantic BLVD a distance of 386 feet to the centerline of Queens Harbor BLVD; thence north along the centerline of Queens Harbor BLVD a distance of 396 feet; thence due east a distance of 400 feet to a point; thence due north a distance of 3265 feet to a point 1225 feet west of the northerly terminus of San Pablo RD; thence NORTH 85°59'07" EAST a distance of 4128 FT to a point; thence SOUTH 85°03'32" EAST a distance of 1441 FT to the centerline of the Intercoastal Waterway; thence northerly along the centerline of the Intercoastal Waterway to the centerline of the St. Johns River; thence easterly along the centerline of the St. Johns River to the Duval County line and the Atlantic Ocean; thence southerly along the Duval County line to the point of origin.

District 14:

For a point of beginning, begin at the centerline of the Buckman Bridge and the centerline of the St. Johns River; thence westerly along the Duval County Line to the centerline of Oakleaf Village PKWY; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Oakleaf Village PKWY; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Oakleaf Village PKWY to the centerline of Old Middleburg RD S; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Old Middleburg RD S east to the centerline of Collins RD; thence easterly along the centerline of Collins RD to the centerline of Shindler DR; thence due north along the centerline of Shindler DR to the centerline of Mile Branch; thence east along the centerline of Mile Branch to the centerline of McGirts Creek; thence southeasterly along the centerline of McGirts Creek to the centerline of Collins Rd; thence easterly along the centerline of Collins RD to the centerline of I-295; thence southeasterly and easterly along the centerline of I-295 to the centerline of Blanding BLVD; thence northerly along the centerline of Blanding BLVD to the centerline of Collins RD; thence easterly and southeasterly along the to the centerline of Collins RD; thence easterly and southeasterly along the centerline of Collins RD to the western shore of Ortega River; thence northerly and northeasterly along the northwestern bank of a distance of 2670 More or less to a point; thence northwesterly NORTH 65°00'00" WEST a distance of 3442 FT; thence NORTH 65°00'00" WEST a distance of 766 FT to the centerline of Townsend RD thence NORTH 20°00'00" EAST a distance of 840 FT; thence NORTH 45°00'00" EAST a distance of 322 FT to the centerline of Seaboard AVE; thence northerly along the centerline of Seaboard AVE; to the centerline of Hurdia RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Hurdia RD to the centerline of Ednaray RD; thence northerly along the centerline of Ednaray Rd to the centerline of Morse AVE; thence easterly along the centerline of Morse RD to the centerline of Aline RD; thence northerly along the centerline of Aline RD to the centerline of 118th ST; thence westerly along the centerline of 118th ST to the centerline of Old Wesconnett BLVD; thence northerly along the centerline of Old Wesconnett BLVD to the centerline of Wesconnett BLVD; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Wesconnett BLVD to the

centerline of 110th ST; thence easterly along the centerline of 110th ST to the centerline of Catoma ST; thence northerly along the centerline of Catoma ST to the centerline of 107th ST; thence easterly along the centerline of 107th ST to the centerline of Ortega Farms BLVD; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Ortega Farms BLVD to the centerline of Catoma ST; thence southerly along the centerline of Catoma ST to the centerline of Timuquana RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Timuquana RD to the centerline of Fishing Creek; thence northerly and northeasterly along the centerline of Fishing Creek to the centerline of Cedar River; thence northerly along the centerline of Cedar River to the centerline of centerline of Snug Harbour LN; thence northerly along the centerline Snug Harbour LN to the centerline of Park ST; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Park ST to the centerline of S Ellis RD; thence northerly along the centerline of S Ellis RD to the centerline of Royce AVE; thence easterly and southerly along the centerline of Royce AVE; to the centerline of Quan DR; thence easterly along the centerline of Quan DR to the centerline of Cassat AVE; thence northerly along the centerline of Cassat AVE; to the centerline of Ulmer ST; thence easterly along the centerline of Ulmer ST to the centerline of Murray DR; thence northerly along the centerline of Murray DR to the centerline of Royal AVE; thence easterly along the centerline of Royal AVE; to the centerline of Hamilton ST; thence northerly along the centerline of Hamilton ST to the centerline of Edgewood AVE S; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Edgewood AVE S to the centerline of College ST; thence easterly along the centerline of College ST to the centerline of Melba ST; thence southerly along the centerline of Melba ST to the centerline of Post ST; thence northeasterly and easterly along the centerline of Post ST to the centerline of Owen AVE; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Owen AVE; to the centerline of Corby AVE; thence northeasterly and easterly along the centerline of Corby ST to the centerline of Day AVE; thence southerly along the centerline of Day AVE; to the centerline of Plymouth ST; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Plymouth ST to the centerline of Post ST; thence easterly along the centerline of Post ST to the centerline of Roosevelt BLVD; thence northerly along the centerline of Roosevelt BLVD to the centerline of Roosevelt BLVD; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Roosevelt BLVD to the centerline of Willow Branch AVE; thence northerly along the centerline of Willow Branch AVE; to the centerline of CSX RR; thence northeasterly along the centerline of CSX RR to the centerline of King ST; thence northerly along the centerline of King ST to the centerline of Rosselle ST; thence easterly along the centerline of Rosselle ST to the centerline of Phyllis ST; thence easterly along the centerline of Phyllis ST to the centerline of Stockton ST; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Stockton ST to the centerline of I-10; thence easterly along the centerline of I-10 to the centerline of I-95; thence southeasterly along the centerline of I-95 to the centerline of the St. Johns River; thence southerly along the centerline of the St. Johns River to the centerline of the Buckman Bridge and the point of origin.

APPENDIX 1-A. - JACKSONVILLE CITY COUNCIL AT-LARGE RESIDENCY AREAS

2011 AT-LARGE RESIDENCY AREAS

AT-LARGE DISTRICT 1

For a point of beginning, begin at the southeast corner of At-Large District 1 known as the centerline of the mouth of the St. Johns River at the Atlantic Ocean; thence westerly along the centerline of the St. Johns River to centerline of the Trout River; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Trout River to the centerline of I-95; thence northeasterly along the centerline of I-95 to the centerline of I-295; thence westerly and southerly along the centerline of I-295 to the centerline of Herlong RD; thence easterly along the centerline of Herlong RD to the centerline of Old Middleburg RD; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Old Middleburg RD to the centerline of Wilson BV; thence easterly along the centerline of Wilson BV to the centerline of Blanding BV; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Blanding BV to the centerline of Cedar River; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Cedar River to the centerline of Ortega Pines TL; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Ortega Pines TL to the centerline of Ortega Farms CR; thence westerly and southwesterly along the centerline of Ortega Farms CR to the centerline of Seaboard AV; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Seaboard AV to the centerline of 94th ST; thence westerly along the centerline of 94th ST to the centerline of Eulace RD; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Eulace RD to the centerline of Timuquana RD; thence easterly along the centerline of Timuquana RD to the centerline of Seaboard AV; thence southerly along the centerline of Seaboard AV to the centerline of 118th ST; thence westerly along the centerline of 118th ST to the centerline of Blanding BV; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Blanding BV to the southerly line of Willow Trees subdivision; thence west along the southerly line of said subdivision 700 FT more or less; thence south 400 FT more or less; thence west 1315 FT more or less; thence south 1335 FT more or less to the southerly line of the Lakes of Westland Phase 3-A and the Lakes of Westland Unit One subdivisions; thence west along said southerly line 1325 FT more or less to the centerline of Collins RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Collins RD to the centerline of I-295; thence southerly along the centerline of I-295 to the centerline of the Ortega River; thence along the centerline of Ortega River to the centerline of Blanding BV; thence south along the centerline of Blanding BV to the southerly line of Duval County and the Northerly line of Clay County; thence westerly along said county boundary to the southwest corner of Duval County (being the northwest corner of Clay County and also being a point on the easterly line of Baker County); thence northerly along the westerly line of Duval County to the northwest corner; thence northeasterly along the northerly line to the centerline of Thomas Creek; thence to the centerline of Nassau River; thence into

Nassau Sound; thence to the easterly line of Duval County as it borders the Atlantic Ocean; thence southerly along the easterly line to the point of origin.

AT-LARGE DISTRICT 2

For a point of beginning, begin at the southwest corner of At-Large District 2 known as the centerline of the St. Johns River and the centerline of the Isaiah D. Hart Bridge; thence north, northeasterly, and easterly along the centerline of the St. Johns River to the Duval County Line/Atlantic Ocean; thence southerly along the Duval County Line to the Duval County/St. Johns County line; thence westerly along the Duval County line to the centerline of San Pablo BV; thence northerly along the centerline of San Pablo BV to the centerline of Atlantic BV; thence westerly along the centerline of Atlantic BV to the centerline of the Hart XY; thence northwesterly along the centerline of the Hart XY to the centerline of the Hart XY Bridge and the point of origin.

AT-LARGE DISTRICT 3

For a point of beginning, begin at the southeast corner of At-Large District 3 known as the centerline of Duval County line; thence westerly, northerly, and northwesterly along the centerline of the Duval County line to the centerline of Julington Creek; thence southwesterly and westerly along the centerline of Julington Creek to the centerline of the St. Johns River; thence northerly along the centerline of the St. Johns River to the centerline of Goodby's Creek; thence easterly along the centerline of Goodby's Creek to the centerline of San Jose BV; thence northerly along the centerline of San Jose BV to the centerline of Baymeadows RD; thence easterly along the centerline of Baymeadows RD to the centerline of Baymeadows CR; thence northerly and easterly along the centerline of Baymeadows CR to the centerline of Southbrook DR; thence easterly along the centerline of Southbrook DR to the centerline of Southside BV; thence northerly along the centerline of Southside BV to the centerline of J. Turner Butler BV; thence easterly along the centerline of J. Turner Butler BV to the centerline of SR 9A; thence northerly along the centerline of SR 9A to the centerline of St. Johns Bluff RD; thence northerly along the centerline of St. Johns Bluff RD to the centerline of Beach BV; thence easterly along the centerline of Beach BV to the centerline of Kernan BV; thence northerly along the centerline of Kernan BV to the centerline of Atlantic BV; thence easterly along the centerline of Atlantic BV to the centerline of San Pablo RD; thence southerly along the centerline of San Pablo RD to the centerline of the Duval County Line and Clay County line to the point of origin.

AT-LARGE DISTRICT 4

For a point of beginning, begin at the northeast corner of At-Large District 4 known as the centerline of Atlantic BV and the centerline of Kernan BV; thence southerly along the centerline of Kernan BV to the centerline of Beach BV; thence westerly along the centerline of Beach BV to the centerline of St. Johns Bluff RD; thence southeasterly along the centerline of St. Johns Bluff RD to the centerline of SR 9A; thence southerly

along the centerline of SR 9A to the centerline of J. Turner Butler BV; thence westerly along the centerline of J. Turner Butler BV to the centerline of Southside BV; thence southerly along the centerline of Southside BV to the centerline of Southbrook DR; thence westerly along the centerline of Southbrook DR to the centerline of Baymeadows CR; thence westerly and southerly along the centerline of Baymeadows CR to the centerline of Baymeadows RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Baymeadows RD to the centerline of San Jose BV; thence southerly along the centerline of San Jose BV to the centerline of Goodby's Creek; thence westerly along the centerline of Goodby's Creek to the centerline of the St. Johns River; thence southwesterly along the centerline of the St. Johns River to the centerline of I-295/Buckman Bridge; thence westerly along the centerline of I-295 to the centerline of Collins RD; thence easterly along the centerline of Collins RD to the centerline of southerly line of the Lakes of Westland Phase 3-A and the Lakes of Westland Unit One subdivisions; thence north 1335 FT more or less; thence east 1315 FT more or less; thence north 400 FT more or less; thence east along the southerly line of said subdivision 700 FT more or less to the southerly line of Willow Trees subdivision; thence easterly to the centerline of Blanding BV; thence northerly along the centerline of Blanding BV to the centerline of 118th ST; thence easterly along the centerline of 118th ST to the centerline of Seaboard AV; thence northerly along the centerline of Seaboard AV to the centerline of Timuquana RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Timuquana RD to the centerline of Eulace RD; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Eulace RD to the centerline of 94th ST; thence easterly along the centerline of 94th ST to the centerline of Seaboard AV; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Seaboard AV to the centerline of Ortega Farms BV; thence northerly and easterly along the centerline of Ortega Farms BV to the centerline of Ortega Pines TL; thence northerly along the centerline of Ortega Pins TL to the centerline of Cedar River; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Cedar River to the centerline of Snug Harbour LA; thence northerly along the centerline of Snug Harbour LA to the centerline of Park ST; thence easterly along the centerline of Park ST to the centerline of Cassat AV; thence northerly along the centerline of Cassat AV to the centerline of Royal AV; thence easterly along the centerline of Royal AV to the centerline of Hamilton ST; thence northerly along the centerline of Hamilton ST to the centerline of Edgewood AV; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Edgewood AV to the centerline of Post ST; thence northeasterly and easterly along the centerline of Post ST to the centerline of Roosevelt BV; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Roosevelt BV to the centerline of Edgewood AV; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Edgewood AV to the centerline of Fitch ST; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Fitch ST to the centerline of Belvedere AV; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Belvedere AV to the centerline of Park ST; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Park ST to the centerline of Seminole RD; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Seminole RD to the centerline of the St. Johns River; thence northerly and easterly along the centerline of the St. Johns River to the centerline of the St. Johns River and the centerline of the Isaiah D. Hart Bridge; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Hart XY to the centerline of Atlantic BV; thence easterly along the centerline of Atlantic BV to the centerline of Kernan BV and the point of origin.

AT-LARGE DISTRICT 5

For a point of beginning, begin at the southwest corner of At-Large District 5; known as the centerline of the St. Johns River and the centerline of the Isaiah D. Hart Bridge; thence westerly and southerly along the centerline of St. Johns River to a point southwesterly of the centerline of Seminole RD; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Seminole RD to the centerline of Park ST; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Park ST to the centerline of Belvedere AV; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Belvedere AV to the centerline of Fitch ST; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Fitch ST to the centerline of Edgewood AV; thence 2011-544-E northwesterly along the centerline of Edgewood AV to the centerline of Roosevelt BV; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Roosevelt BV to the centerline of Post ST; thence westerly along the centerline of Post ST to the centerline of Edgewood AV; thence northwesterly along the centerline of Edgewood AV to the centerline of Hamilton ST; thence southerly along the centerline of Hamilton ST to the centerline of Royal AV; thence westerly along the centerline of Royal AV to the centerline of Cassat AV; thence southerly along the centerline of Cassat AV to the centerline of Park ST; thence westerly along the centerline of Park ST to the centerline of Snug Harbour LA; thence southerly along the centerline of Snug Harbour LA to the centerline of Cedar River; thence southerly along the centerline of Cedar River to the centerline of Blanding BV; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Blanding BV to the centerline of Wilson BV; thence westerly along the centerline of Wilson BV to the centerline of Old Middleburg RD; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Old Middleburg RD to the centerline of Herlong RD; thence westerly along the centerline of Herlong RD to the centerline of I-295; thence northerly, northeasterly, and easterly along the centerline of I-295 to the centerline of I-95; thence southerly along the centerline of I-95 to the centerline of Trout River; thence easterly along the centerline of Trout River to the centerline of St. Johns River; thence southerly along the centerline of St. Johns River to the centerline of the Isaiah D. Hart Bridge and the point of origin.

(Ord. 92-1982-1455, § 2; Ord. 2001-675-E, § 1; Ord. 2011-554-E, § 2)

Exhibit 7 - ro osed t- ar e esidence reas Based on 2020 U.S. Census Data

2021 AT-LARGE RESIDENCE AREAS

At-Large District 1:

For a point of beginning, begin at the centerline of the mouth of the St.Johns River main trunk at the Atlantic Ocean; thence west along the centerline of the St. Johns River main trunk to centerline of Dunn Creek; thence north along the centerline of Dunn Creek to the centerline of I-295; thence northwest along the centerline of I-295 to the centerline of I-95; thence west and south along the centerline of I-295 to the centerline of Wilson BV; thence east along the centerline of Wilson BV to the centerline of Blanding BV; thence south along the centerline of Blanding BV to the centerline of Du-Clay RD; thence west along the centerline of Du-Clay RD to the centerline of Plantation Club DR; thence south along the centerline of Plantation Club DR to the centerline of Plantation Bay DR N; thence west along the centerline of Plantation Bay DR N to the northwestern corner of lot 1 of the Lakes of Westland Unit One subdivision; thence south 1454 feet more or less, along said westerly line of lot 1 of the Lakes of Westland Unit One subdivision to the centerline of Collins RD; thence west along the centerline of Collins RD to the centerline of I-295; thence south along the centerline of I-295 to the centerline of the Ortega River; thence southwest along the centerline of Ortega River to the centerline of Blanding BV; thence south along the centerline of Blanding BV to the southerly boundary line of Duval County and the northerly boundary line of Clay County; thence west along said county boundary lines to the southwest corner of Duval County (being the northwest corner of Clay County and also being a point on the easterly line of Baker County); thence north along the west line of Duval County to the northwest corner; thence northeast along the northerly Duval County boundary line to the centerline of Thomas Creek; thence east to the centerline of Nassau River; thence east into Nassau Sound; thence east to the easterly line of Duval County as it borders the Atlantic Ocean; thence south along the easterly line of Duval County to the point of beginning.

At-Large District 2:

For a point of beginning, begin at the intersection of the centerline of the St. Johns River main trunk and the centerline of the Isaiah D. Hart XY Bridge; thence north, northeast, and east along the centerline of the St. Johns River to the Duval County Line/Atlantic Ocean; thence south along the Duval County Line to the Duval County/St. Johns County line; thence west along the Duval County line to the centerline of San Pablo RD S; thence north along the centerline of San Pablo RD S and San Pablo PY to the centerline of Beach BV; thence west along the centerline of Beach BV to the southeast corner of LOT 55 BLK 1 of Golden Glades Unit No1; thence north 2,916 feet more or less, along the east boundary of LOT 55 BLK 1 of GOLDEN GLADES UNIT NO 1 to the northeast corner of PT LOTS 36,37 RECD O/R BK 3738-372 of GOLDEN GLADES UNIT NO 2; thence west 1313 feet more or less, along the north property line of PT LOTS 36,37 RECD O/R BK 3738-372 of GOLDEN GLADES UNIT NO 2 to the centerline of Hodges BV; thence north along the centerline of Hodges BV to the centerline of Tom Morris DR; thence east to the southwest corner of LOT 15 of ST ANDREWS PLACE subdivision; thence east 387 feet more or less, along the southern boundary of LOT 15 of ST ANDREWS PLACE subdivision to the southeast corner of LOT 15 of ST ANDREWS PLACE subdivision; thence north 6694 feet more or less, along the eastern boundary of LOT 15 of ST ANDREWS PLACE subdivision to the centerline of Atlantic BV; thence west along the centerline of Atlantic BV to the centerline of Highland AVE; thence north along the centerline of Highland AVE to the centerline of the Isaiah D. Hart XY Bridge; thence northwest along the centerline of the Isaiah D. Hart XY Bridge 2132 feet more or less, to the point of beginning.

At-Large District 3:

For a point of beginning, begin at the intersection of the Duval County line and the centerline of San Pablo RD S; thence south 53,319 feet more or less, along the eastern Duval County boundary line to the southeastern corner of Duval County; thence west 33,185 feet more or less, along the southerly boundary of Duval County to the southwest corner of 31-4S-28E 18.5 - PT LOTS 1,2,3,4 RECD - O/R 12024-1638 BEING PARCEL 100; thence north 5,890 feet more or less, along the westerly boundary of 31-4S-28E 18.5 - PT LOTS 1,2,3,4 RECD - O/R 12024-1638 BEING PARCEL 100 to the centerline of Julington Creek; thence southwest and west along the centerline of Julington Creek to the centerline of the St. Johns River main trunk; thence north along the centerline of the St. Johns River main trunk to the centerline of Goodby's Creek; thence east along the centerline of Goodby's Creek to the centerline of San Jose BV; thence north along the centerline of San Jose BV to the centerline of Baymeadows RD; thence east along the centerline of Baymeadows RD to the centerline of Baymeadows CR; thence north and east along the centerline of Baymeadows CR to the centerline of Southbrook DR; thence east along the centerline of Southbrook DR to the centerline of Southside BV; thence north along the centerline of Southside BV to the centerline of J. Turner Butler BV; thence east along the centerline of J. Turner Butler BV to the centerline of I-295; thence north along the centerline of I-295 to the centerline of St. Johns Bluff RD; thence north along the centerline of St. Johns Bluff RD to the centerline of Beach BV; thence east along the centerline of Beach BV to the centerline of Kernan BV; thence north along the centerline of Kernan BV to the centerline of Atlantic BV; thence east 10,976 feet more or less, along the centerline of Atlantic BV to the northeast corner of 38-2S-28E 36.52 - B DE CASTRO Y FERRER GRANT - PT RECD O/R 8590-2406 (EX PT R/W RECD O/R 13969-1800); thence south 6694 feet more or less, along the eastern boundary line of 38-2S-28E 36.52 - B DE CASTRO Y FERRER GRANT - PT RECD O/R 8590-2406 (EX PT R/W RECD O/R 13969-1800) to the southeast corner of LOT 15 of ST ANDREWS PLACE subdivision; thence west 387 feet more or less, along the southern boundary line of LOT 15 of ST ANDREWS PLACE subdivision to the centerline of Tom Morris DR; thence west along the centerline of Tom Morris DR to the centerline of Hodges BV; thence south along the centerline of Hodges BV 2,288 feet more or less, to a point laterally west of the northwest corner of W 65FT LOT 29 BLK 1 of GOLDEN GLADES UNIT 2; thence east 1,313 feet more or less, along the northern boundary of W 65FT LOT 29 BLK 1 of GOLDEN GLADES UNIT 2 to the northeast corner of PT LOTS 36,37 RECD O/R BK 3738-372 of GOLDEN GLADES UNIT NO 2; thence south 2,916 feet more or less, along the eastern boundary of PT LOTS 36,37 RECD O/R BK 3738-372 of GOLDEN GLADES UNIT NO 2 to the centerline of Beach BV; thence east along the centerline of Beach BV to the centerline of San Pablo RD S; thence south along the centerline of San Pablo RD S and San Pablo PY to the centerline of the Duval County Line and Clay County line to the point of origin.

At-Large District 4:

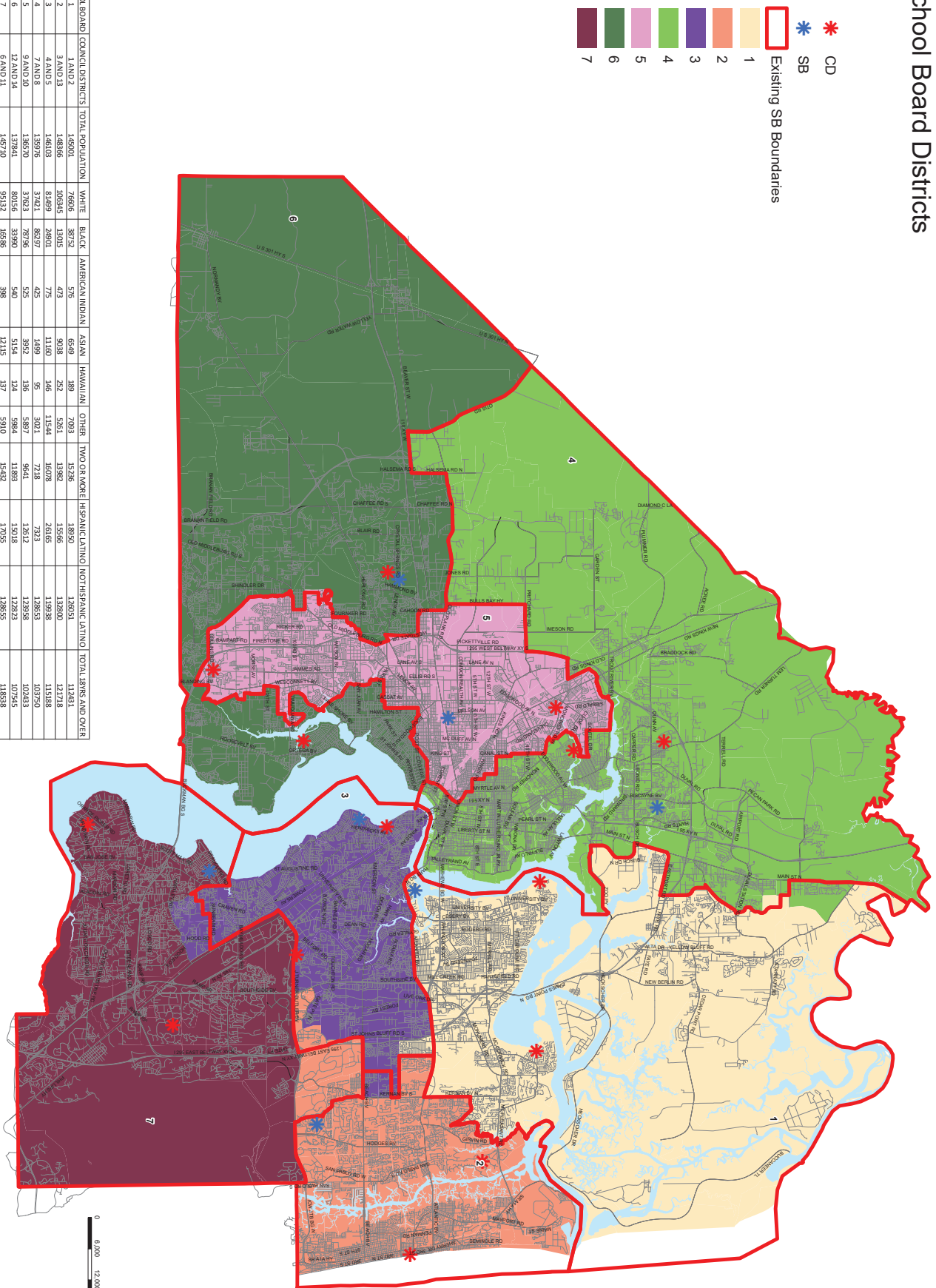
For a point of beginning, begin at the intersection of the centerline of Atlantic BV and the centerline of Kernan BV; thence south along the centerline of Kernan BV to the centerline of Beach BV; thence west along the centerline of Beach BV to the centerline of I-295; thence south along the centerline of I-295 to the centerline of J. Turner Butler BV; thence west along the centerline of J. Turner Butler BV to the centerline of Southside BV; thence south along the centerline of Southside BV to the centerline of Southbrook DR; thence west along the centerline of Southbrook DR to the centerline of Baymeadows CR; thence west and south along the centerline of Baymeadows CR to the centerline of Baymeadows RD; thence west along the centerline of Baymeadows RD to the centerline of San Jose BV; thence south along the centerline of San Jose BV to the centerline of Goodby's Creek; thence west along the

centerline of Goodby's Creek to the centerline of the St. Johns River main trunk; thence southwest along the centerline of the St. Johns River main trunk to the centerline of I-295/Buckman Bridge; thence west along the centerline of I-295 to the Duval County line; thence west along the Duval County line to the centerline of the Ortega River; thence northeast along the centerline of the Ortega River to the centerline of I-295; thence northwest along the centerline of I-295 to the centerline of Collins RD; thence east 2,471 feet more or less, along the centerline of Collins RD to the southwest corner of TRACTS 9,10(EX PT R/W RECD O/R 14065-997) BLK 3 of JACKSONVILLE HEIGHTS; thence north 1454 feet more or less, along the western boundary line of TRACTS 9,10(EX PT R/W RECD O/R 14065-997) BLK 3 of JACKSONVILLE HEIGHTS to the intersection with centerline of Plantation Bay DR N; thence east along the centerline of Plantation Bay DR N to the centerline of Plantation Club DR; thence north along the centerline of Plantation Club DR to the centerline of Du-Clay RD; thence east along the centerline of Du-Clay RD to the centerline of Blanding BV; thence north along the centerline of Blanding BV to the centerline of the Cedar River; thence north along the centerline of the Cedar River to the centerline of Park ST; thence east along the centerline of Park ST to the centerline of Big Fishwier Creek; thence southeast along the centerline of Big Fishwier Creek to the centerline of the St. Johns River main trunk; thence northeast along the main trunk of the St. Johns River to the centerline of the Arlington River; thence east and southeast along the centerline of the Arlington River to the centerline of Atlantic BV; thence east along the centerline of Atlantic BV to the centerline of Kernan BV to the point of beginning.

At-Large District 5:

For a point of beginning, begin at the intersection of the centerline of the St. Johns River main trunk and the centerline of the Isaiah D. Hart XY Bridge; thence southwest along the centerline of St. Johns River main trunk to the centerline of Big Fishwier Creek; thence northwest along the centerline of Big Fishwier Creek to the centerline of Park ST; thence west along the centerline of Park ST to the centerline of the Cedar River; thence southeast along the centerline of the Cedar River to the centerline of Blanding BV; thence southwest along the centerline of Blanding BV to the centerline of Wilson BV; thence west along the centerline of Wilson BV to the centerline of I-295; thence north, northeast and east along the centerline of I-295 to the centerline of I-95; thence continue southeast on the centerline of I-295 to the centerline of Dunn Creek; thence south along the centerline of Dunn Creek to the centerline of the main trunk of the St. Johns River; thence west and south along the centerline of the St. Johns River to the intersection with the centerline of the Isaiah D. Hart XY Bridge and the point of beginning.

School Board Districts



SCHOOL BOARD	COUNCIL DISTRICTS	TOTAL POPULATION	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	HAWAIIAN	OTHER	TWO OR MORE	HISPANIC LATINO	NOT HISPANIC LATINO	TOTAL 18YRS AND OVER
1	1 AND 2	145001	76606	38752	576	6549	189	7093	15236	18950	126051	112431
2	3 AND 13	148366	106345	13015	473	9038	252	5261	13982	15566	132800	121718
3	4 AND 5	146103	81499	24801	775	11160	146	11544	16078	26165	119938	115188
4	7 AND 8	139976	37421	86297	425	1499	95	3021	7218	7323	128653	103750
5	9 AND 10	139570	37823	78796	525	3952	136	5897	9641	12612	126958	102403
6	12 AND 14	137841	80356	33990	540	5154	124	5984	11893	15018	122823	107545
7	6 AND 11	145710	95132	16586	398	12115	137	5910	15432	17055	128655	118538
TOTAL	N/A	995567	514782	292337	3712	49467	1079	44710	89480	112689	882878	781603

Developed by Howard Stellze hstellze@coj.net
2020 Districts based on 2020 US Census data
Content intended for illustrative purposes only

Exhibit 9- Current School Board Districts Based on 2010 U.S. Census Data

APPENDIX 2. - SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICTS

* * *

Section 1. - Council District composition of School Board Districts.

School Board District 1 - Council Districts 1 and 2

School Board District 2 - Council Districts 3 and 13

School Board District 3 - Council Districts 4 and 5

School Board District 4 - Council Districts 7 and 8

School Board District 5 - Council Districts 9 and 10

School Board District 6 - Council Districts 14 and 12

School Board District 7 - Council Districts 6 and 11

* * *

Exhibit 10 - Proposed School Board Based on 2020 U.S. Census Data

APPENDIX 2. - SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICTS

* * *

Section 1. - Council District composition of School Board Districts.

School Board District 1: Council Districts 1 and 2

School Board District 2: Council Districts 3 and 13

School Board District 3: Council Districts 4 and 5

School Board District 4: Council Districts 7 and 8

School Board District 5: Council Districts 9 and 10

School Board District 6: Council Districts 12 and 14

School Board District 7: Council Districts 6 and 11

* * *

CITY COUNCIL RESEARCH DIVISION
LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

JEFFREY R. CLEMENTS
Chief of Research
(904) 255-5137

117 West Duval Street
City Hall, Suite 425
Jacksonville, FL 32202
FAX (904) 255-5229

Bill Type and Number: Ordinance 2022-1

Introducer/Sponsor(s): Special Committee on Redistricting

Date of Introduction: January 11, 2022

Committee(s) of Reference: R

Date of Analysis: January 13, 2022

Type of Action: Adoption of council redistricting plan; City Charter amendment; direction to codify

Bill Summary: The bill adopts a redistricting plan for the City Council districts, at-large residence areas and School Board districts. It amends the City Charter to insert the district boundaries into Charter in place of the current boundaries and directs that the ordinance be codified.

Background Information: The City is required by the City Charter and Ordinance Code to redraw the City Council single member districts and at-large residence areas every 10 years following the release of the latest U.S. Decennial Census data. School Board districts are also redrawn by virtue of their being composed of pairs of City Council districts. The redistricting plan is recommended to the full council by the Special Committee on Redistricting which utilized the Planning and Development Department as its demographic data analysis and mapping consultant. The proposed plan conforms to the requirements of federal, state and local law and applicable Supreme Court precedents. The Special Committee charged the department to craft districts based on the existing districts, meeting the standards of "one person, one vote", compactness, and contiguity, minimizing districts crossing the St. Johns River, and not drawing multiple incumbents in office into districts where they would compete against each other for re-election. The Rules Committee is mandated to hold at least 3 public hearings on the proposed plan within 45 days after the bill is referred to the committee at 3 different locations around the city (excluding City Hall) after 5:00 p.m. The committee has scheduled 4 hearings at high schools around the city (Ed White HS, Atlantic Coast HS, First Coast HS and William Raines HS) on consecutive Thursday evenings beginning January 27th.

Policy Impact Area: City Council and School Board redistricting

Fiscal Impact: Undetermined costs for informing some voters about their placement in new voting precincts as a result of redistricting.

Analyst: Clements

COMPOSITE EXHIBIT B
TO DECLARATION OF DANIEL J. HESSEL

City Council Meeting Notices and Minutes

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OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING
MEETING NOTICE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 2021
9:00 to 10:00 a.m.

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable Aaron Bowman, Chairperson, schedules a meeting of the CITY COUNCIL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING for **Wednesday, August 18, 2021 from 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.** in the Jacksonville City Council Chamber, located on the first floor of City Hall at 117 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, Florida. All interested parties are invited to attend.

You may attend the meeting in-person at the City Council Chambers, but CDC guidelines will be adhered to due to COVID-19. Concurrent with the expiration of Mayor Curry's Emergency Executive Proclamation 2020-005, any member of the public entering City-owned public buildings may choose to wear a mask inside the building. City Council strongly encourages the use of masks for all employees and visitors, especially when social distancing at 6 feet (or more) is not possible. The Council will make masks available for visitors and the public if necessary.

Pursuant to the American with Disabilities Act, accommodations for persons with disabilities are available upon request. Please allow 1-2 business days' notification to process; last-minute requests will be accepted but may not be possible to fulfill. Please contact Disabled Services Division at: V (904) 255-5466, TTY (904) 255-5476, or email your request to KaraT@coj.net.

For further information contact Carol Brock, ECA to Council Member Bowman, at csbrock@coj.net or 904-255-5131, or Jeff Clements at jeffc@coj.net or 904-255-5137.

Jeff Clements – Council Research Division
jeffc@coj.net 904-255-5137
Posted 8.6.21 3:00 p.m.

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL
RESEARCH DIVISION

117 WEST DUVAL STREET, SUITE 425
4TH FLOOR, CITY HALL
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32202
904-255-5137

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING
Meeting minutes

August 18, 2021
9:00 a.m.

Location: City Council Chamber

In attendance: City Council Members Aaron Bowman (Chair), Danny Becton, Garrett Dennis, Brenda Priestly Jackson, Randy White; School Board Members Kelly Coker and Darryl Willie (watching online)

Also: Council President Sam Newby; Jeff Clements - Council Research Division; Peggy Sidman – Office of General Counsel; Eric Grantham – Information Support Services; Bill Killingsworth – Planning and Development Department; Bernadette Smith and Maritza Sanchez – Legislative Services Division

Meeting Convened: 9:01 a.m.

Council Member Bowman convened the meeting and the attendees introduced themselves for the record. Mr. Bowman reviewed the agenda and thanked Property Appraiser Jerry Holland, seated in the audience, for his assistance to the previous Special Committee as a consolidated government expert.

Committee Charge
Council President Newby thanked the members of the committee for agreeing to undertake perhaps the most important task the Council will tackle in the coming year. He wished the group good luck in handling this vital task.

Overview of Committee Process
Chairman Bowman said that the Census data released last week on August 12th started the clock on the redistricting process as set out in the City Charter and Ordinance Code. His goal is to have the Special Committee adopt a proposed redistricting plan and send it to the Council by the end of December. He intends for the process to be data-driven and to produce a plan that is clearly legally defensible. The committee's next meeting will be September 9th and anticipates that the Planning Department will report on its initial analysis of the Census data and how it will affect the current districts.

Redistricting Legal Issues

Deputy Managing General Counsel Peggy Sidman distributed and discussed two documents – the legal guidance memo previously provided to the former Special Committee earlier this year and a revised redistricting timeline based on the Census data release last week. Interim General Counsel Jason Teal has continued the Office of General Counsel's redistricting team – attorneys Paige Johnston, Peggy Sidman, Tricia Bowles, Mary Margaret Giannini and himself.

Ms. Sidman talked about the "one person, one vote" fundamental standard that underlies the redistricting process, which means that the districts should be close to equal in population as possible, taking into account other important and defensible considerations. This standard has been interpreted by the courts to mean that there should be no more than a 10% deviation in population between the most- and least-populated districts (i.e. the most populous being 4% over the target population and the least populated being 6% under the target population) . She noted that the courts have also ruled that race may not be the predominant factor in the drawing of districts. Two examples of the improper use of race as the basis for drawing districts are "packing" and "cracking". Packing consists of drawing districts to concentrate voters of a particular race into one or two districts in order to diminish their numbers and therefore their influence in other districts. Cracking consists of intentionally spreading voters of a particular race thinly across many districts in order to diminish their influence in any district. Bizarrely shaped districts are often a sign of racial gerrymandering attempts. Courts would be looking for evidence that districts were drawn to intentionally dilute the voting impact of minority communities.

Ms. Sidman said that redistricting can be done using either the total population or the voting aged population (age 18 and over) as a basis; courts have approved both methods. When lawsuits are filed challenging redistricting plans, courts examine the intent of the redistricting body, so all choices should be based on nondiscriminatory and defensible reasoning. She noted that the Council is not required to take political party affiliation into account when drawing districts, and the Supreme Court has ruled that federal courts lack the jurisdiction to address claims of political gerrymandering. Ms. Sidman summarized the factors playing into the redistricting process by saying that the Council should draw districts that adhere to the "one person, one vote" principle, that do not use race as a predominant factor, that create districts relatively equal in population, taking into account compactness, contiguity, and the presence of significant natural and manmade boundaries (i.e. rivers, bridges, major highways, political jurisdiction boundaries, etc.). She noted that the "one person, one vote" standard of a maximum permissible size deviation among districts applies to all the districts the Special Committee and Council will adopt – City Council single-member districts, City Council at-large residence areas, and School Board districts.

Ms. Sidman reviewed the maximum/outermost limit timeline for the committee to complete its work. The release of the 2020 Census data on August 12, 2021 started the clock on the process and the Ordinance Code requires that the task be completed within 8 months, which would be April 12, 2022. The Ordinance Code requires a series of steps that includes the Special Committee on Redistricting submitting a proposed plan to the City Council within 150 days of the Census data release, which would be January 9, 2022 (a Sunday).The proposed plan will be referred to the Rules Committee which must hold a minimum of 3 public hearings in different locations around the city (after 5:00 p.m., not on a Sunday) not more than 45 days after the plan has been referred to it. The Rules Committee then reports a proposed plan to the City Council for consideration and additional public hearings are held by the full council. The effective date of ordinance will be when it is signed by the Mayor or becomes effective without his signature, as with any other ordinance. The application date of the new districts will be for the City Council elections in March and May of 2023 and for the School Board election in August and November of 2024.

Chairman Bowman asked if the term of the Special Committee ends when the legislation proposing new districts is filed; Ms. Sidman confirmed that it is. In response to another question from Mr. Bowman about how the amendment process works once the bill is filed, Ms. Sidman said the usual amendment

process for other legislation is the standard. She cautioned that redistricting is a complicated and interconnected process, so it ideally needs to be done collegially since every change to one district affects others, both City Council and School Board districts. A number of factors need to be taken into consideration before making any change in district lines. Mr. Bowman said the two School Board members are extremely important to the process and will have full input rights, but are not voting members of the committee.

Council Member Dennis said the redistricting calendar as distributed means the new districts won't apply to the School Board until 2024 and wondered if the process could be speeded up to meet the deadline to apply to the 2022 election, or if the Supervisor of Elections and the current School Board should be officially informed that the current districts will continue to apply until 2024. He asked about the legal considerations of drawing maps that would cause School Board members to be drawn out of their current districts in 2024. Mr. Bowman noted the 9 month application deadline from the effective date of the ordinance, which would seem to make the 2022 School Board elections very unlikely since it would require adopting a plan by October of 2021.

Council Member Becton said that redistricting does not allow an incumbent to be drawn out of their district, so the committee needs to know what the timetable for the 2022 School Board elections would be. He suggested the need to at least look at the 3 School Board districts that will be contested in 2022 and see where the incumbents live and what the chances are that they might be drawn out of their district by a new plan, especially if they live near the border of their current district.

Council Member Priestly Jackson said if any amendments are proposed to the districts after the 3 mandated Rules Committee public hearings are concluded, then more public hearings have to be held which will extend the timeline. Ms. Sidman clarified that additional hearings are required if "substantial" changes are made to the proposal. Ms. Priestly Jackson said she will talk to the General Counsel's Office about what constitutes "substantial". She doesn't see the need to rush development of a plan for the sake of meeting the eligibility needs for the 2022 School Board election since the Ordinance Code and Charter say the Council has 9 months to complete the task. It has been clear from the time the Census data release was delayed in early 2021 that application to the 2022 School Board election was very unlikely.

School Board Member Kelly Coker thanked the committee for allowing school board member participation in this process. She said 3 seats are up for election in 2022, and all 3 incumbents are eligible to run for re-election. There 4 seats to be contested in 2024, with 2 incumbents eligible to run for second terms. She asked for more clarity about what the district change in 2024 will mean for the members elected in 2022. Ms. Sidman said the "one person, one vote" principle applies to both the Council districts and the School Board districts. Ms. Priestly Jackson said there is no need to accelerate the process because the members elected in 2022 won't be drawn out of their districts in the process, so the committee should concentrate on the impact of proposals on the incumbents eligible to run again in 2024. Council Member Becton said the 10% maximum deviation requirement on district populations doesn't guarantee that School Board districts won't change constituencies by more than 10%; that is very possible as districts could be substantially redrawn and still remain within the maximum deviation threshold.

Council Member Dennis asked when the redistricting process has been completed in previous cycles in relation to the next upcoming election. He is curious to know if the Council has previously completed the task earlier than the 8 month deadline. He said he doesn't want the Council to set a precedent of taking the maximum time allowed and missing application of the new districts to upcoming elections.

Census Data

Director of Planning and Development Bill Killingsworth discussed the department's role in the process and the restrictions of the Government in the Sunshine Law on what information he can communicate

between committee members to avoid being a conduit enabling a meeting out of the sunshine. He discussed several possible considerations the committee may want to take into account in instructing his department how it wants to see proposed districts drawn:

- total population basis vs. voting age population (the City has traditionally used total population);
- geographic considerations (i.e. keeping all the Beaches cities in one council district; minimizing river crossings; keeping all of Cecil Field/Cecil Commerce Center in one district);
- downtown representation considerations (is it better to have downtown contained within one council district for maximum attention of a single council member or to divide downtown among multiple districts to broaden the number of representatives for the area);
- respect major boundaries (highways, rail lines, rivers, political jurisdiction lines, etc.);
- represent communities of interest (maintain the existing community of interest districts largely intact);
- political factors (likely applying late in the process);
- protect incumbents in office.

Mr. Killingsworth said the department will need some fundamental instruction on how the committee wants to proceed – whether to work from existing district boundaries and adjust as little as possible or whether to start from scratch and use the data to draw entirely new districts. He said that absent the substantial growth in District 11's population, a proposal could have been drawn that would keep the current districts largely intact, but the tremendous growth in that district will necessitate some bigger changes to several districts. He noted that Districts 11 and 4 have seen the biggest growth. Mr. Killingsworth said it would be easier to start with the at-large residence areas since they're fairly easy to craft. The department needs the committee's guidance on whether it wants the plans developed holistically (meaning fully complete plans with each new iteration) or incrementally (working from a starting point with a few balanced districts and then extending the work around the city district by district). He said the department will present numerically balanced plans each time, and he recommended using the incremental method. He believes the districts south and east of the river should be easier to develop than those north and west of the river.

Mr. Killingworth explained the hierarchy of Census data – census blocks (the size of a city block, with a few hundred residents) aggregate into block groups (neighborhood level with a few thousand residents), which aggregate into census tracts, which aggregate up to the county level (Jacksonville has approximately 100 census tracts). The Planning Department is verifying the aggregation of the data from level to level to be sure the totals match at all levels but is not fact checking the data for accuracy. Jacksonville's 2020 county population is 995,497, making 71,107 the target district size for total population. The voting age population is 781,603 making 55,829 the target district size for voting age population. Mr. Killingsworth said that early analysis shows that using total population as the basis will produce districts with slightly higher deviations above the target on the south/east side of the river and slightly lower deviations below the target on the north/west side.

Council Member Becton said he was very involved as a citizen in the 2011 redistricting process and argued for his area on the Southside to be split from the Beaches district so it would have better representation than a Beaches-centric district. The Planning Department did a great job producing plans the last time so he would be very comfortable with having them do it again. Whether or not to have districts cross the river was a big topic of discussion in 2011 and the Redistricting Committee tried to avoid it as much as possible. He thinks that should be the objective again. Groups of council members from each side of the river met in 2011 to craft districts that made sense from their local knowledge. The current District 11 was recognized as a growth area and designed with future subdivision in mind.

Mr. Killingsworth said that using voting age population as the basis would make all non-river crossing districts possible; using total population will require about a quarter of one district to cross the river somewhere to balance out the numbers and keep within the maximum deviation threshold.

Motion (Becton): authorize the Planning and Development Department to be the Special Committee's consultant for the purpose of analyzing the Census data and producing proposed districts -

Council Member Dennis asked about the department's and Mr. Killingsworth's workloads. Mr. Killingsworth said his department can handle the redistricting process.

The motion was approved unanimously.

Council Member Becton asked how soon the new data (total and voting age population) could be plugged into the existing district maps. Mr. Killingsworth said the total numbers are available today that could show the population changes in the current districts. His staff hasn't started making maps yet; they will need to dig out the 2010 block data for comparison purposes to make comparative maps. Chairman Bowman authorized Mr. Killingsworth to distribute available data directly to the Special Committee without going through him for prior approval.

Council Member Dennis urged that the process not start from scratch, expressing his preference to begin working from the current districts for ease of comprehension.

Motion (Dennis) – the Special Committee instructs the Planning Department to start from the premise of working from the current council districts rather than starting from scratch when developing proposals – **approved unanimously**.

Public Comment
Carnell Oliver advocated for sending a mailing to all residents to inform them of population shifts. He wants the Florida Constitution and the Voting Rights Act to be respected in the redistricting process. Incumbents don't need to be protected, they need to earn re-election to their seats on merit. He prefers starting the map making process from scratch and not protecting incumbents.

Next meeting
Chairman Bowman said he will schedule another meeting prior to the meeting already scheduled for September 9th. He asked the committee members to come with their ideas for criteria to be adopted to instruct the Planning Department how to proceed with developing proposals.

Meeting adjourned: 10:31 a.m.

Minutes: Jeff Clements, Research Division
jeffc@coj.net 904-255-5137
8.23.21 Posted 3:00 p.m.

AARON L. BOWMAN
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OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING
MEETING NOTICE - amended

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 2021
2:00 to 4:00 p.m.

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable Aaron Bowman, Chairperson, schedules a meeting of the CITY COUNCIL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING for **Tuesday, August 24, 2021 from 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.** in the ~~City Council Chamber~~ Lynwood Roberts Room, located on the first floor of City Hall at 117 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, Florida. All interested parties are invited to attend.

You may attend the meeting in-person at the City Council Chambers, but CDC guidelines will be adhered to due to COVID-19. Concurrent with the expiration of Mayor Curry's Emergency Executive Proclamation 2020-005, any member of the public entering City-owned public buildings may choose to wear a mask inside the building. City Council strongly encourages the use of masks for all employees and visitors, especially when social distancing at 6 feet (or more) is not possible. The Council will make masks available for visitors and the public if necessary.

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For further information contact Carol Brock, ECA to Council Member Bowman, at csbrock@coj.net or 904-255-5131, or Jeff Clements at jeffc@coj.net or 904-255-5137.

Jeff Clements – Council Research Division
jeffc@coj.net 904-255-5137
Posted 8.19.21 3:15 p.m.

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL
RESEARCH DIVISION

117 WEST DUVAL STREET, SUITE 425
4TH FLOOR, CITY HALL
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32202
904-255-5137

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING
Meeting minutes

August 24, 2021
2:00 p.m.

Location: Lynwood Roberts Room, 1st floor, City Hall

In attendance: City Council Members Aaron Bowman (Chair), Danny Becton, Brenda Priestly Jackson, Randy White, Garrett Dennis (arr. 2:52); School Board Members Kelly Coker and Darryl Willie

Also: Council Members Randy DeFoor, Ju'Coby Pittman; Jeff Clements - Council Research Division; Paige Johnston – Office of General Counsel; Eric Grantham – Information Support Services; Bill Killingsworth – Planning and Development Department; Maritza Sanchez – Legislative Services Division; Property Appraiser Jerry Holland

Meeting Convened: 2:06 p.m.

Council Member Bowman convened the meeting and reviewed the agenda. The attendees introduced themselves for the record.

Public Comment
Carnell Oliver said there is a lack of transparency in the information thus far. All information should be posted on the Special Committee web site. He hopes for full transparency throughout the process.

Brooks Andrews, a resident of District 14 and Board Chair of Riverside Avondale Preservation, said that the historic neighborhoods his organization represents have common problems and issues and it is very important that the historic neighborhoods be kept together in the redistricting process.

Redistricting Considerations – Bill Killingsworth, Planning and Development Department
Mr. Killingsworth said he used the word "criteria" at the last meeting to describe what really are considerations for policy decisions by the Special Committee in directing his department how to proceed with crafting map proposals. He did not intend to imply that the factors being considered were hard and fast requirements. Mr. Killingsworth listed a number of possible considerations that could inform the process of crafting proposals

1) compactness
2) contiguity (all parts of a district must be connected)
3) incumbency - don't draw multiple incumbent elected officials into the same district
4) river crossings – minimize, prohibit, no restriction
5) total population basis vs. voting age (18 and older) population basis
6) preserve traditional communities of interest
7) start by refining current districts vs. start from scratch with a clean slate

The 2020 Census produced a countywide population of 995,497. Using the total population basis, the target district population is 71,107 which would produce 7.75 districts south/east of the river (assuming no river crossings), and 6.25 districts north/west. Using total population, a 10% total deviation around the target district size (5% above to 5% below) would produce a range from 67,552 to 74,662 persons per district. Using voting age population the target district population is 55,825, which would produce almost exactly 6 districts north/west of the river and 8 district south/east. A 10% total deviation around the target district size (5% above to 5% below) would produce a range from 53,034 – 58,616 persons per district.

Council Member Becton pointed out that at the last meeting the committee had voted to start from the current districts rather than starting completely from scratch.

Council Member Priestly Jackson said that incumbency is one consideration, not a hard and fast criterion that incumbents must be protected. Chairman Bowman said his reading of the City Charter is that a city council member does not immediately lose their eligibility to continue in office if they are drawn out of their district by a newly adopted redistricting plan, they would serve out their term until the next election. Paige Johnston of the Office of General Counsel confirmed that sitting council members are not immediately impacted by the adoption of new districts since they do not become applicable until the next election. She noted that the courts have issued rulings on many facets of redistricting but such rulings are very fact-specific, finding that some actions are permissible and some are not, but not all issues have been litigated so there are not hard and fast rules on every issue. She and Mary Margaret Giannini of the Office of General Counsel can do further research on the committee's specific questions.

Council Member Becton returned to the discussion from the previous meeting about redistricting's impact on applicability to the School Board elections in 2022 and whether that was a consideration in previous redistricting processes. Jeff Clements of the Council Research Division discussed his research on the time frame of previous redistricting processes and their application to future City Council elections but did not have data specific to School Board election applicability. Mr. Becton asked for research on the 2011 redistricting and whether it applied to the 2012 School Board election. Council Member Priestly Jackson noted the 9 month applicability date to the next election after the effective date of the redistricting ordinance. School Board Member Kelly Coker said she could research that question in the School Board's records. She noted that the 3 members whose seats will be contested in 2022 are all eligible to run for a second term. Chairman Bowman said it's practically impossible to adopt a new plan to meet the deadline for the filing date for the School Board elections in 2022 because the qualifying date will be in July, which would be a hard target to meet. Ms. Johnston reiterated that the redistricting plan must be adopted within 8 months from release of Census data and the plan must be in place 9 months before "the next School Board election", which does not distinguish between a primary and or general election, nor does it make any mention of the qualifying date for the election. She noted that in 2020 all of the School Board contests were settled in the primary, so the redistricting plan would need to be adopted at least 9 months prior to the August primary to be applicable to that election. The application date applies to the election, not to the candidate filing date.

Mr. Becton noted that in 2011 the special committee used compactness, contiguity, and preserving communities of interest as the most important criteria. He asked Mr. Killingsworth which population basis he would prefer to use. Mr. Killingsworth said the choice between the two depends in part on what instruction the committee wants to give on the subject of river crossings. If the instruction is not to cross the river if at all possible, then voting age population would work better because that basis produces 8 whole districts on one side of the river and 6 whole districts on the other. To use total population would be somewhat harder because of the quarter district difference (7.75 on one side, 6.25 on the other), but it is doable. Mr. Becton said his calculations show that 52% of the city's population lives south/east of the river and 48% north/west. Mr. Killingsworth said that there are 443,044 people north/west of the river, so the average district size (evenly distributed) would be 63,292, well below the target district size of 71,000.

Mr. Becton said his District 11 has to shrink considerably (it is approximately 20,000 people over the target population), so the process could well start from that district and shift the extra population to the south and west and get the dominoes moving to grow other districts up to the average. The Beaches district is 6,000 short of the target size, so that addition has to come from somewhere. He suggested exploring the possibility of a totally coastal district east of the Intracoastal Waterway from St. Johns County to Nassau County. North/west of the river, 5 of the 7 districts are below the target population, but most of them not by much. He favors using total population unless there's a compelling reason to do otherwise. Chairman Bowman said that the east and west side of the Intracoastal Waterway are completely different communities, as the City Council doing redistricting in 2011 found out from the residents of those areas.

Council Member Priestly Jackson said Districts 7, 9 and 10 are close to the target population, and District 8 has the second largest population deficit behind the Beaches district. She believes there are some logical ways to transfer population between District 8 and District 12. District 8 has the largest percentage of African- Americans; District 10 has the least of those four Northwest districts. The 2001 redistricting was bizarre and had several odd districts that crossed rivers and negatively impacted the school board districts; the 2011 version was considerably more logical. She favors the total population method, especially because 24% of the city's population is under age 18 now and that is a huge constituency. She has no interest in rushing the process to try to meet the School Board deadline for the 2022 election. School Board member Coker said that she had made a call and confirmed with 2 School Board members that the 2011 redistricting plan first applied to the 2014 School Board election.

Ms. Giannini said that total population methodology is totally defensible and a very strong basis, and the U.S. Supreme Court has used language that specifically recognizes total population in the context of "one person, one vote" cases. She did caution that the Voting Rights Act prohibits diluting minority voting representation by redrawing majority-minority districts in a detrimental way. In Voting Rights Act cases the Supreme Court has required the use of citizen voting age population, which is even more narrow a basis than simple voting age population. She said the process is a 2-stage endeavor – using total population as the basis for crafting defensible districts, but then being cognizant of the impact of proposals on majority-minority districts, in which case citizen voting age population will need to be analyzed because of the language the Supreme Court has used in previous rulings.

School Board Member Darryl Willie asked what happens to candidates who offer for election in 2022, win, and then are drawn out of their district for the next election. Do they have any rights at that point or would they need to move to another district to seek reelection to their current district? Council Member Becton said that is a very possible outcome in Council District 11/School Board 7 because District 11 has to be reduced by 20,000 people, so the school board district could easily change substantially in that area. Ms. Coker said that School Board 1/Council District 1 has had that situation in the past in the Empire Point/Colonial Point area which has gone back and forth between districts in successive redistrictings.

Council Member White asked former Council Member and Supervisor of Election and current Property Appraiser Jerry Holland if he had any suggestions about what might make this process easier since he has gone through redistricting several times. Mr. Holland said nothing happens to any incumbent until the next election occurs; an incumbent does not lose their seat in mid-term. He prefers using total population as the basis because it has helped keep Districts 7, 8, 9 and 10 intact in part because they had lots of young children that helped them meet their total population numbers in smaller areas without having to grow too big to add additional 18+ population. He recommended concentrating on the maximum deviation over and under the target population and not focusing on the mean (average) population. He thinks total populaton is the preferable method to use. Mr. Becton recommended that the committee think about future growth patterns and plan for the future subdivision of districts, trying to make the work of the next council in 10 year easier rather than harder if possible. Mr. Holland said the Census is based on a snapshot of one moment in time and so doesn't consider hypothetical future growth. He again said it is better to think in terms of minimum and maximum deviations from the target population.

Chairman Bowman asked the committee for consensus on the primary considerations to be used by the Planning Department in crafting its proposals.

Motion (Becton) – use total population as the basis for redistricting – **approved unanimously**.

Motion (Priestly Jackson) – adhere to the normal redistricting timeline outlined in the City Charter and Ordinance Code and don't try to expedite the process in order to apply new districts to the 2022 School Board election –

Ms. Priestly Jackson urged transparency and community involvement so there is no distrust or question about the process. Council Member Dennis urged that the committee meet more than once a month to expedite the process and not drag it out. Mr. Becton urged the holding of smaller member-to-member noticed meetings of council members from neighboring geographic areas to work on ideas and craft proposals for the Special Committee to consider. Those meetings can be a good venue for detailed conversation about specific areas.

The Priestly Jackson motion was **approved unanimously**

Council Member Becton urged that sitting City Council members not be drawn out of their districts. Council Member Priestly Jackson said she wants to hear from OGC about the impact on the School Board at the next meeting before voting on whether to apply that incumbency policy to them.

Motion (White) – proposals shall not draw sitting City Council members or School Board members out of their districts, pending any further guidance from OGC about case law implications - **approved unanimously**

Motion (Becton) – proposals shall minimize river crossings to the extent possible – **approved unanimously**

Chairman Bowman asked if Mr. Killingsworth needed official guidance on using compactness and contiguity. Ms. Johnston quoted from the City Charter regarding the requirement for use of those criteria – no motion was offered.

Mr. Bowman asked how schools should be treated. Mr. Killingsworth said the Planning Department did not look at school attendance zones in the last redistricting but could do that if directed. Ms. Coker said she would be happy to facilitate a meeting with school district officials to discuss attendance zones, potential school closures and planned new construction, etc.

Council Member Dennis said he would like to see a preliminary map sooner rather than later and suggested that Mr. Killingsworth needs to be meeting with Council Members Becton and Pittman, representing the districts on the far ends of the population spectrum, to be getting ideas of where things need to be moved. Council Member Priestly Jackson said the Beaches district has the lowest population below the target number and has a very strong community of interest so they need to be consulted early in the process.

Mr. Killingsworth said that 10 years ago the department did not start its mapmaking from the 4 historic communities of interest in the Northwest, but ended up going in that direction during the process.

Mr. Bowman asked Mr. Killingsworth if September 9th is a good date for the next meeting to look at a first draft of a plan. Mr. Killingsworth said it is, but reserved the right to consult with the chairman and request a cancellation if there is a problem in the next week.

Next meeting
September 9th, 1:00 to 3:00 p.m.

Meeting adjourned: 3:31 p.m.

Minutes: Jeff Clements, Research Division
jeffc@coj.net 904-255-5137
8.30.21 Posted 5:00 p.m.

AARON L. BOWMAN
Council Member
District 3
Email: abowman@coj.net

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City Hall, Suite 425
Jacksonville, Florida 32202
Office (904) 255-5203

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

August 31, 2021
2:30 p.m.

MEETING NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Council Member Aaron Bowman, District 3, will hold a noticed meeting on Thursday, September 2, 2021, 3:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. at City Hall, 117 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, FL 32202. The meeting will be held in the Don Davis Room on the first floor. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss initial proposed redistricting maps for District 3 and adjacent districts. All interested Council Members and individuals are invited to attend.

For additional information, please contact Carol Brock, Executive Council Assistant, (904) 255-5131 or csbrock@coj.net.

ADA Accommodation Notice

Pursuant to the American with Disabilities Act, accommodations for persons with disabilities are available upon request. Please allow 1-2 business days notification to process; last-minute requests will be accepted but may not be possible to fulfill. Please contact Disabled Services Division at: V 904-255-5466, TTY-904-255-5476, or email your request to KaraT@coj.net.

cc: Council Members and Staff
Cheryl Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Jessica Matthews, Chief, Legislative Services Division
Jeff Clements, Chief, Research Division
Kristi Sikes, Chief, Administrative Services Division
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City Council Web Page

AARON L. BOWMAN
Council Member
District 3
E-Mail: abowman@coj.net

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City Hall, Suite 425
Jacksonville, Florida 32202
Office (904) 255-5203

COUNCIL MEMBER BOWMAN NOTICED MEETING MINUTES
COUNCIL DISTRICT 3 REDISTRICTING

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 2021
3:00 p.m.
DON DAVIS ROOM, 1ST FLOOR, CITY HALL

Attendance: Council Members Aaron Bowman, Rory Diamond, Al Ferraro, Kevin Carrico, Joyce Morgan; School Board Member Kelly Coker

Also: Bill Killingsworth – Planning and Development Department; Paige Johnston – Office of General Counsel; Jeff Clements and Colleen Hampsey – Council Research Division; Carol Brock and Chet Aikens - ECAs; Maritza Sanchez and Barbara Hobson– Legislative Services Division

Meeting convened: 3:02 p.m.

Council Member Bowman convened the meeting and thanked his fellow council members for attending today. Mr. Bowman said that Planning and Development Department Director Bill Killingsworth has met with several council members representing districts south/east of the St. Johns River to help develop this first redistricting map proposal, and will likely meet with others as well to get their input. Mr. Bowman said he will decide after this meeting if the full Special Committee meeting scheduled for next week is timely or if it can be rescheduled.

Bill Killingsworth presented a first draft of a map of the districts south and east of the St. Johns River and described how the existing districts were adjusted to get to this first proposal. He also presented two alternative plans based on comments provided by Council Members Becton and Ferraro.

Council Member Carrico described his objection to the proposed revisions to his District 4 that replace a large amount of traditional single-family residential neighborhoods with multi-family apartments and disrupt the core constituencies of his district. Mr.

Killingsworth said he would try another version that takes those considerations into account.

Council Member Ferraro said that he hears from his constituents that current Districts 2 (the portion south of the St. Johns River) and 3 have a lot in common and have similar issues. Council Member Diamond said he has no objection to districts crossing the river and prefers the current structure of District 2 rather than splitting the district into separate districts north and south of the river. Mr. Ferraro said he also does not object to the river crossing, but is concerned about how the Oceanway area relates to the Black Hammock Island area. Council Member Bowman said he is not generally impressed with how the first proposal deals with his district on the eastern and northern sides, but understands that it makes logical sense given where the population overload exists. Mr. Diamond said that his district's constituents will be thrilled to be kept together in a Beaches-centric district with only a small crossing over the Intracoastal Waterway to the west. He thinks the Councilman Becton proposal is more disruptive to the current districts than the Planning Department's initial proposal.

Council Member Morgan said she would prefer to keep more of the Regency Square area in District 1 rather than having it shift to District 2. She suggested an extension of District 1 to the south to Atlantic Boulevard through a mostly commercial area which should not change the population balance very much. School Board member Kelly Coker said the Regency Square Library is important as a community meeting place. She agreed with earlier comments about the Black Hammock Island area being a defined community of interest that should be kept intact. Council Member Ferraro said the two halves of his district are very unique, but together they make a reasonable district. Council Member Diamond said that if the northern portion of current District 2 is connected to the northern portion of adjacent District 7, then the Black Hammock Island community would be in a district with downtown Jacksonville, which are completely dissimilar. Mr. Killingsworth said that current Districts 1, 4 and 11 all need to lose population. He said it could be possible to make the Beaches District 13 extend northward rather than westward, crossing the St. Johns River Ferry to incorporate the Black Hammock Island area rather than crossing the Intracoastal Waterway south of the river as it currently does.

Council Member Carrico said he would rather have the Deerwood area than the Baymeadows area in District 4. If the Council Member Becton proposed map is adopted then he would not have a high school in his district, which may be important to the School Board member covering that area. Mr. Ferraro agreed with the importance of having a high school and/or library in the district as community meeting places that meet community needs.

Mr. Killingsworth summarized his takeaways from today's meeting. He will produce a new map that: 1) keeps the Regency Square area in District 1; 2) takes the Baymeadows area out of District 4 and replaces it with the Deerwood area; and 3) returns a river crossing to District 2 as it currently exists to see how that affects the other districts on the south/east side of the river. He will have a new map with these

changes for the next meeting and will meet with the council members representing districts on the north/west side of the river to do the same process this group did today for their side of the river. Chairman Bowman said he will delay the full Special Committee meeting currently scheduled for next week if that area council member meeting hasn't been accomplished by then and produced a revised proposal ready for discussion by the full group.

Meeting adjourned 3:39 p.m.

Jeff Clements, Council Research Division
jeffc@coj.net 904-255-5137
Posted 9.7.21 5:00 p.m.

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

DANNY BECTON
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OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

September 3, 2021
10:00 a.m.

MEETING NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Council Member Danny Becton, District 11, Council Member Kevin Carrico, District 4, Council Member Leanna Cumber, District 5, and Council Member Michael Boylan, District 6, will hold a noticed meeting on Tuesday, September 7, 2021, 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. at City Hall, 117 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, FL 32202. The meeting will be held the Lynnwood Roberts Room on the 1st Floor. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss initial proposed redistricting maps for Districts 4, 5, 6, and 11. All interested Council Members and individuals are invited to attend.

For additional information, please contact Joe Johnson, Executive Council Assistant, (904) 255-5174 or joej@coj.net.

ADA Accommodation Notice

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cc:
Council Members and Staff
Cheryl Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Jessica Matthews, Chief, Legislative Services Division Jeff
Clements, Chief, Research Division
Kristi Sikes, Chief, Administrative Services Division
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Danny Becton
Council Member
District 1
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City Hall, Suite 425
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COUNCIL MEMBER BECTON NOTICED MEETING ON REDISTRICTING MINUTES

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 2021
4:00 p.m.
LYNWOOD ROBERTS ROOM, 1ST FLOOR, CITY HALL

Attendance: Council Members Danny Becton, Kevin Carrico, LeAnna Cumber, Rory Diamond, Michael Boylan, Sam Newby; School Board Members Kelly Coker, Cindy Pearson and Lori Hershey

Also: Bill Killingsworth – Planning and Development Department; Property Appraiser Jerry Holland; Paige Johnston – Office of General Counsel; Jeff Clements– Council Research Division; Joe Johnson - ECA; Eric Grantham – Information Support Services

Meeting convened: 4:06 p.m.

Council Member Becton convened the meeting and thanked everyone for attending. The attendees introduced themselves for the record.

Mr. Killingsworth stated that the drawing of the initial proposal started with the 3 instructions given by the Special Committee on Redistricting at its last meeting – use total population as the basis, do not have districts cross the river if at all possible, and do not draw sitting incumbent elected officials out of their districts.

He discussed the first 3 options: the Planning Department's initial proposal for the south/east side of the river, plus plans requested by Council Members Becton and Ferraro after discussions with staff. Mr. Killingsworth discussed the differences among the 3 plans.CM Becton's proposal differs from that of the Planning Department by shifting the Bartram Park area (12,000 population) from District 11 to District 6, shifting the area between Baymeadows Road and Butler Boulevard from District 4 to the northwest corner of District 11, and shifting a portion of the northern end of District 4 to the westward and the southern end of District 5 further south. Council Member Ferraro's proposal differs from that of the Planning Department by shifting the district's eastern

boundary north of Atlantic Boulevard eastward to the Intracoastal Waterway and shifting the boundary of the southeastern corner of the district westward from Kernan Boulevard

Mr. Killingsworth stated that at the noticed council member meeting last week he was instructed to develop an option that would put the Deerwood area in District 4 and have District 2 continue to cross the river as it does currently. He understands that Council Member Priestly Jackson is organizing a noticed meeting of north/west council members this Thursday in place of the previously scheduled Special Committee meeting, which will move to the following week. Those council members will undertake the same process the group is doing in this meeting.

CM Becton read a statement into the record about the reason for his calling this meeting and explained his interest in starting the redistricting process from District 11 in the far southeast corner of the city which is overpopulated by 20,000 people so must lose considerable population to get the district into a reasonable deviation. He said the current district has several major transportation corridors (I-95, I-295, J. Turner Butler Boulevard, railroad tracks) that could serve as logical boundaries for a district. His district has grown so much since 2010 that he would like to see those features used as dividing lines to return his district to something more like it existed before the 2011 redistricting, particularly by shifting the area north of Butler Boulevard and the Bartram Park area to other districts.

CM Boylan said that he is interested in keeping the Mandarin District 6 much as it is now. He disagrees with the Becton proposal to shift Bartram Park to District 6 because the character of that area (lots of multi-family housing) is dissimilar to the rest of Mandarin which is predominantly single-family neighborhoods.

CM Carrico said if District 2 moves south and he loses territory on the north then he would like to get the Deerwood area added to District 4 rather than the Baymeadows area.

CM Becton said he would be opposed to splitting the Baymeadows area back into multiple districts as it was before the 2011 redistricting united the area in one district. He said the Bartram Park area used to be in the Mandarin district before the last redistricting so there is historical precedent for it being in District 6.

CM Cumber said her District 5 is the most diverse district in the city (racially and economically) and asked how the various proposals would impact District 5 and its diversity. Mr. Killingworth will compile and provide information on the impact of the plans on District 5’s diversity

CM Becton said that his district is so far over the population target and still growing that it is inevitable that some portions need to go to other districts, either now or in 10 years when the redistricting process happens again. It makes sense to him to try and accomplish some of the redistribution of territory this time.

CM Diamond agreed that everything that happens to District 11 will inevitably impact most of the other south/east districts. He doesn't put much stock in physical boundaries (highways, water bodies, etc.) as natural dividing lines. He favors keeping the Bartram Park area in District 11 and keeping Mandarin's District 6 as it is now with the traditional core of Mandarin. He agrees with CM Carrico's stance on Deerwood area for District 4.

School Board Member Lori Hershey asked for clarification from Mr. Carrico about the boundaries he is proposing for the Deerwood area and what it incorporates.

CM Diamond said he thinks maintaining the river crossing for the current District 2 is better than having the Black Hammock Island area go to another district. He noted that at the meeting last week CM Bowman disagreed with losing the north end of his district as the Ferraro plan proposes.

CM Boylan said the fewest districts impacted is about the best that can be hoped for in the redistricting process, and it's just inevitable that District11 is going to have to change substantially because its population is so large. CM Becton said he agreed with earlier comments that everything south of I-295 is true Mandarin and would support keeping that in District 6.

Property Appraiser Jerry Holland suggested working from the Planning Department proposal and working from the premise of letting District 11 have the greatest population it could have as a way to achieve what Mr. Becton wants. Mr. Killingsworth said that all the districts south/east of the river need to be on the low side of the population range so that the spread between them and the north/west districts stays within the10% maximum deviation. Mr. Holland said it is a matter of conflicting priorities; for example, a decision will have to be made based on whether it is more important to keep the Baymeadows area in one district than it is to not have District 2 cross the river. Mr. Killingsworth said that a river crossing district would change the entire calculus for the south/east districts – there are 7.75 districts' worth of people south/east of the river and 6.25 districts' worth of people north/west.

CM Becton said he will be passionate about protecting the core of his district and keeping the Baymeadows area intact. CM Carrico reiterated his desire to add to his district on the south in Deerwood rather than in Baymeadows. CM Diamond advocated for abandoning the river crossing prohibition since that will make it easier to accomplish what the council members in this meeting are advocating for. Mr. Killingsworth said that allowing District 2 to cross the river will provide other options to accomplish what council members are requesting and shift districts northward from the original proposal.

CM Becton said he hopes everyone will be open to making some changes to their districts when a new proposal is offered.

Mr. Killingsworth said Council Member Priestly Jackson is calling a noticed meeting of the north/west district council members to start talking about that side of the river. He hopes to have a District 2 river crossing proposal ready by that meeting so those council

members can react to what that option produces and its impact on the north/west districts.

Meeting adjourned 4:57 p.m.

Jeff Clements, Council Research Division
jeffc@coj.net 904-255-5137
Posted 9.9.21 12:00 p.m.

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

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4TH FLOOR, CITY HALL
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32202

September 7, 2021
9:25 A.M.

MEETING NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable Brenda Priestly Jackson, in conjunction with CMs Gaffney, Pittman, Dennis, White and DeFoor will hold a Noticed Member to Member meeting on **Thursday, September 9, 2021 from 1:00 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.** at City Hall, 117 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, FL 32202. The meeting will be held in the Lynwood Roberts Room on the first floor. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss redistricting maps for Districts 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 14.

All interested parties are invited to attend.

Please contact Kristen Hodges, Executive Council Assistant, District 10 at (904) 255-5146 for additional information or correspondence.

ADA Accommodation Notice
Pursuant to the American with Disabilities Act, accommodations for persons with disabilities are available upon request. Please allow 1-2 business days notification to process; last-minute requests will be accepted but may not be possible to fulfill. Please contact Disabled Services Division at: V 904-255-5466, TTY-904-255-5476, or email your request to KaraT@coj.net.

BPJ/kh

cc: Council Members and Staff
Cheryl L. Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Jessica Matthews, Chief of Legislative Services
Jeff Clements, Chief of Research
Kristi Sikes, Chief of Administrative Services
CITYC@COJ.NET
Electronic Notice Kiosk – 1st Floor City Hall
Public Notice System – City Council Web Page
Media Box
File Box

Brenda Priestly Jackson
Council Member
District 10
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117 West Duval Street
City Hall, Suite 425
Jacksonville, Florida 32202
Office (904) 255-5210

COUNCIL MEMBER PRIESTLY JACKSON NOTICED MEETING ON NORTH/WEST REDISTRICTING MINUTES

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 2021
1:00 p.m.
LYNWOOD ROBERTS ROOM, 1ST FLOOR, CITY HALL

Attendance: Council Members Brenda Priestly Jackson, Ju'Coby Pittman, Randy DeFoor, Aaron Bowman, Randy White, Garrett Dennis, Reggie Gaffney, Sam Newby; School Board members Kelly Coker and Daryl Willie

Also: Bill Killingsworth – Planning and Development Department; Property Appraiser Jerry Holland; Paige Johnston – Office of General Counsel; Jeff Clements– Council Research Division; Eric Grantham and Yvonne Mitchell – Information Support Services

Meeting convened: 1:08 p.m.

Council Member Priestly Jackson convened the meeting and said her recollection was that the Special Committee had instructed the Planning Department to craft new districts based on the current districts as they exist now. She invited Bill Killingsworth, Director of Planning and Development, to discuss the department's redistricting map proposal

Mr. Killingsworth said the target population for the 14 districts is 71,106, and the district populations can deviate by no more than 10% total from the largest to the smallest district. He reiterated that the variance is based on the spread between the largest and smallest districts and is not restricted to 5% above and below the target population, which is just a handy measure for rough approximation of deviation. He reviewed the deviation of the 14 council districts from the target population. District 8 is the smallest district on the north/west of the river and must add population to reduce the overall deviation. In response to a question, he said the current council districts were at just under 10% total deviation when adopted in 2011. Council Member Priestly Jackson noted that District 8 is has the smallest and District 12 the largest population on the north/west side of the river per the 2020 Census. She asked Mr. Killingsworth to email

the racial characteristics of all the districts to the council members. She said the group meeting today would decide how it wants to proceed, not being bound to working from the map on which the south/east council members have been meeting.

Council Member Gaffney suggested starting from which districts that are furthest off from the target and working to adjust from there. Ms. Priestly Jackson said she was under the impression that any district that was within 5% of the target population wouldn't be touched. Mr. Killingsworth said the 5% deviation measure is not set in stone because what happens to one district necessarily affects others. If District 8 must grow then District 7, 9, 10 and/or 12 will be impacted because the population addition must come from somewhere adjacent. He said the Planning Department has developed a map scenario where Districts 9, 10 and 14 don't have to change at all.

Council Member Pittman said gaining a bit of population from Districts 12 and 7 would make her district whole. She wants to be sure the urban core area has good representation and would rather adjust on the more rural fringes. Council Member Dennis said he has no desire to change his district since it falls within the 5% deviation from the target. Ms. Priestly Jackson said District 10 is extremely diverse in several ways and she wants it left the same. Council Member White said there is growth in District 12 and it will have to get smaller either in this redistricting or definitely by the next round in 10 years. He has explored options with Mr. Killingsworth to shed 1,500 to 2,000 people. Council Member DeFoor said she has met with Mr. Killingsworth and shared her thoughts. She likes her district the way it is and thinks it is largely built-out except for the Argyle Forest area.

School Board Member Daryl Willie said the critical area will be how District 8 changes, whether on the north or south end of the district. He asked for clarification of how the 10% deviation is calculated. Mr. Killingsworth emphasized that the deviation is 10% total between the largest and smallest districts, not a strict 5% above and 5% below the target population. It could be 7% below for the smallest district but then the largest district can only be 3% over. District 11 in the southeast has to lose 16,000 – 20,000 people who have to go somewhere, so measuring 5% over and under from the target already doesn't work because of that huge overage in one district. Council Member Priestly Jackson said she is very cognizant of not packing any more minority population into the 4 traditionally minority districts so that more districts are more diverse and minority influence is not restricted to just those 4 districts. Mr. Willie asked if some north/west districts could gain some population and still stay within the 5% deviation; Mr. Killingsworth there are an infinite number of possibilities

Mr. Killingsworth unveiled the department's countywide map proposal. He reported that the members attending the two previous noticed council member meetings indicated an interest in allowing District 2 to continue to cross the river, which was not the Special Committee's original direction. Districts 7, 8, and 12 are the districts that change the most under the initial scenario. He described the changes to those districts under the new proposal.

Council Member White advocated for not splitting the Town of Baldwin into 2 districts by using Beaver Street as the boundary. He said he is agreeable to Beaver Street being the dividing line further east of Baldwin. Council Members Gaffney and White expressed opposition to several of the changes made to their districts. Mr. Gaffney said the simplest solution would be if each of the districts abutting District 8 gives 300 people to that district to make up the 1,200 people needed to get District 8 up to the minimum population it needs. Ms. Priestly Jackson asked if District 12 providing the needed 1,200 to District 8 would accomplish the task simply. Council Member Dennis asked Property Appraiser Jerry Holland if there is a quick and easy way to analyze data on proposed changes in real time so the council members could propose changes and immediately see how that affects the deviation. Mr. Killingworth said he would need to have a computer loaded with the mapping software to do that and was not prepared for that today. He said it is easy to identify Census block population statistics quickly, but when you change one district by adding or subtracting population you need to recalculate what happens to the others that touch it to understand the total effect. Mr. Gaffney offered to shift a specific area along U.S. 1 on the western edge of his district to Council Member Pittman's district and asked to see the population calculations on that offer and the shift from Council Member White's district discussed earlier for the next meeting. He urged his colleagues to work collaboratively on the simplest and least disruptive solution to reach the desired goal.

At Mr. Gaffney's suggestion, the council members proposed areas of their districts that they would be willing to see transferred to other districts to make the population deviation work. Several members pointed out specific areas on the map for Mr. Killingsworth to notate for the next revision. Mr. White offered the area north of Beaver Street and south of Kings Road in the Chaffee Road and Old Plank Road area, and also said he is willing to give up the west end of Argyle Forest. Council Member DeFoor wanted to know how much area she could give up north of College Street in Riverside that would be helpful to making the other districts balance; she would like to keep her district as intact as possible. Council Member Bowman said the average population of the districts on the south/east of the river is 73,589 so that restricts how low the populations of the north/west districts can go and still meet the 10% maximum deviation. If it takes shifting a little population from District 2 to District 7, that might help balance things out. School Board Member Willie asked about the Districts 7 and 8 border near downtown.

Mr. Bowman said there's no need to hold a meeting of the full Special Committee next week if the current council member noticed meetings haven't worked out acceptable plans for their sides of the river. He will let both groups meet again and continue working on mutually agreeable solutions before a full Special Committee is scheduled.

Mr. Killingsworth asked how important it is to keep current 68% minority population in District 8; if that's not as important as other considerations then it can change how he draws the maps. Ms. Priestly Jackson said going below 68% minority population is acceptable and she would like to see more diversity in more districts rather than just the four historic communities of interest in Districts 7, 8, 9 and 10.

Recap of council member preferences

Ms. DeFoor said she would be willing to give up an area north of College Street in Riverside on the north end of her district, particularly if she could gain territory in the Argyle Forest area.

Mr. White said he would be willing to give up an area along Otis Road in the northwest of his district provided that the Town of Baldwin is kept in one district, and could give up the Marietta area to District 8 (Jones Road, Old Plank Road, Beaver Street, I-10 area).

Ms. Priestly Jackson said she could agree to minor tweaks around the edges of her district as needed to make everything balance.

Mr. Dennis said he supports the Myrtle Avenue area being in District 8 as it has traditionally been but prefers no changes to his district.

Ms. Pittman said she is agreeable to the District 12 and District 7 exchanges with District 8 discussed earlier.

Mr. Gaffney asked his fellow council members to come back next time with specific areas they're willing to give up to make things balance.

Ms. Priestly Jackson suggested another group meeting on September 23rd and urged Mr. Killingsworth to meet with all north/west council members before then to run the numbers on their proposed changes.

Mr. Bowman recapped the two south/east council member noticed meetings held in the last week. They suggest retracting the instruction to avoid a river crossing and recommend that District 2 continue to do so in its current location. District 13 had to grow and take some of District 3's population to make up a full district. District 11 has to lose a huge amount of population and District 4 must shed population as well. The group is still working on the details. Council Member Morgan wanted the Regency Square Mall area kept in District 1 which should be fairly easy to accomplish because there is little residential development there. Council Member Becton is trying to find ways to keep communities of interest together in the downsizing of his district and not split communities if possible.

Council President Newby thanked the group for a great job today and said it is good to see everyone working together to achieve the desired end product.

Next meeting: September 23rd at 1:00 p.m.

Meeting adjourned 2:20 p.m.

Jeff Clements, Council Research Division

jeffc@coj.net 904-255-5137
Posted 9.10.21 3:00 p.m.

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

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OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

September 9, 2021
1:00 p.m.

MEETING NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Council Member Danny Becton, District 11, Council Member Kevin Carrico, District 4, Council Member Leanna Cumber, District 5, and Council Member Michael Boylan, District 6, will hold a noticed meeting on Wednesday, September 22, 2021, 1:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m. at City Hall, 117 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, FL 32202. The meeting will be held the Lynnwood Roberts Room on the 1st Floor. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss initial proposed redistricting maps for Districts 4, 5, 6, and 11. All interested Council Members and individuals are invited to attend.

For additional information, please contact Joe Johnson, Executive Council Assistant, (904) 255-5174 or joej@coj.net.

ADA Accommodation Notice

Pursuant to the American with Disabilities Act, accommodations for persons with disabilities are available upon request. Please allow 1-2 business days notification to process; last-minute requests will be accepted but may not be possible to fulfill. Please contact Disabled Services Division at: V 904-255-5466, TTY-904-255-5476, or email your request to KaraT@coj.net.

cc:
Council Members and Staff
Cheryl Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Jessica Matthews, Chief, Legislative Services Division Jeff
Clements, Chief, Research Division
Kristi Sikes, Chief, Administrative Services Division
CITYC@COJ.NET
City Council Web Page

DANNY BECTON
Council Member
District 11
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COUNCIL MEMBER BECTON NOTICED MEETING MINUTES
CITY COUNCIL REDISTRICTING

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 2021
1:00 p.m.
LYNWOOD ROBERTS ROOM, 1ST FLOOR, CITY HALL

Attendance: Council Members Danny Becton, Al Ferraro, Aaron Bowman, Michael Boylan, Kevin Carrico, LeAnna Cumber; School Board Member Kelly Coker

Also: Bill Killingsworth and Howard Seltzer – Planning and Development Department; Paige Johnston, Mary Margaret Giannini – Office of General Counsel; Jeff Clements – Council Research Division; Steve Cassada – Information Support Services; Jerry Holland – Property Appraiser

Meeting convened: 1:14 p.m.

Council Member Becton convened the meeting and thanked everyone for attending. The attendees introduced themselves for the record.

Mr. Becton said that he had been working with the Planning Department on proposed redistricting changes for the southeast corner of the city for his district and the adjoining districts. Several maps have been developed that also incorporate the ideas discussed at the recent meeting of the north/west City Council members.

Director of Planning and Development Bill Killingsworth discussed the two new map proposals he brought for display today, both of which meet the 10% maximum size deviation percentage requirement. As a result of the discussion at both previous council member noticed meetings, the maps both have District 2 still crossing the St. Johns River, which was not the original instruction of the Special Committee on Redistricting. The first new option places the Bartram Park area in District 6 and the Pablo Creek area adjacent to the Intracoastal Waterway south of J. Turner Butler Boulevard in District 3. The second new option places Bartram Park in District 6, keeps the Pablo Creek area in

District 3, and shifts the border between Districts 3 and 4 in the Sandalwood area along Kernan Boulevard to the west.

Mr. Becton said that allowing the river crossing makes the south/east districting process considerably easier because some population can be shifted north of the river to help equalize the relative over-population of the districts south/east of the river with the under-population of the districts north/west of the river.

Council Member Boylan said he likes today's option 2 better than option 1 because it treats the Mandarin area better as far as preserving the historic core of the district. Council Member Cumber said today's options are acceptable because the areas gained and lost from her current district are relatively similar. Council Member Bowman said he is satisfied with the areas his district is gaining and losing as they are relatively homogeneous. The mismatch of population on both sides of the river means that meeting the maximum 10% variance will be a tricky business.

Mr. Becton said that a large portion of the area south of the Pablo Creek community in the far southeast of the city will never be developed because the state is purchasing land there for preservation purposes. Mr. Killingsworth said that the major difference between the two options is where the Pablo Creek area is located – District 3 or 11 – and that causes a corresponding small change in the east boundary of District 4. Council Member Carrico said today's options are much better than those discussed at the first meeting for leaving his existing district intact and he prefers option 1 of the two presented today. Council Member Ferraro said he is losing a great deal of his District 2 on the west end of the northern portion in the Imeson area and would prefer that the southeast corner of his district be more squared off than having several protruding points. Mr. Killingsworth said the boundary is likely shaped the way because of the shape of the underlying census blocks that need to be followed. He will work with Mr. Ferraro to see what adjustments can be made following the block lines.

Council Member Bowman said District 3 has very few schools currently, and most are concentrated along Kernan Boulevard. Moving the Districts 3 and 4 boundary line along Kernan Boulevard could have a big impact on the school board members in that area. School Board Member Kelly Coker said the School Board will be forwarding maps with all the public schools and their attendance districts plotted for the Planning Department's future use in thinking about potential district changes.

Mr. Killingsworth summarized what he heard from the participants: the consensus seems to be that today's option 1 looks good if some population-neutral changes can be made between Districts 2 and 3. Mr. Bowman said he is still concerned about the loss of schools and doesn't want District 3 to go below the 4 schools as shown now; he's fine with the rest. Council Member Boylan said he is fine with option 1. Council Member Carrico said he is fine with option 1 and is still open to making small tweaks around the edges of his district. Council Member Cumber said she is fine with option 1. Council Member Ferraro reiterated his concern about the major losses to his district on west edge of the northside portion.

Mr. Becton noted that there will be a meeting of the north/west council members tomorrow at 1:00 p.m. in the Lynwood Roberts room to participate in a similar process for the districts on that side of the river.

Public Comment

Phillip Miner asked about the concerns of the council members had who expressed discomfort during the meeting with losing parts of their district, wondering what exactly they were concerned about losing. The population numbers balance out, so what other concerns come into play (party affiliation, race, other)?

Joy Burgess said the public is ill-prepared to comment because they don't see the maps in advance. Mr. Killingsworth noted that the maps are posted on the Special Committee on Redistricting web page on the city website (https://www.coj.net/city-council/standing-committees/redistricting-special-committee).

Chairman Bowman reminded the group that the Special Committee on Redistricting meets next Monday at 3 p.m. and said he hopes that good progress can be made toward finalizing a citywide plan using the input of the several council member noticed meetings.

Meeting adjourned 1:55 p.m.

Jeff Clements, Council Research Division
jeffc@coj.net 904-255-5137
Posted 9.29.21 5:00 p.m.

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

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4TH FLOOR, CITY HALL
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32202

September 9, 2021
3:45 P.M.

MEETING NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable Brenda Priestly Jackson, in conjunction with CMs Gaffney, Pittman, Dennis, White and DeFoor will hold a Noticed Member to Member meeting on **Thursday, September 23, 2021 from 1:00 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.** at City Hall, 117 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, FL 32202. The meeting will be held in the Lynwood Roberts Room on the first floor. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss redistricting maps for Districts 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 14.

All interested parties are invited to attend.

Please contact Kristen Hodges, Executive Council Assistant, District 10 at (904) 255-5146 for additional information or correspondence.

ADA Accommodation Notice
Pursuant to the American with Disabilities Act, accommodations for persons with disabilities are available upon request. Please allow 1-2 business days notification to process; last-minute requests will be accepted but may not be possible to fulfill. Please contact Disabled Services Division at: V 904-255-5466, TTY-904-255-5476, or email your request to KaraT@coj.net.

BPJ/kh

cc: Council Members and Staff
Cheryl L. Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Jessica Matthews, Chief of Legislative Services
Jeff Clements, Chief of Research
Kristi Sikes, Chief of Administrative Services
CITYC@COJ.NET
Electronic Notice Kiosk – 1st Floor City Hall
Public Notice System – City Council Web Page
Media Box
File Box

Brenda Priestly Jackson
Council Member
District 10
E-Mail: BPJackson@coj.net

117 West Duval Street
City Hall, Suite 425
Jacksonville, Florida 32202
Office (904) 255-5210

COUNCIL MEMBER PRIESTLY JACKSON NOTICED MEETING ON COUNCIL REDISTRICTING MINUTES

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 2021
1:00 p.m.
LYNWOOD ROBERTS ROOM, 1ST FLOOR, CITY HALL

Attendance: Council Members Brenda Priestly Jackson, Ju'Coby Pittman, Randy DeFoor, Garrett Dennis (dep. 1:23), Randy White, Al Ferraro, Aaron Bowman, Reggie Gaffney (arr. 1:25), Ron Salem (arr. 2:01); School Board member Daryl Willie

Also: Bill Killingsworth and Howard Seltzer – Planning and Development Department; Property Appraiser Jerry Holland; Paige Johnston and Mary Margaret Giannini – Office of General Counsel; Jeff Clements – Council Research Division; Yvonne Mitchell – Information Support Services

Meeting convened: 1:06 p.m.

Council Member Priestly Jackson convened the meeting and welcomed the attendees. She invited Bill Killingsworth, Director of Planning and Development, to describe the changes to the maps since the last noticed meeting.

Mr. Killingsworth said the noticed meeting yesterday of the council members south/east of the river seemed to reach a consensus on a plan for those districts. He described the changes made to the maps presented today for those south/east districts. He noted that there are 3 or 4 places in the city where the census block boundaries have changed somewhat since the last census 10 years ago, so district boundaries that otherwise would be unchanged are slightly different because the block lines now diverge from what was the old boundary. He presented 3 map proposals prepared for today showing different options for boundaries between Districts 8 and 12. Council Member Pittman said she did not like Draft 1 at all. Council Member White said he did not like Draft 3 because of the area he would be giving up in the northeast corner of his district. Council Member Dennis said he is happy with any of the 3 options because his District 9 doesn't change in any of them.

At the request of Council Member Pittman, Mr. Killingsworth provided total population, ethnicity and political party registration figures for two areas under discussion for transfer from District 12 to District 8 in the area north of Beaver Street and south of Old Plank Road, representing total of about 2,700 people. Council Member Priestly Jackson said a swap of 2,700 between the two districts should balance those districts as far as the maximum population deviation. Council Member White said he understands his district has to shrink some, and he is happy to keep the Town of Baldwin intact in his district and lose some territory in the areas being discussed along Beaver Street.

Council Member Gaffney said the objections he posed at the last noticed meeting regarding the District 7 and 8 boundary in the New Kings Road area may be settled by the District 12 and 8 border discussion just held, so he wouldn't need to lose any more territory to District 8 as discussed at the last meeting. Mr. Killingsworth cautioned that today's proposals just barely fit into the maximum 10% population deviation, so District 2 would not be able to pick up any additional population from District 7 as Council Member Ferraro requested at the last meeting. Because the south/east districts are relatively overpopulated compared to the north/west, District 2 which spans the river is very limited in how much population it can accept from District 7. Mr. Gaffney said he would hold a noticed meeting with Council Member Ferraro and asked Mr. Killingsworth to explore options for possible adjustments along the Districts 7/2 and 7/8 borders that would fit within the maximum deviation limit.

Wrap-up

Council Member White said if District 8 gets the Beaver Street areas discussed earlier then he thinks Districts 12 and 8 are fine.

Council Member DeFoor said she was satisfied with Draft 2 and had no comments.

Council Member Gaffney said he will meet with the other affected council members (Pittman and Ferraro) to work out a solution that works for District 7.

Council Member Pittman said District 8 is still not whole and she wants additional changes, so a noticed meeting will be needed to work things out.

School Board Member Daryl Willie said he couldn't send the school district school location and attendance zone maps to the Planning Department because the files are too big to be emailed; he will try another method of distribution.

Council Member Bowman said he hopes the north/west members can meet and try to work out a mutually agreeable solution; if they can't then the process might need to start over again. He announced that the full Special Committee on Redistricting will meet next Monday at 3:00 p.m. and talk about progress to date and possibly start looking at the future of at-large districts.

Council Member Priestly Jackson said she would look at either October 14th or 21st for the next north/west council member meeting.

Meeting adjourned 2:27 p.m.

Jeff Clements, Council Research Division
jeffc@coj.net 904-255-5137
Posted 9.27.21 5:00 p.m.

AARON L. BOWMAN
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OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

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SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING
MEETING NOTICE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 2021
3:00 to 5:00 p.m.

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable Aaron Bowman, Chairperson, schedules a meeting of the CITY COUNCIL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING for **Monday, September 27, 2021 from 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.** in the City Council Chamber, located on the first floor of City Hall at 117 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, Florida. All interested parties are invited to attend.

You may attend the meeting in-person at the City Council Chambers, but CDC guidelines will be adhered to due to COVID-19. Concurrent with the expiration of Mayor Curry's Emergency Executive Proclamation 2020-005, any member of the public entering City-owned public buildings may choose to wear a mask inside the building. City Council strongly encourages the use of masks for all employees and visitors, especially when social distancing at 6 feet (or more) is not possible. The Council will make masks available for visitors and the public if necessary.

Pursuant to the American with Disabilities Act, accommodations for persons with disabilities are available upon request. Please allow 1-2 business days' notification to process; last-minute requests will be accepted but may not be possible to fulfill. Please contact Disabled Services Division at: V (904) 255-5466, TTY (904) 255-5476, or email your request to KaraT@coj.net.

For further information contact Carol Brock, ECA to Council Member Bowman, at csbrock@coj.net or 904-255-5131, or Jeff Clements at jeffc@coj.net or 904-255-5137.

Jeff Clements – Council Research Division
jeffc@coj.net 904-255-5137

Posted 9.13.21 2:00 p.m.

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL
RESEARCH DIVISION

117 WEST DUVAL STREET, SUITE 425
4TH FLOOR, CITY HALL
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32202
904-255-5137

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING
Meeting minutes

September 27, 2021
3:00 p.m.

Location: City Council Chamber

In attendance: City Council Members Aaron Bowman (Chair), Danny Becton, Garrett Dennis, Randy White; School Board Members Kelly Coker and Darryl Willie

Excused: Council Member Brenda Priestly Jackson

Also: Council Members Ron Salem, Al Ferraro, Michael Boylan, Joyce Morgan, Ju'Coby Pittman; Jeff Clements - Council Research Division; Paige Johnston – Office of General Counsel; Eric Grantham – Information Support Services; Bill Killingsworth and Howard Seltzer– Planning and Development Department; Maritza Sanchez – Legislative Services Division; Jerry Holland – Property Appraiser

Meeting Convened: 3:05 p.m.

Council Member Bowman convened the meeting and the attendees introduced themselves for the record. Mr. Bowman reviewed the agenda and said the meeting would be mainly for status reports on where the process stands at the moment.

Public Comment
Carnell Oliver said there does not appear to have been any coordination with the Supervisor of Elections thus far in the process and he's interested in knowing the political party registration figures for the various plans. There have always been behind-the-scenes dealings going on in Jacksonville and he wants the committee to have Supervisor of Elections Mike Hogan at a future meeting to comment on the ramifications of the redistricting process on elections and voting precincts.

Redistricting Process Update
Chairman Bowman said he believes a lot of progress is being made in the discussions of council members in noticed meetings and of individual council members with Planning and Development Director Bill Killingsworth. The south/east districts seem to be reaching agreement more readily, although there is still

a need for Districts 2 and 7 to agree on a boundary on the northwest end of District 2. The same process needs to happen for Districts 8 and 12. After those two boundaries are settled, then the single-member district process should be nearly finished. He said the committee needs to look at the at-large residence areas before the special election to fill the at-large seat vacated by the death of Council Member Hazouri is completed. Mr. Bowman said he will ask Mr. Killingsworth to look at who has filed to run for that seat and be sure future maps take the residences of those candidates into consideration so as not to draw the eventual winner out of their residence area in this process. He recommended that the current at-large council members meet as the district members have done to talk about mutually agreeable borders.

Review of Draft Maps

Bill Killingsworth said he met last Wednesday and Thursday with the council members from the south/east and north/west sides of the river, respectively, and showed a new map that resulted from those meetings. He will be meeting with Council Member Gaffney later this week to discuss the District 2/7 boundary. He is also looking for a boundary adjustment along the District 8/12 boundary that meets Council Member Pittman's community of interest expectations, hopefully without the need to affect any other districts.

Council Member White said he thought the District 8/12 boundary had been largely settled at last Thursday's meeting with adjustments agreed to between Beaver Street and Old Plank Road. Mr. Killingsworth said the two areas being discussed didn't provide enough population to meet the size variance requirement for District 8, so an additional adjustment is needed. Council Member Pittman asked how the districts balance if the Baldwin area is put back in District 12. Mr. Killingsworth said that the calculation done last week came up short on population for District 12, but the next census block to the east of the two adjustments discussed last week is a very large block (1,400 people), so going to the east from Baldwin provides either too little or too much population. He invited Ms. Pittman to come to the Planning Department to explore some alternative scenarios for where to gain the right amount of population to achieve the needed size balance.

Council Member Ferraro said he would meet with Mr. Killingsworth in preparation for a noticed meeting with Council Member Gaffney about refining the District 2/7 boundary. Chairman Bowman said he won't be scheduling a full Special Committee meeting for the next 3-4 weeks while the council members meet to work out their differences and reach mutual agreement. Mr. Killingsworth said the mapping and data analysis computer in his department is very fast and can help members analyze various scenarios quickly and easily and can produce some possibilities that could be acceptable to all parties. Multiple council members can't meet in the mapping office simultaneously because of space constraints and the Government in the Sunshine open meeting requirement. Council Member Becton said he had a good experience doing that for his district a couple of weeks ago and recommends that members schedule meetings with Planning staff and explore various scenarios to know what works and doesn't work for them in preparation for a called meeting of the four members in the most affected districts. Mr. Bowman said he will ask his ECA to start polling those four members for calendar availability for a meeting to be held in 3 weeks after Mr. Killingsworth has had the chance to meet with those four members individually to explore options. He asked Council Member Becton to be the facilitator at that meeting because of his prior experience in exploring adjustments to his district's boundaries.

Proposed At-Large Residence Areas

Chairman Bowman asked attorney Paige Johnston of the Office of General Counsel for legal guidance on how the at-large residence area redistricting works and what rules apply. Ms. Johnston said there is no specific guidance in the City Charter or Ordinance Code that makes the process for the at-large residence areas any different than that for the single-member districts. The Special Committee may wish to establish guidance for the Planning Department to use in its process as it did for the single-member districts. She noted that the 10% maximum population variance applies to the at-large residence areas as well as the

districts. Council Member Salem advocated for not drawing the person elected in the December/February special election for the vacant At-large Group 3 seat into a residence area with current incumbents eligible to run for re-election.

At the committee's request Mr. Killingsworth gave the 2020 population statistics for the current at-large residence areas. With a county population of 995,000, the target population for each of the five residence areas is 199,000. The residence area current populations are as follows: Area 1 – 209,779; Area 2 – 191,496; Area 3 – 208,962; Area 4 – 202,376; Area 5 – 182,954. The significant deviation between Areas 1 and 3 on the high side of the target and Area 5 on the law side means that some adjustments will be needed to achieve the maximum 10% deviation requirement.

Council Member Dennis gave the history of the at-large residence areas which were intended to spread at-large representation around the city instead of being concentrated in a small area which was the case before the residence areas were established. He said it should not be too difficult to make the numbers balance, provided the current incumbents are protected. Mr. Killingsworth said having to wait to learn the identities and addresses of the upcoming special election candidates throws a wrinkle into the process, but that should be known by next Monday after the qualifying period ends and the department can plot the candidates' residences. He noted that there is a population difference of 50,000 between the sides of the river, so a river crossing district will be necessary again as it was 10 years ago to make the residence areas balance and meet the maximum deviation requirement.

Overview of Legislative Process

Paige Johnston said that the City Charter requires that the redistricting process be completed within 8 months from the August 12th release of the Census data, so the deadline is mid-April for City Council to adopt a plan. The Ordinance Code lays out the legislative process and the public hearing requirements. The Special Committee has 150 days from the Census data release to submit a proposed plan to City Council, which will be January 9th at the latest. The legislation to adopt the final plan will include a number of exhibits to the ordinance itself: the final maps; an explanation of the methodology used for the redistricting process; narrative descriptions of all the district/residence area boundaries; and all proposed map variations considered throughout the process. Ms. Johnston said she will circulate the full legislative packet to the Special Committee when its work is concluded to get the committee's approval for introduction of the legislation. When the bill is filed with the council then the Rules Committee takes over the process and holds a series of at least three public hearings. In response to a question from Chairman Bowman about the last day in December that the committee could file a report with the Council Secretary, Ms. Johnston said the reporting process for the proposed plan won't follow the usual "Wednesday of committee week" legislation submission deadline requirement. She suggested that the Friday of the last council meeting week before the council's winter break (December 17th) would be a likely deadline unless the committee chooses to meet over the Council recess.

Council Member Ferraro asked when the Rules Committee take over the redistricting process from the Special Committee. Ms. Johnston said that occurs once the bill is introduced in City Council and referred to the committee. Given the timeline just discussed (submission of the bill by the end of the last council meeting week in December), January 11, 2022 would be the first council meeting after the winter break and the ordinance would be introduced that night and referred to the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee must then hold at least 3 public hearings on the proposal within 45 days after the bill is introduced. In response to a question from Mr. Ferraro about what power the Rules Committee has over the plan once it has been referred, Ms. Johnston said the committee can change the map based on what the members hear at the public hearings, on requests of other council members, on other public input, etc. If there is a "substantial" change to the plan after it is introduced in council then at least one more public hearing must be held. The City Council determines what constitutes a "substantial" change for that purpose. Mr. Killingworth said that in his experience, "you'll know it when you see it" when it comes to

determining a substantial change. In the process 10 years ago there were no substantial changes, only minor tweaks to the plan after the plan was introduced.

Comments

Council Member Morgan asked for clarification of the timing of the next special committee meeting. Chairman Bowman said the Districts 2, 7, 8 and 12 council members need to meet and reach consensus on mutually agreeable boundaries that meet the legal requirements, then he will hold another full special committee meeting to ratify that consensus and discuss the at-large residence areas. The special committee will then give Planning Department final directions to produce the proposal maps for referral to Council. If those four council members can't reach consensus, then the special committee will have to vote to make the final decisions. Mr. Bowman assured Ms. Morgan that her district has not changed at all.

Council Member Boylan thanked Mr. Becton for calling the noticed meetings to help the south/east council members work out their consensus and thanked Chairman Bowman for guiding the committee process smoothly. Mr. Bowman thanked the council members for being open to compromise and to reaching a mutually agreeable outcome.

Council Member Becton asked Mr. Killingsworth how he planned to craft an at-large residence area proposal. Mr. Killingsworth said he will talk to the at-large members who will have to gain and lose the most population and see what they suggest to guide the development of a map. He said in his experience incumbents may have a deep interest in where the boundaries are drawn for reasons that sometimes are and sometimes are not very apparent, but there is always a reason. Mr. Becton said it appears to him that the at-large areas have evolved gradually without major changes from decade to decade.

School Board Member Darryl Willie said he had just emailed school location and attendance zone maps for the Planning Department's use in the mapping process.

Council Member Salem said he will be working with Mr. Killingsworth to map the residences of the At-large Group 3 candidates filing to run in the special election and then will meet with Council Member Freeman (the only other at-large incumbent eligible to run again) to work out an at-large residence area proposal for the committee to consider.

Next meetings

Chairman Bowman urged the Districts 2, 7, 8 and 12 council members to meet individually with the Planning Department in the next two weeks and then to jointly hold a noticed meeting around October 15th to achieve a consensus solution. The Special Committee will then meet in late October or early November to finalize its decision and propose plans.

Meeting adjourned: 4:12 p.m.

Minutes: Jeff Clements, Research Division
jeffc@coj.net 904-255-5137
9.29.21 Posted 5:00 p.m.

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

JU'COBY PITTMAN
COUNCIL MEMBER DISTRICT 8
OFFICE (904) 255-5208
FAX (904) 255-5230

SUITE 425, CITY HALL
117 WEST DUVAL STREET
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32202
E-MAIL:JPITTMAN@COJ.NET

September 30, 2021
AMEND
Notice Meeting

Council Member Pittman & Council Member White's Redistricting Meeting

3:35 p.m.

This notice was amended to add the location of the meeting.

Notice is hereby given that Council Member Ju'Coby Pittman will meet with Council Member Randy White on Monday, October 4th, 2021 at 1:30pm in the Don Davis room**.** The purpose of the meeting is to discuss redistricting in Districts 8 and 12.

Due to COVID-19, masks are recommended, and social distancing will be in place.

Please contact Mercedes Parker, ECA District 8, at (904) 255-5208 for additional information.

JP/mp

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cc: Council Members/Staff
Cheryl L Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Jessica Matthews, Chief of Legislative Services
Melanie Wilkes, Legislative Services Supervisor
Jeff Clements, Chief of Research
Kristi Sikes, Chief of Administrative Services
CITYC@COJ.NET
Electronic Notice Kiosk – 1st Floor City Hall
Public Notice System – City Council Web Page
Media Box
File Copy

Ju'Coby Pittman
Council Member
District 8
E-Mail: JPittman@coj.net

117 West Duval Street
City Hall, Suite 425
Jacksonville, Florida 32202
Office (904) 255-5208

COUNCIL MEMBER PITTMAN AND WHITE NOTICED MEETING ON COUNCIL REDISTRICTING MINUTES

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 2021
1:30 p.m.
DON DAVIS ROOM, 1ST FLOOR, CITY HALL

Attendance: Council Members Ju'Coby Pittman, Randy White

Also: Council Member Aaron Bowman, Randy DeFoor, Reggie Gaffney; Paige Johnston – Office of General Counsel; Jeff Clements – Council Research Division; Joe Johnson, Amber Lehman, Carol Brock, Mercedes Parker, Brooks Dame – ECAs; Andrew Pantazi

Meeting convened: 1:33 p.m.

Council Member Pittman convened the meeting and Council Member DeFoor distributed a proposal that she said she believed would strengthen everyone's districts on the north/west side of the river based on shifting all or portions of several voting precincts: precincts 1210 (all) and 1211 (small portion on the eastern edge) from District 12 to District 14 in the Jacksonville Heights/Collins Road area, and precincts1407 (all), 1413 (eastern edge) and1415 (all) from District 14 to District 7 in the Riverside/ Five Points area. The members then discussed potential adjustments to the boundaries of Districts 12 and 8 and Districts 8 and 7. Council Member Gaffney said it appears that his district will be changed more than any other in this redistricting process. He said he and Council Member Ferraro have met individually with Planning and Development Director Bill Killingsworth to discuss the Districts 7 and 2 border but have not met jointly to resolve their issues.

Council Member White said he is agreeable to the DeFoor proposal and will let the other affected council members work out their issues. He didn't know how Ms. DeFoor's proposal would affect the Districts 7 and 2 border. Council Member Gaffney said he is agreeable to giving up the Rolling River subdivision near Dunn Avenue and US 1 if he can balance out his district elsewhere. Ms. DeFoor said her proposal was intended to leave Districts 9 and 10 untouched and adjust the other north/west districts. Council Member Bowman said he thinks the DeFoor proposal won't work because the districts south/east of the river are overpopulated compared to the north/west and District 2 needs to send population to Mr. Gaffney's District 7 to make the maximum deviation work. Ms. DeFoor said she will ask Mr. Killingsworth to analyze her

proposal and see how it affects the maximum deviation and then the group can meet again to see the result.

Council Member Bowman said if the DeFoor proposal doesn't work then Council Members White and Pittman will need to work out how to balance their districts. Ms. Pittman and Mr. White said they could work with the options offered at the last meeting to swap parts of their districts to balance the population and will wait to hear from Mr. Killingsworth about his analysis of the DeFoor proposal and how that will impact the districts.

Meeting adjourned 1:47 p.m.

Jeff Clements, Council Research Division
jeffc@coj.net 904-255-5137
Posted 10.4.21 5:00 p.m.

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

BRENDA A. PRIESTLY JACKSON
COUNCIL MEMBER DISTRICT 10
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117 WEST DUVAL STREET, SUITE 425
4TH FLOOR, CITY HALL
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32202

October 14, 2021
10:45 A.M.

MEETING NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Council Member Brenda Priestly Jackson, in conjunction with CMs Gaffney, Pittman, Dennis, White and DeFoor will hold a Noticed Member to Member meeting on **Thursday, October 21, 2021 from 1:00 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.** at City Hall, 117 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, FL 32202. The meeting will be held in the Lynwood Roberts Room on the first floor. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss redistricting maps for Districts 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 14.

All interested parties are invited to attend.

Please contact Kristen Hodges, Executive Council Assistant, District 10 at (904) 255-5146 for additional information or correspondence.

ADA Accommodation Notice
Pursuant to the American with Disabilities Act, accommodations for persons with disabilities are available upon request. Please allow 1-2 business days notification to process; last-minute requests will be accepted but may not be possible to fulfill. Please contact Disabled Services Division at: V 904-255-5466, TTY-904-255-5476, or email your request to KaraT@coj.net.

BPJ/kh

cc: Council Members and Staff
Cheryl L. Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Jessica Matthews, Chief of Legislative Services
Jeff Clements, Chief of Research
Kristi Sikes, Chief of Administrative Services
CITYC@COJ.NET
Electronic Notice Kiosk – 1st Floor City Hall
Public Notice System – City Council Web Page
Media Box
File Box

Brenda Priestly Jackson
Council Member
District 10
E-Mail: BPJackson@coj.net

117 West Duval Street
City Hall, Suite 425
Jacksonville, Florida 32202
Office (904) 255-5210

COUNCIL MEMBER PRIESTLY JACKSON NOTICED MEETING ON NORTH/WEST REDISTRICTING

MEETING MINUTES

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 2021
1:00 p.m.
LYNWOOD ROBERTS ROOM, 1ST FLOOR, CITY HALL

Attendance: Council Members Brenda Priestly Jackson, Aaron Bowman, Ju'Coby Pittman, Randy DeFoor, Al Ferraro

Also: Bill Killingsworth and Howard Seltzer – Planning and Development Department; Property Appraiser Jerry Holland; Paige Johnston – Office of General Counsel; Jeff Clements– Council Research Division; Yvonne Mitchell and Eric Grantham – Information Support Services; Kristen Hodges and Carol Brock - ECAs

Meeting convened: 1:07 p.m.

Council Member Priestly Jackson convened the meeting and the attendees introduced themselves for the record.

Planning and Development Director Bill Killingsworth described two maps prepared for today's meeting. Districts 9 and 10 have not changed in these proposals, he has spoken with all of the other affected council members about these proposals and gotten their reactions. He said that adjustments have been made to the boundaries between Districts 2 and 7, 7 and 8, and 12 and14.

Council Member Pittman said she had a noticed member-to-member meeting with Council Member White last week and is satisfied with the boundaries that have been proposed today. Council Member Ferraro said he had met with Mr. Killingsworth once and still has some questions about adjustments made on the southern end of his district and will be meeting with Mr. Killingsworth again. Council Member DeFoor said that the north boundary of her district in Riverside will remain the same and she is adding a bit

of the Argyle area on the southwest end of the district from District 12 to help get more of Argyle into a single council district. Council Member Bowman said he is feeling positive about the condition of the north/west districts and thinks that the group is homing in on a final proposal. Mr. Killingsworth said that he talked to Council Member White just before the meeting who told him that he is comfortable with the District 12/14 boundary adjustment.

Mr. Bowman announced that a meeting of the full Special Committee on Redistricting will be held on Thursday, October 28th from 2:00 to 3:30 p.m. in the City Council Chamber.

In response to a question from Council Member Ferraro about the public hearing process, Mr. Killingsworth said at least 3 public hearings are required to be held in locations around the city, not in City Hall. The Rules Committee will take public input and see what adjustments can feasibly be made to reflect those suggestions. The last redistricting process saw just small tweaks around the edges of a few districts as a result of input gathered at the public hearings. Council Member Priestly Jackson said that the Rules Committee takes over the process after the Special Committee on redistricting makes its report to the Council. She wants to hold the public hearings at schools because redistricting impacts the schools and is thinking about Atlantic Coast High School, First Coast High School, and the Frank Peterson Academies as potential sites. If the Special Committee can complete its work and recommend a plan to the full council in December, then public hearings can begin in January.

Meeting adjourned 1:18 p.m.

Jeff Clements, Council Research Division
jeffc@coj.net 904-255-5137
Posted 10.22.21 5:00 p.m.

AARON L. BOWMAN
Council Member
District 3
E-Mail: abowman@coj.net

117 West Duval Street
City Hall, Suite 425
Jacksonville, Florida 32202
Office (904) 255-5203

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING
MEETING NOTICE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 2021
2:00 to 3:30 p.m.

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable Aaron Bowman, Chairperson, schedules a meeting of the **CITY COUNCIL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING** for **Thursday, October 28, 2021 from 2:00 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.** in the City Council Chamber, located on the first floor of City Hall at 117 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, Florida. All interested parties are invited to attend.

You may attend the meeting in-person at the City Council Chambers, but CDC guidelines will be adhered to due to COVID-19. Concurrent with the expiration of Mayor Curry's Emergency Executive Proclamation 2020-005, any member of the public entering City-owned public buildings may choose to wear a mask inside the building. City Council strongly encourages the use of masks for all employees and visitors, especially when social distancing at 6 feet (or more) is not possible. The Council will make masks available for visitors and the public if necessary.

Pursuant to the American with Disabilities Act, accommodations for persons with disabilities are available upon request. Please allow 1-2 business days' notification to process; last-minute requests will be accepted but may not be possible to fulfill. Please contact Disabled Services Division at: V (904) 255-5466, TTY (904) 255-5476, or email your request to KaraT@coj.net.

For further information contact Carol Brock, ECA to Council Member Bowman, at csbrock@coj.net or 904-255-5131, or Jeff Clements at jeffc@coj.net or 904-255-5137.

Jeff Clements – Council Research Division
jeffc@coj.net 904-255-5137
Posted 10.14.21 2:00 p.m.

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL
RESEARCH DIVISION

117 WEST DUVAL STREET, SUITE 425
4TH FLOOR, CITY HALL
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32202
904-255-5137

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING
Meeting Minutes

October 28, 2021
2:00 p.m.

Location: City Council Chamber

In attendance: City Council Members Danny Becton (Vice Chair), Brenda Priestly Jackson, Randy White; School Board Members Kelly Coker and Darryl Willie

Excused: Council Members Aaron Bowman (Chair) and Garrett Dennis

Also: Council Members Al Ferraro, Kevin Carrico, Michael Boylan, Ron Salem; School Board Member Cindy Pearson; Jeff Clements - Council Research Division; Paige Johnston – Office of General Counsel; Eric Grantham – Information Support Services; Bill Killingsworth and Howard Seltzer– Planning and Development Department; Bernadette Smith and Melodi Murray – Legislative Services Division; Jerry Holland – Property Appraiser

Meeting Convened: 2:01 p.m.

Vice Chair Becton convened the meeting and the attendees introduced themselves for the record.

Council Districts Map Review

Bill Killingsworth, Director of Planning and Development, said the districts south/east side of the river are basically unchanged since the last noticed meeting of the south/east council members, except for a slight adjustment to the border of districts 3 and 4 along J. Turner Butler Boulevard at Gate Parkway. Council Member Carrico (District 4) said he agreed to the change and Mr. Killingsworth said Council Member Bowman (District 3), who was excused from today's meeting, had been informed and agreed to that change. On the north/west side of the river Mr. Killingsworth described changes to the districts 7 and 8 border (between Lem Turner Road and New Kings Road), the districts 7 and 2 border (in the North Main Street and Yellow Bluff Road area and the Imeson Park area between Eastport Road and Zoo Parkway), and the districts 12 and 14 border (in the Collins Road and Shindler Drive area of Argyle Forest).

At-Large Residence Area Map Review

Mr. Killingsworth reviewed the map, explaining that the current proposal mostly mirrors the existing boundaries with some changes to make the populations balance. Residence Area 5 needed to grow to meet the required population deviation so a portion of the Riverside neighborhood was shifted from Residence Area 4 in order to keep all of Riverside in one at-large area, and additional territory was shifted from Residence Area 1 in the Zoo Parkway/Imeson Park/Eastport area to make up the needed population. Council Member Becton noted that it does not seem that Residence Area 4 is contiguous as it straddles the St. Johns River without a bridge connection and asked if the contiguity requirement discussed at the start of the process applies to at-large residence areas as well as to the single-member districts. Mr. Killingsworth said the proposal reflects the existing residence area structure but deferred to the General Counsel's Office give a legal ruling on what is required. Attorney Paige Johnston noted that the considerations for redistricting for at-large council members are the same as for the district council members under the City Charter and Ordinance Code. She said the City Council when it adopts the redistricting plan will determine if the residence areas as proposed meet the requirements for compactness, contiguity and reflecting a community of interest.

Public Comment

Carnell Oliver expressed concern that some of the proposed district lines draw areas with high millennial generation populations into districts which would appear to have older population that don't reflect millennial values. It appears that the process may be trying to lock some districts into control by older voters, particularly in districts 4, 11 and 14. Some districts don't reflect prospects for fair and competitive elections.

Joy Bridges said she and others in the public still have lots of questions about the process. She would like to see an online chat room or other interactive mechanism to answer questions from the public. She would also like to see a YouTube video that explains the redistricting process and how the public can still participate. She asked if there is a plan for disseminating the redistricting proposal to the general public after it's adopted and explaining to them what changes will mean to them as a result of the process.

Council Member Becton said he's made presentations to several community organizations about how the redistricting process works and what the goal is. There are several fundamental principles governing the process, including equal population among districts, compactness, contiguity, representation of communities of interest, respecting natural borders, and protection of incumbents. There is a balancing act between the requirements of Supreme Court precedents and the Voting Rights Act as to how race can be considered in the process – it is a factor, but cannot be the predominant reason for drawing a district.

Legislative Process

Paige Johnston explained the timelines for action required of the Special Committee on Redistricting, the Rules Committee and the full City Council. The ultimate requirement is for the Council to complete the task of redistricting by adopting an ordinance within 8 months of the release of the US Census data (which occurred in early August). The Special Committee on Redistricting has 150 days to complete its work after being appointed, after which the Rules Committee must hold at least 3 public hearings to take input on the Special Committee's proposed plans. Section 18.106 of the *Ordinance Code* lays out the requirements for the ordinance adopting the redistricting plan and the various items it is required to contain.

Council Member Priestly Jackson asked what maps need to be considered as "plans not chosen" for inclusion in the redistricting ordinance – does that include the maps created by Planning Department for consideration by the noticed meetings of groups of council members? She doesn't know if they are to be considered as actions of the Special Committee and therefore required to be included or not since the full Special Committee may not have seen some of them. The General Counsel's Office may need to do some research to decide if they should be included or not.

Council Member Boylan asked about the timeline for completion of redistricting. Ms. Johnston said the Special Committee files the bill and it is then referred to the Rules Committee. The latest a bill could be submitted by Special Committee to meet its deadline is January 9th (a Sunday). Introduction of the bill triggers the 3 public hearing process by the Rules Committee which has to happen within 45 days. She noted that if the redistricting ordinance is introduced at the December 14th council meeting, then that 45-day clock is ticking through the Christmas holiday seasons and the hearings would need to be completed by late January. If introduction is delayed until January then the public hearings could be held in January and February after the holidays. The deadline for final adoptions is April 12, 2022. The 3 mandated redistricting public hearings are in addition to the usual second reading public hearing in Council for all ordinances and the usual public comment period at council meetings, giving the public numerous opportunities to have input on the proposal.

In response to a question from Council Member Becton about how quickly the drafting process happen after the Special Committee makes its recommendation, Ms. Johnston said it largely depends on when Planning Department can provide all of the map versions and methodology narrative required to be attached to the bill. Mr. Killingsworth said that could be done before the Thanksgiving holiday.

Motion (Priestly Jackson) – the Special Committee on Redistricting adopts the district map (dated October 27, 2021) and at-large residence area map (dated October 26, 2021) as presented today as its recommendation to the City Council for a redistricting plan and authorizes the General Counsel's Office to begin drafting the necessary legislation –

Council Member Becton said that tweaks to the maps can still continue if needed until the Special Committee takes its final vote to transmit; this just authorizes the General Counsel to get started on the drafting process.

Council Member Priestly Jackson said she is reluctant to include all of the various member-to-member meeting maps in the ordinance exhibit as "plans considered" since many were not considered by the Special Committee as a whole as provided in Ordinance Code Sec. 18.106(d). She wants guidance from the General Counsel as to whether they need to be included or not. Paige Johnston said clearly the maps that were presented at the Special Committee meetings must be included; the committee can determine whether to include the others or not. She noted that all the maps presented at all the special committee and council member noticed meetings are public records and are posted on the Special Committee's web site along with all meeting minutes. Mr. Killingsworth said he didn't specifically recall from the last redistricting process which maps were included, but he thought it unlikely that every version of every map ever created was included as an attachment to the ordinance.

Council Member Priestly Jackson amended her previous motion to provide that the ordinance packet only include maps presented to the Special Committee for its consideration – **amendment approved 3-0**.

The Priestly Jackson motion as amended was **approved 3-0**.

Vice Chair Becton said public participation is very important, but he believes it works best when there is a specific map on which the public can comment. Now that there are adopted maps, the public is welcome

to make their feelings known to the council members, the CPACs, at the Rules Committee public hearings, at Council meetings, and through the 2021redistricting@coj.net email box.

Meeting adjourned: 3:01 p.m.

Minutes: Jeff Clements, Research Division
jeffc@coj.net 904-255-5137
10.29.21 Posted 5:00 p.m.

AARON L. BOWMAN
Council Member
District 3
E-Mail: abowman@coj.net

117 West Duval Street
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OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING
MEETING NOTICE

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 2021
12:30 to 1:30 p.m.

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable Aaron Bowman, Chairperson, schedules a meeting of the **CITY COUNCIL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING** for **Thursday, December 6, 2021, from 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.** in the Lynwood Roberts Room, located on the first floor of City Hall at 117 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, Florida. All interested parties are invited to attend.

You may attend the meeting in-person at the Lynwood Roberts Room, but CDC guidelines will be adhered to due to COVID-19. Concurrent with the expiration of Mayor Curry's Emergency Executive Proclamation 2020-005, any member of the public entering City-owned public buildings may choose to wear a mask inside the building. City Council strongly encourages the use of masks for all employees and visitors, especially when social distancing at 6 feet (or more) is not possible. The Council will make masks available for visitors and the public if necessary.

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For further information contact Carol Brock, ECA to Council Member Bowman, at csbrock@coj.net or 904-255-5131, or Jeff Clements at jeffc@coj.net or 904-255-5137.

Jeff Clements – Council Research Division
jeffc@coj.net 904-255-5137
Posted 11.10.21 9:00 a.m.

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL
RESEARCH DIVISION

117 WEST DUVAL STREET, SUITE 425
4TH FLOOR, CITY HALL
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32202
904-255-5137

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING
Meeting Minutes - Amended

December 6, 2021
12:30 p.m.

Location: City Council Chamber

In attendance: City Council Members Aaron Bowman (Chair), Danny Becton, Brenda Priestly Jackson, Randy White; School Board Members Kelly Coker and Daryl Willie

Excused: Council Member Garrett Dennis

Also: Council Members Ron Salem, Joyce Morgan, Michael Boylan, Al Ferraro; Jeff Clements - Council Research Division; Paige Johnston – Office of General Counsel; Yvonne Mitchell – Information Support Services; Bill Killingsworth and Howard Seltzer– Planning and Development Department; Juliette Williams – Legislative Services Division

Meeting Convened: 12:31 p.m.

Chairman Bowman convened the meeting and the attendees introduced themselves for the record.

Public Comment
Lanelle Phillmon of the League of Women Voters of Jacksonville First Coast posed two questions to the committee: 1) Do the proposed changes being made to the districts advantage or disadvantage any citizens? 2) Do the proposed changes have any impact on the public schools?

Carnell Oliver said that he is interested in the age distribution in the 14 proposed council districts because some districts may be drawn to have more or fewer younger, progressive-minded voters. He would like to see that information made available to the public so it can be analyzed.

Legislation to Adopt Recommendations
Chairman Bowman briefly reviewed the history of the redistricting process and the guidance provided by the Special Committee to the Planning and Development Department. The district council members were urged to share the proposals with their constituents and receive feedback for the committee's use.

Numerous maps were proposed and refined in a series of meetings of council members representing areas north/west and south/east of the St. Johns River. At the Chair's request, Assistant General Counsel Paige Johnston described the mandated public hearing process to be conducted by the Rules Committee after the proposed plan is referred to the City Council by the Special Committee. Mr. Bowman noted that plans were designed not to draw any current incumbent out of their district, and the at-large residence areas took into consideration the candidates currently running in tomorrow's special election for the At-large Group 3 seat vacated by the death of Council Member Tommy Hazouri.

Bill Killingsworth, Director of Planning and Development, reviewed the proposed School Board district map, which is composed of pairs of adjacent City Council districts as provided in the Ordinance Code and City Charter. School Board member Kelly Coker said the board members appreciated being included in the redistricting process from the beginning and the other board members with whom she has discussed the pending proposal have not expressed any concerns about the plan.

Council Member Priestly Jackson noted that the Special Committee had decided at a previous meeting that the legislative packet would include only the map versions considered and discussed by the committee and not other interim versions just discussed in council member noticed meetings.

Motion (Becton/2nd White): approve the ordinance and attached exhibits for introduction to refer the proposed City Council district, at-large residence area, and School Board district maps to the City Council.

Paige Johnston reviewed the exhibits to the ordinance, which included the current City Council district, at-large residence area and School Board district maps, the proposed new maps, the special committee's methodology for making its recommendations, and the legal descriptions of the various district and residence area boundaries.

Council Member Becton questioned whether the proposed maps should include the table showing the racial makeup of the districts, since the special committee was informed early on that race could not be the primary criterion for drawing a district. The inclusion of the table might give the impression that race played a more substantial role in drawing the maps than it actually did. Mr. Killingsworth described what racial and ethnic categories are reported by the U.S. Census. He said that there are too many categories to include practically in a table that fits on the same page with the map, but a larger, more detailed table could be provided as a separate page. Ms. Johnston said that the exhibits reflect the requirements of the Ordinance Code for included exhibits and the table of the racial statistics provides information relevant to determining whether the revised districts advantage or disadvantage any ethnic groups. Council Member Priestly Jackson said that she would prefer that the ethno-racial information be more expansive rather than less, and the exclusion of that data from the proposals and the ordinance would subject the plan to public skepticism and questioning. Mr. Killingsworth said the department could provide more inclusive tables showing all the Census categories (age, race, ethnicity etc.) as separate attachments to the maps. He agreed to provide those tables including the categories of Census information distributed at the beginning of the special committee process.

Ms. Johnston said that the map on page 8 of 10 in Exhibit 1 is the only map officially considered and rejected by the committee, and the rationale for that rejection is included. The other maps developed throughout the process that were only discussed at noticed council member meetings or by individual council members with the Planning Department staff are not included. She reviewed the remaining exhibits covering the Special Committee's rationale for its decisions and the narrative descriptions of the current and proposed district and at-large residence area plans. There are several blank placeholder exhibits should additional items need to be added as a result of substantial changes to the plan as recommended.

Council Member Becton requested that the Planning Department include a table showing the populations of the School Board districts.

The Chair clarified that the Becton motion includes the understanding that the maps will be redrawn to remove the race/ethnicity tables and include population tables as extensions or additions to the maps in a readily apparent format.

The Becton motion was approved 4-0.

Chairman Bowman reviewed the timeline for introduction of the bill and said that the Special Committee will disband at the conclusion of this meeting, having completed its business.

Rules Committee Chairwoman Brenda Priestly Jackson reviewed her proposal for the Rules Committee's public hearing process. She proposes scheduling the three required hearings in public schools at Atlantic Coast High School, First Coast High School, and the Frank Peterson Academy, with the Randolph Academy as a back-up location if there are any problems with another site. She will meet with School Board representatives to discuss arrangements for the meetings.

Paige Johnston reviewed the timetable for the legislation: introduction in City Council on January 11th; completion of the 3 mandatory remote location public hearings within 45 days (by February 25th); completion of a Rules Committee public hearing within 15 days of the completion of the three required hearings; City Council final approval could come as early as ~~the~~ March 15th ~~council meeting~~ or as late as the April 12th Council meeting.

Chairman Bowman asked about the process for making any future changes and how that might change the timeline for final approval. Ms. Johnston explained the ability of the Rules Committee to make amendments based on what it hears at the public hearings or from other council members. Changes can be incorporated into the final version recommended by the Rules Committee to Council for action. Then the Council can make any changes it deems advisable. Making a "substantial" change triggers another mandatory public hearing. In any event the process must be completed by April 12th, but could be done as early as March 15th if the council members are all in agreement and no substantial changes are made. Council Member Priestly Jackson said she wants the public to have real opportunity for substantive input before Rules takes final action, and doesn't want to make changes on the floor of a City Council meeting. Changes should be worked out in advance. School Board member Daryl Willie asked about the rules on council members participating in the public hearings. Ms. Priestly Jackson said that since they are noticed meetings the council members may attend and may provide their perspectives.

Chairman Bowman thanked the Planning and Development Department, the Office of General Counsel, Council Research Division, School Board members, the Special Committee members and his ECA Carol Brock for their hard and productive work throughout the redistricting process. Council Member Becton echoed the great work of the Planning Department in both 2011 and this year. Council Member Priestly Jackson thanked the Chair for his great leadership and his openness to a very collaborative and transparent process.

Meeting adjourned: 1:30 p.m.

Minutes: Jeff Clements, Research Division
jeffc@coj.net 904-255-5137
12.8.21 Posted 2:00 p.m.

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

RULES COMMITTEE REDISTRICTING PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

ED WHITE HIGH SCHOOL
THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 2022
6:00 to 7:30 p.m.

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable Brenda Priestly Jackson, Chairperson, schedules a **PUBLIC HEARING ON REDISTRICTING** by the **CITY COUNCIL RULES COMMITTEE** for **Thursday, January 27, 2022, from 6:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.** in the **Ed White High School auditorium**, located at 1700 Old Middleburg Road in Jacksonville. All interested parties are invited to attend.

Information about the redistricting process can be found at the following web site: https://www.coj.net/city-council/standing-committees/redistricting-special-committee

The proposed City Council 14 district maps can be found here: http://apps2.coj.net/City_Council_Public_Notices_Repository/2021_1027_DRAFT.pdf

The proposed City Council 5 at-large residence area maps can be found here: http://apps2.coj.net/City_Council_Public_Notices_Repository/at_large_2020_vDRAFT2.pdf

The proposed redistricting ordinance (2022-1) will also be the subject of the following **additional public hearing** opportunities:

- **January 25, 2022 - City Council meeting, which begins at 5:00 p.m. in the City Council Chamber** at City Hall, 117 West Duval Street.
- **February 3, 2022 – Rules Committee public hearing, Atlantic Coast High School,** 9735 R.G. Skinner Parkway, 6:00 – 7:30 p.m.
- **February 10, 2022 – Rules Committee public hearing, First Coast High School,** 590 Duval Station Road, 6:00 – 7:30 p.m.
- **February 17, 2022 – Rules Committee public hearing, William Raines High School,** 3663 Raines Avenue, 6:00 – 7:30 p.m.

The Centers for Disease Control currently recommends that everyone two years of age and older who is not fully COVID 19-vaccinated should wear a mask indoors in public spaces.

Pursuant to the Americans With Disabilities Act, accommodations for persons with disabilities are available upon request. Please allow 1-2 business days notification to process; last minute requests will be accepted, but may not be possible to fulfill. Please contact the City's Disabled Services Division at: V 904-255-5466; TTY – 904-255-5476; or email your request to KaraT@coj.net.

For further information contact Kristen Hodges, ECA to Council Member Priestly Jackson, at KLHodges@coj.net or 904-255-5146.

Jeff Clements – Council Research Division
jeffc@coj.net 904-255-5137
Posted 1.14.22 5:00 p.m.

NOTABLE CHANGES PROPOSED TO CURRENT CITY COUNCIL DISTRICTS BY THE REDISTRICTING PLAN

North/West of the St. Johns River

- A portion of the southeast corner of current District 12 is transferred to District 14 – north of Collins Road between Schindler Drive and the Ortega River (Settler's Landing and Colony Glen subdivisions)
- A portion of the east edge of current District 12 is transferred to District 10 – the remainder of Springtree Village subdivision not already in District 10, and from south of Wagenhals Road to north of Noroad and west of Lambing Road
- A portion of the west edge of current District 14 is transferred to District 9 – from south of 101st Street to north of 107th Street between Ortega Farms Blvd and Secluded Oaks Lane, including all of Delphin Lane
- A portion of the west end of current District 7 is transferred to District 8 – from Braddock Road west to the Baker County line, between Lem Turner Road and Plummer Road and a CSX railroad track
- A portion of the northwest corner of current District 2 is transferred to District 7 – between North Main Street and Dunn Creek, from Yellow Bluff Road to Pecan Park Road (Yellow Bluff Landing subdivision)

South/East of the St. Johns River

- A portion of the northeast corner of current District 4 is transferred to District 2 – from I-295 East Beltway to Hawaii Drive East/Luana Drive East, between Atlantic Boulevard and Ironstone Drive South/ Mindanao Drive South (Mindanao Subdivision)
- A portion of the western side of the current District 3 is transferred to District 4 – from Huffman Boulevard to Kernan Boulevard, between Beach Boulevard and Alden Road (Windsor Chase, North Beach, Volaris, Park Ridge)
- A portion of the eastern edge of current District 3 is transferred to District 13 – including the Pablo Point subdivision north of Atlantic Boulevard and areas between the Intracoastal Waterway and Hodges Boulevard between Atlantic Boulevard and Beach Boulevard (The Enclave, Banyan Bay, Atlantic Highlands, Villages of Pablo)
- A portion of the southwest corner of current District 4 is transferred to District 3 – from Southside Boulevard to I-295 East Beltway, between J. Turner Butler Boulevard and Gate Parkway/Town Center Parkway
- A portion of the northern end of current District 11 is transferred to District 3 – from Beach Boulevard to J. Turner Butler Boulevard between the I-295 East Beltway and Cedar Swamp Creek
- A portion of the northeast corner of current District 6 is transferred to District 5 – from Hood Road to Sunbeam Road, between Old St. Augustine Road and U.S. 1/Philips Highway
- A portion of the southwest corner of current District 11 is transferred to District 6 – Bartram Park and the Julington/Durbin Peninsula, west of I-95 and south of Julington Creek

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL
RESEARCH DIVISION

117 WEST DUVAL STREET, SUITE 425
4TH FLOOR, CITY HALL
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32202
904-255-5137

RULES COMMITTEE REDISTRICTING PUBLIC HEARING
Amended Meeting Minutes

January 27, 2022
6:00 p.m.

Location: Ed White High School

In attendance: City Council Members Priestly Jackson, White, DeFoor, Cumber (late arrival 6:32 pm); Council President Newby; School Board Members Kelly Coker and Daryl Willie

Excused: Council Members Dennis, Bowman and Diamond

Also: CM Pittman; Paige Johnston – Office of General Counsel; Bill Killingsworth– Planning and Development Department; Colleen Hampsey and Richard Distel - Council Research Division

Meeting Convened: 6:01 p.m.

Chair Priestly Jackson convened the meeting and the attendees introduced themselves for the record. She said that all iterations of the district map are posted for the public on the council webpage, and that comment cards would be collected until 6:30 pm so as to allow sufficient time for all speakers.

Paige Johnston, Office of General Counsel, provided the legal framework for the redistricting process. The Special Committee on Redistricting was initiated by CP Newby in July 2021 and included City Council Members: Aaron Bowman (Chair), Danny Becton (Vice Chair), Garrett Dennis, Brenda Priestly Jackson, and Randy White. The committee selected Bill Killingsworth, Director of the City of Jacksonville Planning and Development Department, and his team as expert consultants to assist with U.S. Census data collection and creation of the maps which would be discussed and considered by the Special Committee on Redistricting. The committee meetings were held on the following dates: August 18, 2021; August 24, 2021; September 27, 2021; October 28, 2021; and December 6, 2021. Also, members of the committee met in several noticed meetings to discuss specific geographical locations and individual City Council district concerns. Representatives of the Duval County School Board, specifically Chair Darryl Willie and Vice Chair, Dr. Kelly Coker, attended the meetings and provided input. Additionally, public comment was received at each committee meeting.

On October 28, 2021, Mr. Killingsworth and the Planning and Development Department presented the proposed City Council District and At-Large maps to the Special Committee on Redistricting for consideration. The maps were unanimously approved by the committee. On December 6, 2021, the committee held its final meeting. The Office of General Counsel provided the draft legislation incorporating the committee's recommended City Council District and At-Large maps, the Duval County School Board district maps, and other documentation required by the *Ordinance Code*. The Special Committee on Redistricting unanimously approved the draft legislation and directed that it be filed prior to the January 11, 2022, City Council meeting per Section 18.107(a), *Ordinance Code*. The redistricting legislation, which has been assigned as Ordinance 2022-001 and was introduced at the City Council meeting on January 11, 2022, for referral to the Rules Committee for four public hearings.

Ms. Johnston explained the constitutional concept of one person one vote, and the intent to draw district maps to be as equal in size (population) as possible, using data provided every ten years by the US Decennial Census of Population. District sizes are to have not more than a 10 percent difference between the largest and smallest. Ms. Johnston said that other factors are considered, such as compactness, contiguity, communities of interest and geography. She explained the concept of gerrymandering, wherein a map might be drawn to intentionally favor one group over another, and she described "packed" (concentrating the opposing party's voting power in one district to reduce their voting power in other districts) and "cracked" (diluting the voting power of the opposing party across many districts) districts. This redistricting process included consideration of geographical boundaries (the St. Johns River) and retaining incumbent districts. After the series of Rules Committee public hearings, the redistricting Ordinance 2022-1 will go to council for a vote between March 8 and April 12. Ms. Johnston explained the ability of the Rules Committee to make amendments based on what it hears at the public hearings, and that changes can be incorporated into the final version recommended by the Rules Committee to Council for action. Making a "substantial" change triggers another mandatory public hearing. In any event the process must be completed by April 12, 2022.

Daryl Willie, DCSB, spoke briefly about the school board's involvement in the redistricting process and noted that each council district encompasses two school board district seats.

Bill Killingsworth, Director of Planning and Development, described the methodology used to create the new map, which included guidance from the Special Committee on Redistricting to use the total population (not just voting age population), minimize river crossings, and minimize changing district boundaries and avoid drawing any current incumbent out of their district. Mr. Killingsworth said that the Census data indicated that there needed to be a reduction in District 11 and an increase to Districts 8 and 13 to create equal sized districts with roughly 71,000 persons in each. After receiving input from council members and the public meetings held by the Special Committee on Redistricting, Mr. Killingsworth and his team adjusted the district shapes to make the population counts as equal as possible. As one change was made to a district, other adjustments had to be made especially to adjacent districts. District 11 lost some of its population to districts 3 and 4, district 1 was unchanged, district 2 gained some from district 4, district 13 gained some from district 4, districts 9 and 10 did not change.

Public Comment

The first speaker talked about the perceived lack of transparency in the redistricting process; lack of public input in the map creation; racial packing in districts 7,8, 9 and 10; dissemination to the public after the ordinance is approved; census undercounting of minorities; the creation of a citizen oversight committee; drafting of an executive summary of the redistricting process including a clear methodology. She also suggested a Supervisor of Election comparison of district voter demographics (published monthly) using the old map and the new version.
The second speaker questioned the map boundaries, as related to retaining incumbency. He also mentioned community commonalities and said that East Arlington is more like the Beaches than Oceanway.
The third speaker spoke about logical district shapes and how the Marietta neighborhood is divided into three districts.
The fourth speaker spoke about partisan gerrymandering and unusual district shapes.
The fifth speaker talked about the lack of public input on the map creation, the need for an executive summary of the process, the overemphasis on incumbency and how the maps should have been designed by an outside independent entity.
The sixth speaker talked about the need for compact districts and changing the boundaries of the Argyle neighborhood.
The seventh speaker talked about using the OMB definition of race, the potential for lawsuits against the City, and racially reflective representation.
The eighth speaker talked about how maintaining the status quo does not lead to growth or improvements, ways to strengthen the minority vote countywide, and asked whether the new map shifts partisan advantage one way or the other.
The ninth speaker talked about race packing in districts 7,8,9, and 10; and about getting a demographic comparison from the SOE.
The tenth speaker talked about the overemphasis on incumbency, growth on the Westside, how to move Jacksonville towards progress, and the odd shape of districts.
The eleventh speaker talked about incumbency and how it should not have been part of the consideration, the need for more competitive elections, and how an outside entity should have made the map.
The twelfth speaker talked about Argyle, logical compact districts, and the overemphasis on incumbency protections.
The thirteenth speaker spoke about districts dissecting neighborhoods, and what a map would look like if made using different criteria.
The fourteenth speaker said that the redistricting process has just been theatrical, and that the districts are weirdly shaped.
The fifteenth speaker talked about the overemphasis on incumbency, partisan gerrymandering and fair representation.
Chair Priestly Jackson said that there will three more public hearings, on the next three Thursdays at three different high schools at 6:00 pm. The next meeting is February 3, 2022 at Atlantic Coast High School. She also made a point about the comments regarding the lack of input from the public on the map creation, noting that these meetings are that part of that process. The committee will discuss the concerns that are shared, and provide answers in the following meeting in order to keep constituents as informed as possible. With no further business, Chair Priestly Jackson adjourned the meeting.

Meeting adjourned: 7:07 p.m.

Minutes: Colleen Hampsey, Research Division
CHampsey@coj.net 904-255-5151
2.3.22 Posted 5:00 p.m.

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

RULES COMMITTEE REDISTRICTING PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

ATLANTIC COAST HIGH SCHOOL
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 2022
6:00 to 7:30 p.m.

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable Brenda Priestly Jackson, Chairperson, schedules a **PUBLIC HEARING ON REDISTRICTING** by the **CITY COUNCIL RULES COMMITTEE** for **Thursday, February 3, 2022, from 6:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.** in the **Atlantic Coast High School auditorium**, located at 9735 R.G. Skinner Parkway in Jacksonville. All interested parties are invited to attend.

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Jeff Clements – Council Research Division
jeffc@coj.net 904-255-5137
Posted 1.25.22 5:00 p.m.

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4TH FLOOR, CITY HALL
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32202
904-255-5137

RULES COMMITTEE REDISTRICTING PUBLIC HEARING
Meeting Minutes - Amended

February 3, 2022
6:00 p.m.
Atlantic Coast High School Auditorium

In attendance: City Council Members Brenda Priestly Jackson (Chair), Randy DeFoor, Aaron Bowman, LeAnna Cumber, Rory Diamond

Excused: Council Member Randy White

Also: Council Members Sam Newby, Danny Becton, Joyce Morgan; School Board Members Kelly Coker and Daryl Willie; Paige Johnston – Office of General Counsel; Bill Killingsworth – Planning and Development Department; Jeff Clements, Colleen Hampsey, Amber Lehman, Richard Distel - Council Research Division; Phillip Peterson – Council Auditor's Office; Yvonne Mitchell – ~~Acting Council Secretary~~ Chief of Administrative Services; Eric Grantham – Information Support Services

Meeting Convened: 6:04 p.m.

Chairwoman Brenda Priestly Jackson convened the meeting and the attendees introduced themselves for the record. The Chair read a statement regarding the School Board's prohibition against the distribution of political advertisements and campaign materials on school property.

Legal Framework of Redistricting
Paige Johnston of the Office of General Counsel gave an overview of the requirements for redistricting under federal, state and local law based on the data produced by the latest U.S. Decennial Census. She explained the "one person one vote" standard under the 14th Amendment (Equal Protection clause) to the U.S. Constitution and the fact that the population of the districts should not exceed a 10% deviation between the most and least populated districts to meet court scrutiny for equal protection. She explained that race cannot be the predominant reason for crafting a district, but the courts have declined to rule on using political partisanship as the predominant basis. Courts have found that consideration of the residence of existing incumbents in office is a defensible factor. Ms. Johnston explained that the Special Committee on Redistricting instructed the Planning Department to start its work on new districts based on the existing districts and adjusting from there based on the requirements for balancing population based

on the Census data. She noted that the existing districts have not been legally challenged since they were adopted 10 years ago.

Ms. Johnston explained "packing" and "cracking" as tactics used to dilute the voting power of a specific group or interest. "Packing" consists of concentrating a large percentage of a particular group or interest into a small number of districts, giving them a high likelihood of electing candidates of their choice in those districts, but not in any others where they have little to no representation. "Cracking" consists of spreading persons of a particular group or interest widely among many districts so that they have little to no influence in any of them. She explained "gerrymandering" as a term meaning the process of deliberately manipulating districts so that a racial or minority group's interests are either enhanced or diminished. Courts have ruled that as long as discriminatory intent is not proven as to the group's interests, a redistricting plan may be found constitutional under the Equal Protection Clause. Ms. Johnston noted that all redistricting information is available on the City Council's web site under the Hot Topics link, then clicking the link for the Special Committee on Redistricting. She described the process from the work of the Special Committee through the hand-off of the plan to the City Council and the Rules Committee's conduct of the mandated public hearings on the proposal. The Ordinance Code requires 3 public hearings be held around the city; the Rules Committee is holding 4 hearings. The final redistricting plan will approved by City Council at one of its meetings between March 8 and April 12, the final date by which the plan can be adopted per the City Charter.

School Board Perspective on Redistricting

School Board Chair Daryl Willie thanked the Council for bringing the public hearings to public schools where he believes important civic dialogue should take place as an important example to students of the importance of civic engagement. He was pleased that the School Board members were invited to participate from the very beginning of the redistricting process to provide school-related perspectives, although not as voting members. He recognized Mr. Michael George, the principal of Atlantic Coast High School, and thanked him for his and his staff's cooperation in conducting the hearing.

Development of the Redistricting Proposal

Bill Killingsworth, Director of the Planning and Development Department, said that, in addition to the standard legal requirements, the Special Committee on Redistricting gave his department 4 basic instructions at the start of the process: 1) use total population rather than voting age population as the basis for the calculations; 2) minimize river crossings to the extent practicable; 3) minimize changes to existing district boundaries; and 4) keep incumbent council members who are eligible for re-election in their current districts. The department looked at crafting a plan with no river crossings, but the population disparity on either side of the river (significantly higher population on the south/east side than on the north/west) made that impractical. An option was explored that put District 2 completely south of the river rather than crossing the river as it does now, but that disrupted the rest of the districts substantially and so was abandoned. District 11 has grown substantially over the last 10 years and needed to shed over 20,000 people to get close to the target population of 71,000, while Districts 7 and 8 had to gain population to get them within the maximum 10% deviation. Mr. Killingsworth described the adjustments made to the various districts and answered questions posed by speakers at the previous public hearing about the rationale for those changes. He said he would provide data on partisan registration figures for the new districts to the Council staff to post on the City Council's redistricting web page for the public to review and said he would provide any Census data that anyone would like to see.

Public Comment

Gloria Einstein said that protecting incumbents is a selfish and corrupt choice. She wants more competitive districts that would benefit voters by the competition between candidates to connect with voters. Electorally safe districts allow representatives to follow their own interests and benefit their

friends and supporters. Representatives in competitive districts have to be more responsive and consider all interests.

Pat Wojciechowski said that the decision to use total population instead of voting age population skews boundaries to unfairly advantage some groups over others. Voting age population would produce more population parity among districts and prisoners should not be counted because they skew a district's population.

Ted Hornoi-Centerwall said more citizen involvement would be promoted by having the Special Committee on Redistricting produce an executive summary explaining the redistricting process clearly from start to finish so citizens can understand it and feel empowered. He advocated for an ad hoc task force to generate participation by various groups and interests. He believes that voting age population is a better, more realistic, and defensible basis for redistricting.

Eric Parker said it is a conflict of interest for the wife of a candidate running for election to Council District 2 to be the Executive Council Assistant for the Chair of the Special Committee on Redistricting. He questioned why the Special Committee held its meetings during the business day when the public couldn't attend. Public hearings should have been held before new district lines were drawn.

Daniel Henry restated several questions he posed at the previous public hearing for additional clarification. He believes the U.S. Office of Management and Budget and Department of Justice racial demographic figures are more accurate than the Census figures. The Census tends to overweight white citizens because it doesn't count persons who check multiple boxes for their race the same way the OMB and Justice Department do. Also, how was community of interest defined? There was discussion at some of the member-to-member noticed meetings of how many people of what type were needed to elect a certain kind of person, but no analysis of whether the population currently proposed will actually make election of those persons likely. Please answer those two questions directly.

Alexander Watkins said he is concerned about racial packing in Districts 7 and 8 and urged the Rules Committee to deeply examine how well the districts make representation of particular interests possible. Please listen to the public and examine racial packing and how well Black and brown people are represented citywide.

Michael Anderson said he was pleased to see more council members present at this hearing than at the last. He is interested in the age distribution of the proposed districts and how they reflect the interests of young people, who are a predominant demographic in District 11. The proposed state House districts seem to be trying to concentrate minority population in just 2 districts and it appears that the City Council districts are doing the same thing. Please make election precincts logical and easy for canvassers.

Judy Shelkin said the public has been excluded from the process and not asked their opinions until the maps were already drawn. Why is it that the heavily minority districts are on the low end of the population range when the process is supposed to be about equalizing population? Why aren't these hearings open to remote, virtual public participation? There needs to be more citizen access and input early in the process. Other places are having citizen groups draw the maps. A question was posed at the last hearing about whether the proposed districts advantage or disadvantage any political party, and that information should be provided by the time of the hearing next week.

Elizabeth Sams said citizens are interested in knowing how the new districts impact both partisan registration and minority representation. Can the Supervisor of Elections' district demographic report be analyzed for that before next week? How will the public be informed about the districts when a new plan is adopted? There's been too much reliance on protecting historical districts. The process needs more

citizen involvement earlier to help produce inclusive districts and a fairer process. Look at what other cities are doing in this regard.

LaShonda Holloway said Jacksonville has suffered for decades from poor redistricting choices. Why didn't the City use the federal Census definition of race? Jacksonville is 49% non-Hispanic white, not the 52% on which the proposed maps are based. Districts 7, 8, 9 and 10 were packed with minority voters so they don't have influence citywide. District 12 could have been made more competitive by reducing District 8's minority population and shifting it to District 12. The City needs more competitive districts that really reflect the population.

Joy Burgess said many citizens of the community were left out of the redistricting process and need to be included in the future. An executive summary of the process could tell the community's story and be a source for next time this process is undertaken. There are all sorts of interests and communities that deserve to be represented, so we need an open conversation before the next process about age, gender, and other interests, not just race. Campaign Legal Center is a national organization that is a resource to help citizens draw redistricting plans via independent commissions. It's a conflict of interest for incumbent politicians to be drawing their own districts.

Tim Vergenz said that protection of incumbency is wrong and doesn't represent the needs of the community. Incumbents shouldn't craft districts to their own preferences. Citizens should be able to choose their representatives, not the representatives choosing their citizens. Several of the minority access districts don't look compact. Paige Johnston said that actions with non-discriminatory intent were found constitutional, but that's not the right attitude. You need to do the necessary analysis to be sure you're avoiding even unintentional discrimination.

Chairwoman Priestly Jackson said the public's comments are being recorded and will be distributed to the Rules Committee members next week. The Rules Committee Chair holds a debrief session with staff every Monday morning after these hearings at which the questions posed by the public are discussed. The Rules Committee is holding 4 public hearings around the city over the course of 4 weeks instead of 4 in one week as was done the last time.

The next hearing is next Thursday, February 10th, at 6:00 p.m. at First Coast High School.

Meeting adjourned: 7:03 p.m.

Minutes: Jeff Clements, Council Research Division
jeffc@coj.net 904-255-5137
Posted 2.8.22 9:30 a.m.

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

RULES COMMITTEE REDISTRICTING PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

FIRST COAST HIGH SCHOOL
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 2022
6:00 to 7:30 p.m.

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South/East of the St. Johns River

- A portion of the northeast corner of current District 4 is transferred to District 2 – from I-295 East Beltway to Hawaii Drive East/Luana Drive East, between Atlantic Boulevard and Ironstone Drive South/ Mindanao Drive South (Mindanao Subdivision)
- A portion of the western side of the current District 3 is transferred to District 4 – from Huffman Boulevard to Kernan Boulevard, between Beach Boulevard and Alden Road (Windsor Chase, North Beach, Volaris, Park Ridge)
- A portion of the eastern edge of current District 3 is transferred to District 13 – including the Pablo Point subdivision north of Atlantic Boulevard and areas between the Intracoastal Waterway and Hodges Boulevard between Atlantic Boulevard and Beach Boulevard (The Enclave, Banyan Bay, Atlantic Highlands, Villages of Pablo)
- A portion of the southwest corner of current District 4 is transferred to District 3 – from Southside Boulevard to I-295 East Beltway, between J. Turner Butler Boulevard and Gate Parkway/Town Center Parkway
- A portion of the northern end of current District 11 is transferred to District 3 – from Beach Boulevard to J. Turner Butler Boulevard between the I-295 East Beltway and Cedar Swamp Creek
- A portion of the northeast corner of current District 6 is transferred to District 5 – from Hood Road to Sunbeam Road, between Old St. Augustine Road and U.S. 1/Philips Highway
- A portion of the southwest corner of current District 11 is transferred to District 6 – Bartram Park and the Julington/Durbin Peninsula, west of I-95 and south of Julington Creek

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL
RESEARCH DIVISION

117 WEST DUVAL STREET, SUITE 425
4TH FLOOR, CITY HALL
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32202
904-255-5137

RULES COMMITTEE REDISTRICTING PUBLIC HEARING
Meeting Minutes

February 10, 2022
6:00 p.m.
First Coast High School Auditorium

In attendance: City Council Members Brenda Priestly Jackson (Chair), Randy DeFoor, Aaron Bowman, LeAnna Cumber, Rory Diamond (arr. 6:07)

Also: Council Member Sam Newby; School Board Members Daryl Willie, Kelly Coker and Cindy Pearson; Paige Johnston – Office of General Counsel; Bill Killingsworth – Planning and Development Department; Jeff Clements, Amber Lehman, Richard Distel - Council Research Division; Kim Taylor – Council Auditor's Office; Yvonne Mitchell and Rhonda Hall Patrick - Administrative Services Division; Eric Grantham – Information Support Services

Meeting Convened: 6:02 p.m.

Chairwoman Brenda Priestly Jackson convened the meeting and the attendees introduced themselves for the record. The Chair read a statement regarding the School Board's prohibition against the distribution of political advertisements and campaign materials on school property.

Legal Framework of Redistricting

Paige Johnston of the Office of General Counsel gave an overview of the requirements for redistricting under federal, state and local law based on the data produced by the latest U.S. Decennial Census. She explained the "one person one vote" standard under the 14th Amendment (Equal Protection clause) to the U.S. Constitution and the fact that the population of the districts should not exceed a 10% deviation between the most and least populated districts to meet court scrutiny for equal protection. The City Charter requires compactness and contiguity in addition to the overarching "one person one vote" standard. Courts have ruled in various cases that natural boundaries should be respected and communities of interest should be appropriately represented. She explained "gerrymandering" as a term meaning the process of deliberately manipulating districts so that a racial or political group's interests are either enhanced or diminished. She explained that race cannot be the predominant reason for crafting a district, but the courts have declined to rule on the permissibility of using political partisanship as the predominant basis. The U.S. Voting Rights Act provides that the ability of racial minorities to elect a candidate of their

choice is a factor that should be considered in making redistricting decisions so as not to dilute that group's ability.

Ms. Johnston explained "packing" and "cracking" as tactics used to dilute the voting power of a specific group or interest. "Packing" consists of concentrating a large percentage of a particular group or interest into a small number of districts, giving them a high likelihood of electing candidates of their choice in those districts, but not in any others where they have little to no representation. "Cracking" consists of spreading persons of a particular group or interest widely among many districts so that they have little to no influence in any of them.

Ms. Johnston described the process from the work of the Special Committee through the hand-off of the plan to the City Council and the Rules Committee's conduct of the mandated public hearings on the proposal. The Ordinance Code requires 3 public hearings be held around the city; the Rules Committee is holding 4 hearings. The final redistricting plan will approved by City Council at one of its meetings between March 8 and April 12, the final date by which the plan can be adopted per the City Charter.

School Board Perspective on Redistricting

School Board Chair Daryl Willie thanked the Council for bringing the public hearings to public schools where he believes important civic dialogue should take place as an example to students of the importance of civic engagement. He was pleased that the School Board members were invited to participate from the very beginning of the redistricting process to provide school-related perspectives, although not as voting members. Their input on the impact of the proposals on school zones and feeder patterns was welcomed. He recognized Mr. Justin Fluent, the principal of First Coast High School, and thanked him for his and his staff's cooperation in conducting the hearing.

Development of the Redistricting Proposal

Bill Killingsworth, Director of the Planning and Development Department, said that, in addition to the standard legal requirements, the Special Committee on Redistricting gave his department 3 basic instructions at the start of the process: 1) minimize river crossings to the extent practicable; 2) minimize changes to existing district boundaries; and 3) keep incumbent council members who are eligible for re-election in their current districts. The department looked at crafting a plan with no river crossings, but the population disparity on either side of the river (significantly higher population on the south/east side than on the north/west) made that impractical. An option was explored that put District 2 completely south of the river rather than crossing the river as it does now, but that disrupted the rest of the districts substantially and so was abandoned. District 13 had to grow to get its population up to within the maximum deviation range. District 11 has grown substantially over the last 10 years and needed to shed over 20,000 people to get close to the target population of 71,000, while Districts 7 and 8 had to gain population to get them to within the maximum 10% deviation. Mr. Killingsworth described the adjustments made to the various districts and answered questions posed by speakers at the previous public hearing about the rationale for those changes.

Chairwoman Priestly Jackson said the last Rules Committee redistricting public hearing will be next Thursday at William Raines High School and she hopes that all questions posed by the public through this evening's meeting will be answered at that time.

Public Comment

Janie Jones expressed concern about the change in District 2 assigning Yellow Bluff Landing to District 7, which she sees as an example of packing of Black population into District 7 unnecessarily and splitting the neighborhood off from the adjacent more similar neighborhoods in the Yellow Bluff corridor. Keeping that neighborhood in District 2 represents a unified community of interest.

Mike Ludwick said he supports the Northside Coalition in calling for scrapping the proposed maps and starting over with an independent consultant to draw the maps. The current proposal allowed council members to pick their voters rather than allowing voters to choose the elected officials.

Daniel Henry said the Florida House and Senate at least did functional analyses of their proposed districts to determine what percentage of what kind of voters was needed to elect candidates of their choice. If the state can do it, the City should be able to do it as well before adopting the new districts.

Rosemary McCoy, a member of the ACLU, Northside Coalition, NAACP, and Harriet Tubman Freedom Fighters, said those groups sent a detailed report to the City Council members earlier today which they commissioned from a University of Texas professor of government analyzing the racial voting patterns of 14 elections in Jacksonville. The results indicated that Jacksonville has very polarized voting and therefore needs to take steps to ensure that the proposed districts comply with Section 2 of the federal Voting Rights Act. She urged the Council to redraw the districts to ensure fairness.

Eric Parker said the residents of the Northside have more in common with their neighbors to the east and west than they do with the residents of the portion of District 2 lying south of the St. Johns River. He believes District 2 should connect to the Pecan Park and Oceanway areas instead of crossing the river to the south.

Lanelle Phillmon, President of the League of Women Voters of Jacksonville, expressed concern about the lack of citizen access to the redistricting process. Special Committee on Redistricting Meetings were held during the work day when citizens could not attend, modern technology was not used to solicit public input, and there was no consideration of starting from scratch when developing districts that might have produced better results. Jacksonville is still dealing with the same problems it was facing 60 years ago. Citizens don't realize their votes are being diluted by the way districts are currently drawn.

Alexander Watkins said Districts 7, 8, 9 and 10 represent packing of Black voters into those districts which limits their overall electoral impact citywide. The community has not been involved in redistricting and more transparency is needed. He would like to see an ad hoc committee established to speak for the community and increase civic engagement in the process.

Sharmin Smith, a Jacksonville Beach resident, said Jacksonville is full of progressive people who want to see gerrymandered districts thrown out and replaced with truly representative districts within the federal guidelines. The community doesn't understand what it would take to get rid of gerrymandering. Incumbents naturally want to protect their seats but that's not in the best interest of the community.

Ms. Priestly Jackson said she participates in a staff debriefing every Monday after these hearings to discuss the points and question raised. She will have a presentation at the next meeting on the history of how the current districts came to be. All questions raised at the public hearings are being compiled and sent to all City Council members for them to contemplate. She thanked the School Board and school staff for being gracious hosts for this event.

The next public hearing is next Thursday, February 17th, from 6:00 to 7:30 p.m. at William Raines High School.

Meeting adjourned: 6:48 p.m.

Minutes: Jeff Clements, Council Research Division
jeffc@coj.net 904-255-5137
Posted 2.11.22 2:30 p.m.

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

RULES COMMITTEE REDISTRICTING PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

WILLIAM RAINES HIGH SCHOOL
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 2022
6:00 to 7:30 p.m.

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable Brenda Priestly Jackson, Chairperson, schedules a **PUBLIC HEARING ON REDISTRICTING** by the **CITY COUNCIL RULES COMMITTEE** for **Thursday, February 17, 2022, from 6:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.** in the **William Raines High School auditorium**, located at 3663 Raines Avenue in Jacksonville. All interested parties are invited to attend.

Information about the redistricting process can be found at the following web site: https://www.coj.net/city-council/standing-committees/redistricting-special-committee

The proposed City Council 14 district maps can be found here: http://apps2.coj.net/City_Council_Public_Notices_Repository/2021_1027_DRAFT.pdf

The proposed City Council 5 at-large residence area maps can be found here: http://apps2.coj.net/City_Council_Public_Notices_Repository/at_large_2020_vDRAFT2.pdf

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control currently recommends that everyone two years of age and older who is not fully COVID 19-vaccinated should wear a mask indoors in public spaces.

Pursuant to the Americans With Disabilities Act, accommodations for persons with disabilities are available upon request. Please allow 1-2 business days notification to process; last minute requests will be accepted, but may not be possible to fulfill. Please contact the City's Disabled Services Division at: V 904-255-5466; TTY – 904-255-5476; or email your request to KaraT@coj.net.

For further information contact Kristen Hodges, ECA to Council Member Priestly Jackson, at KLHodges@coj.net or 904-255-5146.

Jeff Clements – Council Research Division
jeffc@coj.net 904-255-5137
Posted 1.25.22 5:00 p.m.

NOTABLE CHANGES PROPOSED TO CURRENT CITY COUNCIL DISTRICTS BY THE REDISTRICTING PLAN

North/West of the St. Johns River

- A portion of the southeast corner of current District 12 is transferred to District 14 – north of Collins Road between Schindler Drive and the Ortega River (Settler's Landing and Colony Glen subdivisions)
- A portion of the east edge of current District 12 is transferred to District 10 – the remainder of Springtree Village subdivision not already in District 10, and from south of Wagenhals Road to north of Noroad and west of Lambing Road
- A portion of the west edge of current District 14 is transferred to District 9 – from south of 101st Street to north of 107th Street between Ortega Farms Blvd and Secluded Oaks Lane, including all of Delphin Lane
- A portion of the west end of current District 7 is transferred to District 8 – from Braddock Road west to the Baker County line, between Lem Turner Road and Plummer Road and a CSX railroad track
- A portion of the northwest corner of current District 2 is transferred to District 7 – between North Main Street and Dunn Creek, from Yellow Bluff Road to Pecan Park Road (Yellow Bluff Landing subdivision)

South/East of the St. Johns River

- A portion of the northeast corner of current District 4 is transferred to District 2 – from I-295 East Beltway to Hawaii Drive East/Luana Drive East, between Atlantic Boulevard and Ironstone Drive South/ Mindanao Drive South (Mindanao Subdivision)
- A portion of the western side of the current District 3 is transferred to District 4 – from Huffman Boulevard to Kernan Boulevard, between Beach Boulevard and Alden Road (Windsor Chase, North Beach, Volaris, Park Ridge)
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- A portion of the northern end of current District 11 is transferred to District 3 – from Beach Boulevard to J. Turner Butler Boulevard between the I-295 East Beltway and Cedar Swamp Creek
- A portion of the northeast corner of current District 6 is transferred to District 5 – from Hood Road to Sunbeam Road, between Old St. Augustine Road and U.S. 1/Philips Highway
- A portion of the southwest corner of current District 11 is transferred to District 6 – Bartram Park and the Julington/Durbin Peninsula, west of I-95 and south of Julington Creek

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904-255-5137

RULES COMMITTEE REDISTRICTING PUBLIC HEARING
Meeting Minutes

February 17, 2022
6:00 p.m.
William Raines High School Auditorium

In attendance: City Council Members Brenda Priestly Jackson (Chair), Randy DeFoor, Aaron Bowman, Rory Diamond, Randy White, LeAnna Cumber (arr. 6:38)

Also: Council President Sam Newby; School Board Members Daryl Willie and Kelly Coker; Paige Johnston – Office of General Counsel; Bill Killingsworth – Planning and Development Department; Jeff Clements, Amber Lehman, Richard Distel, Colleen Hampsey - Council Research Division; Kim Taylor – Council Auditor's Office; Yvonne Mitchell - Administrative Services Division; Steve Cassada – Information Support Services

Meeting Convened: 6:01 p.m.

Chairwoman Brenda Priestly Jackson convened the meeting and the attendees introduced themselves for the record. The Chair read a statement regarding the School Board's prohibition against the distribution of political advertisements and campaign materials on school property.

Legal Framework of Redistricting

Paige Johnston of the Office of General Counsel gave an overview of the requirements for redistricting under federal, state and local law based on the data produced by the latest U.S. Decennial Census. Federal level requirements include the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution's "Equal Protection" clause requiring relatively equal population among districts to meet the "one person, one vote" standard. The courts have ruled that a maximum deviation of 10% from the largest to the smallest district population is permissible. Either total population or voting age population can be used as the basis; the City has traditionally used total population. Race may not be the primary reason for drawing district boundaries. The City Charter and Ordinance Code require compact and contiguous districts. The Special Committee on Redistricting directed the Planning Department to consider communities of interest in drawing boundaries in order to represent those interests, and also to consider natural boundaries (water bodies, major roads, etc.). The committee also directed the department to start work from the existing district boundaries to continue representing current communities of interest.

Ms. Johnston explained the concept of gerrymandering, which is the process of drawing district maps to advantage or disadvantage one group or another. The courts have not ruled that political party considerations are not permissible in redistricting. A state constitutional amendment several years age relating to the creation of fair districts applies to state representational districts, not to cities and counties. She explained the concepts of "packing" and "cracking" with regard to minority representation. "Packing" consists of concentrating a group of citizens with common interests into a small number of districts where they have considerable voting power, but little to none elsewhere. "Cracking" is the opposite tactic – dispersing citizens with common interests among many districts so that they do not constitute a majority able to elect candidates of their choice in any district. The 1965 Voting Rights Act prohibits use of these methods to deliberately dilute a group's voting power.

Ms. Johnston said the Rules Committee is taking public comment but not answering questions at the public hearings. The committee members and staff are taking notes of all issues raised and that will inform their debate in committee meetings in the coming weeks. If a "substantial" change is made in the maps, another public hearing must be held. The committee will start deliberating at the March 1 meeting, and City Council must approve a final plan by April 12th.

School Board Perspective on Redistricting

School Board Chair Daryl Willie thanked the City Council for bringing the public hearings to public schools where he believes important civic dialogue should take place as an example to students of the importance of civic engagement. He was pleased that the School Board members were invited to participate from the very beginning of the redistricting process to provide school-related perspectives, although not as voting members. Their input on the impact of the proposals on school zones and feeder patterns was welcomed. He recognized Mr. Vincent Hall, the principal of Raines High School, and thanked him for his and his staff's cooperation in conducting the hearing.

Development of the Redistricting Proposal

Bill Killingsworth, Director of the Planning and Development Department, said that, in addition to the standard legal requirements, the Special Committee on Redistricting gave his department 4 basic instructions at the start of the process: 1) use total population rather than voting age population, as is traditional; 2) minimize river crossings to the extent practicable; 3) minimize changes to existing district boundaries; and 4) keep incumbent council members who are eligible for re-election in their current districts. The only place where that last directive made a difference was the At-Large 3 residence area where candidates running in the special election for the currently vacant seat lived on opposite ends of the residence area. The department looked at crafting a plan with no river crossings, but the population disparity on either side of the river (significantly higher population on the south/east side than on the north/west) made that impractical. There is too little population north/west of the river to make 7 full districts possible while staying within the 10% deviation from the larger population districts south/east. An option was explored that put District 2 completely south of the river rather than crossing the river as it does now, but that disrupted the rest of the districts substantially and so was abandoned in favor of keeping the districts nearly the same as possible. District 13 had to grow to get its population up to within the maximum deviation range. District 11 has grown substantially over the last 10 years and needed to shed over 20,000 people to get close to the target population of 71,000, while District 8 had to gain population to get to within the maximum 10% deviation. Mr. Killingsworth described the adjustments made to the various districts to keep them in balance and continue representing traditional interests.

Public Comment

Rodney Hurst Sr. said at the time of consolidation, after a city annexation campaign had failed, there was a commitment to creating single member districts to replace the previous at-large system so that the minority community would be properly represented. That was a consideration to the Black community in deciding to vote for consolidation and that commitment to minority access districts should be maintained.

Anthony Brown presented a list of demands from the Moncrief, Durkeeville and New Town communities to equitably support their neighborhoods and fulfill the promises of consolidation – infrastructure improvements (sidewalks, drainage, street lights, beautification), enforcement of the Neighborhood Bill of Rights, development of a community hub "one stop shop" for improvements and a safe zone for children. He referenced a Students to Troops program for predominantly minority high schools. The area needs more small business initiatives and more grocery options in the food desert.

Carnell Oliver said he doesn't like the status quo and thinks there has been no progress since the last redistricting. There are institutions in the city that could have drawn better districts. The state fair districts constitutional amendment doesn't apply to local governments but he's going to try to get the state to mandate that. We don't need the 4 packed minority districts any more. The current council members are providing poor representation to the Black community.

Jessica Ransome of the Democratic Women's Information Network said they are concerned about the process to date. 20% of residents who spoke at previous meetings suggested map changes, while the remainder talked about the lack of citizen input from the beginning of the process; "packing" in Districts 7, 8, 9 and 10 to protect incumbents while diluting voting power elsewhere; using a different definition of race than the US Census to disadvantage Blacks; and not using a functional analysis to determine political partisanship effects from the new districts. The current maps don't represent the people but rather protect incumbents of both parties.

Joy Burgess said she has been at all of the public hearings and believes that a redistricting executive summary should be created to explain the process and the end result to the citizens. The City should create and fund an ad hoc task force to opine on the redistricting process and promote better citizen participation. The maps should be redrawn considering the results of a functional analysis and using voting age population and should "unpack" Districts 7, 8, 9 and 10. Split neighborhoods should be addressed. The City needs to explore creating an independent citizen commission to do redistricting in 2031.

Alejandra Granado of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund said the Voting Rights Act requires analysis of the districts for potential "packing" and its effect on minority voting rights. The proposed map doesn't ensure equal opportunity to elect candidates of choice for minorities. Communities of color are already under-represented and that needs to be rectified. The committee needs to listen to the voice of the citizens and take the spirit of the Equal Protection Clause and the Voting Rights Act into account to ensure that the diversity of interests in Jacksonville are fairly represented.

Therese Gamble advocated for using voting age population rather than total population for redistricting because the Black community lost so much population during the COVID pandemic. The 2020 Census didn't count everyone, especially the minority community. It's time to quit "packing" districts and quit using historical practices that perpetuate disparity.

Prez McLain spoke against redlining practices causing too many abandoned properties. Those houses need to be sold and renovated for reuse. Too much housing is out of the financial reach of average citizens. The city needs an ordinance to mandate that houses are used and can't sit abandoned.

Alexander Watkins said racial "packing" is evident in Districts 7, 8, 9 and 10. That wasn't the intent, but that is the result that needs to be addressed. The boundaries should be redrawn to unpack that population using voting age population and a functional analysis. Communities are made by people and they will be changed by people. Listen to the desires of the constituents who elected you.

Daniel Henry said he has been to all of the public hearings with the same questions and re-emphasized that he has not heard anything about whether a functional analysis was done on the proposed districts that would tell how much population of what type is needed to elect candidates of choice for minorities. Please directly address the public's questions when making final decisions on the maps.

Patrice Montague thanked the committee for coming to the community and said that the ultimate goal should be fairness for future generations.

Eric Parker said it appears that no changes will be made to the districts despite there being "packing", gerrymandering and incumbent protection. There is no difference between the two political parties and that's why there is no change. Politicians are expert at exploiting divisions to keep the citizens subjugated. More government is never the solution.

Tyra Smude said she used an online app to look at the districts in detail and is appalled by School Board District 6. She has tried to make suggestions to the committee but never heard anything back from the council members. Who sets the standards for what is compact? Why was there no historical presentation about why the districts are the way they are as promised at the last meeting? The process has been inefficient and doesn't represent citizen interests.

Velma Rounsville recommended that an independent redistricting commission be appointed for the next process in 2031, which should be planned for now. That would give citizens a better feeling of inclusion in the process.

Leola Williams said the whole process has done a disservice to the citizens and needs to be improved. The public doesn't get enough information early enough in the process to be able to participate. Incumbency seems to take priority over the needs of the citizens.

Jennifer Cowart said the city is missing its chance to do something transformative by analyzing for "packing" and "cracking" but instead has decided to protect incumbents and the status quo. Very little information has been made easily available to the public. An independent redistricting committee would be a great improvement over the current process.

Sam Coodley said it is unfair for citizens to be kept from participating in the public hearing because of an arbitrary decision by the Chair to move up the card speaker card submission deadline. Voters are being disadvantaged by the closure of early voting sites in minority areas. A UNF poll released today says a large percentage of voters do not trust the redistricting process. Over half of minority voters are "packed" into the 4 minority districts and that doesn't promote public trust in the electoral system.

Ben Frazier said its time for forward thinking and making changes, which requires facing reality squarely. Power concedes nothing without a demand, and the community is demanding that the gerrymandered plan being presented today be scrapped and replaced because of the overt "packing". The minority community has little power citywide because it is confined to a small area. Incumbency protection is wrong. He wants an independent consultant hired to draw a plan that meets constitutional muster. The people should pick the politicians, not the other way around. A new approach is needed.

Chairwoman Priestly Jackson said that the Rules Committee has held 4 hearings over 4 weeks rather than 4 in one week as was done 10 years ago to better facilitate public input. She will now draft a memo summarizing all of the public's input at the public hearings and send it to the full Rules Committee explaining the process for proposing amendments to the plan as presented. The Rules Committee will start consideration of the plan at its March 1st meeting and there is another public input opportunity at the City Council meeting on March 8th. The Rules Committee public hearings have been debriefed by the

Rules Chair and staff every Monday morning and all comments and concerns raised will be documented and presented to the Council. The process needs to be completed by April 12 pursuant to the City Charter and Ordinance Code.

Meeting adjourned: 7:19 p.m.

Minutes: Jeff Clements, Council Research Division
jeffc@coj.net 904-255-5137
Posted 2.18.22 5:30 p.m.

EXHIBIT C
TO DECLARATION OF DANIEL J. HESSEL

March 14, 2022, Killingsworth Memorandum

ONE CITY. ONE JACKSONVILLE.

City of Jacksonville, Florida

Lenny Curry, Mayor

Planning and Development Department
Ed Ball Building
214 North Hogan Street, Suite 300
Jacksonville, FL 32202
(904) 255-7800
www.coj.net

Date: March 14, 2022

From: William B. Killingsworth, Director
Planning and Development Department

To: Rules Committee

Re: Revised Redistricting White Paper

Council Members, from January 2021 through May 2021 the prior Special Redistricting Committee (First Special Committee) met and was provided some redistricting data from its consolidated government expert. In particular, I've attached the maps that illustrate race by precinct and party affiliation by precinct. These are maps 15, 16, 17, and 18. The paragraphs below represent a chronologically ordered discussion of material presented and discussed at the Special Committee on Redistricting established by Council President Newby and at the Member to Member Noticed meetings that I attended from August through December, 2021.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING - August 18, 2021

I discussed the department's role in the process and the restrictions of the Government in the Sunshine Law on what information I can provide to the committee members between the noticed meetings to be in compliance with the Sunshine Law. I discussed several possible considerations the committee may want to take into account in instructing the department how to proceed developing proposed districts: total population basis vs. voting age population (the City has traditionally used total population); geographic considerations (i.e. keeping all the Beaches cities in one council district; minimizing river crossings; keeping all of Cecil Field/Cecil Commerce Center in one district); downtown representation considerations (is it better to have downtown contained within one council district for maximum attention of a single council member or to divide downtown among multiple districts to broaden the number of representatives for the area); respect major boundaries (highways, rail lines, rivers, political jurisdiction lines, etc.); represent communities of interest (maintain the existing community of interest districts largely intact); political factors; protect incumbents in office.

I stated the department will need some fundamental instruction on how the committee wants to proceed – whether to work from existing district boundaries and adjust as little as possible or whether to start from scratch and use the data to draw entirely new districts.

I explained the hierarchy of Census data – census blocks (the size of a city block, with a few hundred residents) aggregate into block groups (neighborhood level with a few thousand residents), which aggregate into census tracts, which aggregate up to the county level (Jacksonville has approximately 100 census tracts). I stated that early analysis shows that using total population as the basis will produce districts with slightly higher deviations above the target on the south/east side of the river and slightly lower deviations below the target on the north/west side.

Council Member Dennis made a motion that the Special Committee instructs the Planning Department to start from the premise of working from the current council districts rather than starting from scratch when developing proposals. The motion was approved unanimously.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING - August 24, 2021

I stated that I used the word “criteria” at the last meeting instead of the term considerations. I did not intend to imply that the factors being considered were hard and fast requirements. I listed a number of possible considerations that could inform the process of crafting proposals: compactness; contiguity (all parts of a district must be connected); incumbency - don’t draw multiple incumbent elected officials into the same district; river crossings – minimize, prohibit, no restriction; total population basis vs. voting age (18 and older) population basis; preserve traditional communities of interest; start by refining current districts vs. start from scratch with a clean slate.

I also discussed the census numbers, potential target population sizes based on total population and voting age population, and the impacts of a district crossing the river.

Council Member Becton made a motion to use total population as the basis for redistricting. The committee approved the motion unanimously.

Council Member Priestly Jackson made a motion to adhere to the normal redistricting timeline outlined in the City Charter and Ordinance Code and don’t try to expedite the process in order to apply new districts to the 2022 School Board election. The committee approved the motion unanimously.

Council Member White made a motion that proposals shall not draw sitting City Council members or School Board members out of their districts, pending any further guidance from OGC about case law implications. The committee approved the motion unanimously.

Council Member Becton made a motion that proposals shall minimize river crossings to the extent possible. The committee approved the motion unanimously.

COUNCIL MEMBER TO MEMBER NOTICED MEETING - September 2, 2021

I presented a first proposed map of the districts south and east of the St. Johns River and described how the existing districts were adjusted to get to this first proposal.

My takeaways from the meeting were to produce a new map that: 1) keeps the Regency Square area in District 1; 2) takes the Baymeadows area out of District 4 and replaces it with the Deerwood area; and 3) returns a river crossing to District 2 as it currently exists to see how that affects the other districts on the south/east side of the river.

See attachment Map 1.

COUNCIL MEMBER TO MEMBER NOTICED MEETING - September 7, 2021

I discussed the three options: the Planning Department's initial proposal for the south/east side of the river, plus plans requested by Council Members Becton and Ferraro after discussions with staff. CM Becton's proposal differed from that of the Planning Department by shifting the Bartram Park area (12,000 population) from District 11 to District 6, shifting the area between Baymeadows Road and Butler Boulevard from District 4 to the northwest corner of District 11, and shifting a portion of the northern end of District 4 to the westward and the southern end of District 5 further south. Council Member Ferraro's proposal differs from that of the Planning Department by shifting the district's eastern boundary north of Atlantic Boulevard eastward to the Intracoastal Waterway and shifting the boundary of the southeastern corner of the district westward from Kernan Boulevard.

See attachments Map 1, Map 2, and Map 3.

COUNCIL MEMBER TO MEMBER NOTICED MEETING - September 9, 2021

I reported that the members attending the two previous noticed council member meetings indicated each separately to me an interest in allowing District 2 to continue to cross the river. I described the changes to CD 7, 8, and 12.

At CM Gaffney's suggestion, the council members proposed areas of their districts that they would be willing to see transferred to other districts to make the population deviation work.

CM DeFoor said she would be willing to give up an area north of College Street in Riverside on the north end of her district, particularly if she could gain territory in the Argyle Forest area.

CM White said he would be willing to give up an area along Otis Road in the northwest of his district provided that the Town of Baldwin is kept in one district, and could give up the Marietta area to District 8 (Jones Road, Old Plank Road, Beaver Street, I-10 area).

CM Priestly Jackson said she could agree to minor tweaks around the edges of her district as needed to make everything balance.

CM Dennis said he supports the Myrtle Avenue area being in District 8 as it has traditionally been but prefers no changes to his district.

CM Pittman said she is agreeable to the District 12 and District 7 exchanges with District 8 discussed earlier.

See attachment Map 4.

COUNCIL MEMBER TO MEMBER - September 22, 2021

I discussed the two new map proposals that resulted from the discussion at previous council member noticed meetings. The maps both have District 2 crossing the St. Johns River. The first new option places the Bartram Park area in District 6 and the Pablo Creek area adjacent to the Intracoastal Waterway south of J. Turner Butler Boulevard in District 3. The second new option places Bartram Park in District 6, keeps the Pablo Creek area in District 3, and shifts the border between Districts 3 and 4 in the Sandalwood area along Kernan Boulevard to the west.

I summarized what I heard from the participants: the consensus seems to be that today's option 1 looks good if some population-neutral changes can be made between Districts 2 and 3. CM Bowman said he is still concerned about the loss of schools and doesn't want District 3 to go below the 4 schools as shown now; he's fine with the rest. CM Boylan said he is fine with option 1. CM Carrico said he is fine with option 1 and is still open to making small tweaks around the edges of his district. CM Cumber said she is fine with option 1. CM Ferraro reiterated his concern about the major losses to his district on west edge of the Northside portion.

See attachments Map 5 and Map 6

COUNCIL MEMBER TO MEMBER - September 23, 2021

I stated that the council members south/east of the river seemed to reach a consensus on a plan for those districts. I described the changes made to the maps presented today for those south/east districts. This meeting centered on the interactions between CD 7, 8, and 12. Various options were explored.

See attachments Map 7, Map 8, and Map 9.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING -September 27, 2021

I stated that I will be meeting individually with Council Members from districts 7, 8, and 12 later this week to discuss the District 2/7 boundary and also the District 8/12 boundary.

See attachment Map 10.

COUNCIL MEMBER TO MEMBER - OCTOBER 21, 2021

I described two maps prepared for the meeting. Districts 9 and 10 have not changed in these proposals, I have spoken with all of the other affected council members individually about these proposals and gotten their reactions. I said that adjustments have been made to the boundaries between Districts 2 and 7, 7 and 8, and 12 and 14.

CM Pittman said she had a noticed member-to-member meeting with CM White last week and is satisfied with the boundaries that have been proposed today. CM Ferraro said he had met with Mr. Killingsworth once and still has some questions about adjustments made on the southern end of his district and will be meeting with Mr. Killingsworth again. CM DeFoor said that the north boundary of her district in Riverside will remain the same and she is adding a bit of the Argyle area on the southwest end of the district from District 12 to help get more of Argyle into a single council district. I stated that I talked to Council Member White just before the meeting who told me that he is comfortable with the District 12/14 boundary adjustment.

See attachments Map 11 and Map 12

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING - October 28, 2022

I stated the districts south/east side of the river are basically unchanged since the last noticed meeting of the south/east council members, except for a slight adjustment to the border of districts 3 and 4

along J. Turner Butler Boulevard at Gate Parkway. CM Carrico (District 4) said he agreed to the change and I said CM Bowman (District 3), who was excused from today's meeting, had been informed and agreed to that change. On the north/west side of the river, I described changes to the districts 7 and 8 border (between Lem Turner Road and New Kings Road), the districts 7 and 2 border (in the North Main Street and Yellow Bluff Road area and the Imeson Park area between Eastport Road and Zoo Parkway), and the districts 12 and 14 border (in the Collins Road and Shindler Drive area of Argyle Forest).

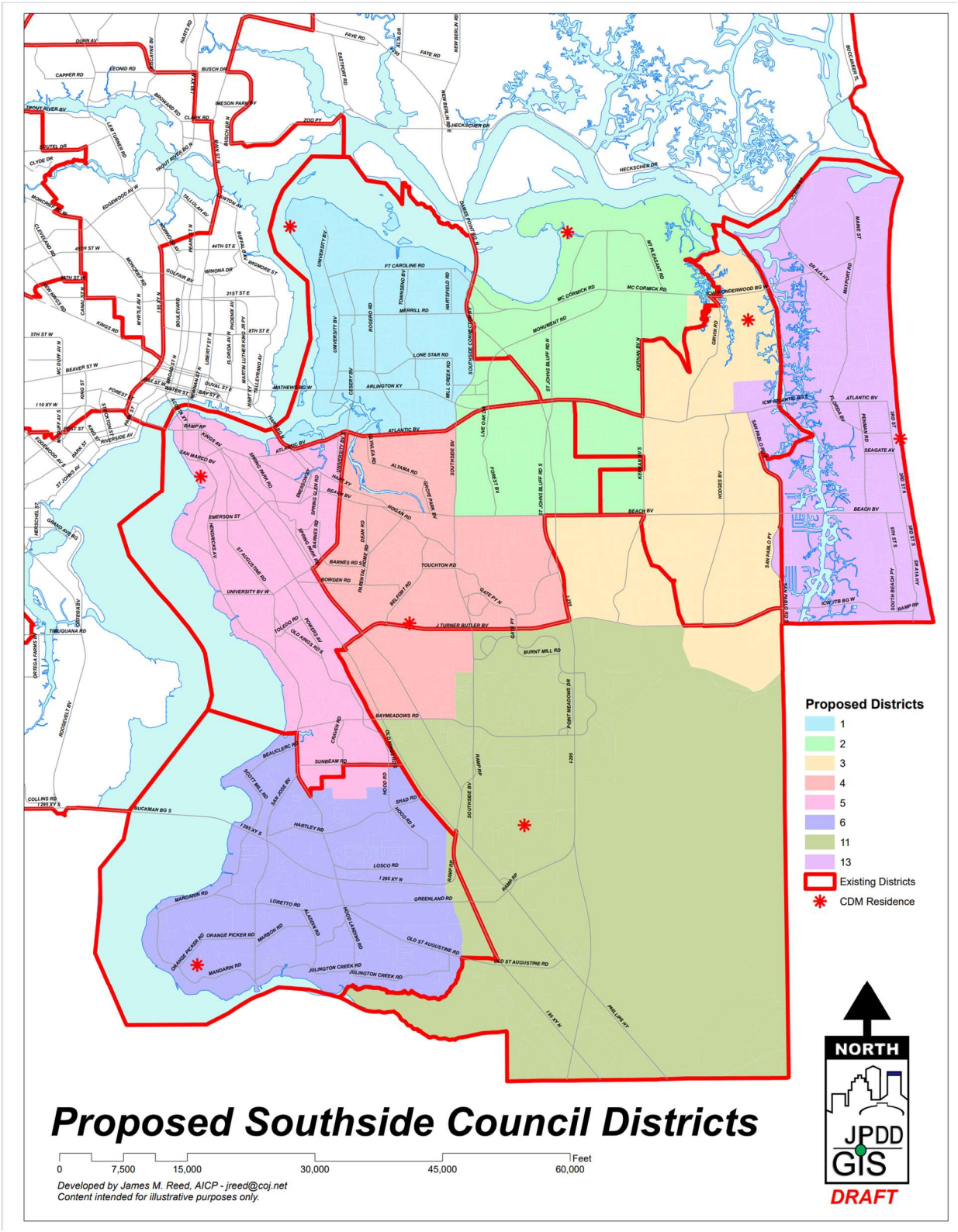
I presented the at-large map, explaining that the current proposal mostly mirrors the existing boundaries with some changes to make the populations balance. Residence Area 5 needed to grow to meet the required population deviation so a portion of the Riverside neighborhood was shifted from Residence Area 4 in order to keep all of Riverside in one at-large area, and additional territory was shifted from Residence Area 1 in the Zoo Parkway/Imeson Park/Eastport area to make up the needed population. The committee voted to move the presented Proposed Council District Map and the Proposed At-Large Map to the Rules Committee.

See attachments Map 13 and Map 14.

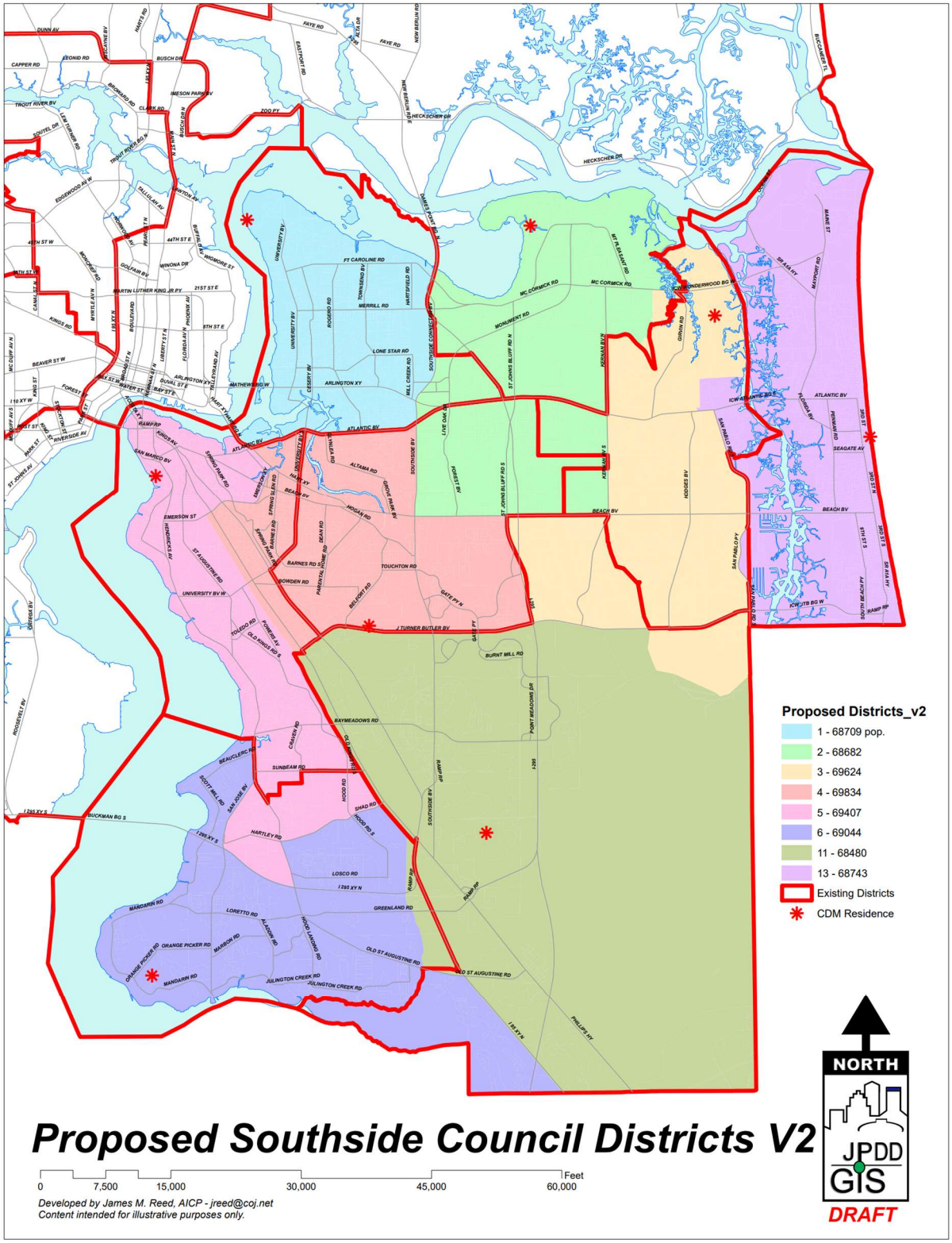
OTHER DATA

The Table 1 illustrates party affiliation by council district for the current and proposed maps. Table 2 shows the population and race profile for the existing districts and the proposed districts.

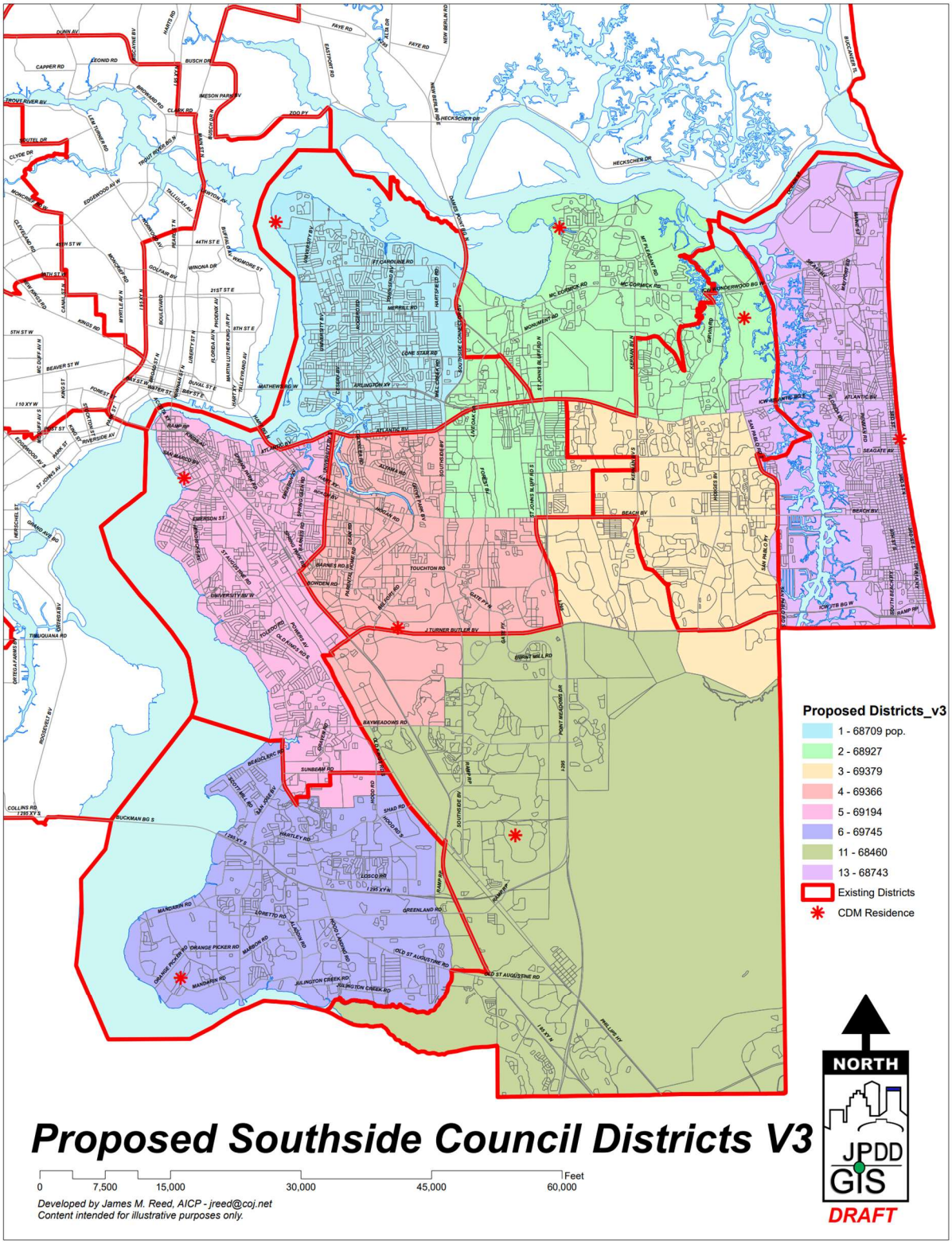
Data and maps prepared by the consolidated government expert during the First Special Committee are included as part of the record and can be found on the City Council webpage under Hot Topics.


Proposed Districts
1
2
3
4
5
6
11
13
Existing Districts
CDM Residence
NORTH
JPDD GIS
DRAFT
Proposed Southside Council Districts
0
7,500
15,000
30,000
45,000
60,000
Feet
Developed by James M. Reed, AICP - jreed@coj.net
Content intended for illustrative purposes only.

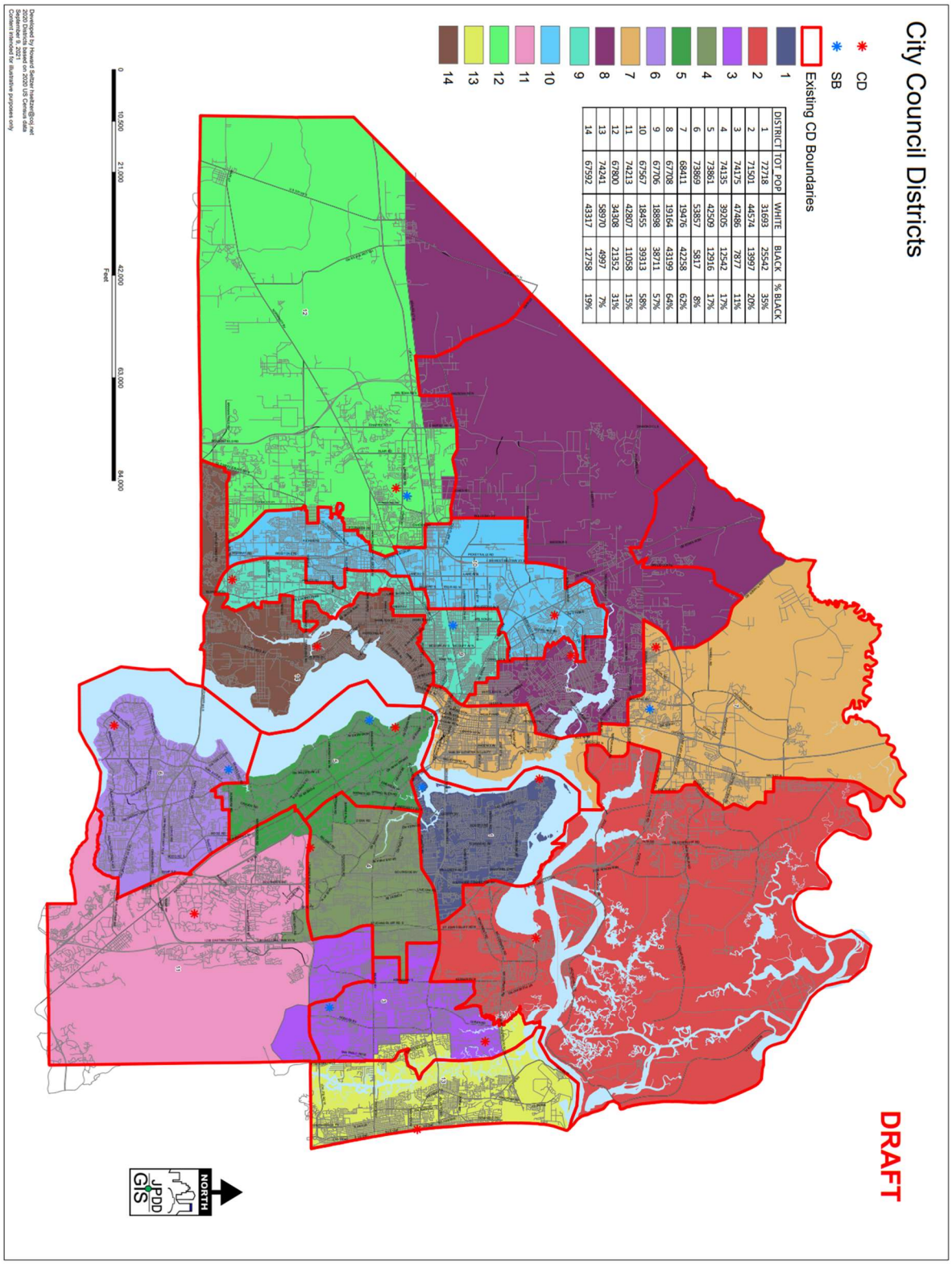
Map 1


Proposed Districts_v2
1 - 68709 pop.
2 - 68682
3 - 69624
4 - 69834
5 - 69407
6 - 69044
11 - 68480
13 - 68743
Existing Districts
CDM Residence
NORTH
JPDD GIS
DRAFT
Proposed Southside Council Districts V2
0
7,500
15,000
30,000
45,000
60,000
Feet
Developed by James M. Reed, AICP - jreed@coj.net
Content intended for illustrative purposes only.

Map 2

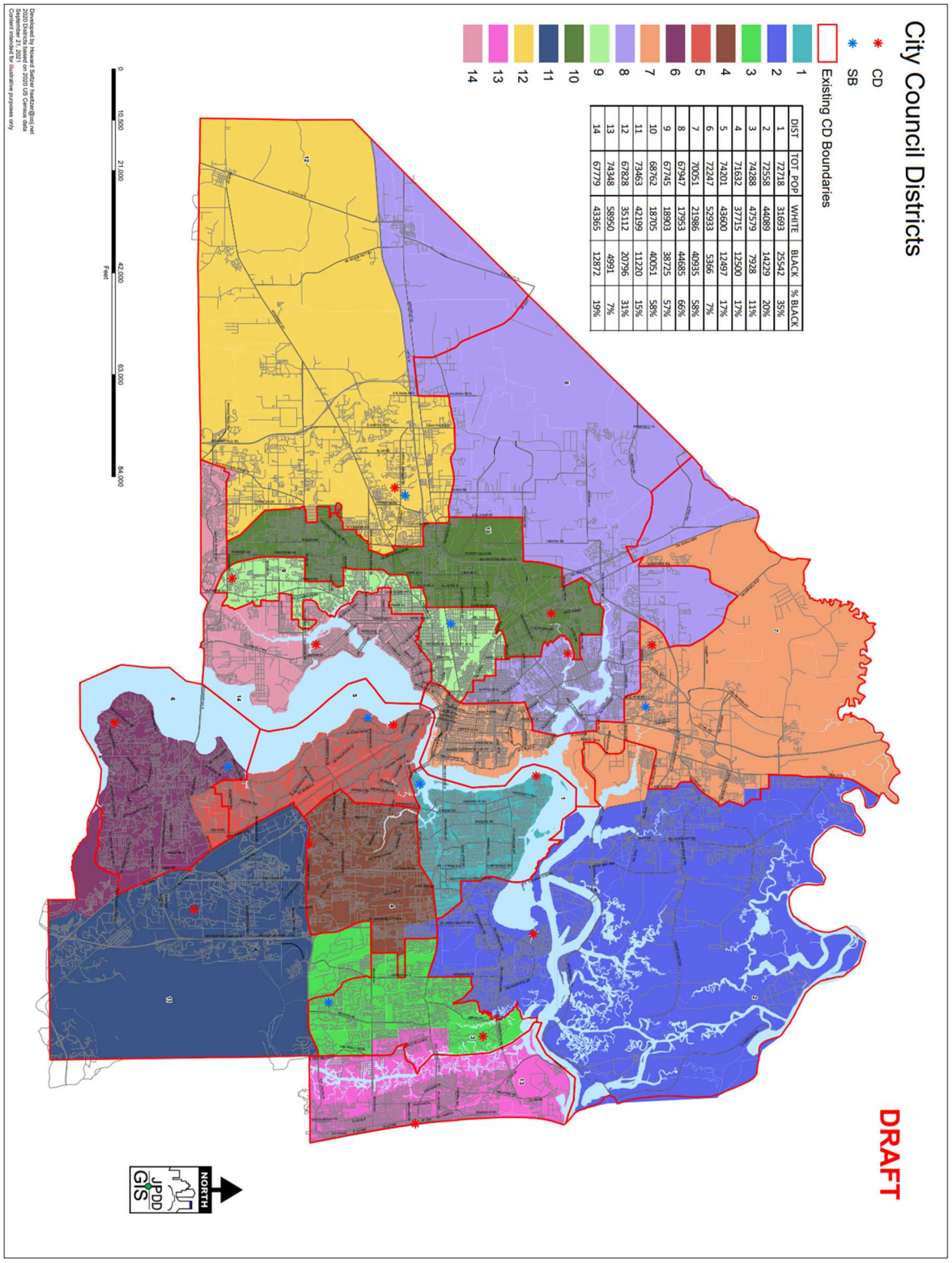

Proposed Districts_v3
1 - 68709 pop.
2 - 68927
3 - 69379
4 - 69366
5 - 69194
6 - 69745
11 - 68460
13 - 68743
Existing Districts
CDM Residence
NORTH
JPDD GIS
DRAFT
Proposed Southside Council Districts V3
0
7,500
15,000
30,000
45,000
60,000
Feet
Developed by James M. Reed, AICP - jreed@coj.net
Content intended for illustrative purposes only.

Map 3



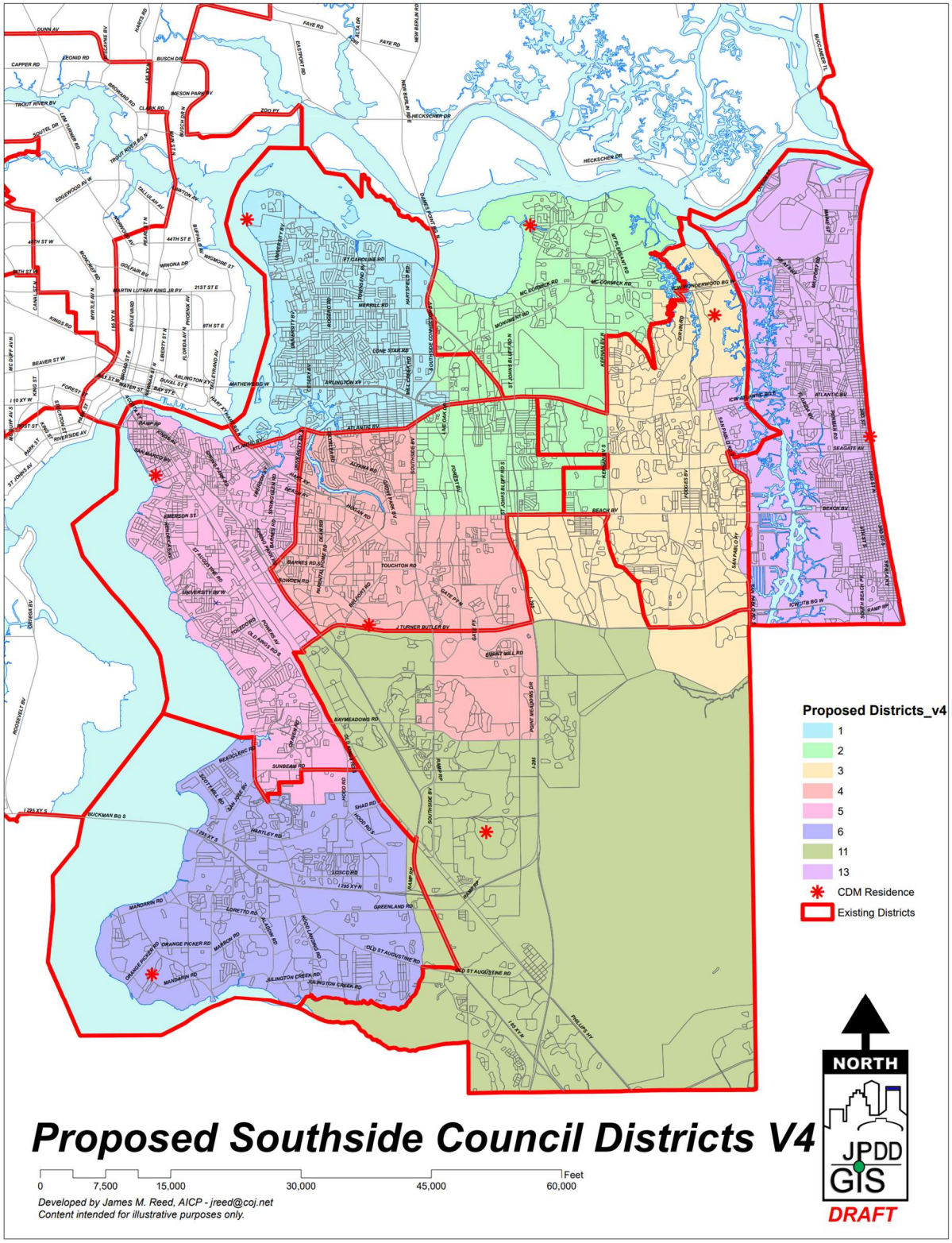
DISTRICT	TOT_POP	WHITE	BLACK	% BLACK
1	72718	31693	25542	35%
2	71501	44574	13997	20%
3	74175	47486	7877	11%
4	74135	39205	12542	17%
5	73861	42509	12916	17%
6	73869	53857	5817	8%
7	68411	19476	42258	62%
8	67708	19164	43199	64%
9	67706	18898	38711	57%
10	67567	18455	39313	58%
11	74213	42807	11058	15%
12	67800	34308	21352	31%
13	74241	58970	4997	7%
14	67592	43317	12758	19%

Map 4

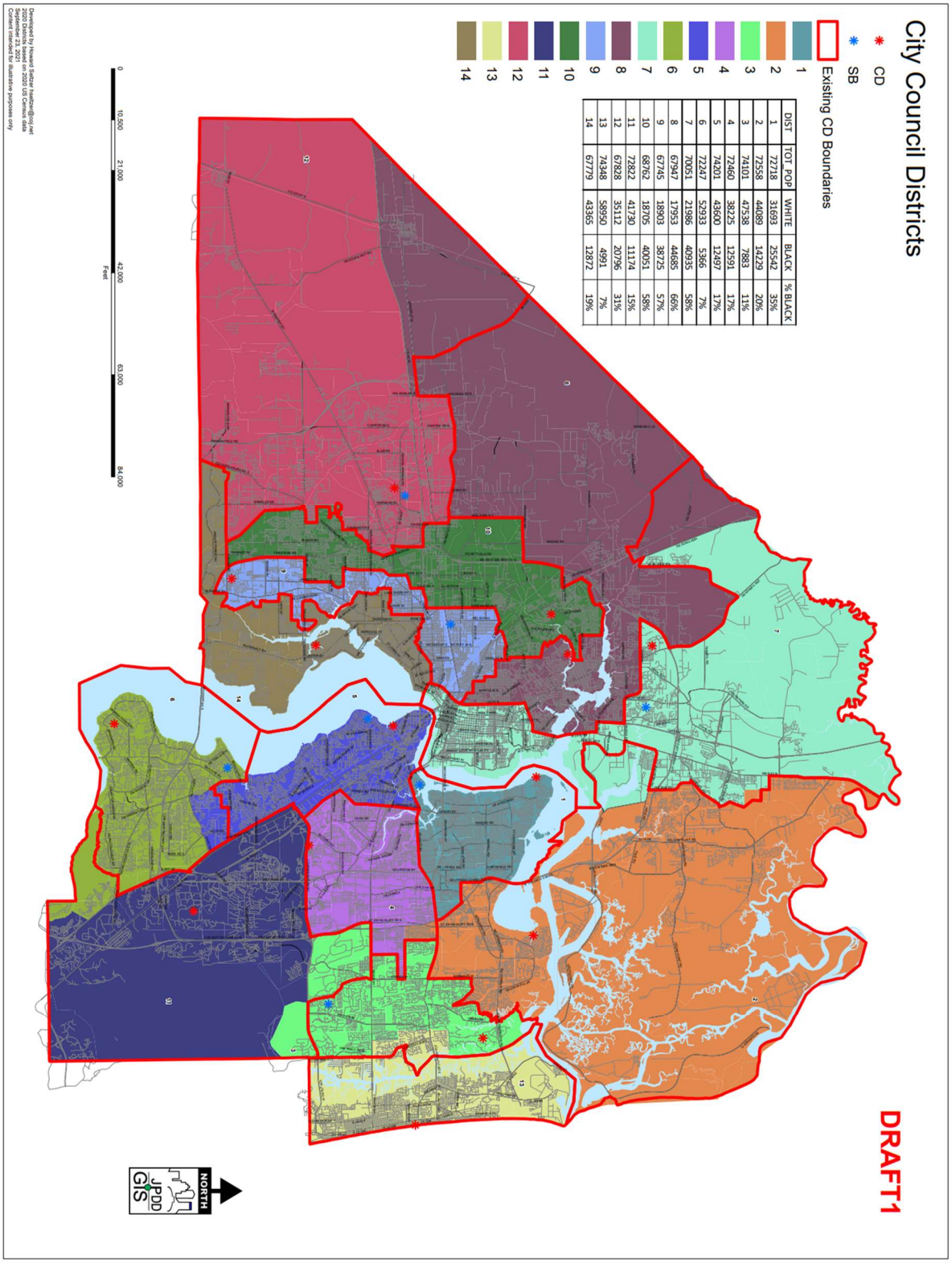


DIST	TOT. POP	WHITE	BLACK	% BLACK
1	72718	31693	25542	35%
2	72558	44089	14229	20%
3	74288	47579	7928	11%
4	71632	37715	12500	17%
5	74201	43600	12497	17%
6	72247	52933	5366	7%
7	70051	21986	40935	58%
8	67947	17953	44685	66%
9	67745	18903	38725	57%
10	68762	18705	40051	58%
11	73463	42199	11220	15%
12	67828	35112	20796	31%
13	74348	58950	4991	7%
14	67779	43365	12872	19%

Map 5

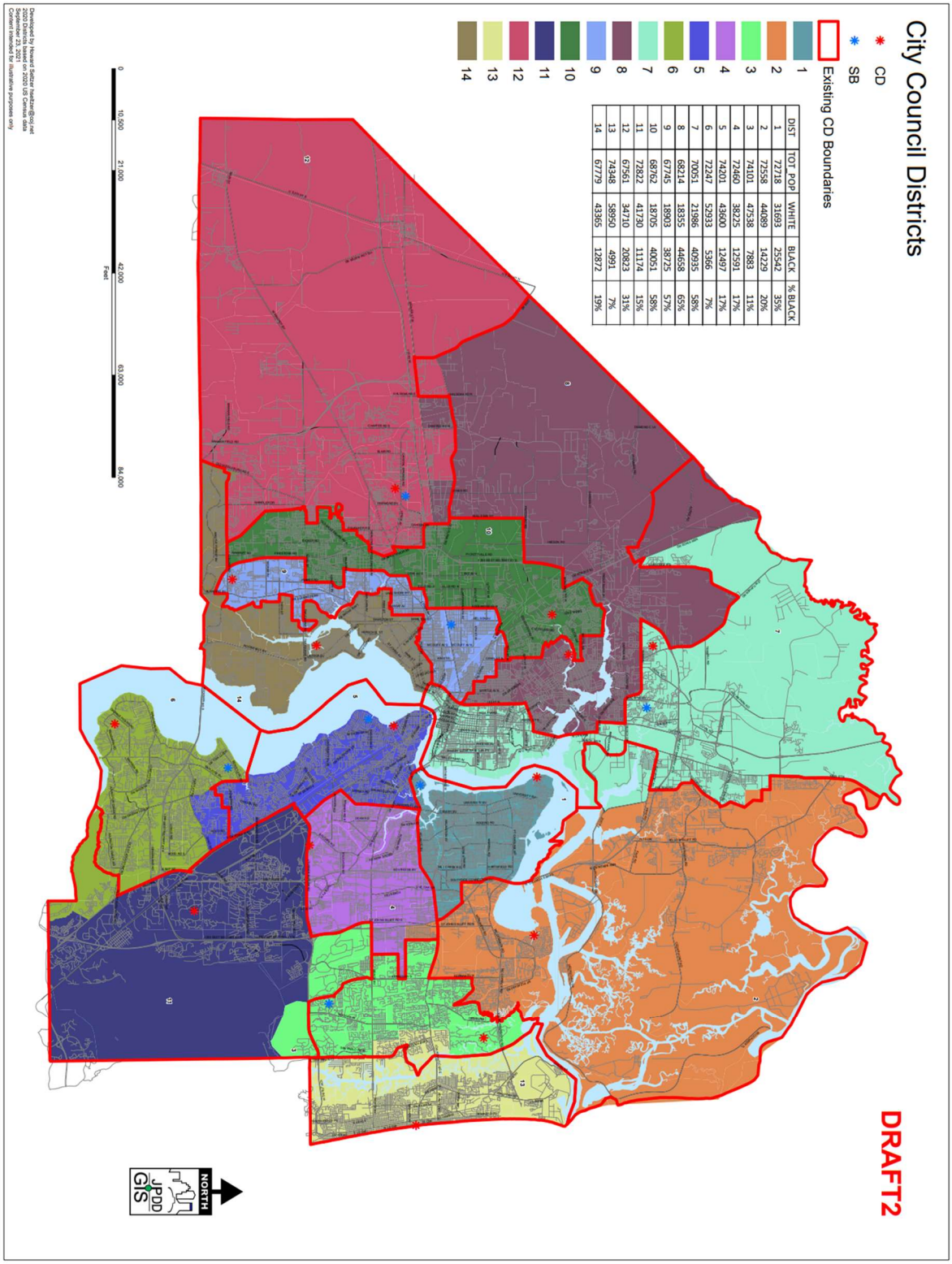

Proposed Districts_v4
1
2
3
4
5
6
11
13
CDM Residence
Existing Districts
NORTH
JPDD GIS
DRAFT
Proposed Southside Council Districts V4
0
7,500
15,000
30,000
45,000
60,000
Feet
Developed by James M. Reed, AICP - jreed@coj.net
Content intended for illustrative purposes only.

Map 6



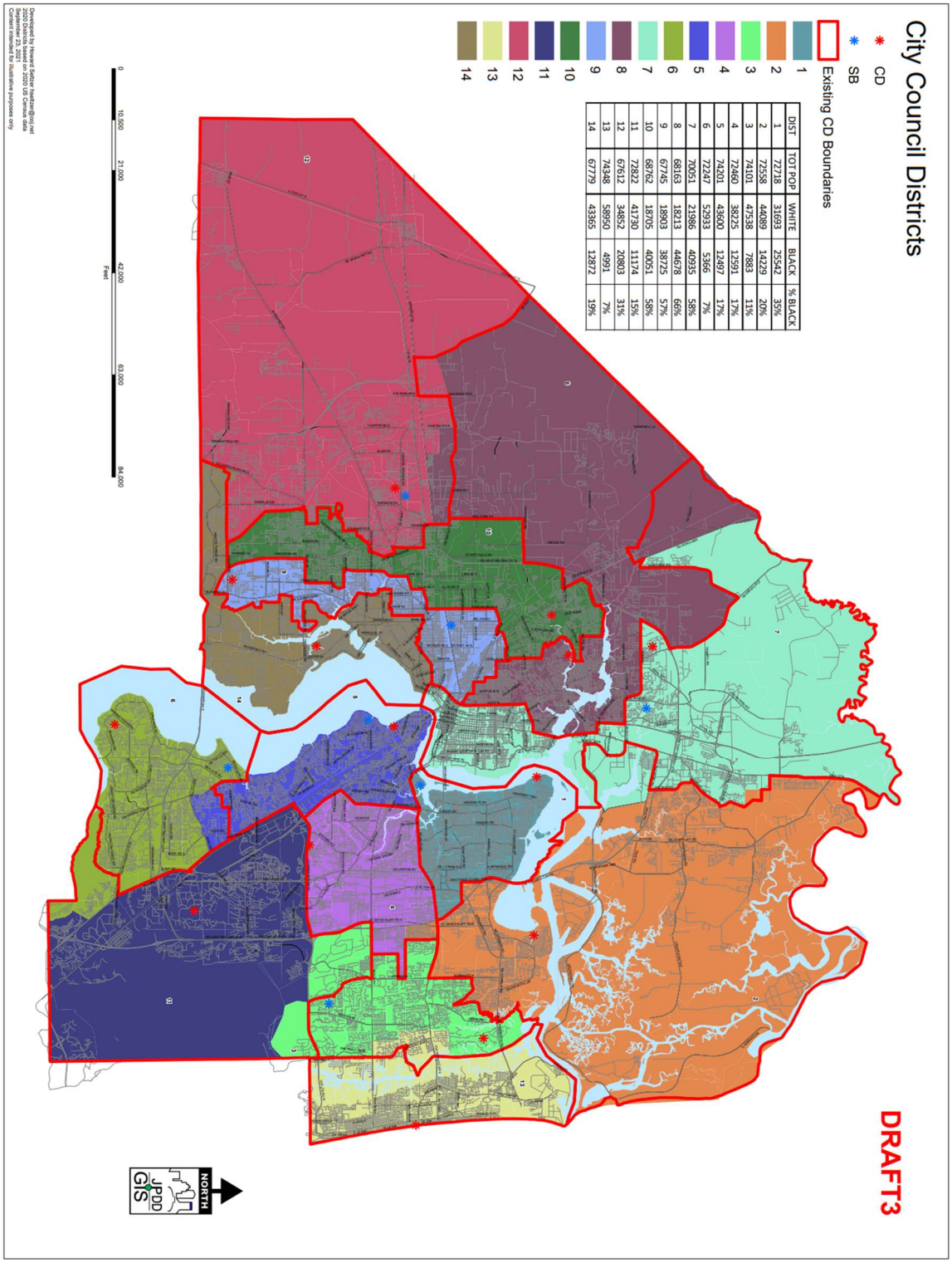
DIST	TOT_POP	WHITE	BLACK	% BLACK
1	72718	31693	25542	35%
2	72558	44089	14229	20%
3	74101	47538	7883	11%
4	72460	38225	12591	17%
5	74201	43600	12497	17%
6	72247	52933	5366	7%
7	70051	21986	40935	58%
8	67947	17953	44685	66%
9	67745	18903	38725	57%
10	68762	18705	40051	58%
11	72822	41730	11174	15%
12	67828	35112	20796	31%
13	74348	58950	4991	7%
14	67779	43365	12872	19%

Map 7



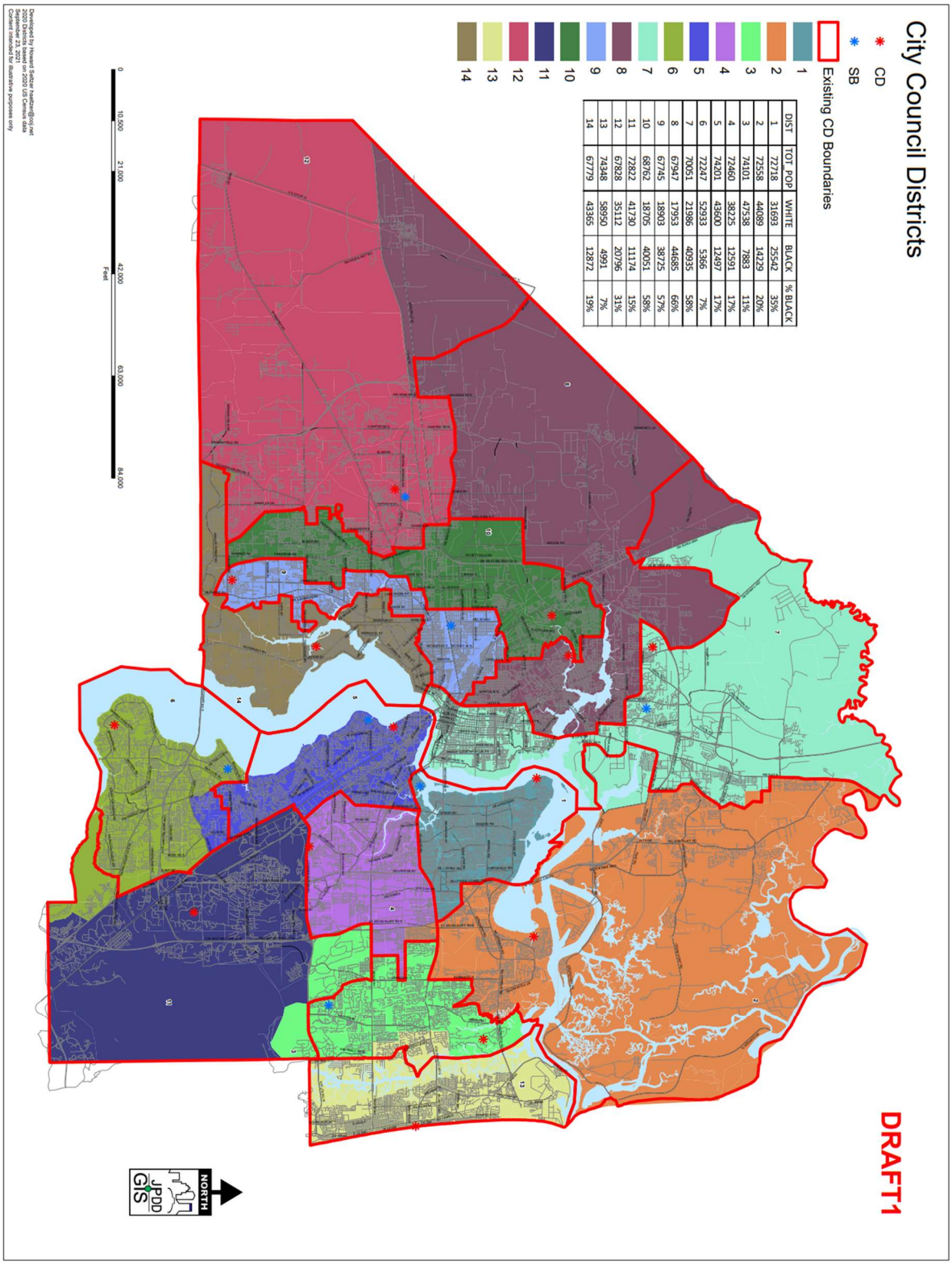
DIST	TOT_POP	WHITE	BLACK	% BLACK
1	77718	31693	25542	35%
2	72558	44089	14229	20%
3	74101	47538	7883	11%
4	72460	38225	12591	17%
5	74201	43600	12497	17%
6	72247	52933	5366	7%
7	70051	21986	40935	58%
8	68214	18355	44658	65%
9	67745	18903	38725	57%
10	68762	18705	40051	58%
11	72822	41730	11174	15%
12	67561	34710	20823	31%
13	74348	58950	4991	7%
14	67779	43365	12872	19%

Map 8



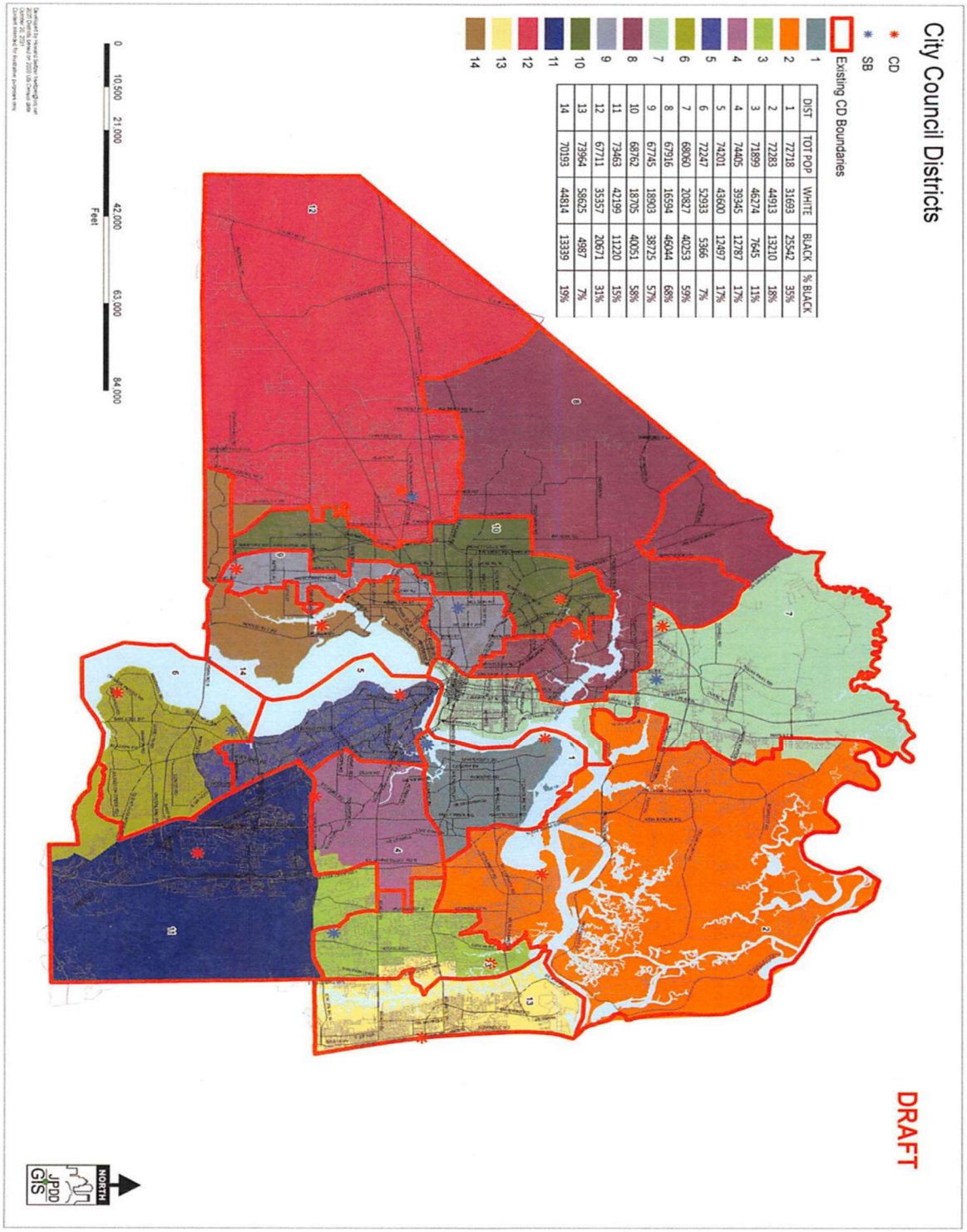
DIST	TOT POP	WHITE	BLACK	% BLACK
1	72718	31693	25542	35%
2	72558	44089	14229	20%
3	74101	47538	7883	11%
4	72460	38225	12591	17%
5	74201	43600	12497	17%
6	72247	52933	5366	7%
7	70051	21986	40935	58%
8	68163	18213	44678	66%
9	67745	18903	38725	57%
10	68762	18705	40051	58%
11	72822	41730	11174	15%
12	67612	34852	20803	31%
13	74348	58950	4991	7%
14	67779	43365	12872	19%

Map 9



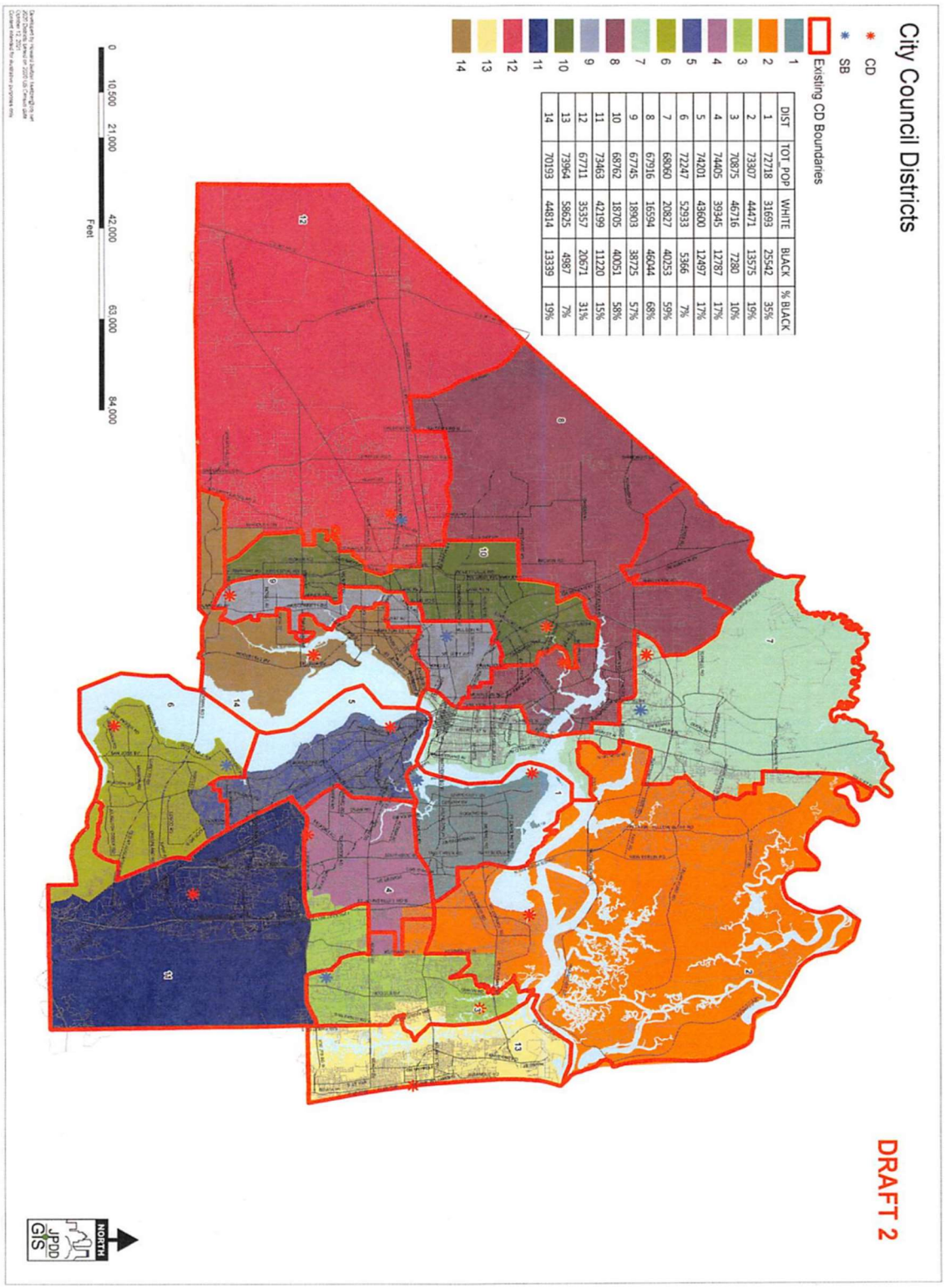
DIST	TOT_POP	WHITE	BLACK	% BLACK
1	72718	31693	25542	35%
2	72558	44089	14229	20%
3	74101	47538	7883	11%
4	72460	38225	12591	17%
5	74201	43600	12497	17%
6	72247	52933	5366	7%
7	70051	21986	40935	58%
8	67947	17953	44685	66%
9	67745	18903	38725	57%
10	68762	18705	40051	58%
11	72822	41730	11174	15%
12	67828	35112	20796	31%
13	74348	58950	4991	7%
14	67779	43365	12872	19%

Map 10



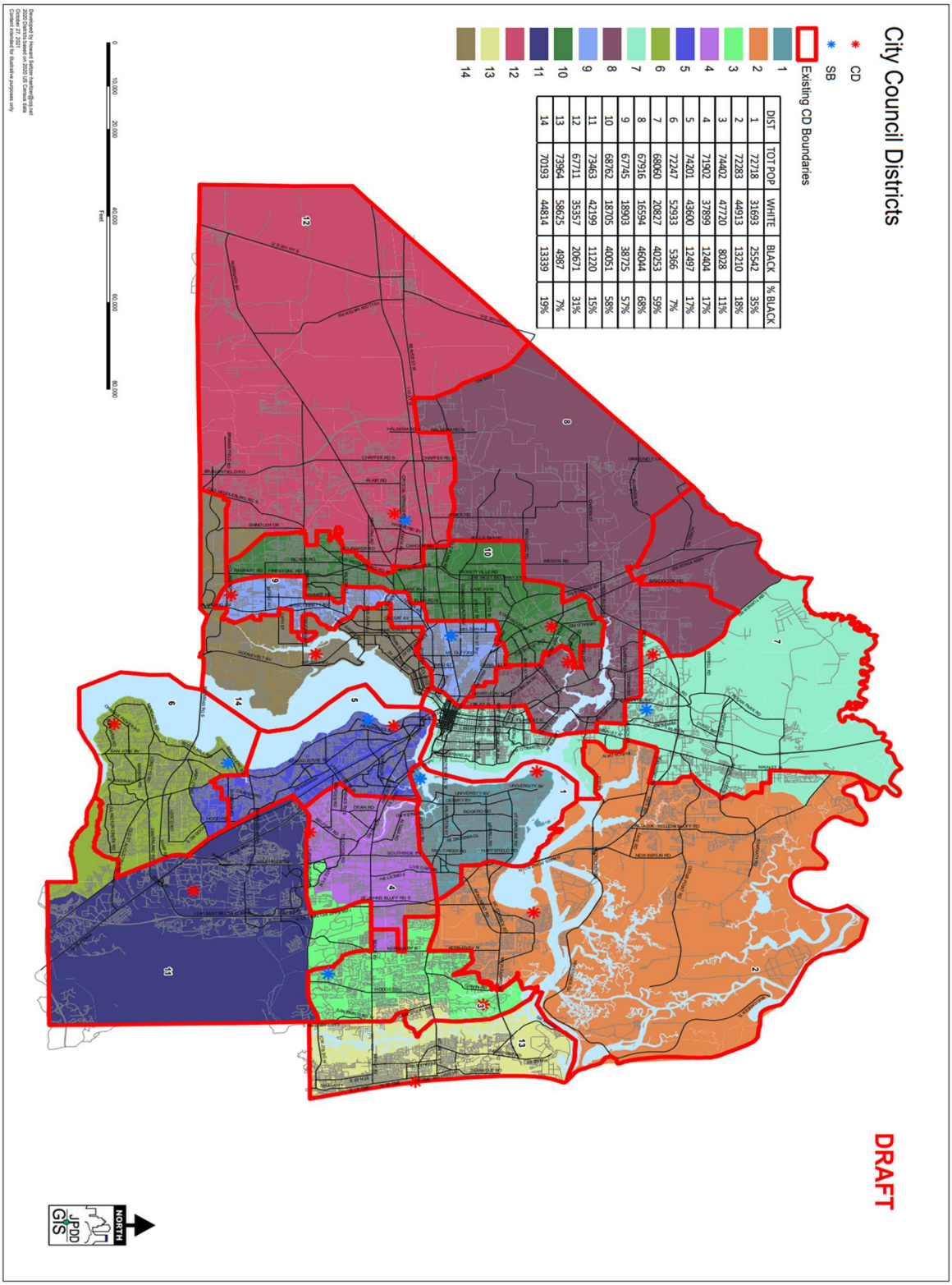
DIST	TOT POP	WHITE	BLACK	% BLACK
1	72718	31693	25542	35%
2	72283	44913	13210	18%
3	71899	46274	7645	11%
4	74405	39345	12787	17%
5	74201	43600	12497	17%
6	72247	52933	5366	7%
7	68060	20827	40253	59%
8	67916	16594	46044	68%
9	67745	18903	38725	57%
10	68762	18705	40051	58%
11	73463	42199	11220	15%
12	67711	35357	20671	31%
13	73964	58625	4987	7%
14	70193	44814	13339	19%

Map 11



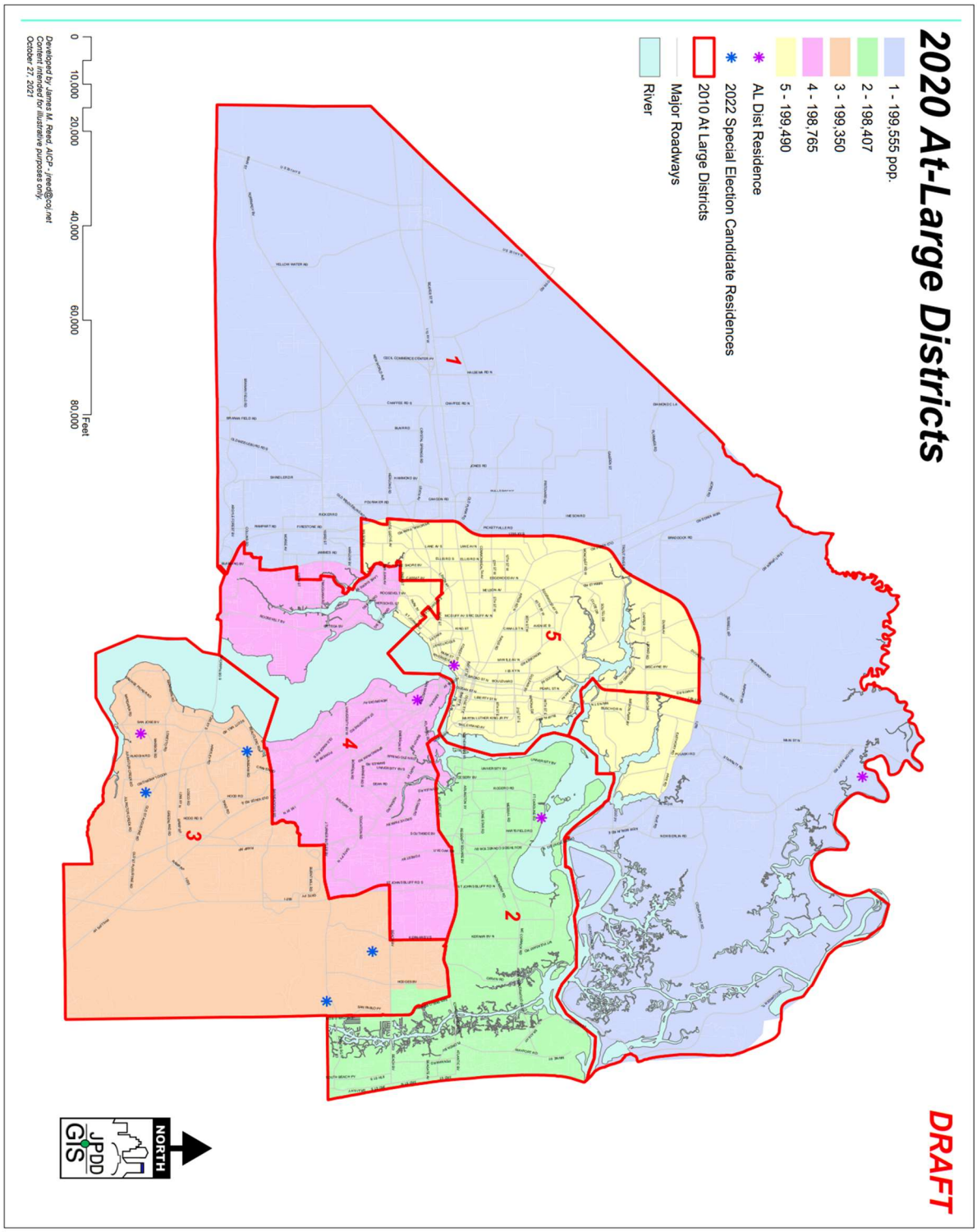
DIST	TOT_POP	WHITE	BLACK	% BLACK
1	72718	31693	25542	35%
2	73307	44471	13575	19%
3	70875	46716	7280	10%
4	74405	39345	12787	17%
5	74201	43600	12497	17%
6	72247	52933	5366	7%
7	68060	20827	40233	59%
8	67916	16594	46044	68%
9	67745	18903	38725	57%
10	68762	18705	40051	58%
11	73463	42199	11220	15%
12	67711	35357	20671	31%
13	73964	58625	4987	7%
14	70193	44814	13339	19%

Map 12



DIST	TOT POP	WHITE	BLACK	% BLACK
1	72718	31693	25542	35%
2	72283	44913	13210	18%
3	74402	47720	8028	11%
4	71902	37899	12404	17%
5	74201	43600	12497	17%
6	72247	52933	5366	7%
7	68060	20827	40253	59%
8	67916	16594	46044	68%
9	67745	18903	38725	57%
10	68762	18705	40051	58%
11	73463	42199	11220	15%
12	67711	35357	20671	31%
13	73964	58625	4987	7%
14	70193	44814	13339	19%

Map 13


2020 At-Large Districts
1 - 199,555 pop.
2 - 198,407
3 - 199,350
4 - 198,765
5 - 199,490
AL Dist Residence
2022 Special Election Candidate Residences
2010 At Large Districts
Major Roadways
River
0
10,000
20,000
40,000
60,000
80,000
Feet
Developed by James M. Reed, AICP - jreed@coj.net
Content intended for illustrative purposes only.
October 27, 2021
NORTH
JPDD GIS
DRAFT

Map 14

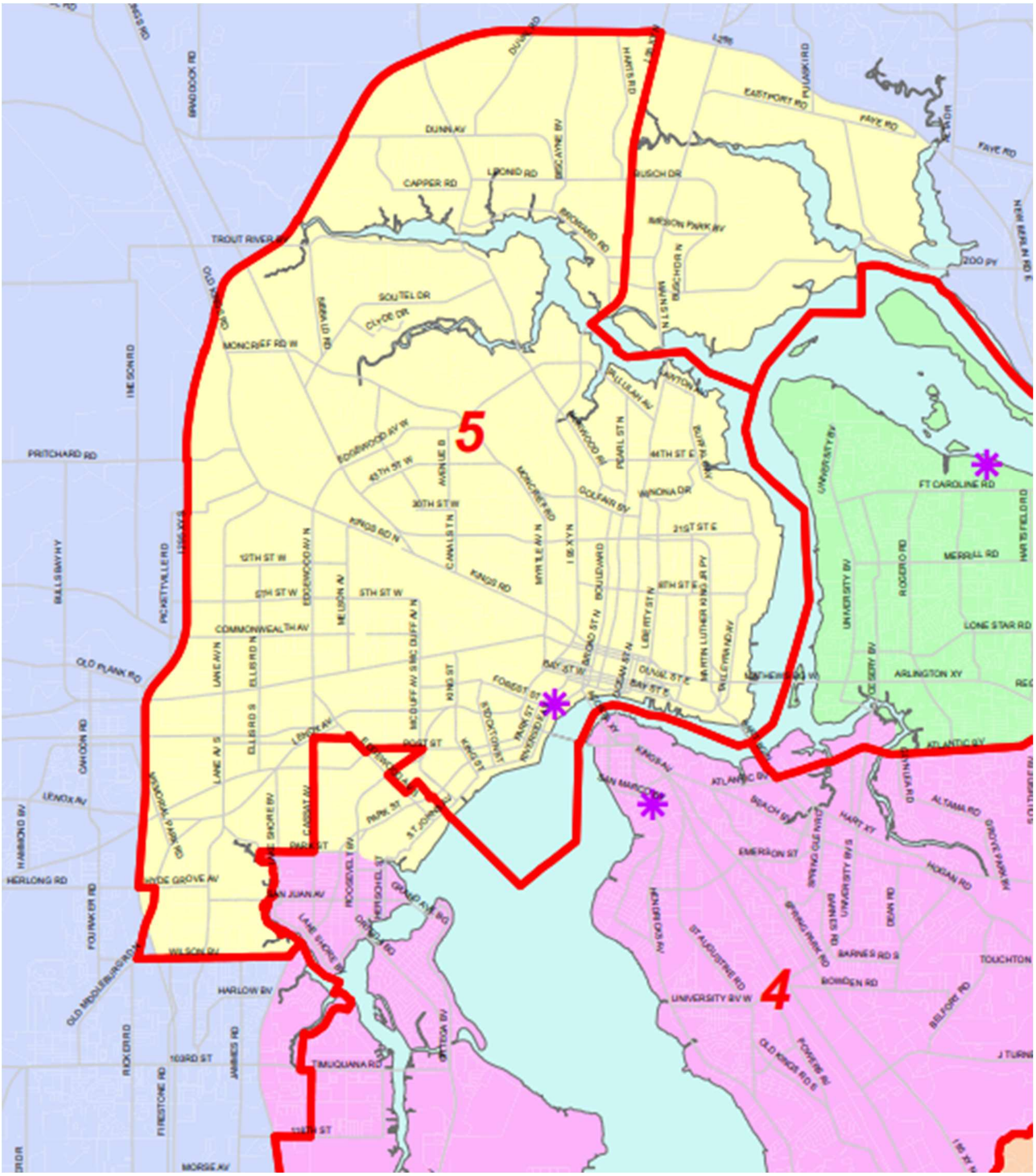

5
4
DUNN AV
CAPPER RD
LEONID RD
BISCAYNE BV
BUSCH DR
EASTPORT RD
PULASKI RD
FAYE RD
TROUT RIVER BV
SOUTEL DR
CLYDE DR
MONCRIEF RD W
IMESON RD
PRITCHARD RD
EDGEWOOD AV W
45TH ST W
30TH ST W
KINGS RD N
12TH ST W
5TH ST W
COMMONWEALTH AV
KINGS RD
PICKETTVILLE RD
BULLS BAY HY
OLD PLANK RD
CAHOON RD
LENOX AV
HERLONG RD
HYDE GROVE AV
WILSON BV
HARLOW BV
103RD ST
TIMUQUANA RD
MORSE AV
FIRESTONE RD
RICKER RD
FOURAKER RD
OLD MIDDLEBURG RD N
PEARL ST N
44TH ST E
WINONA DR
21ST ST E
8TH ST E
LIBERTY ST N
BAY ST W
BAY ST E
FOREST ST
POST ST
PARK ST
ST JOHNS AV
SAN JUAN AV
LAKE SHORE BV
ROOSEVELT BV
HERSCHEL ST
GRAND AVE BV
ORTEGA BV
FT CAROLINE RD
UNIVERSITY BV
MERRILL RD
ROGERO RD
HARTSFIELD RD
LONE STAR RD
ARLINGTON XY
ATLANTIC BV
KINGS AV
SAN MARCO BV
BEACH BV
HART XY
ALTAMA RD
EMERSON ST
HOGAN RD
GROVE PARK BV
BARNES RD
DEAN RD
BARNES RD S
BOWDEN RD
TOUCHTON
UNIVERSITY BV W
ST AUGUSTINE RD
HENDRICKS AV
OLD KINGS RD S
POWERS AV
BELFORT RD
200 PY
NEW BERLIN RD E

Table 1

VOTERS EXISTING CD BOUNDARIES

DIST	DEM	REP	NPA	IND
1	20333	13719	10813	534
2	16784	24067	11833	726
3	14650	23825	13568	718
4	16947	16852	12413	675
5	16334	16602	9816	521
6	14409	27335	11952	717
7	28421	8164	8949	526
8	29770	8350	7348	348
9	25288	7157	8832	453
10	27989	8590	8602	446
11	20733	23394	16484	1075
12	18786	19561	10244	577
13	14052	23770	12126	756
14	19309	18864	10995	751
TOTAL	283805	240250	153975	8823

VOTERS NEW CD BOUNDARIES

DIST	DEM	REP	NPA	IND
1	20333	13719	10813	534
2	16640	24202	11985	717
3	14958	22290	13821	745
4	15874	16318	11672	630
5	17626	18499	10818	586
6	14661	27343	12211	734
7	28510	8510	9180	546
8	30836	8727	7709	372
9	25312	7192	8852	454
10	28312	8697	8757	455
11	17398	19451	13507	895
12	17757	18701	9632	543
13	15597	27019	13586	837
14	19991	19582	11432	775
TOTAL	283805	240250	153975	8823

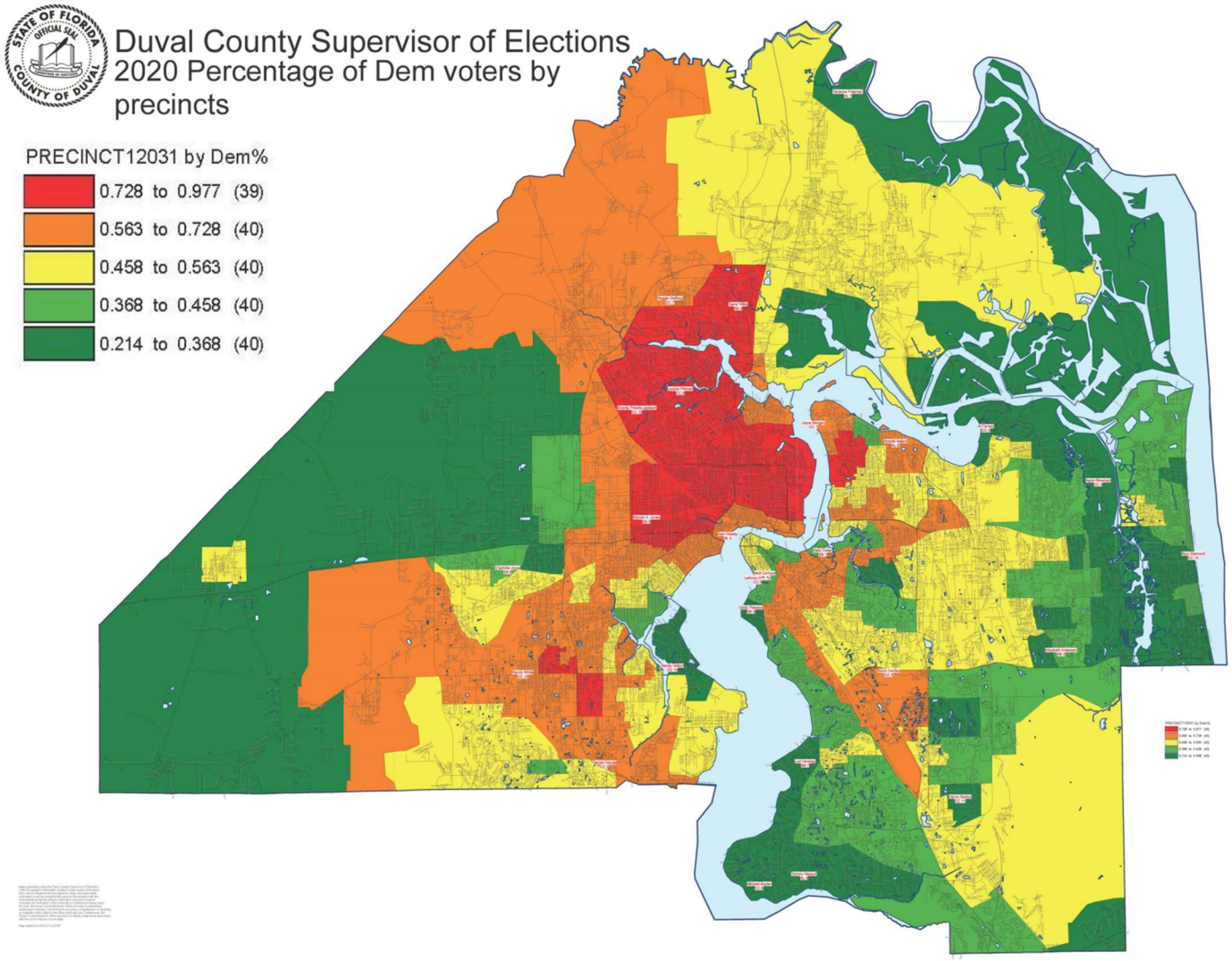
Table 2

ORIGINAL POPULATION BEFORE REDISTRICTING

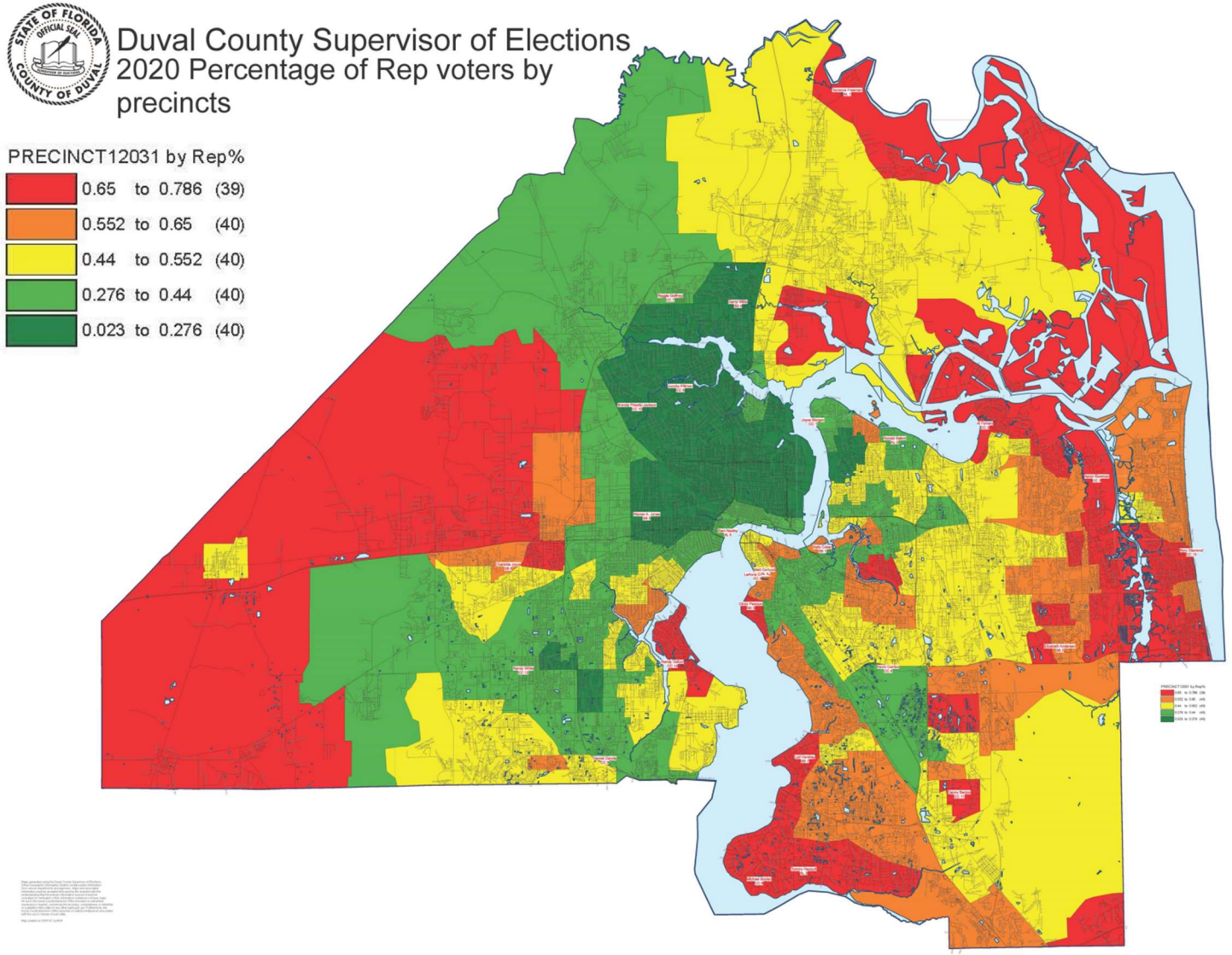
DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	HAWAIIAN	OTHER	TWO OR MORE	HISPANIC LATINO	NOT HISPANIC LATINO	TOTAL 18YRS AND OVER
1	72718	31693	25542	332	2425	78	4585	8063	11546	61172	56490
2	71538	44605	13997	248	3523	93	2195	6877	6858	64680	55186
3	72561	48198	6514	206	6731	142	3120	7650	8906	63655	57524
4	76829	40120	13296	352	7510	98	6422	9031	14595	62234	61597
5	68055	39543	11892	409	3904	65	5270	6972	11728	56327	53190
6	71352	52628	5092	181	3546	37	2530	7338	7479	63873	57382
7	67330	20051	40516	227	984	66	1592	3894	4230	63100	52345
8	65043	15788	44289	179	404	26	1329	3028	2726	62317	48802
9	67639	18851	38710	278	1844	75	2983	4898	6300	61339	50841
10	67690	18460	39430	241	2009	60	2838	4652	6192	61498	50653
11	90761	52758	13904	278	9732	105	4192	9792	11930	78831	74967
12	71617	37171	21970	311	2799	49	3341	5976	7841	63776	54228
13	64969	51619	4509	235	1602	109	1594	5301	5061	59908	54142
14	67465	43297	12676	235	2454	76	2719	6008	7297	60168	54256
TOTAL	**995567**	**514782**	**292337**	**3712**	**49467**	**1079**	**44710**	**89480**	**112689**	**882878**	**781603**

POPULATION AFTER REDISTRICTING

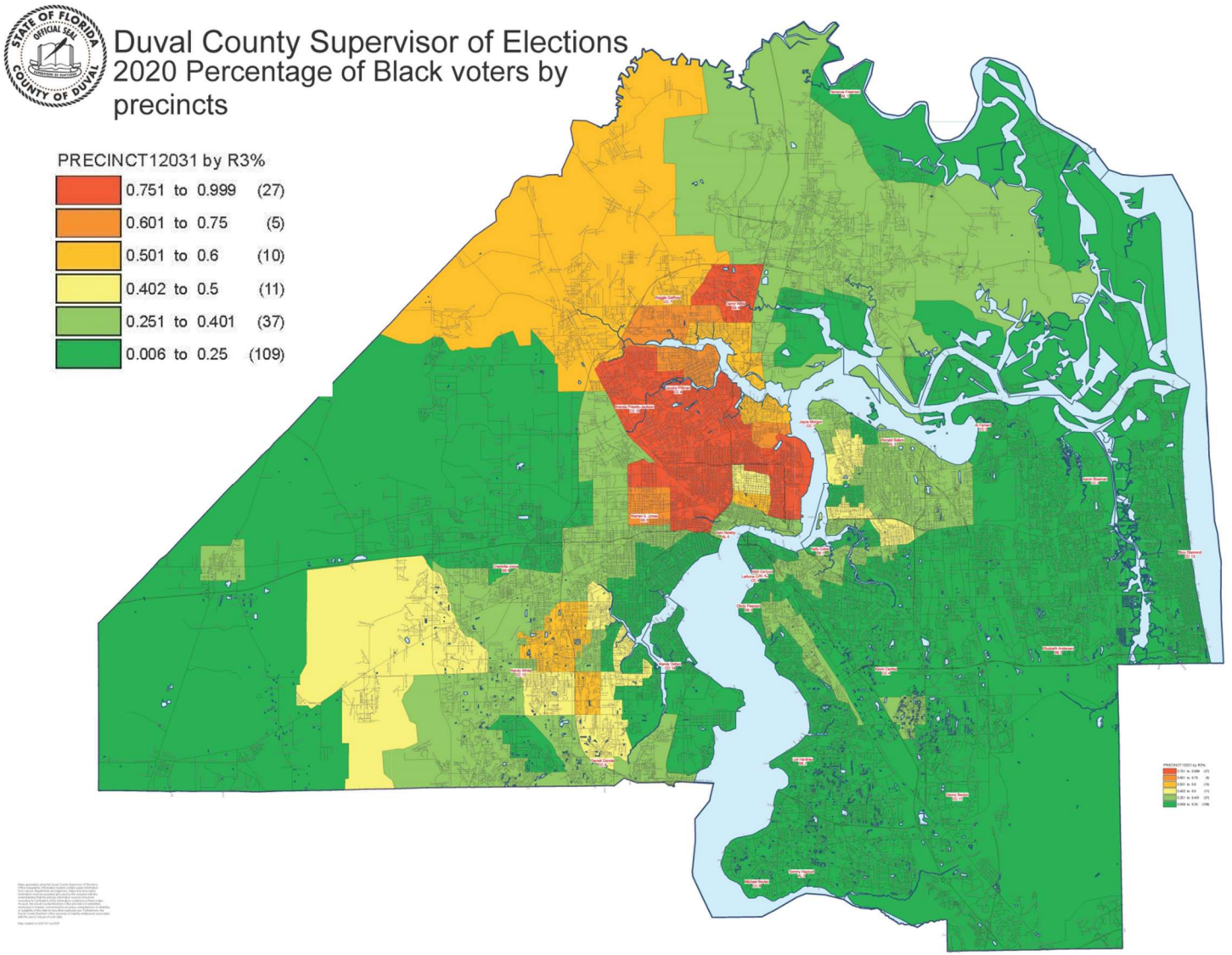
DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	HAWAIIAN	OTHER	TWO OR MORE	HISPANIC LATINO	NOT HISPANIC LATINO	TOTAL 18YRS AND OVER
1	72718	31693	25542	332	2425	78	4585	8063	11546	61172	56490
2	72283	44913	13210	244	4124	111	2508	7173	7404	64879	55941
3	74402	47720	8028	212	7118	123	3328	7873	9578	64824	60219
4	71902	37899	12404	338	6779	77	5983	8422	13618	58284	57187
5	74201	43600	12497	437	4381	69	5561	7656	12547	61654	58001
6	72247	52933	5366	168	3783	38	2496	7463	7502	64745	58130
7	68060	20827	40253	227	1057	67	1605	4024	4389	63671	52925
8	67916	16594	46044	198	442	28	1416	3194	2934	64982	50825
9	67793	18917	38745	278	1852	75	2995	4931	6330	61463	50976
10	68777	18706	40051	247	2100	61	2902	4710	6282	62495	51457
11	73463	42199	11220	230	8332	99	3414	7969	9553	63910	60408
12	67696	35356	20671	294	2618	46	3059	5652	7324	60372	51206
13	73964	58625	4987	261	1920	129	1933	6109	5988	67976	61499
14	70145	44800	13319	246	2536	78	2925	6241	7694	62451	56339
TOTAL	**995567**	**514782**	**292337**	**3712**	**49467**	**1079**	**44710**	**89480**	**112689**	**882878**	**781603**


Duval County Supervisor of Elections
2020 Percentage of Dem voters by precincts
PRECINCT12031 by Dem%
0.728 to 0.977 (39)
0.563 to 0.728 (40)
0.458 to 0.563 (40)
0.368 to 0.458 (40)
0.214 to 0.368 (40)

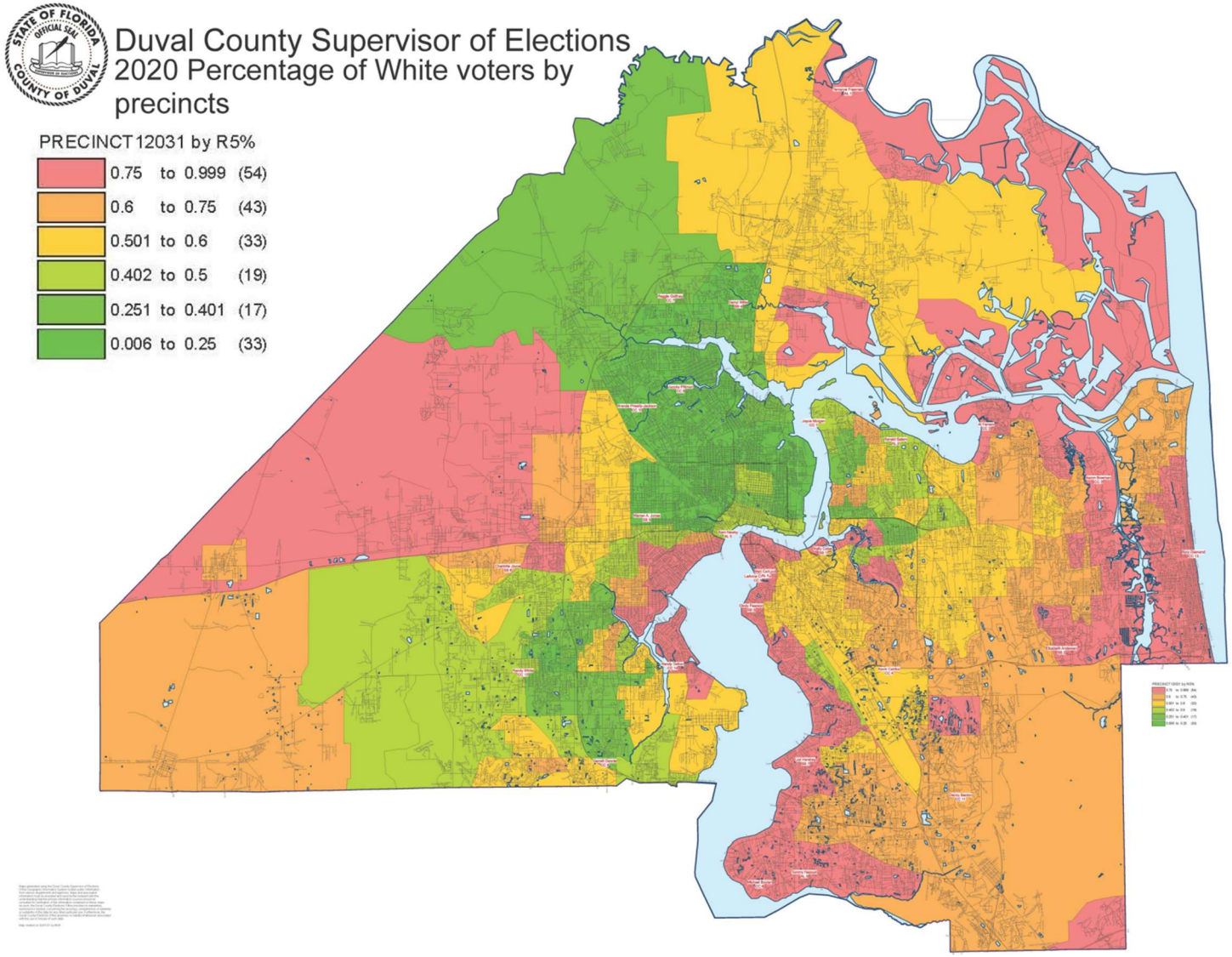
Map 15


Duval County Supervisor of Elections
2020 Percentage of Rep voters by precincts
PRECINCT12031 by Rep%
0.65 to 0.786 (39)
0.552 to 0.65 (40)
0.44 to 0.552 (40)
0.276 to 0.44 (40)
0.023 to 0.276 (40)

Map 16


Duval County Supervisor of Elections
2020 Percentage of Black voters by precincts
PRECINCT12031 by R3%
0.751 to 0.999 (27)
0.601 to 0.75 (5)
0.501 to 0.6 (10)
0.402 to 0.5 (11)
0.251 to 0.401 (37)
0.006 to 0.25 (109)

Map 17


Duval County Supervisor of Elections
2020 Percentage of White voters by precincts
PRECINCT12031 by R5%
0.75 to 0.999 (54)
0.6 to 0.75 (43)
0.501 to 0.6 (33)
0.402 to 0.5 (19)
0.251 to 0.401 (17)
0.006 to 0.25 (33)

Map 18

EXHIBIT D
TO DECLARATION OF DANIEL J. HESSEL

"Council District Statistics - North, South, East, and West"

September 9, 2021, Meeting

District	Council Member	Location	Total Population	%	Average Analysis	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian	Other	2 Or More Races	Hispanic Or Latino	Not Hispanic Or Latino	Total 18 Yrs And Older	Total Housing Units	Occupied	Vacant
01	Morgan	East	72,718	7.30%	1,611	31,693.00	25,542.00	332.00	2,425.00	78.00	4,585.00	8,063.00	11,546.00	61,172.00	56,490.00	31,039.00	28,507.00	2,532.00
03	Bowman	East	72,561	7.29%	1,454	48,198.00	6,514.00	206.00	6,731.00	142.00	3,120.00	7,650.00	8,906.00	63,655.00	57,524.00	30,975.00	29,102.00	1,873.00
04	Carrico	East	76,829	7.72%	5,722	40,120.00	13,296.00	352.00	7,510.00	98.00	6,422.00	9,031.00	14,595.00	62,234.00	61,597.00	35,713.00	32,812.00	2,901.00
05	Cumber	East	68,055	6.84%	(3,052)	39,543.00	11,892.00	409.00	3,904.00	65.00	5,270.00	6,972.00	11,728.00	56,327.00	53,190.00	31,961.00	28,916.00	3,045.00
06	Boylan	East	71,346	7.17%	239	52,627.00	5,090.00	181.00	3,543.00	37.00	2,530.00	7,338.00	7,479.00	63,867.00	57,376.00	29,642.00	28,250.00	1,392.00
11	Becton	East	90,767	9.12%	19,660	52,759.00	13,906.00	278.00	9,735.00	105.00	4,192.00	9,792.00	11,930.00	78,837.00	74,973.00	42,564.00	39,109.00	3,455.00
13	Diamond	East	64,936	6.52%	(6,171)	51,587.00	4,509.00	235.00	1,602.00	109.00	1,593.00	5,301.00	5,059.00	59,877.00	54,111.00	30,478.00	27,749.00	2,729.00
East TOTAL			**517,212**	51.96%	446,105	**316,527.00**	**80,749.00**	**1,993.00**	**35,450.00**	**634.00**	**27,712.00**	**54,147.00**	**71,243.00**	**445,969.00**	**415,261.00**	**232,372.00**	**214,445.00**	**17,927.00**
02	Ferraro	West	71,501	7.18%	394	44,574.00	13,997.00	248.00	3,522.00	93.00	2,194.00	6,873.00	6,857.00	64,644.00	55,157.00	28,028.00	26,798.00	1,230.00
07	Gaffney	West	67,330	6.76%	(3,777)	20,051.00	40,516.00	227.00	984.00	66.00	1,592.00	3,894.00	4,230.00	63,100.00	52,345.00	29,535.00	26,297.00	3,238.00
08	Pittman	West	65,166	6.55%	(5,941)	15,793.00	44,406.00	179.00	405.00	26.00	1,329.00	3,028.00	2,726.00	62,440.00	48,908.00	27,826.00	24,904.00	2,922.00
09	Dennis	West	67,706	6.80%	(3,401)	18,898.00	38,711.00	278.00	1,860.00	75.00	2,983.00	4,901.00	6,302.00	61,404.00	50,896.00	30,280.00	26,931.00	3,349.00
10	Jackson	West	67,567	6.79%	(3,540)	18,455.00	39,313.00	241.00	2,008.00	60.00	2,838.00	4,652.00	6,192.00	61,375.00	50,547.00	27,445.00	25,195.00	2,250.00
12	White	West	71,617	7.19%	510	37,171.00	21,970.00	311.00	2,799.00	49.00	3,341.00	5,976.00	7,841.00	63,776.00	54,228.00	27,699.00	25,936.00	1,763.00
14	Defoor	West	67,398	6.77%	(3,709)	43,250.00	12,675.00	235.00	2,438.00	76.00	2,719.00	6,005.00	7,295.00	60,103.00	54,201.00	31,809.00	29,214.00	2,595.00
West TOTAL			**478,285**	48.04%	407,178	**198,192.00**	**211,588.00**	**1,719.00**	**14,016.00**	**445.00**	**16,996.00**	**35,329.00**	**41,443.00**	**436,842.00**	**366,282.00**	**202,622.00**	**185,275.00**	**17,347.00**
TOTAL			995,497	100%		**514,719.00**	**292,337.00**	**3,712.00**	**49,466.00**	**1,079.00**	**44,708.00**	**89,476.00**	**112,686.00**	**882,811.00**	**781,543.00**	**434,994.00**	**399,720.00**	**35,274.00**
	District Average:		71,107															

EXHIBIT E
TO DECLARATION OF DANIEL J. HESSEL

"Minority Population Percentages by Council District 2020 Census"

September 9, 2021, Meeting

Killingsworth, William

From: Seltzer, Howard
Sent: Wednesday, August 18, 2021 3:48 PM
To: Reed, James
Cc: Killingsworth, William
Subject: Minority Percentages per CD

Minority Percentages per CD

DISTRICT	PERCENTAGE BLACK
1	35.12%
10	58.18%
11	15.32%
12	30.68%
13	6.94%
14	18.81%
2	19.58%
3	8.98%
4	17.31%
5	17.47%
6	7.13%
7	60.18%
8	68.14%
9	57.18%

Howard Seltzer
City Planner III
City of Jacksonville I Planning and Development Department
Current Planning Division I GIS Section
214 North Hogan Street, Suite 300
Jacksonville, FL 32202
(904) 255-7846
www.coj.net

EXHIBIT F
TO DECLARATION OF DANIEL J. HESSEL

"2020 Census Race Ethnicity Data by Council District"

February 10, 2022, Public Hearing

ORIGINAL POPULATION BEFORE REDISTRICTING

DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	HAWAIIAN	OTHER	TWO OR MORE	HISPANIC LATINO	NOT HISPANIC LATINO	TOTAL 18YRS AND OVER
1	72718	31693	25542	332	2425	78	4585	8063	11546	61172	56490
2	71501	44574	13997	248	3522	93	2194	6873	6857	64644	55157
3	72561	48198	6514	206	6731	142	3120	7650	8906	63655	57524
4	76829	40120	13296	352	7510	98	6422	9031	14595	62234	61597
5	68055	39543	11892	409	3904	65	5270	6972	11728	56327	53190
6	71346	52627	5090	181	3543	37	2530	7338	7479	63867	57376
7	67330	20051	40516	227	984	66	1592	3894	4230	63100	52345
8	65166	15793	44406	179	405	26	1329	3028	2726	62440	48908
9	67706	18898	38711	278	1860	75	2983	4901	6302	61404	50896
10	67567	18455	39313	241	2008	60	2838	4652	6192	61375	50547
11	90767	52759	13906	278	9735	105	4192	9792	11930	78837	74973
12	71617	37171	21970	311	2799	49	3341	5976	7841	63776	54228
13	64936	51587	4509	235	1602	109	1593	5301	5059	59877	54111
14	67398	43250	12675	235	2438	76	2719	6005	7295	60103	54201
TOTAL	**995497**	**514719**	**292337**	**3712**	**49466**	**1079**	**44708**	**89476**	**112686**	**882811**	**781543**

POPULATION AFTER REDISTRICTING

DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	HAWAIIAN	OTHER	TWO OR MORE	HISPANIC LATINO	NOT HISPANIC LATINO	TOTAL 18YRS AND OVER
1	72718	31693	25542	332	2425	78	4585	8063	11546	61172	56490
2	72283	44913	13210	244	4124	111	2508	7173	7404	64879	55941
3	74402	47720	8028	212	7118	123	3328	7873	9578	64824	60219
4	71902	37899	12404	338	6779	77	5983	8422	13618	58284	57187
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14	70145	44800	13319	246	2536	78	2925	6241	7694	62451	56339
TOTAL	**995567**	**514782**	**292337**	**3712**	**49467**	**1079**	**44710**	**89480**	**112689**	**882878**	**781603**

EXHIBIT G
TO DECLARATION OF DANIEL J. HESSEL

February 23, 2021, General Counsel Memorandum

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
CITY OF JACKSONVILLE
117 WEST DUVAL STREET
SUITE 480
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32202
PHONE: (904) 255-5100

MEMORANDUM

To: **The Honorable City Council Members**
The Honorable Duval County School Board Members

From: **Jason R. Gabriel, General Counsel**
Mary Margaret Giannini, Assistant General Counsel

Re: **Redistricting Process and Legal Analysis for Council and School Board Districts**

Date: **February 23, 2021**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This memorandum addresses core legal considerations the Jacksonville City Council must address in fulfilling its duty and responsibility of redistricting the Council and School Board districts. The required steps and associated timelines for the redistricting process are outlined in the *City Charter* and the *Jacksonville Municipal Ordinance Code*. The *Charter* and *Ordinance Code*, along with state and federal law, also generally guide that voting districts shall be equal in population, compact and contiguous, not drawn along racial lines, and comply with § 2 of the 1965 Voting Rights Act (VRA). In accomplishing these goals, the Council will review the 2020 Census data, as well as other voter data collected by consolidated government subject matter experts.

Specifically, the Council must ensure that redistricting complies with the one person/one vote principle. This principle directs that, as nearly as practical, voting districts shall be of equal population, taking into account other considerations such as compactness, contiguousness, and honoring natural and other major physical boundaries (such as bridges). As a general rule, so long as population numbers in any given district do not deviate beyond 10% from that in other districts, redistricting is not likely to violate the one person/one vote principle.

The Council must also ensure that in the process of reevaluating district lines, it does not use race as a predominant factor. Courts have deemed racial gerrymandering unlawful under the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. Districts which have bizarre shapes can be indicative of racial gerrymandering. Whether minority voters are "packed" in a single district, or "cracked" because they are dispersed across multiple districts, courts may determine that the districting has unlawfully diluted the vote of minorities. Courts review racially motivated

redistricting under the strict scrutiny standard, which often results a judicial determination that the redistricting is unconstitutional.

While the Council must avoid drawing districts along racial lines, it must also comply with § 2 of the VRA, which requires that in some instances, voting districts be shaped to enable minority voters to act as the majority in a given geographic area. The VRA's requirement that a redistricting entity create minority/majority districts (or maintain pre-existing minority/majority districts) arises only after a party challenging districting decisions clears a series of legal benchmarks. Initially, the party must show that census and voter data indicate that (1) the minority group could constitute a majority in some reasonably configured voting district; (2) the minority group is politically cohesive; and (3) the district's white majority votes sufficiently as a bloc to usually defeat the minority's preferred candidate. Then, the challenging party must show under a totality of the circumstances that the lack of a minority/majority district dilutes the voting power of the minority group. If a party is able to establish these various requirements, then the Council would be required to craft or maintain minority/majority voting districts.

Therefore, for redistricting purposes, the Council's redistricting plan will not violate the VRA if any one of the three components identified above is absent. Further, so long as discriminatory intent is absent, and the one person/one vote principle is met as nearly as is reasonably practical, the Council's newly-drawn districts will not be violative of the Equal Protection Clause.

In considering the foregoing, the law has been somewhat unclear regarding what population segment should be counted for the purposes of evaluating one person/one vote, racial gerrymandering, and § 2 VRA matters. Recent case law suggests that as for one person/one vote questions, the "total population" metric is appropriate. Alternatively, when evaluating whether a minority group could represent a majority in some reasonably configured voting district pursuant to § 2 of the VRA, the Supreme Court and the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals have indicated that using a "citizen voting age population" metric is favored, but have not otherwise prohibited the "total population" approach.

Finally, the Council is not required to take into account political parties in the course of drawing district lines. The Supreme Court has ruled that the federal courts lack jurisdiction to address claims of political gerrymandering as such matters are better addressed by the other branches of government. Similarly, while Florida voters recently amended the state constitution to ban apportionment on the basis of political parties, those amendments do not apply to local redistricting processes.

I Introduction

This Memorandum[1] addresses the process for redistricting the Jacksonville City Council and Duval County School Board (DCSB) districts, and identifies the key issues and legal principles that guide that process. Section II of the Memorandum lays out the broad legal requirements, general procedures and guiding authorities, and relevant data that should orient the Council's process. Section III of the Memorandum provides a detailed analysis of what the Council must do to ensure that redistricting decisions comport with state and federal law. Section III addresses the one person/one vote principle, the prohibition against racial gerrymandering, as well as what is required under § 2 of the Voting Rights Act (VRA). Section III of the Memorandum closes with a brief discussion regarding political gerrymandering and other resources available to the Council during the redistricting process. Part IV of the Memorandum provides a conclusion, followed by various appendices.

II Redistricting Process

A) Broad Legal Requirements

The redistricting process must comply with a variety of requirements laid out by federal, state, and local law. Each set of requirements is distinct, but nonetheless overlap and implicate one another. Regardless of the authority from which these requirements originate (federal, state, local), they can be categorized broadly as the one person/one vote principle, the prohibition against racial gerrymandering, and the requirement to comply with § 2 of the VRA. These matters are discussed in more depth in Section III of this Memorandum.

B) General Process and Controlling Authorities

The general process for redistricting is laid out in the *City Charter* and *Jacksonville Ordinance Code*. *See Charter*, Art. 5.02; Art. 13.02-03; *Ordinance Code* §§ 18.101-112. The *Charter* directs that the Council shall redistrict the City's fourteen council districts and five at-large residence areas, along with the seven school board districts, within eight months of the publication of the official federal census data. If the Council is unable to complete the process within the eight-month period, the General Counsel is to petition the circuit court to complete the redistricting. *See Charter*, Art. 5.02(a); Art. 13.02-03. The *Ordinance Code* lays out even more specific timelines regarding the steps to be taken during this eight-month period. *See generally Ordinance Code*, §§18.104-107.

The heart of the process, however, is not triggered until the U.S. Census Bureau certifies and releases the 2020 census data. In past redistricting years, census data was normally available to municipalities early in the calendar year. At the writing of this memorandum, the Census Bureau has yet to release the census data, and it is unclear when it will do so.[2] Hence, it is not presently

[1] This Memorandum builds upon a Memorandum drafted by the Office of General Counsel for the last redistricting process, dated January 31, 2011. The present Memorandum includes information contained in the 2011 memo, while also supplementing and revising the text to address legal developments that have occurred over the last ten years.
[2] Some reports suggest that the data may not be released until the late summer or early fall of 2021.

possible to identify the specific date-certain benchmarks associated with the City's redistricting process. Once the Census Bureau releases the data, however, those overseeing the redistricting process should be able to craft an appropriate timeline with sufficient ease.

Regardless of the fluidity of timeframes, the *Charter* and *Ordinance Code* lay out the general structure and requirements for the process. Specifically, the Council President "shall appoint a special committee or designate a standing committee to serve as a Redistricting Committee" responsible for creating the Redistricting Plan (the "Plan"). *See Ordinance Code* § 18.104. Presently fashioned as the Special Committee on Redistricting, that committee is initially charged to determine whether to employ the City Planning Department or hire outside consultants to serve as the staff overseeing the mechanics of the redistricting process, and to adopt a schedule for the preparation and submission of the Plan to the Council. *See Ordinance Code* § 18.104.[3]

Once the designated redistricting committee receives the relevant census data along with voter information from identified consolidated government subject matter experts,[4] *see infra* II.C, the committee should utilize that data in its process of redistricting. *See Ordinance Code* §18.101(b), (c). Specifically, the *Ordinance Code* provides as follows:

> [T]he Council is obligated to insure that all districts are *as nearly equal in population* and are arranged *in as logical and compact a geographical pattern as it is possible* to achieve and to insure that *all federal and state constitutions, laws and requirements are complied with*;
>
> While the Council districts are based upon population with respect to their size, the geographical arrangement and territorial boundaries of the districts must take into consideration other factors, particularly c*ompactness and contiguity*, so that the people of the City, and their varied *economic, social and ethnic interests and objectives*, are adequately represented in the Council . . . .

Id. (emphasis added). Neither the *Ordinance Code* nor the *Charter* provide further directions on the substantive issues affecting redistricting. However, as referenced in the *Ordinance Code*, any redistricting recommendations must comply with federal and state requirements. Those requirements are addressed in more depth below. *See infra* § III.

---

[3] At the writing of this memo, the Special Redistricting Committee has already determined that it will not use an outside consultant to assist in the redistricting process. *See* Meeting Minutes, January 14, 2021, Hybrid Virtual/In-Person Special Committee on Redistricting, Office of the City Council. Likewise, the Special Redistricting Committee is aware of the *Charter* and *Ordinance Code* timelines guiding its work, and is remaining flexible given the uncertainty associated with the release of the census data.

[4] If current projections are correct regarding when the Census Bureau will release the census data, and the data is not received until after July 1, 2021, the next City Council President shall have the discretion to retain the Special Redistricting Committing, create a new Redistricting Committee, or task a standing committee to fulfill the duties associated with redistricting.

In developing the Plan, the designated redistricting committee may hold meetings as it deems necessary, with the goal to present the Council with a final proposed plan, in the form of an ordinance, not later than 150 days after the Census Bureau has certified the final population count for the City. *See Ordinance Code* §§ 18.104, 18.106. "As soon as the plan is received by the Council Secretary, it shall be referred to the Rules Committee." *Id.* at § 18.107(a). "The Rules Committee shall hold not less than three public hearings, at three separate places in the City . . . ." *Id.* at § 18.107(b). Within fifteen days after completing the public hearings, the Rules Committee "shall report the ordinance [containing the redefined districts] to the Council." *Id.* at §18.107(c). If the Council seeks to amend any aspect of the redefined districts, those amendments "shall be recommitted to the Rules Committee and it shall hold additional public hearings to receive the comments and views of those persons who are or would be affected by the amendments." *Id.* Any such public hearings "shall be completed no later than 75 days after the [redistricting ordinance] was originally referred to the Rules Committee . . . ." *Id. See also* Appendix A: *Jacksonville Municipal Ordinance Code* Chapter 18.

Once the Council adopts the Plan, the redefined districts shall "not become effective for the purpose of electing members of the Council until the next general Consolidated Government election which occurs at least nine months after the enactment of the [new district plan]." *Ordinance Code §18.108. See also Charter*, Art. 5.02. For example, according to Supervisor of Elections data, the next scheduled general Consolidated Government election for City Council positions is set for May 16, 2023, with the primary being held on March 21, 2023. Even if the redistricting process is not completed until late 2021 or early 2022, the dates for the next City Council election appear to occur well after nine months from any enactment of a redistricting ordinance. Hence, any new district boundaries should apply to these elections. Of course, if for unforeseen reasons the redistricting process is pushed later into 2022, a reevaluation regarding the application of the new City Council district boundaries would be necessary.

In comparison, "[a]ny redistricting of the school board districts . . . shall not affect any term of office in existence at the date of such redistricting but shall be applicable only to the next succeeding school board election." *See Charter*, Art. 13.02-03; *Ordinance Code* § 18.110 ("Any redistricting of School Board districts shall not affect any term of office in existence at the time the redistricting becomes effective, but shall be applicable at the next School Board election which occurs at least nine months after the redistricting."). *See also* Appendix B: *Charter*, Art. 5.02; Appendix C: *Charter*, Art. 13.02-03. Here, for example, if the ordinance approving the redistricting plan is enacted as of December 1, 2021, then the newly fashioned districts would apply to any election that occurs *after* September 1, 2022. Pursuant to current Supervisor of Elections data, the next scheduled School Board election is set for August 23, 2022, with a run-off election scheduled for November 8, 2022. Therefore, if the redistricting plan were to be enacted by December 1, 2021, the new district maps would not apply to the School Board elections occurring in 2022, as the initial election falls inside, rather than outside, of the nine-month window. Instead, the redistricting maps would apply to subsequent elections. Again, given the time sensitive and specific nature of determining when any new maps would apply for future School Board elections, it will be prudent to revisit these calculations once the Council has more information regarding when the census data will be available.

C) Data Resources

The primary data the Council must use in the process of redistricting includes the federally collected census data, along with voter and election information collected by consolidated government subject matter experts. This information should be instrumental in aiding the Council in evaluating and, where necessary, redrawing district boundaries. In particular, this data serves as an important tool in ensuring that any redrawn districts comply with § 2 of the VRA.

The collected data generally includes the following:

1. Analysis of voting patterns for each candidate by name, position, and race (if known), for the past 4 years;
2. Identification, by voting precinct, of the number of registered voters, by race;
3. Identification, by voting precinct, of the number of votes for each candidate;
4. Identification, by voting precinct, of the following, using the unique voter identification number assigned by the state:
    a. all non-exempt information supplied by the voter pursuant to Fla. Stat. § 97.052(2);
    b. date of registration for each qualified voter;
    c. the current precinct for each qualified voter;
    d. each qualified voter's current state representative district, state senatorial district, and congressional district, according to the Supervisor of Elections;
    e. voting history for each qualified voter, including, among other things, whether the voter voted in the precinct or by absentee ballot, or voted provisionally, and whether the vote counted;
5. Geographic data regarding community of interest and compactness:
    a. actual maps showing roads, streams, railway lines, and other major features, along with the geographical boundaries of each precinct, and additional data;
    b. or, in lieu of a map, if the precincts are comprised of census blocks, a listing of the blocks in each precinct.[5]

This information should assist the Council in redistricting seats so as to avoid any VRA or Equal Protection Clause challenges.

[5] It should be noted that Precincts shall consist of areas bounded on all sides by: census block boundaries; governmental unit boundaries from the census bureau; visible features readily distinguishable on the ground and present in current official maps; boundaries of public parks, public school grounds, or churches; or boundaries of counties, and other political subdivisions. Fla. Stat. §101.001(3)(e).

III Legal Requirements

A) Overview

Three core principles undergird any redistricting process. Redistricting decisions must (1) fulfill the one person/one vote principle, (2) avoid racial gerrymandering, and (3) comply with § 2 of the VRA.

Generally, the one person/one vote principle directs that voting districts should be equal in population so to ensure that each vote bears equal weight. This doctrine is rooted in the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, as well as in Art. VIII, § 1(e) of the Florida Constitution, and Articles 5 and 13 of the *Charter*. As the one person/one vote doctrine has developed, the law allows for variation in crafting voting districts and does not require absolute mathematical precision. The Equal Protection Clause also directs that it is unconstitutional to use race as the predominant factor in drawing district boundaries. *See generally Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630 (1993). However, in counterpoint to the clear edict against racial gerrymandering, § 2 of the VRA commands that in some instances, districts *must* be drawn to take into account the race of those living within a geographic area. *See generally Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30, 43 (1986). Hence, as the Council reviews the 2020 census data and associated voter information to determine whether and how to redefine districts, it must strike a careful balance between not engaging in racial gerrymandering, while simultaneously complying with the VRA's requirements, all the while satisfying the one person/one vote principle.

B) One Person/One Vote

The one person/one vote doctrine serves as the foundation for any redistricting evaluation, upon which the prohibition against racial gerrymandering, as well as the requirements of § 2 of the VRA, are layered. The Supreme Court originally developed the one person/one vote doctrine to address federal congressional and state legislative districting, but has extended its application to local districting processes. *See Evenwel v. Abbott*, 136 S. Ct. 1120, 1124 n.1 (2016) ("In *Avery v. Midland County,* 390 U.S. 474, 485–486 (1968), the Court applied the one-person, one-vote rule to legislative apportionment at the local level."). At its core, the one person/one vote principle directs that in order to ensure that each vote is treated equally, voting districts should be drawn in such a way to ensure "as nearly of equal population as practicable." *Harris v. Ariz. Independ. Redistricting Comm'n*, 136 S. Ct. 1301, 1306 (2016). Those overseeing the district-drawing process should therefore avoid creating "cracked" or "packed" districts.

> A "cracked" district is one in which a party's supporters are divided among multiple districts, so that they fall short of a majority in each; a "packed" district is one in which a party's supporters are highly concentrated, so they win that district by a large margin, "wasting" many votes that would improve their chances in others.

Rucho v. Common Cause, 139 S. Ct. 2484, 2492 (2019) (internal citations and quotations omitted).

While the one person/one vote cannon aims to achieve population equality, the Supreme Court has emphasized that mathematical perfection is not required. *Harris*, 136 S. Ct. at 1306;

Tennant v. Jefferson County. Comm'n, 567 U.S. 758, 759 (2012). Rather, the standard directs that those redrawing voting districts must "justify population differences between districts that could have been avoided by a good faith effort to achieve absolutely equality." *Tennant,* 567 U.S. at 759. Often referred to as the "safe harbor rule," "minor deviations from mathematical equality do not, by themselves, make out a prima facie case of invidious discrimination under the Fourteenth Amendment so as to require justification by the State. . . . [M]inor deviations [are] those in an apportionment plan with a maximum population deviation under 10%." *Harris*, 136 S. Ct. at 1307 (internal citations and quotations omitted); *see also Evenwel*, 136 S. Ct. at 1124.[6] Justifications warranting a deviation from absolute population equality include the "traditional districting principles such as compactness [and] contiguity, [along with] . . . maintaining the integrity of political subdivisions, or the competitive balance among political parties." *Harris*, 136 S. Ct. at 1306; *see also Evenwel*, 136 S. Ct. at 1124.

It is important to note, however, that the 10% minor deviation rule is "not a substantive rule of constitutional law, but rather a way of determining in one person, one vote cases which party should bear the burden of proof in demonstrating compliance or noncompliance with the Constitution." *Calvin v. Jefferson County Bd. of Commissioners*, 172 F. Supp. 3d 1292, 1314 (N.D. Fla. 2016) (internal citations omitted). The party challenging a districting plan first bears the "burden of proving the existence of population differences that could practically be avoided," i.e., that the population differences are more than 10%. *Tennant*, 567 U.S. at 760.

> If they do so, the burden shifts to the State to show with some specificity that the population differences were necessary to achieve some legitimate state objective. This burden is a flexible one, which depend[s] on the size of the deviations, the importance of the State's interests, the consistency with which the plan as a whole reflects those interests, and the availability of alternatives that might substantially vindicate those interests yet approximate population equality more closely.

Id. (internal citations and quotations omitted) (alternation in original). Moreover, because

> redistricting ordinarily involves criteria and standards that have been weighed and evaluated by the elected branches in the exercise of their political judgment . . . [courts tend to] defer to [such] state legislative policies, so long as they are consistent with constitutional norms, even if they require small differences in the population of congressional districts.

Id.

By comparison, Florida law directs that counties must draw districts contiguously with as equal population as practicable. *See* FLA. CONST., Art. VIII, § 1(e). Florida law, however, does not command that the districts must be compact. Thus, counties are under no state direction to

[6] In this context, a 10% relative deviation means a combination of deviations from the actual numerical equality number no greater than 10% for any two districts.

have compact districts. Over time, case law has defined typical allowable redistricting considerations to include the following:

1. major physical boundaries, such as a bridges;
2. political subdivision boundaries;
3. schools;
4. notable major structures;
5. existing incumbencies, as they represent communities of interest.

Likewise, under Florida law, redistricting entities may not treat race, sex, or economic status as predominant reason(s) for drawing district lines.

In summary, the one person/one vote rule aims to ensure that voting districts are equally populated. However, deviations of up to 10% will not automatically render redistricting constitutionally suspect. Moreover, a court should be unlikely to deem population deviations beyond 10% as violations of the one person/one vote principle if the districting entity can justify its deviations from equal population with other legitimate state interests, such as seeking to maintain compact and contiguous districts, as well as districts that preserve the integrity of political subdivisions and communities of interest.

C) Line Drawing by Race

It is well established that drawing voting districts on the basis of race without sufficient justification violates the Equal Protection Clause. *See Shaw*, 509 U.S. at 648-49. Whether in the form of "racial gerrymandering," "that is, intentionally assigning citizens to a district on the basis of race without sufficient justification . . . [or] intentional vote dilution — invidiously . . . minimizing or canceling out the voting potential of racial or ethnic minorities," either approach is constitutionally prohibited. *Abbott v. Perez*, 138 S. Ct. 2305, 2314 (2018) (internal citations, quotations omitted). *See also Cooper v. Harris*, 137 S. Ct. 1455, 1473 n.7 (2017) ("[T]he sorting of voters on the grounds of their race remains suspect even if race is meant to function as a proxy for other (including political) characteristics."); *Bethune-Hill v. Virginia State Bd. of Elections*, 137 S. Ct. 788, 797 (2017) ("The Equal Protection Clause prohibits a State, without sufficient justification, from separat[ing] its citizens into different voting districts on the basis of race."). When a plaintiff sufficiently alleges a racial gerrymandering or dilution claim, a court will review that claim pursuant to the strict scrutiny standard. *See Bethune-Hill*, 137 S. Ct. at 797; *Atkins v. Sarasota County*, 457 F. Supp. 3d 1226, 1230–31 (M.D. Fla. 2020).[7]

In order to make out a racial gerrymandering or dilution claim, the plaintiff must show that the defendant intentionally used race as the predominant factor in drawing voting district boundaries. *See Cooper*, 137 S. Ct. at 1479–80; *Bethune-Hill*, 137 S. Ct. at 797; *Alabama Legislative Black Caucus v. Alabama*, 575 U.S. 254, 272 (2015); *Atkins*, 457 F. Supp. 3d at 1230–

[7] The strict scrutiny standard requires that the government establish that it is furthering a compelling government interest, and that its use of race to further that interest represents the least restrictive means to do so. *Bernal v. Fainter*, 467 U.S. 216, 219-20 (1984). Other iterations of the test require that the government show that its use of race is narrowly tailored to fulfill the government interest. *Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Pena*, 515 U.S. 200, 227 (1995).

31. At bottom, the plaintiff must establish that the defendant crafted a district because of race, rather than on account of other potential considerations. *Atkins*, 457 F. Supp. 3d at 1230–31. Moreover, because any redistricting challenge asks a court to intrude into the "most vital of local functions," *id.* at 1231, the court must begin its analysis with the presumption that any challenged districts "were drawn in good legislative faith." *Id.* (citing *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900, 915 (1995)).

Because it can sometimes be difficult for a plaintiff to produce direct evidence showing that a redistricting decision was motivated predominantly by race, *Shaw*, 509 U.S. at 646-47, the Supreme Court has directed that a plaintiff can show "either through circumstantial evidence of a district's shape and demographics or more direct evidence going to legislative purpose, that race was the predominant factor motivating the legislature's decision to place a significant number of voters within or without a particular district." *Bethune-Hill*, 137 S. Ct. at 797. In this context, a misshapen district, in and of itself, does not conclusively establish the existence of racial gerrymandering.

> Shape is relevant not because bizarreness is a necessary element of the constitutional wrong or a threshold requirement of proof, but because it may be persuasive circumstantial evidence that race for its own sake, and not other districting principles, was the legislature's dominant and controlling rationale. Parties therefore may rely on evidence other than bizarreness to establish race-based districting, and may show predominance either through circumstantial evidence of a district's shape and demographics or more direct evidence going to legislative purpose.

Id. at 798 (internal citations and quotations omitted). However, the Supreme Court has also noted that political and racial reasons can yield

> similar oddities in a district's boundaries. That is because, of course, racial identification is highly correlated with political affiliation. As a result of those redistricting realities, a trial court has a formidable task: It must make a sensitive inquiry into all circumstantial and direct evidence of intent to assess whether the plaintiffs have managed to disentangle race from politics and prove that the former drove a district's lines.

Cooper, 137 S. Ct. at 1473 (internal citations and quotations omitted). Additionally, a plaintiff could present an alternative district map as circumstantial evidence to support the argument that the challenged scheme was driven by racial rather than other permissible considerations. *See id.* at 1479-80; *Broward Citizens for Fair Districts v. Broward County*, No. 12-60317-CIV, 2012 WL 1110053, at *9 (S.D. Fla. Apr. 3, 2012).

In sum, the Equal Protection Clause forbids drawing district lines predominantly because of race. A misshapen district, or the plaintiff's proffer of an alternatively drawn election scheme that demonstrates that voters would have better access to the political process, can serve as circumstantial evidence that race served as the primary motivation in crafting a given district. If a

plaintiff is able to show that race was the driving factor for the district's shape, a court must review the state's reasons for doing so under the strict scrutiny standard of review.

D) Voting Rights Act, § 2

Section 2 of the VRA, *see* 52 U.S.C. § 10301 (formerly 42 U.S.C. § 1973), commands that a districting entity violates § 2 of the Act if "its districting plan provides less opportunity for racial minorities to elect representatives of their choice." *Abbott*, 138 S. Ct. at 2315 (internal citations and quotations omitted). At its core, § 2 of the VRA seeks to quell vote dilution and other impediments imposed on minority voters. Nothing, however, in § 2 of the VRA "establishes a right to have members of a protected class elected in numbers equal to their proportion in the population." *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 43.

The Court has interpreted § 2 of the VRA "to mean that, *under certain circumstances*, [districting entities] must draw [minority/majority] districts in which minority groups form effective majorit[ies]." *Abbott*, 138 S. Ct. at 2315 (emphasis added). In some instances, therefore, districting entities must take race into account in creating minority/majority districts.[8] The interplay between the requirements of § 2 of the VRA, and the prohibition against racial gerrymandering, unquestionably represents a point of tension. While the "Equal Protection Clause restricts the consideration of race in the districting process, compliance with the Voting Rights Act of 1965 . . . pulls in the opposite direction: It often insists that districts be created precisely because of race." *Id.* at 2314.

At the outset, then, it is important to note that the Supreme Court has directed that "compliance with the VRA may justify the consideration of race in a way that would not otherwise be allowed." *Id.* at 2315. Accordingly, the Court has ruled that a districting entity's use of race to comply with the VRA represents "a compelling state interest, and that [the districting entity's] consideration of race in making a districting decision is narrowly tailored and thus satisfies strict scrutiny if the State has *good reasons* for believing that its decision is necessary in order to comply with the VRA." *Id.* (emphasis added). Here, the Court has slightly softened the second prong of the strict scrutiny standard of review. *See supra* note 7. Instead of requiring the government show that its use of race is narrowly tailored or represents the least restrictive means to accomplish the compelling interest of complying with the VRA, *see supra id.*, this second prong of the standard

[8] Election law tends to recognize a variety of districts: minority/majority districts (also referred to as opportunity districts), crossover districts, and influence districts. *See generally Cooper*, 137 S. Ct. at 1470; *Bartlett v. Strickland*, 556 U.S. 1, 13 (2009). "In majority-minority districts, a minority group composes a numerical, working majority of the voting-age population." *Bartlett*, 556 U.S. at 13. A crossover district is one where minority voters make up less than a majority of the voting-age population, but where "members of the majority help a 'large enough' minority to elect its candidate of choice." *Cooper*, 137 S. Ct. at 1470; *Bartlett*, 556 U.S. at 13. "At the other end of the spectrum are influence districts, in which a minority group can influence the outcome of an election even if its preferred candidate cannot be elected." *Bartlett*, 556 U.S. at 13. When a plaintiff satisfies the requirements laid out by § 2 of the VRA, the statute requires the creation of minority/minority districts. *Id* at 13, 23-24. *See also Cooper*, 137 S. Ct. at 1470. The VRA does not require the creation of crossover districts or influence districts. *Cooper*, 137 S. Ct. at 1470; *Bartlett*, 556 U.S. at 15, 19, 23-24.

> insists only that the [line drawing entity] have a *strong basis in evidence* in support of the (race-based) choice that it has made. [It is] not require[d] to show that its action was actually . . . necessary to avoid a statutory violation, so that, but for its use of race, [the districting entity] would have lost in court. Rather, the requisite *strong basis in evidence* exists when the legislature has good reasons to believe it must use race in order to satisfy the Voting Rights Act, even if a court does not find that the actions were necessary for statutory compliance.

Bethune-Hill, 137 S. Ct. at 801 (internal citations and quotations omitted) (emphasis added). *See also Cooper*, 137 S. Ct. at 1464 (articulating the "good reasons" standard); *Alabama Legislative Black Caucus*, 575 U.S. at 278 (internal citations omitted) (referencing "good reasons" and "strong basis in evidence").

The Supreme Court's decision in *Thornburg v. Gingles* lays out the analytical steps for determining when a districting entity's choices have resulted in diluting the votes of minorities, and thereby require the creation of a minority/majority district.[9] *Gingles* directs that first, the "minority group must be sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in some reasonably configured legislative district. Second, the minority group must be politically cohesive. And third, a district's white majority must vote [ ] sufficiently as a bloc to usually defeat the minority's preferred candidate." *Cooper*, 137 S. Ct. 1470 (internal citations and quotations omitted) (alterations in original). The Supreme Court has explained that these initial three elements are "needed to establish that the minority [group] has the potential to elect a representative of its own choice in a possible district, but that racially polarized voting prevents it from doing so in the district as actually drawn because it is submerg[ed] in a larger white voting population." *Id.*

If a plaintiff satisfies these three threshold conditions, the plaintiff then must show by a totality of the circumstances that

> the political processes leading to nomination or election . . . are not equally open to participation by members of a [protected class] . . . in that its members have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice.

Gingles, 478 U.S. at 43. The plaintiff's proof must establish that the present districting plan has the result of diluting the votes of the minority group. *Abbott*, 138 S. Ct. at 2330-31. It is not enough that the plaintiff allege that the districting entity merely intended to dilute the minority group vote. Rather, the plaintiff must show that *as a result* of the districting plan, minority voters have less opportunity than white voters "to elect their preferred representatives." *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 63.

[9] The *Gingles* decision addressed the constitutionality of boundaries drawn for at-large or multi-member districts. 478 U.S. at 37. The Supreme Court has subsequently extended the *Gingles* analysis to single-member districts. *See Bartlett*, 556 U.S. at 11-12 (citing *Growe v. Emison*, 507 U.S. 25 (1993)).

In interpreting the first of the *Gingles* elements, courts have consistently held that the relevant minority population must constitute at least 50% of the voting age population. *Bartlett v. Strickland*, 556 U.S. 1, 19-20 (2009); *Negron v. City of Miami Beach, Fl.*, 113 F.3d 1563, 1568-89 (11th Cir. 1997) (refining standard to include only citizen voting aged population). The Supreme Court has also directed that in evaluating whether there is "bloc voting by the majority to defeat the minority's preferred candidate," *Abbott*, 138 S. Ct. at 2330-31, plaintiffs must prove "not only that whites vote as a bloc, but also that white bloc voting *regularly causes* the candidate preferred by black voters to lose; in addition, plaintiffs must show not only that blacks and whites sometimes prefer different candidates, but that blacks and whites *consistently* prefer different candidates." *Wright v. Sumter County Bd. of Elections & Registration*, 979 F.3d 1282, 1304 (11th Cir. 2020) (internal citations and quotations omitted) (emphasis in original). *See also Cooper*, 137 S. Ct. 1470; *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 50-51. Hence, when a plaintiff seeks to establish the initial *Gingles* elements, the plaintiff "must demonstrate that the challenged system suppressed minority voting strength in comparison to some alternative, feasible benchmark system." *United States v. Osceola County, Fla.*, 475 F. Supp. 2d 1220, 1230 (M.D. Fla. 2006) (internal citations and quotations omitted).

If a plaintiff establishes the threshold *Gingles* elements, the plaintiff must then show, by a totality of the circumstances, that the challenged district dilutes the votes of the minority group. *Abbott*, 138 S. Ct. 2331. Factors that may be relevant to a § 2 claim include

> the history of voting-related discrimination in the State or political subdivision; the extent to which voting in the elections of the State or political subdivision is racially polarized; the extent to which the State or political subdivision has used voting practices or procedures that tend to enhance the opportunity for discrimination against the minority group, such as unusually large election districts, majority vote requirements, and prohibitions against bullet voting; the exclusion of members of the minority group from candidate slating processes; the extent to which minority group members bear the effects of past discrimination in areas such as education, employment, and health, which hinder their ability to participate effectively in the political process; the use of overt or subtle racial appeals in political campaigns; and the extent to which members of the minority group have been elected to public office in the jurisdiction.

Gingles, 478 U.S. at 44-45. Likewise, a § 2 violation may exist where "elected officials are unresponsive to the particularized needs of the members of the minority group and . . . the policy underlying the State's or the political subdivision's use of the contested practice or structure is tenuous." *Id.* at 45. It must be noted however, that the § 2 factors are

> neither comprehensive nor exclusive. [Likewise], there is no requirement that any particular number of factors be proved, or that a majority of them point one way or the other. Rather, . . . the question whether the political processes are equally open depends upon a searching practical evaluation of the past and present reality, and on a functional view of the political process.

Id. at 45.

In conclusion, § 2 of the VRA requires that when a plaintiff shows by a totality of the circumstances that

> the political processes leading to nomination or election . . . are not equally open to participation by members of a [protected class] . . . in that its members have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice,

Gingles, 478 U.S. 43, the districting entity must create a minority/majority district for that group of voters. *Abbott*, 138 S. Ct. at 2315; *Cooper*, 137 S. Ct. 1470. However, in defending against a § 2 VRA challenge, the districting entity can

> rebut the plaintiff's evidence by demonstrating the absence of racial bias in the voting community; for example, by showing that the community's voting patterns can best be explained by other, non-racial circumstances. If a defendant can prove, under the totality of the circumstances, that racial bias does not play a major role in the political community, and the plaintiff cannot overcome that proof, then obviously Congress did not intend the plaintiff to win, *even if the plaintiff has proven bloc voting.*

Osceola County, Fla., 475 F. Supp. 2d at 1229 (internal citations and quotations omitted) (emphasis in original). Similarly,

> [i]n areas with substantial crossover voting it is unlikely that the plaintiffs would be able to establish the third *Gingles* precondition — bloc voting by majority voters. In those areas majority-minority districts would not be required in the first place; and in the exercise of lawful discretion States could draw crossover districts as they deemed appropriate. States can — and in proper cases should — defend against alleged § 2 violations by pointing to crossover voting patterns and to effective crossover districts.

Bartlett, 556 U.S. at 23-24.[10] *See also Cooper*, 137 S. Ct. at 1470 (when voters create a "crossover district," "it is difficult to see how the majority-bloc-voting requirement could be met").

Therefore, for redistricting purposes, the Council's redistricting plan will not violate the VRA if any one of the three components identified in *Gingles* is absent. Further, so long as discriminatory intent is absent, and the one person/one vote principle is met as nearly as is reasonably practical, the Council's newly-drawn districts will not be violative of the Equal Protection Clause.

[10] However, if there was evidence that a districting entity "intentionally drew district lines in order to destroy otherwise effective crossover districts, that would raise serious questions under both the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments." *Bartlett*, 556 U.S. at 23-24.

E) Who Counts? Total Population as Compared to Voting Age Population or Citizen Voting Age Population.

The Supreme Court has circled around defining the appropriate metric for counting individuals for voting districts. Courts have previously used "total population," "voting age population," as well as "citizen voting age population" as the bases upon which to evaluate district apportionment challenges. *See e.g.*, *Abbott*, 138 S. Ct. at 2333 (evaluating § 2 VRA claim with the metric of "citizens of voting age"); *League of United Latin American Citizens v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 399, 436-442 (2006) (reviewing § 2 VRA claim using a "citizen voting age" population metric); *Chen v. City of Houston*, 532 U.S. 1046, 2021 (2001) (J., Thomas, dissenting) (advocating that the Court address the question of whether the metric should be voting age population or citizen voting age population in a one person/one vote setting); *Johnson v. De Grandy*, 512 U.S. 997, 1008-09 (1994) (declining to resolve the question); *Negron*, 113 F.3d at 1569 (stating preference for "voting age population as refined by citizenship").

However, in the Supreme Court's recent 2016 decision of *Evenwel v. Abbott*, the Court indicated that, at least as to one-person/one-vote challenges, a "total population" standard should be used. *Evenwel*, 136 S. Ct. at 1130 (clarifying that for one-person/one-vote claims, voting districts should be designed with equal "total populations"). Conversely, while the Court has not conclusively so stated, its dicta suggests that for § 2 VRA claims, it approves of "citizen voting age population" as the metric. *See Abbott*, 138 S. Ct. at 2333; *League of United Latin American Citizens*, 548 U.S. at 436-442.

Accordingly, it is important that the Council anticipate the alternative results that could arise from these different measures. However, in the context of one person/one vote and racial gerrymandering concerns, so long as the Council does not intentionally discriminate on the basis of race in its districting decisions, it is unlikely that a court would overturn the Council's redistricting if it fell within the 10% relative deviation range among total population for council districts.[11] As noted *supra*, a 10% relative deviation is acceptable. Likewise, when evaluating whether a district complies with § 2 of the VRA, both Supreme Court and Eleventh Circuit precedent indicate that "citizen voting age population" is an appropriate metric, but have not expressly prohibited the use of "total population" as the measure.

F) Miscellany

1) Political Gerrymandering

The Council is not required to eliminate political or partisan considerations from its redistricting evaluations. Both Supreme Court case law and Florida law indicate that the Council can consider political parties when drawing districts. In the Supreme Court's recent 2019 decision of *Rucho v. Common Cause*, the Court ruled that allegations of political gerrymandering were not justiciable and therefore beyond the reach of the federal courts' jurisdiction. 139 S. Ct. at 2508. The Court did acknowledge that political gerrymandering is problematic, if not "incompatible with

[11] This analysis is equally applicable to Duval County School Board districts, as such districts are comprised of two council districts.

democratic principles." *Id.* at 2506. The Court nonetheless concluded that the federal courts' attempt to adjudicate such questions represented an unconstitutional extension of judicial power. *Id.* at 2507. As such, the Court indicated that, at least when raised in the federal courts, political gerrymandering claims are unjusticiable.

Florida law has adopted a different approach. In 2010, Florida voters amended the Florida Constitution, and added amendments that command, in part, that "[n]o apportionment plan or individual district shall be drawn with the intent to favor or disfavor a political party or an incumbent . . . ." FLA. CONST., Art. III, § 20(a), § 21(a). However, these amendments apply only to congressional and legislative district boundaries. *See id.* The amendments' terms have not been interpreted as applicable to local redistricting efforts. Therefore, when evaluating census and relevant voter data, the Council is not required to take into account voters' political or partisan affiliations.

2) § 5 of the VRA

Neither the City of Jacksonville, nor the state of Florida, must comply with the commands detailed in § 5 of the VRA. Section 5 requires that specifically identified states and particular voting areas within states must seek preclearance from the federal government before making changes to their voting laws. *See generally Shelby County, Ala. v. Holder*, 570 U.S. 529, 538 (2013); *but see id.* at 557 (holding as unconstitutional the statute's "coverage formula" used to determine which jurisdictions are subject to the preclearance requirement). Neither Florida, nor the City of Jacksonville, have ever been designated as geographical areas required to seek such preclearance. As such, the Council is not required to comply with this portion of the VRA.

3) Additional Resources

For additional legal resources, please review various materials regarding redistricting provided by the National Conference of State Legislators at their website. *See generally* https://www.ncsl.org/research/redistricting.aspx; https://www.ncsl.org/searchresults/issearch/false/kwdid/456.aspx

IV Conclusion

The Council's redistricting process begins with the designated redistricting committee selecting either consolidated government subject matter experts or a consultant to review voter and census data. Using that data, the committee's goal is to divide the fourteen council member districts and the five at-large residency requirement districts, along with the seven school board districts, as evenly as possible, taking into account both total population and citizen voting age population. These districts should respect natural and significant man-made boundaries, including political subdivisions wherever reasonably practicable. Additionally, to ensure compliance with the Equal Protection Clause and § 2 of the VRA, the reshaped districts should take into account any population changes in the formerly identified minority/majority voting districts, as well as any population shifts that might warrant the creation of additional such districts. Finally, legal counsel should be present during the redistricting process to provide advice regarding the application of

the legal principles detailed above. Doing so will help avoid litigation and ensure compliance with applicable laws.

APPENDIX A

Jacksonville Ordinance Code, Chapter 18

Chapter 18 - REDISTRICTING OF COUNCIL AND SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICTS

Sec. 18.101. - Legislative findings.

The Council finds and determines as follows:

(a) Charter Sections 5.02 and 13.03 impose upon the Council the duty and responsibility of redistricting the Council districts and the School Board districts;

(b) In making this redistricting, the Council is obligated to insure that all districts are as nearly equal in population and are arranged in as logical and compact a geographical pattern as it is possible to achieve and to insure that all federal and state constitutions, laws and requirements are complied with;

(c) While the Council districts are based upon population with respect to their size, the geographical arrangement and territorial boundaries of the districts must take into consideration other factors, particularly compactness and contiguity, so that the people of the City, and their varied economic, social and ethnic interests and objectives, are adequately represented in the Council; and

(d) This chapter is enacted in order to set forth legislative policy, to provide for appropriate public input, and to provide for an adequate review of the redistricting plan before it is enacted into law.

Sec. 18.102. - Definitions.

In this chapter, unless the context indicates otherwise:

(a) *Census* means the official decennial census master enumeration district list published by the Bureau of the Census and containing the population figures for the City.

(b) *Department* means the Planning and Development Department.

(c) *Director* means the Director of Planning and Development.

(d) *District* means one of the 14 Council districts into which the General Services District is required to be divided by Section 5.01 of the Charter.

(e) *Plan* means a plan or scheme for the redistricting of Council districts, which shall also be a redistricting of School Board districts by operation of Section 13.03 of the Charter.

(f) *Redistricting Committee* means the committee of the Council appointed by the President to study redistricting and draft a redistricting plan; such committee may be a special committee or a standing committee designated as the Redistricting Committee; such committee's duties will terminate with the submission of a proposed plan to the Council.

(g) *Redistricting Consultant or Consultant* means the Department or a person, partnership, corporation or entity requested or hired by the Council to assist the Council in drafting a redistricting plan.

Sec. 18.103. - Reserved.

Sec. 18.104. - Preparation of plan.

Whenever the Council President deems appropriate, but no more than six months after the official date for the taking of the decennial census, the President shall appoint a special committee or designate a standing committee to serve as a Redistricting Committee. The Redistricting Committee shall investigate possible persons or entities, including the Planning Department, qualified to serve as a Redistricting

Consultant. If it deems appropriate, the Redistricting Committee shall send out a request for proposals. After it has completed its investigation, the Redistricting Consultant shall present to the Council the names of the persons or entities recommended to be chosen as the Redistricting Consultant. Such selection shall be based on professional qualifications and experience in redistricting. Unless the Department is chosen, the hiring of a Redistricting Consultant shall follow the Purchasing Code, except that the final choice of the Redistricting Consultant shall be made by the Council. In addition, the Redistricting Committee shall adopt a schedule for preparation of a plan to be submitted to the Council. Within 150 days after U.S. Bureau of the Census certification of the final population count for the City, the Redistricting Committee will submit to the Council a final proposed plan pursuant to Section 18.106. The Redistricting Committee shall have available all alternative plans considered but not recommended. If the Department is not requested to be the Redistricting Consultant, the Department shall advise the Council and the Redistricting Committee with regard to any matter the Council deems advisable.

Sec. 18.105. - Reserved.

Sec. 18.106. - Transmission of plan to Council; report.

Not later than 150 days after the census is published, the Redistricting Committee shall transmit to the Council the proposed plan. The plan shall be in the form of an ordinance, introduced by the Redistricting Committee, amending Appendix 1 of the Charter to substitute for the then-existing district boundaries, the proposed district boundaries. The plan shall be accompanied by a report containing the following information:

(a) A map of the General Services District showing both the existing district boundaries and the proposed district boundaries;

(b) A table indicating the population of each proposed district and the variations of each such population from the population average for all the districts, with an explanation of the variation in each district;

(c) A statement of the methodology used in arriving at the particular plan recommended by the Redistricting Committee;

(d) An appendix of any other redistricting plans considered or created by the Redistricting Committee in the process of creating the recommended plan, with the reasons for rejection of each such redistricting plan; and

(e) Comments and recommendations deemed necessary or advisable by the Redistricting Committee to explain or illustrate the plan.

Sec. 18.107. - Reference to Rules Committee; public hearings; report.

(a) As soon as the plan is received by the Council Secretary, it shall be referred to the Rules Committee. The ordinance amending the Charter shall be introduced at the next regular Council meeting following its reception by the Council Secretary, but the Rules Committee may begin consideration of the ordinance as soon as it is referred. It shall not be in order at any time to move for the enactment of the ordinance as an emergency measure. It shall not be in order to move for withdrawal of the ordinance from the Rules Committee, less than 60 days after the ordinance has been referred to the Rules Committee. The ordinance shall be a priority item of business of the Rules Committee, and the Rules Committee shall consider and report the ordinance with all deliberate speed. The Redistricting Consultant shall provide all necessary information and support to the Rules Committee, and the Director shall advise the Rules Committee during its deliberations or provide it with knowledgeable staff personnel.

(b) The Rules Committee shall hold not less than three public hearings, at three separate places in the City, on the ordinance and the plan. The public hearings shall be advertised and held in accordance with the Council rules, and they shall be held after five p.m. and on any day except Sunday. Copies of the ordinance, the plan and the report of the Redistricting Consultant shall be made available to the public upon request and shall be available at the places where the public hearings are held. Written comments or views submitted by members of the public shall be made a part of the official record of the proceedings. The Rules Committee shall consider the testimony heard and evidence received at the public hearings, but it shall not be bound by them nor confined in its deliberations to them. These public hearings shall be completed not later than 45 days after the ordinance is referred to the Rules Committee.

(c) As soon as practicable, but not less than 15 days, after the public hearings have been completed, the Rules Committee shall report the ordinance to the Council. If the Council adopts amendments to the ordinance which substantially change the boundary lines of the proposed districts, the ordinance shall be recommitted to the Rules Committee and it shall hold additional public hearings to receive the comments and views of those persons who are or would be affected by the amendments. All such additional public hearings shall be completed not later than 75 days after the ordinance was originally referred to the Rules Committee, and the Rules Committee shall report the ordinance as amended as soon as practicable after the additional public hearings are completed.

Sec. 18.108. - Enactment of ordinance; effective date of redistricted districts.

The ordinance amending Appendix 1 of the Charter shall be enacted by the Council according to its rules, except as provided in Section 18.107. The ordinance shall become effective at the time therein stated, but the redistricted districts shall not become effective for the purpose of electing members of the Council until the next general Consolidated Government election which occurs at least nine months after the enactment of the ordinance.

Sec. 18.109. - Redistricting by Circuit Court.

If the Council has not enacted a plan within eight months after the official publication of the census, the Council Secretary shall certify this fact to the General Counsel. The General Counsel shall forthwith petition the Circuit Court for the Fourth Judicial Circuit to make the redistricting required by the Charter and this chapter. An order of the Circuit Court making the redistricting shall be considered the same as an ordinance amending Appendix 1 of the Charter, and shall be given the same effect under this chapter. The redistricting order shall be included in the printed Charter in the same manner as an ordinance amending Appendix 1 thereof.

Sec. 18.110. - Effect on School Board districts.

The redistricting of the 14 Council districts shall automatically redistrict the School Board districts, as provided in Section 13.02 of the Charter. The description of the School Board districts contained in Appendix 2 of the Charter shall determine the Council districts comprising each School Board district. The Council may, by ordinance, amend Appendix 2 of the Charter, to change the Council districts comprising

each School Board district, subject to the requirements of Section 13.03 of the Charter, which shall also be considered a redistricting. Any redistricting of School Board districts shall not affect any term of office in existence at the time the redistricting becomes effective, but shall be applicable at the next School Board election which occurs at least nine months after the redistricting.

Sec. 18.111. - Effect on appointive offices.

A change in the division of the City into districts shall not vacate or otherwise affect the office of any member of an appointed board, commission or independent agency who is serving at the time the redistricting becomes official and who was appointed by reference to a district as it existed at the time such member was appointed. A member shall continue to represent the district in which he resided at the time of his appointment until the expiration of his term or until he resigns from the board, commission or independent agency, notwithstanding that, as a result of the redistricting, the member no longer resides in the district from which he was appointed.

Sec. 18.112. - Post-enactment of Redistricting.

The Council Secretary/Director shall comply with the post-redistricting enactment requirements of F.S. § 124.02 (Notice of change of boundaries of district to be given by publication), § 124.03 (Description of district boundaries to be furnished Department of State), and § 1001.36 (District school board member residence areas), as may be amended from time to time.

APPENDIX B

City Charter, Art. 5.02

Section 5.02. - Redistricting of council districts and residence areas.

(a) Within 8 months after publication of each official federal census of the City of Jacksonville (Duval County), the council shall redistrict the 14 council districts and 5 at-large residence areas so that all districts and at-large residence areas are as nearly equal in population and are arranged in a logical and compact geographic pattern to the extent possible. If the council shall be unable to complete the redistricting of the council districts within 8 months after the official publication of the census, the general counsel shall petition the circuit court for the fourth judicial circuit to make such redistricting. Any redistricting of the council districts or at-large residence areas made pursuant to this section shall not affect any term of office in existence at the date of such redistricting, but shall be applicable beginning with the next succeeding general consolidated government election which occurs at least 9 months after the effective date of the redistricting.

(b) The council shall establish the initial 5 at-large residence areas according to the same considerations for reapportioning the existing council and school districts as are established in chapter 18 of the Ordinance Code. Establishment of the initial 5 at-large residence areas by the council shall be accomplished no later than 9 months prior to the opening of the qualifying period for candidates seeking election in the 1995 consolidated government elections. Subsequent reapportionment of the residence areas shall be accomplished in the same manner provided for in the Ordinance Code for the reapportionment of council and school board districts. The 5 council members elected countywide in the general consolidated government election occurring in 1995 and thereafter shall each qualify from 1 of the 5 residence areas.

APPENDIX C

City Charter, Art. 13.02-03

Section 13.02. - School board districts.

Members of the school board shall be elected from one of the seven school board districts hereby created and established. Each school board district shall be composed of two adjoining council districts as set forth in appendix 2 of this charter.

S13.03. - Redistricting of school board districts.

Within 8 months after publication of each official federal census of Duval County, the council shall redistrict the seven school board districts so that all districts are as nearly equal in population as practicable. In the event that the council shall be unable to complete the redistricting of the school board districts within 8 months after the publication of that census, the city's general counsel shall petition the circuit court for the judicial circuit having jurisdiction over Duval County to make such redistricting. Any redistricting of the school board districts made pursuant to this section shall not affect any term of office in existence at the date of such redistricting but shall be applicable only to the next succeeding school board election.

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EXHIBIT H
TO DECLARATION OF DANIEL J. HESSEL

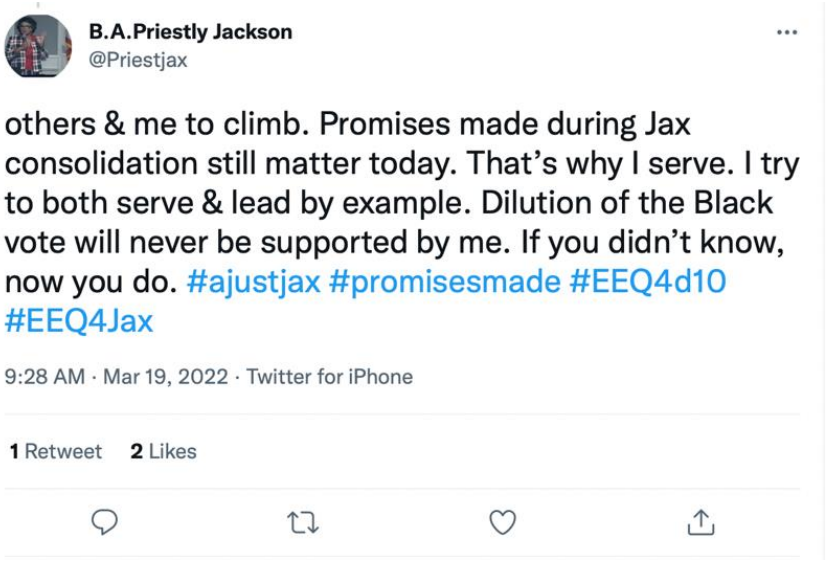
Councilmember Brenda Priestly Jackson Tweets

B.A.Priestly Jackson
@Priestjax

I see protecting the vote & preferences of Jax neighbors by protecting what were known as “minority access districts” in Jax-Districts 7, 8, 9, & 10. I will not dilute the votes of any neighbors, especially Black neighbors. I wasn’t raised to pull up the ladder that allowed...

9:28 AM · Mar 19, 2022 · Twitter for iPhone

1 Retweet **3** Likes

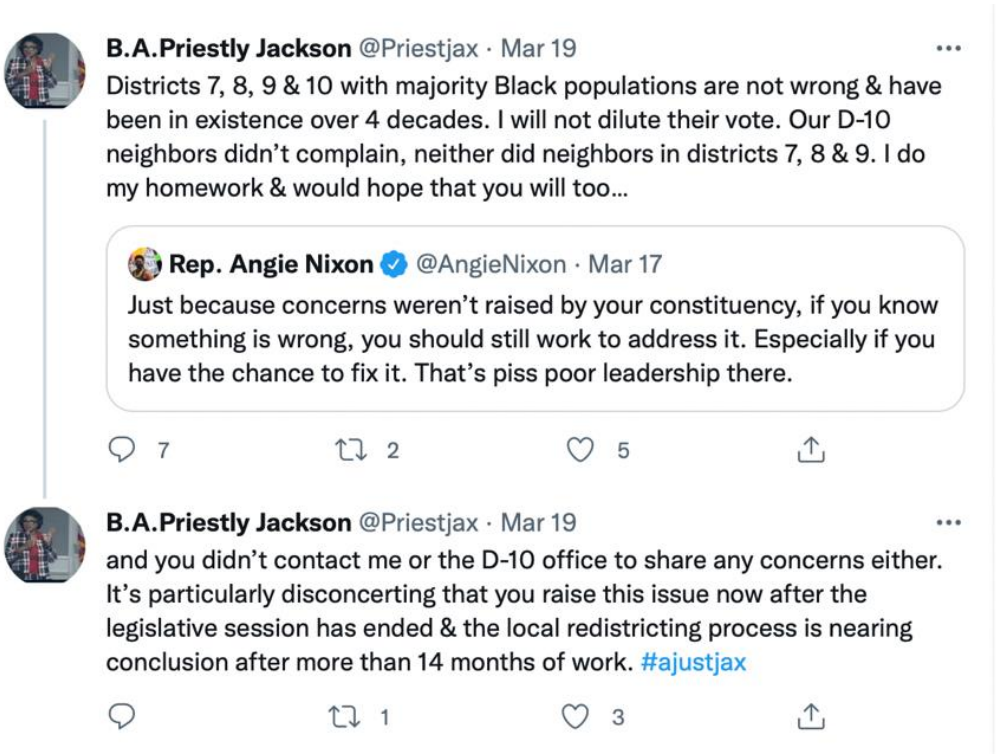


B.A.Priestly Jackson
@Priestjax

others & me to climb. Promises made during Jax consolidation still matter today. That’s why I serve. I try to both serve & lead by example. Dilution of the Black vote will never be supported by me. If you didn’t know, now you do. #ajustjax #promisesmade #EEQ4d10 #EEQ4Jax

9:28 AM · Mar 19, 2022 · Twitter for iPhone

1 Retweet **2** Likes



B.A.Priestly Jackson @Priestjax · Mar 19

Districts 7, 8, 9 & 10 with majority Black populations are not wrong & have been in existence over 4 decades. I will not dilute their vote. Our D-10 neighbors didn't complain, neither did neighbors in districts 7, 8 & 9. I do my homework & would hope that you will too...

> **Rep. Angie Nixon** @AngieNixon · Mar 17
>
> Just because concerns weren't raised by your constituency, if you know something is wrong, you should still work to address it. Especially if you have the chance to fix it. That's piss poor leadership there.

7 2 5

B.A.Priestly Jackson @Priestjax · Mar 19

and you didn't contact me or the D-10 office to share any concerns either. It's particularly disconcerting that you raise this issue now after the legislative session has ended & the local redistricting process is nearing conclusion after more than 14 months of work. #ajustjax

1 3

B.A.Priestly Jackson
@Priestjax

Just FYI...I am committed to not diluting neighbors votes, esp the Black voters in D-7, 8, 9 & 10...or any of the other 10 districts. These votes are not the entitlement of any political party...not Dems, Repubs or NPA. It's political self-determination & direct representation. ✌🏽🌻

1:45 PM · Mar 19, 2022 · Twitter for iPhone

2 Retweets **1** Quote Tweet **6** Likes

B.A.Priestly Jackson
@Priestjax

Replying to @tangomega @jack4jax and 2 others

No to a Black City Council caucus and no to diluting Black voters choice & self determination... therefore, I am not the CM or candidate for everyone. Facts.

9:41 AM · Mar 20, 2022 · Twitter for iPhone

Tweet your reply

Reply

Transcript of Council Members Public Meeting

Date: September 9, 2021
Case: Transcription Services

Planet Depos
Phone: 888.433.3767
Email: transcripts@planetdepos.com
www.planetdepos.com

TRANSCRIPT OF VIDEO-RECORDED

COUNCIL MEMBERS PUBLIC MEETING DISCUSS REDISTRICTING MAPS FOR DISTRICTS 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 AND 14

SEPTEMBER 9, 2021

Job No.: 451015

Pages: 1 - 68

Transcribed by: Christian Naaden

P R O C E E D I N G S

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Good afternoon. I am Councilmember Brenda Priestley Jackson, a member of Redistricting Committee. I requested a member to meeting with those districts that are what would consider the Southwest and Northwest portion of the consolidated government, i.e., Duval County, Jacksonville, Florida, and that entails districts 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 14. Although portions of five are in -- in apart. They're not significant enough for the purposes of this -- this meeting, and -- and therefore we wanted to have an opportunity to look at the current maps of those districts, the proposed boundaries that we have which is a map before us that says city council districts, 2015 members should have a copy of that.

And my understanding and recollection of our initial redistricting meeting was we were going to start with the initial presumption of maintaining the geographic boundaries of districts as they currently existed and then expand from that. This is the first time that there has been a meeting of the districts that are Southwest and Northwest, and so this gets the

initial input from the council members for 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 14.

I'd like to open up with Bill Killingsworth, who has graciously agreed to be our redistricting expert for this round. Originally was Mr. Holland and wanted to thank him so much for getting us off to a good start with Councilman Dennis. So I would like for Mr. Killingsworth to give us the current population for each of the districts, and those will be the ones that's on the map that we currently have.

I would encourage all members to write those numbers in the squares and then you'd exactly know we're dealing with, he'll give those district numbers. He will give us the 5 percent and 10 percent over under for each and tell us what districts need some change in fluctuation based on that. Thank you.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Good afternoon. I'm Bill Killingsworth I think volunteer.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: He muted a mic because I think you -- you are recording us. [inaudible] Oh, you know what, thank you, Dennis, council suggested -- Council Dennis suggested greatly that everybody would

introduce themselves. So we can start with board member, Dr. Coker, Daniel --

MS. COKER: Kelly Coker, school board district one and liaison from the school board.

MS. DEFOOR: Randy DeFoor, District 14.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Brenda Priestly Jackson, District 10.

MS. PITTMAN: Ju'Coby Pittman, District eight.

MR. DENNIS: Garrett Dennis, District nine.

MR. GAFFNEY: Reggie Gaffney, District seven.

MR. WHITE: Randy White, District 12.

MR. BOWMAN: Aaron Bowman, District three.

MS. JOHNSTON: Paige Johnston, council member, District [inaudible].

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Thank you so much. [inaudible] So I think I volunteered with [inaudible] so the population for the county as a whole is 995,497. So if you divide that by 14, that gives us roughly 71,106. I think it is. So that would be the target number that each district has to be. We can deviate that by 10 percent and so if you're looking at it plus or minus five, that's basically 3,500 up or down from

the 71,000, but it doesn't have to be that.

It could be that we're 7 percent down and 3 percent up so the -- so as we work with the numbers, what happens is we look for the smallest number and then we multiply that by 1.1 and our largest number has to be that number or smaller to keep us within 10 percent. So the deviation isn't plus or minus five, the deviation is 10 percent but it's -- most people think of in terms of a normal curve and that's what we try for because that gets us that 71,000 but it doesn't have to be that way, we can have some lower as long as [inaudible] So going through the districts starting at seven --

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: If you would go through all the districts because you have [talking over each other]

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: What I'll do is I'm going to skip because this is sorted. This is going to be too technical but the fields are sorted as texts as -- as opposed to numbers, so I'm read them as numbers in order as it. So district one was 72,718, two was 71,501, three was 72,561, four is 76,829, five is

68,055, six is 71,346, seven is 67,000. It looks like 330, eighth is 65,166, nine is 67,706, 10 is 67,567, 11, the -- the A student here is 90,767, 12 is 71,612, 13 is 64,936, and 14 is 67,398.

So on north of the river, basically eight has to take -- pick up population and to pick up population, it's going to -- I think that's really the only one that has to change, but to pick up population is got to pick up from somebody, so that's going to affect somebody's boundaries, and so that's -- I don't know if you want me to go through on the Southeast or -- or not but --

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: If any of the -- of the council members that are here, I want to give everybody an opportunity to write that into their map so they can actually look understand what we're looking at. You stated a moment ago, Mr. Killingsworth, that the 5 percent -- the 10 percent is I think what is that the 10 percent deviation is required to be adjusted, but that's --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: It's -- it's not required and that's the widest deviation that the courts have

typically allowed.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Right. Okay. Right. And so historically the consolidated government has operated within what percentage traditionally from deviation?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Last time we were right around 10 percent.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Okay. 10 percent deviation from the bottom --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: From the bottom to the -- from the lowest number of district to the highest number of district.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Okay. And so my recollection of a 5 percent deviation -- if we had a 5 percent deviation for those districts that are Southwest and Northwest of the river, that in -- in essence would mean that we're looking specifically at district eight, which has the second lowest population of the south of the government, correct?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Correct.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Okay. And so for our highest district, and I just -- is currently district

12 Councilman White's district, correct?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: On the north side of the river. That's correct.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Okay. And so he is actually at the district, the slightly above the district average.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Correct.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: All right? So I wanted everybody here present to understand that because my -- I think that we look at where we are as a consolidated government and the current configurations of the district, and then we look at those factors that I think we're supposed to be considered from the redistricting meetings such as generalized reticence to cross the bridges. There are seven of them, and so if that is still the tenor of a generalized reticence across the bridges, then that means for those that are on the other side of the seven -- of the other seven bridges of the Southwest and Northwest, we're looking at eight as our low marker and 12 as our high marker. Is that -- is that correct for us?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I believe that's correct.

Yes.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Okay. Would you also -- you provided a sheet that gave the percentages of the -- on your sheet, you also gave the percentages of the ethno-racial subgroups that are in each. I know you gave one sheet with just black, but we also have Asian, native Hawaiian and Hispanic and or Latino.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: If you'd like the percentage breakup, I can email that to you all. That's -- that's not a problem.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yeah. Okay. Thank you so much. And -- and -- and just to be clear, we don't say minority access districts anymore. What is our unique term of art --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Communities of interest?

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Communities of interest. Okay. And so I just wanted to start with that, and then I think the best way is to kind of go around. We can start with seven for Councilman Gaffney, and I think we just move on down in order of those districts. Okay?

MR. GAFFNEY: Okay.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Share concerns. And let me be clear, there were some maps that our colleagues who are south and at the beaches and all that worked out and we think that's great for them. We're not starting there, we're starting with what this group decides that they feel is most important for them and [inaudible] Councilman Gaffney.

MR. GAFFNEY: So thank you to the chair for the most skilled work I'm at 67,330, I can -- it need to be -- if I stay down, I'm okay.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: It depends. So if you're looking at the plus or minus five I think you're okay, but it depends on how the other districts line up. So it's not -- I can't say you're okay, unless I know what the high number it ends up being.

MR. GAFFNEY: Well, but for exercise, what we going through now, and I think what we can get quicker determine who may be okay and then determine who's not okay and then [inaudible]

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So I can tell you in the exercise that we conducted the -- the play comes down to district 2, 7, 8, and 12. So those -- those are the

ones that are really in play, 9, 10, and 14 don't have to change at all. But depending upon what you do with eight, it can impact seven, what happens there could require an impact to two or because 12 -- 7 -- 8 has to pick up. So it's adjacent to 10, 12, and 7.

MR. GAFFNEY: So let me -- still close, so if I'm looking at two, two got 71,000, so if -- what you just explained to us two is okay, keep it the way it is now

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: It -- it -- two stays the way it is not right now, the proposal we show you has two stay the way it is.

MR. GAFFNEY: I understand. So two is okay, it's back. Let's just go back.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Mm-Hmm.

MR. GAFFNEY: So now we at seven, seven. Okay. If -- if -- what we looking at now?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I -- I would say no.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: But -- but -- but it's a 5 percent and -- and I'm going to interrupt because my -- I left understanding our research team meetings that if districts were within 5 percent of the citywide

average, we really weren't looking at doing anything. And the only one that is not within 5 percent of the districtwide average on our side is eight. And so I don't -- you have -- you have to help me understand how that makes seven have an issue --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Because you -- because you have to take from somebody to give to eight.

MR. GAFFNEY: We getting that, we getting that. We understand that but -- but -- but don't fix what's not broken. We'll figure out eight in a minute, but -- but I'm trying to get to a place where we can keep moving forward.

I think chair -- chair later already said that 12 and 8 is the two on our side that we got to take a look at how we can adjust them. So -- so I'm just, you know -- I don't have answer now, I just want to make sure everybody understand that if we don't do nothing in seven, seven is fine don't mean that that's we end up, but that's why I'm at this point.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So -- so my answer to that will be, it depends if -- if you're going to limit changes to 7 and 12, it depends on what happens there.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Eight and twelve.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I mean 8 and 12. Sorry.

MR. WHITE: Can -- can I ask it a different way. In other words, if I don't give it all to eight, just give some of it. Some of it's got to come from 7 or 10.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Correct?

MR. WHITE: Or it's all me -- me giving it all correct?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Correct.

MR. WHITE: Does that simplify? Thank you. If I could add exactly what we do, but I mean that's -- it can't come, but she don't side -- will three people, 7, 10, and 12, and she got to grow.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Correct.

MR. WHITE: I know I got to get smaller. Well, that's already determined by the numbers now.

MS. DEFOOR: And if I could add, but 14 doesn't need to change at all even with everything we just discussed.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Correct. I mean, we have a scenario which 9, 10, and 14 don't have to change it

all.

MR. GAFFNEY: It's interesting when you can say that about -- and I'm not going to getting a shot of that, but it's --and I -- I'm not going to pick on nobody, but if you can say 9 and 14, like changed the right by each other, just like eight and seven, right by each other, you can move -- you can move back going, I would say south and take back, take a bat up to and move maybe two, 300 either way.

So if we're going to talk about seven has changed and I mean has changed, that mean 10 may have changed that mean 12, I think we trying to --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I'm not saying -- what I'm saying is that we have modeled this scenario in which 9, 10 and 14 don't change. So one of the reasons that we looked at seven changing aside from just numbers was -- there was a discussion that I heard multiple times about -- about the percentages and -- and -- and how to either keep them the same or reduce some. And so that played into it as well, the whole percentages of -- of minority per district.

MR. GAFFNEY: So -- so if we reduce seven, we

only at this point is at 67. If somehow I got to give up whatever your calculation is. Say that, what would that be?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So if you want me to show you the scenario, I can show you the scenario. I -- I can't give -- so it's the whole picture. I can't give an isolated picture because anything that -- that you change impacts other districts.

So I mean, I can -- I can show you a map and you can say, no, I don't want to do that, I want to do this but the consequence of doing that may be an impact on eight.

It may be an impact on nine cause you're -- you -- I think you do touch nine in the southern end. So I mean, I can't -- I can't stand here and say 10 won't change, 10 could change. What I can say is we have a scenario that meets the criteria may not meet your all's needs, but meets the criteria in which 9, 10, and 14 don't change.

MR. GAFFNEY: So I'm going to allow others to speak and [inaudible]

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Okay, council member,

Pittman, eight.

MS. PITTMAN: So I have had an opportunity to meet with Mr. Howard and Mr. Killingsworth and have looked at map and looks like if I can pick up some from Councilman White as well as Councilman Gaffney, that will make me whole. So, you know, I'd like to have a discussion on that.

If -- if Councilman Gaffney wants to stay the same, I don't know how that impacts, but I want to make sure that ensure that, you know, the -- the -- what was the -- what was the new word? Community of interest -- [laughter] -- stays and not losing it. You know, the area was looking at on the west side, it may take a little bit to grow and it may not be during the next 10 years or so. So I want to make sure that the urban core and just outside of the core that is represented.

So I just kind of need, you know, the -- the support of my colleagues and what they're willing to give up to make me whole, and that's kind of what we're here today. And you may want to talk about our discussion either you or Mr. Holland to make that happen.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Right. And so what I would like before he does that, I'm very clear, I -- I believe there were several meeting, other parts. Yes. I think it's only fair that everybody in this group has the opportunity to articulate before we find that input from others outside of this. So we, every council district before we come back.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Okay. Councilman Dennis.

MR. DENNIS: Thank you -- thank you to the chair. In looking at the numbers seven and nine I have no desire to -- to ship the 67,706 falls into 5 percent. I'm good with that because losing any population will drop me under that. So -- so I'm just -- I've just rested that no desire to -- to shift to move keep that I just said.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Thank you. And I'm -- I'm -- in 10 and looking at our numbers of 675, 6,7, I am too within the 5 percent and I have always maintained since I was elected that district 10 is extremely diverse with half of the district in the Southwest and half of the Northwest. And as

Jacksonville becomes more ethno-racially diverse, district 10 reflects that.

I have zero desire to change, I am not interested in increasing any specific communities of interest ie African Americans or any others in that group. I don't want them packed into district 10. We are currently at 58 percent and I think that that's a good number. It can go down, but again, I -- I -- I'm very satisfied with district 10 as it currently exists, Councilman White.

MR. WHITE: I basically already said what I need to say right in the center of my district, 10 more years that's will get smaller land wise if not five years, so I understand that and I understand I get some up just appear numbers. And in another say 10 years it's changed again get smaller.

Right now, I'm the largest land area of the city and that's changed rapidly over the last 10 years. So I've met with Mr. Killingsworth and we've identified some areas that I think will -- will do what we need to do for -- for my colleague, which we're good neighbors by the way. So we across the lines anyway so we looking

at 2,000 or 3000 for me, is that roughly, I guess --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Actually if we took you 3,000, you would probably be low. So we know we're probably between 1,500 and 2,000 people.

MR. WHITE: And I think something.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Fifteen I said 2,000, right? Not 20,000.

MR. WHITE: And I think -- I guess when we get through you don't -- you you've already looked at you're fixing to show us your thoughts.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Right.

MR. WHITE: Okay.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Anything else?

MR. WHITE: Good.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: And I just want to tell you that you are beacon because you have the most ethno-race diverse district on our side. So you have 52 percent white neighbors and 30 percent African American neighbors and you also have 11 percent Latino neighbors and 4 percent Asian.

MR. WHITE: There's -- there's something to that.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: That is magic.

MS. DEFOOR: I'm, you know -- I've -- I've met with Mr. Killingsworth, I've given him my thoughts. I -- I like the boundaries as they exist today. And you know, the only area that I could see growing in would be in Argyle area. Just because they -- just because they get tired of having so many representatives, you know what I mean? I mean, I -- I go to their meetings and kind of feel bad for them. They don't -- they feel like they're in so many different. They don't -- they get overlooked.

MR. BOWMAN: They get too many groups.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Oh, they've got --

MR. BOWMAN: Me?

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: They've got four. They've got Randy, they've got Garrett, they've got you, and they -- they've got me so four -- four different representatives. But other than that, I am very happy with my district. I'm very close to my district and I would -- I'm honored to represent who I have today.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Dr. Coker Daniels

school board share and -- and Councilman Willie who's covered by the same [inaudible]

DR. DANIELS: The, say the liaison taking good notes, but I'll defer. School Board Member Willie is actually representing these areas again, I'm -- I'm city council districts one and two.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Ops, he needs a mic.

MR. WILLIE: Thank you -- thank you everyone for being here. Thank you for this time. Yeah, I mean, I'm -- I'm interested to see the scenarios I'll default to our wonderful council folks that -- that do not want to change.

I do think the critical area Councilwoman Pittman said is going to be eight and where we shift either top or bottom or how we move that.

But my question is, I know we've talked about the 5 percent range. I'm just wondering, and -- and you kind of mentioned it with the numbers. So what roughly number wise, is it 1,000, 2,000? What -- what does -- how does that move? That 5 percent roughly.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So it's -- so it's 10 percent of 71,000, so it's 71,100 people. Sorry. So the

target 71,000, 10 percent of that is 71,000 people. That's -- that's one way of looking at it, but the way we actually measure it is -- is when we come up with a scenario, we take the smallest district and multiply that by 1.10 and that then becomes the largest, but we have to have that 71,106 in the range.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: And he's asking about the 5 percent, we were saying that I think our conversations, that redistricting meetings where we was always -- if you were in a 5 percent deviation, we didn't look at changing. And so under that, I know you all have moved to 10 percent now but the 5 percent only implicates eight for us in terms of being under the 5 percent.

MR. WILLIE: Got it.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Is that correct?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So the 5 percent was just an example if the variance was equal on each side of 71,106, if the variance isn't. So if -- if we take some from 12 and give it to eight, and then 12 ends up 6 percent below 71,000, that means we can only be 4 percent above 71,000 for our largest district in the

county.

So the 5 percent was drill -- really just the simplistic way of looking at a normalized curve, but the curve could be shifted left or right.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Well, I actually like the 5 percent, because if you take -- if you use a 5 percent, that means the only districts that are below that are ele- -- are above are 11. It means four and you know, everybody else is within that 5 percent deviation. So go, and then you look at the other way would be 14, not 14, 13 and eight. So four of 14 are outside of the 5 percent. Right? And then the other 10 of --

MS. DEFOOR: Of 14.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Oh, of 14?

MS. DEFOOR: No, 14 and 13

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: No. I'm talking about the total number district [talking over each other] four of 14 --

MS. DEFOOR: Got it.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: -- are outside of the 5 percent deviation and the other 10 are within it over

or under --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Yes ma'am. So I'll give the example of council district 11, they have to give up between 16 and 20,000 people. So those people have to go somewhere so immediately that skews the existing number. And so when that skews the number, we have to figure out how much we can give to each one of those and still keep everybody within 10 percent of --

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: And I get that. And -- and I guess just because our -- my -- my presumption was from our redistricting meeting, we don't want to cross the seven bridges if we don't have to. That's what was said in the redistricting meeting. So I was heartened with that information because that meant those of us who were across the seven bridges, we just have to help Councilmember Pittman.

So our life, and let's be clear, this change came about because of request of communities of interest in the last redistricting, namely the beaches and some others that wanted to be together, so no offense but that was largely of their own creation not the Northwest and the Southwest. So again, we are -- we

are understanding, I just don't want to roll across them seven bridges problems that weren't created in the South and the Northwest.

And so I think we're all open to doing whatever we need to do for district eight but in all honesty and candor, I -- I would hope that the others on the -- on the south and the beaches would be able to work with, you know -- within their -- their parameters and everything else. And I -- and I'm particularly cognizant of not packing any more minorities in 7, 8, 9 or 10. In fact, I think with certain scenarios, council member Pittman currently has the largest percentage of African American. She has 68 percent.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Sixty-eight percent.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Seven has 60 percent -- seven has 60 percent, nine has 57 percent, and 10 has 58. Why do I know these numbers? I came on the school board during the No Child Left Behind era. So all we did was just navigate numbers back and forth. Well, there's no racial identities.

So our goal would be to get everybody, you know, down to 60 percent or below and I think we can do

that because that is unfair to our neighbors that they are packed in one particular group, particular is Jacksonville continues to ethnoracially diversify. So that -- that any other --

MR. WILLIE: Can I ask one other follow-up question of -- because in the scenarios too, yes, we folks don't want to lose seats, but is there a scenario where you have potentially 9, 10, 9 gain seats and still stay within that threshold.

Because if you -- you could move from 12 to some of these other ones and you have -- eight's the logical -- but there's also room to actually shift some of those to actually get more and instead within that 5 percent, even though that's not the actual.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Quite frankly, there are infinite number of variations we could come up with.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Well, what happens because we're not really low, even with 14, we're all within the same average. What happens if you try to change 9 and 10, you run the risk of further packing minorities, African Americans in there and we need to be moving away from that.

You can keep majority as much as you can as a community of interest. But in 2021, we must be cognizant of perceptions of packing African Americans in any district because it further dilutes their voice and vote throughout the rest of the city. So that was one of the issues and one of the scenarios for us to consider it. Yeah.

MR. WILLIE: I'm good.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: You want to -- you want to show us what?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Sure. Give me just a second.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: [talking over each other] stand up with?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: And I might add so that there are copies of this map behind if you want a bigger one, right where you can see it.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: [inaudible]

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So on this map you're more than welcome to look south and east of the river, but we're actually still working there. The numbers validate, sorry, me got the mic. I mean, you -- you're

more than welcome to look south and east of the river but we're still kind of working on that, but I will tell you the numbers we're within the deviations.

So after the notice meeting with Councilman Bowman and then there was one with Councilman Becton, it became clear that -- that there was a desire to look at leaving two crossing the river. So we did that on -- on this scenario and two is actually the same boundaries as it exists currently.

And so -- and then I've already told you that 9, 10, and 14 are the -- are the same boundaries. And so the interplay comes in between district 7,8, and 12. And on -- on this scenario and Ms. Pittman and I sat down and so she had some modifications, but what we looked at was moving her west to the -- to the county line following along Beaver, and then picking up whatever extra she needed to get to her minimum, as well as picking up a little bit over here from Councilman Gaffney.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: You may -- can you identify what those areas are? I think that would help.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: It will. Yeah. And -- and

so on all of these areas, I had talked with the --

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: No, can you tell us what they are when you say pick it up a little bit here a little bit there.

MR. WHITE: I can tell you all where eight comes into the corner there, point out Otis road that that's -- that -- that would be their red line right there. Beaver Street would go right down the center of Baldwin and that splits Baldwin. I don't care what happens really to the east at the top that would be the Northeast area.

What I give up but I don't, approach I personally don't want to split Baldwin with -- that's why it started at real one at Otis and I had the west side of Otis and she had the north side and that seemed to work and it went down Old Plank Road. I don't mind it going Beaver after it gets off Otis but I really don't think a small town of 638 people should have two district councilpeople.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: And one of the things that I heard from --

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Bill, sorry. Can you

talk about with that seven you said part [inaudible]

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: This part up here on seven.

MR. GAFFNEY: Is that -- where is US 1 at?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So Main Street is right here. This is Lem Turner Road where eight and seven share a boundary, and I don't remember what this road is here, but that's -- that, -- it's that little dog that shoots west.

MR. GAFFNEY: So where Dunn's avenue

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Dunn's avenue is right here.

MR. GAFFNEY: So actually it taking part a bit of what I call -- and I -- there's no way I can support that. It take quite a bit of Dunn's avenue.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So you would keep -- you would keep from here east under this scenario.

MR. GAFFNEY: Now, if I look at what you got, if you go down Dunn's avenue, that's quite bit you taking away from me, you would recommend them keep going all the way to the -- all the way to [inaudible] road.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Which way do you want me left or right? Which direction do you want me to go?

MR. GAFFNEY: Well, if you're going down, Dunn's going west.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: You want to get up and eat when you feel like you feel comfortable [talking over each other]

MR. GAFFNEY: I'm -- he's taking too much from me.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: I know, point it and show because these folks are watching and they'll better understand if you going to point out what we're talking about.

MR. GAFFNEY: Okay. So what you saying this down. Correct?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Yes.

MR. GAFFNEY: So everybody think this is on district seven over right here. This is already eight right here.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Correct.

MR. GAFFNEY: So you taking part of this and this is [inaudible] that's just still got more or not,

so you still part it more and I'm -- so I'm [talking over each other] but if I'm giving that up and you saying just two is the same, that what I'm -- what I did because everything I'm losing.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I hadn't gotten to that part.

MR. GAFFNEY: Well, because it hasn't come from me.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So -- so -- so what we did, and so this is a discussion point between seven and eight is we gave down here Kings where Kings Road and I-95 where the three of your districts come together. There's a lot of population there and it's principally African American.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: You said three you're talking about.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: It's nine --

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Sven, and eight.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: -- seven and eight where they all come together at King

MS. PITTMAN: It's at Myrtle Avenue area?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Yeah. Myrtle. Exactly. So

we moved that population over that did two things. It balanced you out. And it also lowered the minority to for council district eight is 64 percent as opposed to 68 percent.

MR. GAFFNEY: So this is -- this is 95 right here.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So this is main -- that's main right there. This is 95 right here, so you picked up that little piece right here.

MS. PITTMAN: Is that a street area?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Yes ma'am.

MS. PITTMAN: And -- and so if that's the case, I'm not willing to give that, so you know, based on our conversation.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: And -- and while we're talking, I just want to thank our Council President who's actually the at large, that covers a lot of the -- the districts that are up here who's joining this council. So president Newby, thank you so much for embracing us with you.

MR. NEWBY: And I'm not willing to give off none of that.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Mr. President, you don't want to be a district member.

MR. NEWBY: No, I'm not.

MS. PITTMAN: [inaudible] today. He said, I have to either come over or come down.

MR. GAFFNEY: But if -- if you take him this way, now you -- now you causing effect across the water. Try not to do that.

MS. PITTMAN: Okay. Right. But at the end of the day, I -- I definitely need to.

MR. WHITE: I need to get up with them.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Yes, you may want -- yeah. You might want to.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: What you said, you saying about Baldwin is totally big.

MS. PITTMAN: Yeah. So this right here, I -- I don't want all the way to Baldwin. That doesn't make sense, you know.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: She -- she did it on her map.

MS. PITTMAN: Yeah. So I have -- there's a forest that's right here that there's no people, right.

So it -- it's either here or here, and so that's either 12 or 7.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So -- so the challenge -- let me explain the challenge is that the reason we came out -- initially there was I think both by Councilman White and by Councilmember Pittman to see about taking this area was a surprisingly large number of people there, and if we took all of that, then it would lower 11 too low.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: What area is that?

MS. PITTMAN: Twelve.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: I don't -- what's the area?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Oh, it's north of -- north of Beaver Street between --

MR. WHITE: She has the north side of Plank Road and I have the south side.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So when -- when I met with Ms. Pittman this morning, she would prefer to give this back and then add this way until she reaches her number.

MR. GAFFNEY: Can make a suggestion. So we

won't -- this is going to take all those. If you willing to give up 12, I -- what we trying to get 2,000 and we trying to get the two for eight.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Yeah. About 2,900.

MR. GAFFNEY: So, and I show that calculation did, even though I know now we can change it. My suggestion to all of us on the Northside time, each one of us give up one.

If you give up three, I give up three, he'd give up three, that makes her whole, we always get each other because I know you looking at me, like [talking over each other]

So, but I'm giving and I want to go, I don't want to go east because now I'm in which every on that side, this complicated, the easy way to do this was won't spend a whole year trying to figure this out and allow the chairperson to make a decision. That well as President.

Thank you, sir. Go ahead, each one of us consider giving her a one [inaudible] which may be 300 on subject. And -- and the reason I said, cause we weigh each other is just, one -- is just one.

Instead of me trying to come up with 12 and Mr. White, trying to come up with 12 every and -- and I got the same numbers that the other districts have. So I -- I'm just trying to give a suggestion here, get us to where we need to be.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Okay. So I think thatCouncilman White said you're com- -- you have 1,200. Are you comfortable with that number of 1,200 if it doesn't separate?

MR. WHITE: Like I said, we put Baldwin back into one batch and we go down Old Plank Road. That's what we got the back.

MR. GAFFNEY: So -- so we can do that or we can come back. I know what's on the other side of us one, but I do have some communities over there. She can have -- they can have all that because we share that on other side of us one and I'm not sure what he can do us want.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Well -- well, this is US 1 right here. That's 17. So, so you're talking about

MR. GAFFNEY: It's right up in here. It goes so she can have all of these here.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: From me?

MR. GAFFNEY: All [Talking over each other] got two or three communities.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So that's -- so this is New Kings Road here?

MR. GAFFNEY: Yeah. So -- so --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So west of there?

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yeah. Let me be clear. I understand what you're saying, it's not because of the the great love. I don't appreciate you. They a shared interest. I don't know that. I feel that it's our shared interest the same way. I think if we start tweaking 9, 10, 14, all the others that's a ripple. And then that doesn't and so I would like to see what numbers we're left with it. We got 1,200 from 12. What numbers we're getting from you to try to get to the 2,000 from seven, and then we can see what we're actually living -- dealing with.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Yeah I want you tell me what you're willing to give up then I can --

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Well, mine is starting out nothing but we consistent so much.

MR. GAFFNEY: Well, we all consistent. Everybody won be nothing, but we got to come to --

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: I know we want to know our number though. We have 1200 from 12. What numbers are -- is she able to get from seven?

MR. GAFFNEY: So I'm I just made concession right here. We -- we share US one back over there, I got a couple seven being maybe 500, maybe more. She can have all that there.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: How many we think that is?

MR. DENNIS: I don't know. So I don't mean to -- I don't mean to interrupt, but I think in the last redistricting committee we asked for you to have the laptop or whatever set up on the screen because you can move that cut the line and have the population right there. So are you able to -- I see your status, are you able to remote in to the map in the population so we can do it now because kind of --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Going, we -- we are not, and I don't know that the system is fast enough that -- that we could take four voices at one time and make

changes to it.

MR. DENNIS: And no, I think it's only one voice and this sounds well Mr. -- Mr. Holland, If I could -- Mr. Holland, I know we exactly -- Mr. Holland, if I can help this come up because we did this 10 years ago and system very quickly [talking over each other]

FEMALE: But I think there's two different issues. One is as Mr. Killingsworth to look at the entire system at one time, it does, it has to populate. If you're looking at census blocks or areas of saying how many people are in that you can do that.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I can do quickly.

FEMALE: Yes. And that's really what you're asking about, is in that area there, how many people there are not what it's going to impact to the next one or next one. But yes, he's got the technology that you can at any area or census bloc and say there's 600 people here and I -- and Mr. Gaffney says, I can give you up 600 and now you know you've got 600 more than you had before. He should be able to do that.

MR. DENNIS: So can we -- can we get on the -- the computer over there and you have your staff?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: No. The software we use is key lock onto a specific machine, so I can -- I can arrange to have that key lock put on the laptop, but it's not something I can do today.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Today. Okay. So let me see, but let -- let me just look, there's a running joke that I'm an attorney because if I were really good in math, I'd be a doctor. Now I just heard you all say that for that area that Councilman Gaffney does not want to lose. He said, he'd do half. You said that there were 1,500 folks over there. Right?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: My -- my recollection in talking with Ms. Pittman this morning is that this area that she picked up had about 1,500.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Right. And so if he said he wants to give half of it up half of 1,500 is about 750.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: But that doesn't mean the population is distributed evenly though.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: And that's all I'm saying is --

MR. GAFFNEY: I did not say how, I said.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Well, you told --

MR. GAFFNEY: No. I said he was giving up 12 and I said, I was willing to give up on old Cane road. That's what we trying to figure out. West off Old Cane road, I don't -- I got up by two or three communities over there. She has something I'm giving all that up so when you go down US 1, Old Cane Road, she'll pick up -- it can be one -- one community. It can be five -- it can be 500 to be 1,000. I have no idea right now.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Okay. And -- and again, I wasn't doing a hard number. I just looked at the little line you drew, right? Then you just draw a line straight down right there. Right. Yeah. With my glasses on I can see that right.

MR. GAFFNEY: So would it don't have right now, if -- if this was a real map, it'll have some gray -- I mean, some brown right up in here which is me. It don't have that. So saying that she's -- I'm giving all this what some of this is mines, I'm giving that to her right now, so he knows that.

Now that may bring 12 and say four or five, if that's the number she'll have 19, I don't know until he

tell us the hard number, but at least we got to run and start. So what my suggestion would be, let him go back and calculate that, that'll get us closer to where we need to be the next time we come so it's now we not talking about 2,500, we may be talking about 500 and then we now can sit down and figure how to come up with another point.

MALE: And Council- -- Councilman Gaffney to your numbers is in this scenario which Councilwoman Pittman already said, she did not want to give up. You picked up some, so back to your original district at the 5 percent median, you're about 220 less. So really you can't give up much.

MR. GAFFNEY: I already know that, but I'm trying to --

MALE: But for the audience, you can't give up, but you could give up a little bit if the median drops down some, but that is -- is like going back to what we said originally is she picks back up what she had down in the -- in the city area and you stay with everything you got but just a little bit of that west of -- of -- of US one new Kings Road, that area is

where you're talking about.

MR. GAFFNEY: I may, when he come back with the numbers, I may be below the line but I we'll figure that out when we get there but I got -- we got to give him something to work with.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: So that's what we do. So we want -- I want the reason I'm wanting you up, Councilman Gaffney was I want him to mark the areas that we know that we want the numbers so that when we schedule our next meeting which we're going to have to have, we will have those areas that council members say, I am comfortable with, we're looking at that area.

We -- we have articulation from council member White in terms of what he's -- what he's willing to look at. You're sharing Councilman Gaffney, what you're willing to look at when we get those numbers. And then Councilwoman Pittman shared, she did not want to lose her poor area. So add those numbers back in and see how that moves everybody else around those.

MR. GAFFNEY: What it could be though because I'm -- I'm -- I'm just at sixty what? Sixty -- 67 -- 9,000.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Sixty seven.

MR. GAFFNEY: So if I'm giving up 500, I may come back, you all now trying to figure out how to get me something. I don't know.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yeah, exactly.

MR. GAFFNEY: But that may be exercise we got to worry about, and then to Councilman Bowman, again, I may have to go more west. Now that causes a ripple effect through the whole city. We don't have to deal with that.

We shouldn't have to do that, we should be able to when we all go back look at a community that we may want to share to 300 people's way. We don't -- we shouldn't have to worry about all this here, if we -- if we go back this way, now you forcing all this this way and it just created a mess.

So my recommendation, he has a -- a working tools now with what I'm giving up and Councilman White giving up when we come back he'll then -- we'll take a look at our total numbers. But I -- I want all us to think what else and including you, Mr. White, what else we possibly can do because we can't be talking no more

than possibly about five hundred.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Well, and we not even be that high.

MR. GAFFNEY: It may not, but we -- but I want us to come back with thinking what if, what's the next return? That way we -- we won't come back to disagree, we'll come back willing to say, this is how I think we can get to the finish line. Yeah.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: So -- so can we get from the record --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Just to ask a question council member, White, my understanding is you're willing [talking over each other]

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: For everybody record the state, what areas they were talking about so you could have all of that. Exactly. Right?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So this part north of Beaver and south of Plank Road --

MR. GAFFNEY: I'm trying to make sure they don't touch Mr. Bowman because he's the chairperson, if I keep him happy and I know he got my best.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: He's on the other side

of [talking over each other]

MR. WHITE: It did come and went back Beaver and went back up Halsema. I don't mind going this way, you know, this is Chaffee and maybe turning up Chaffee, so that's already hers. That's hers now, but the old one -- the old one come down and come back up Halsema, went up Old Plank. I'd give this part of Old Plank up.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: How much of going this way.

MR. WHITE: I'd rather -- I'd rather come back here and give her some of this corner and keep this where -- where's 10,000 [inaudible]

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So this block's fine. And then you would prefer, I start here then go -- go west,

MR. WHITE: Turn -- turn on. Chaffee, if you can give me Old Plank Road or turn back up on Jones Road.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Okay.

MR. WHITE: And if you come back up to Beaver, that's fine.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: All right.

MS. PITTMAN: Well, first of all I want to say

thank you because that's kind of what we had talked about earlier on that made a whole lot of sense.

So he wouldn't have to give up a whole lot and it was consistent in the neighborhoods that he wanted and the same with you, Councilman Gaffney, those are the areas that I talked to Jerry and Killingsworth about, so if we're able to do that and you can go back and get the numbers that will make me whole and then it doesn't impede on the other districts that are in close proximity. We're just across the street.

MR. WHITE: The old line and new line, did you gave Mr. Killingsworth amount here?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: No. Because -- because what happens is you get down to where you're at the minimum, so I can't add any here, otherwise I have to give back to you somewhere else.

MR. WHITE: Because I'm thinking right here. I'd rather think she should have because it's about the same thing that I just fought for here. We're splitting a little area there and these people don't know to call and -- and I wouldn't have a problem if that makes numbers work or take a bit there's [inaudible]

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: It's certainly doable, but what -- what it does is your numbers too low and now I have to get more from somewhere else.

MS. DEFOOR: Don't know this, I literally just was looking at my map. Can I get the numbers from College? If I gave up College -- north of College, then he wouldn't have to give up as much why wouldn't have to give --

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: You already right below the 5 percent. So that's [talking over each other]

MS. DEFOOR: I don't know. I don't know. I'm just --

FEMALE: I would allow her to pick up some Argyle that's [inaudible]

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So where?

MS. DEFOOR: Above college street, which I think is in more of a feel of -- right next to it, it's more like -- well, I mean then Garrett would have to give out some of his, but I don't know if we're going to play. It is -- it's a -- it's a otherwise I need to stay where I am.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: So what I'd like for

everybody to do is just to state on the record, those areas that we want primarily consider. So we've had the ones from 12, seven and what eight and then any other areas of consideration. So Councilmember DeFoor, if there's an area you weren't considered.

MS. DEFOOR: I was just trying to be a team player. I didn't want to be one that didn't help.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yeah. My team players get this all together. Yeah. One the council members before we [inaudible]

MS. DEFOOR: Was just going to say, if we can look at those numbers and if that in a -- in a making sense, I realize I, you know -- I need to probably pick up a few right. Or no, am I -- I can stay where I am.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Yeah. Under this scenario you could stay right where you are, 9, 10, and 14 can stay exactly the way.

MS. DEFOOR: Okay. I guess what I'm trying to say is if we start messing with nine and 10 --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Right.

MS. DEFOOR: -- then we can talk about that. Yeah.

MR. GAFFNEY: But again, I -- I urge everybody when we come back together, we don't know what those total numbers is going to be, but come with a mindset what if I got to give one subdivision of one community job? Because it's not going to be fair if when we come back that say, okay, Mr. White, we need another 300 for you and Councilman Gaffney will need another three. We all need to be thinking just like Councilwoman DeFoor; I think what I can do to help.

We may be good, and I'm pray that we good us one if our prayer turns out good, but we may not be but what I'm hoping to do the next time we come, we can get to the finish line. If we come not to come to give up, will come to have a plan B, that's all I'm saying.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Well, and, and that's why my, I just said everybody on the record to say what they're willing to have consider. So you shared yours. I think Councilman White wants to say something that everybody can get their record to make sure Mr. Killingsworth has a clear understanding of those areas that council members are willing to put into play.

MR. BOWMAN: And -- and thank you, Madam

Chair. And at the end, you want me to summarize the previous meeting, so people have an idea of what's going on to the Southeast and I'm happy to do that.

One thing I want to share with this group, I don't know if it's going to come under play is the average of the districts that two and south is 73,589. So when we talk plus or minus 10 percent, I think some of the scenarios that you're all looking at right now are going to want to use that maybe go on a little bit on the low side of minus 5 percent.

I think it's going to be a real challenge because we're going to have to be very -- very close on that section because just to be averaging 73, 589 that's several points of the average as well. So one thing I wanted to ask and -- and then, like I say, come back to the end, I love about is -- is if -- if that becomes a problem, Mr. Killingsworth, and -- and I don't want to throw Mr. Ferraro under the bus but if -- if you have to steal a little bit from district two.

Perhaps what stuff that above is up to seven might actually help every -- everybody as well, because we -- we've got high numbers right now that are going

to be real challenge I think when we start finalizing what Southeast of the city.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: We looked at that, but there was a desire not to go further east, so but --

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: And let me just make -- I understand based on what Councilman Bowman shared. So if their average is 73,000 for that, we're still within that 10 percent that you broadly talked about in very beginning. So I -- I -- I -- and maybe this is a proper question for general counsel's office.

If we found those districts that are averaging 73,000, if their numbers were different, but still within the overall 10 percent of the 71 that doesn't require us on the Southwest and Northwest to try to get up to that number. Does if it's the 10 percent I'm talking about what's [inaudible]

MS. JOHNSTON: Stay on the low end and can be on the high end. It just has to balance out [inaudible]

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Board member Willie, something wanted to share?

MR. WILLIE: Yes. I have a couple quick questions. I -- I didn't hear -- I know when you first

talked about it, I couldn't see it there was, you said something about the -- the part of seven and eight that touched near sort of downtown, but we didn't really zoom in on that, I'd love to hear more about that feature.

MR. WHITE: If I can take one of these maps I'll just [talking over each other] --

MR. WILLIE: And then my follow-up would be for like a protocol sort of to Councilman Dennis' point around. If we come back together, we're still going to be having the same conversation with our members. I'm just wondering if there's like [inaudible]

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Our intention today is for those council members to say the areas they are willing to consider, and before we meet again for Mr. Killingsworth to provide those numbers populated so that when we get into this next meeting, we know exactly what we're dealing with, right? So that's why I want on the record.

Everybody say, these are the areas I wanted to consider, you know, these are the areas. Can you look at us and tell us how many they're there before we meet

again? And so our thoughts then would be to schedule the meeting, I know we have a regular redistricting team meeting.

I believe Chair Bowman has, we have that for next week we would probably, I guess, schedule our back in two weeks.

MR. WHITE: Do you have copies and small copies of that map there?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I have copies right there you can have one of those.

MR. BOWMAN: So -- so -- so Madam Chair, to -- to your point as we talked about it does no good for big meetings if we can't solve the little meetings, the Southeast had a meeting -- meeting scheduled for the 22nd of September. So we're not going to have a big meeting because I want you all to get -- have the chance, get together again as well. So we're probably looking at the last week of September, first week of October, this committee -- this committee time and the other subcommittee time. So make that should open up opportunity for you.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Wonderful. So we could

look at either the 23rd or the placeholder you have for next week. If have [inaudible]

MR. DENNIS: The Chair, I just want one clarification. I know Chairman Bowman is talking about 73, but in my math if Mr. Killingsworth the over and under is 74,661 with a high 5 percent and the low end 67,551. So is that correct? Just want to make that correct.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I don't have the numbers on the top of my head, but it's basically 3,500 plus or minus.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: And that was my question. Councilman Dennis, when I asked Ms. Johnston that we were required if they had a 73,000 average in those districts, but it was still within the 10 percent and ours was different on the other side. Did that create any legal issues for us? Notice that citywide average of the 71,107, I heard you say 106.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: It depends on how if you round it or not, you can't have people.

MS. DEFOOR: So I understand. So given that 67,551 number that would require 14 to grow by 300 or

something. Am I -- am I right about that?

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: That's 5 percent, you're okay because it still [inaudible].

MS. DEFOOR: Oh.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yeah.

MS. DEFOOR: Okay. All right. Thank you.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: If I can ask a clarifying question. So one of the things when I met -- so I met with everybody here individually and was -- and I spoke with Ms. Pittman this morning, and she's okay with her district staying at 68 percent but I heard from some that perhaps that number should come down.

And one of the reasons we crossed right here was to help bring those numbers down to 64 percent. Is that a concern or is it not a concern? Because if it's not a concern, I won't look at that and quite frankly, that solves a big problem.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: I -- I would just speak on behalf. I -- I think the 68 percent of minority concentration in a district is -- is challenging and problematic. It's -- it's -- it's -- it's kind of packed whether intentional or not, I would like to see

what those numbers are with the populations that everybody said that they could still consider if it brings it down some, I think it's incumbent upon us as Jacksonville ethno-racially diversifies and grows, then we make certain all districts are doing that and we don't unfairly pack any ethno-racial minority in a -- in a district. So for me, you know, and I don't think Councilwoman Pittman has an issue with people, but if she's 68 and we have seven at 60 and nine is at 57 and mine at 58, we need to try to bring it down. We -- we have an obligation to try to look at bringing that down, particularly as Jacksonville becomes ethno racially diverse.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So -- so this is where a different criteria creates so to -- to bring that number down. I have to dilute --

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: How? Well, no, just give us -- if when we come back in two weeks, let us know what it looks like with the new boxes.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Okay. So what you want to do is see the right number of people in the right boxes and then you'll decide how you want to decide.

MS. PITTMAN: Because those are real numbers at real time.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Yeah.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: And the reality is communities of interest are ethno racially diverse, and Jacksonville now, and they should be. So I would say an ethno-racially diverse neighborhood does not want to be separated or split up or anything else. That's -- that's ideally what we're looking and better together. So -- so can everybody -- I want to start back since we started with council- -- I'm sorry, Councilman Gaffney.

I'm going to start with Councilmember DeFoor and she'll say what area she's willing to consider then we'll go back through everybody and then get that on the record so Mr. Killingsworth knows what areas that we're looking at.

MS. DEFOOR: I -- first of all, thank you Mr. Killingsworth for your work. I prefer not to have any changes, but if there has to be changes in 10 and nine, that would impact I'm sure my district. So if that were to happen, we can discuss possibly looking at College Street, north --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Okay.

MS. DEFOOR: North of -- of College Street. If I can gain in the area of Argyle.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Councilman White.

MR. WHITE: I have you look this down Otis Road that [inaudible] straight Interstate 10 and another give all of Marietta, which I think give the numbers because I would think in this whole area here's not two or 300 people. See, we're not changing the numbers.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So if I can ask clarifying question rather than her district going all the way down to Beaver and across have her district come down to Old Plank and then go across --

MR. WHITE: Yeah. I -- I would come down Old Plank's, maybe see that maybe at Jones Road or is Jones Road turn in and go all the way to Interstate 10 and it makes it block -- it makes it more of a block that way than cutting in and out -- in and out and then when I won't lose all the people in Old Plank's, let them make them somewhat happy.

And I think it'll give her the bigger numbers

that she takes if we come up Jones and go into 10.

MS. PITTMAN: That's all the way down. Yeah. Because I think --

MR. WHITE: Yeah -- yeah. You'd have everything on the -- on the east side of Jones road.

MS. PITTMAN: Okay. Right.

MR. WHITE: If that makes sense. Yes. I have everything on the west side of Jones road.

MS. PITTMAN: That would be good.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: I am willing to make whatever tweaks around the edges of a negligible nature to support all that my colleagues are willing to give up for their names. So it's negligible nature around the edges I'm willing to -- to do whatever that looks like in my team player efforts. And Councilman Dennis.

MR. DENNIS: Since I'm -- I'm sandwiched in I'm the same way but I -- at this point, I -- I don't want any changes however, not to speak on district eight. I'm in total support of Councilwoman Pittman about that Myrtle Avenue because that's been historically in eight just like Graham park has been historically in nine. And so I -- I support her on, you

know, on keeping that area and I'll be the same way about Graham Park, but as far as district nine right now, no changes.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Councilman -- Councilwoman Pittman.

MS. PITTMAN: I'm good in terms of the recommendations and -- and, you know, it's crazy that we talked about it and it -- it's ended up in this period. I just want to, again, thank Councilman White and -- and Gaffney for willing to do that because again, I don't want the [inaudible] you know, within the district which has -- it has been in the past, but this will make me hold in an opportunity to probably even grow if there's an opportunity within the next 10 years. And -- and it's diverse, you know.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Councilman Gaffney in a real quick recap.

MR. GAFFNEY: Okay. I got it, but on a serious note, it takes all us to do this. I think we're headed in the right direction. Only thing again, I do is come with options where we come back together because we know where we're going to end when we come back, we

know what change, we don't know numbers but what I don't want do is come back and -- and get recommendations or numbers that we five too high or five too short and now we back scrambling.

So I asked, no nobody want give up anything, I don't either, but somebody has to and if -- if we all going to work together, please come back in the mindset of what -- what little bit, what temp you can give up if we need to. But again, thank you all for this exercise. I think we almost there.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Thank you everybody. So this is my -- and I want to ask the committee members, so everybody council members so everybody knows, I would think -- I would love to use the placeholder that Chair Bowman has for next week's redistricting on the 16th. That might not be a time enough for Mr. Killingsworth to, I would like for him to meet with every councilmember before we get back together again.

So you have the numbers, you have your questions answered. So I'm inclined to think the 23rd -- they're meeting on the 22nd, we meet again on the 23rd. And if we could meet at this -- if this time is

work for everybody again at the 1:00 o'clock, 2:00 o'clock, 3:00 o'clock, let -- let know I'm thinking on the 23rd at the same time, if that works 1:00 o'clock on the 23rd. 1:00 o'clock, Councilman White, 1:00 o'clock? Okay. 1:00 o'clock on the 23rd we'll fall back. And Mr. Killingsworth will you meet with all 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14. And before we get back with the heart, the numbers of the areas in play, and if you have suggestions from you of what we need to do when you meet with us tomorrow and you want share those that -- that would be the best way. Now, Councilman Bowman, would you click give us a recap of what some of the other colleagues South and at the beaches and the other areas have shared?

MR. BOWMAN: Yes. And -- and thank you. And -- and you guys have been very good to watch. I mean, everybody's working so well together, so good -- good on all of you, I appreciate it. And so -- so basically if you -- you look at the map there we did in the original meeting, ask Mr. Killingsworth to look at, can we not cross the St. John's River and oh boy, that was a bad idea. And so I had two meetings on that and

realized that the priority of that was -- was not favorable and so gave him guidance to go ahead and -- and Councilmember Ferraro was fine with it crossing the river so we -- we went back across the river.

The 13, the green one out on the beach side, Mr. Diamond's district that had to grow really, the only place he could steal from was the purple district -- District three, that's my district. So I had to give up there and which is fine because the problem child is in the Southeast the pink that's district 11 Councilman Danny's district. So he's going to have to give up to district three, the purple to the North, and probably five, the green to the -- to the east. And then you've got Carrico's district, the Olive green in the middle there, he's got to give up too.

So that's why they've got to have another meeting on the 22nd, it -- it's -- we can make it happen, but not there yet. District one, which is the blue that Councilmember Morgan's district, that's going to stay, it looks about the same, except she wanted geographically take regency square mall area which is fine because there's not a whole lot of residents

there, so that's probably going to change.

And I think that's kind of -- kind of -- kind of the recap is that I think most of the council members are close, that the hard part has been for Councilman Becton's got to give up so much and he's trying to give it up where he doesn't break up somewhere like communities because he's got roads on the way then, but meeting again on 22nd and -- and hopefully on 23rd, and then I think we're -- we're going to -- we'll have some skirmishes here and there, but I -- I think all in all. I -- I've been really pleased with how well all the council members are willing to work and the support from Mr. Killingsworth. So thank you, Madam Chair.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: And I just want to thank you, Councilman Bowman for your openness and willingness and flexible create first, the times to work all of this out. And -- and our desire to make sure our neighbors know where we are and -- and -- and -- and participate in these meetings. So we will plan to meet at 1:00 o'clock on the 23rd. Mr. Killingsworth, he said, he's our pinata but we'll schedule plan to

meet with all of us before that. And I asked your colleagues to do that. So they're any, and -- and you can share, you know, any ideas you have or suggestions you have because you are our consolidation expert with -- with that. So please -- please do that and -- and let us know so that we'll have hard numbers that we will know before the meeting on the 23rd, where our over under are anything else that we need to look at and all of that. And I also think colleagues, it's a good opportunity to share, you know your niche communities, you know, seriously. And so that's our time to kind of share what that looks like for -- for our neighbors and all of that.

So if Council President, is there anything you'd like to say before -- before we leave?

MR. NEWBY: Only want to say great job great meeting. I want to thank Council Chairman, Bowman together [inaudible]

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: I appreciate all of you. Thank you. This meeting is adjourned. Thank you.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIBER

I, Chris Naaden, a transcriber, hereby declare under penalty of perjury that to the best of my ability from the audio recordings and supporting information; and that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to this case and have no interest, financial or otherwise, in its outcome, the above 67 pages contain a full, true and correct transcription of the tape-recording that I received regarding the event listed on the caption on page 1.

I further declare that I have no interest in the event of the action.

June 3, 2022

Chris Naaden

(451015, Council Members Public Meeting Discuss Redistricting Maps for Districts 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 14, 9-9-21)

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TRANSCRIPT OF VIDEO-RECORDED

COUNCIL MEMBERS PUBLIC MEETING DISCUSS REDISTRICTING MAPS FOR DISTRICTS 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 AND 14

SEPTEMBER 23, 2021

Job No.: 449264

Pages: 1 - 65

Transcribed by: Christian Naaden

P R O C E E D I N G S

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: There we go. So you can see where two dips down into four, four had to give up a few people.

And then if you can zoom out, Howard, just to the Southeast. So basically district 11 gave part of Barham Park to district six and district six gave part of district six to district five. You also have a district 11 giving to district three, district one doesn't change, district two largely doesn't change.

It just picks up that little bit from two. I mean, it loses the little bit -- it gives a little bit to two, let's make it more accurate, which represented the population he had to give up. And then 13 picks up a little bit from -- from district three.

So there seemed to be consensus yesterday that that worked for all the council members there, and other than where Councilmember Gaffney said that he could pick up from district two, there were no other changes that impacted the north and west.

So Howard, if you can slide over to where eight and 12 lead. So this is a scenario we came up

with actually was suggested to us in which we look at not splitting Baldwin, going down to 10 and then coming up Calsino, and that scenario works in -- in the sense of the population and the deviation works. However, in talking with Councilmember Pittman, I don't know that it's acceptable. Howard, if we go to -- and so the three I'm going to show you none of the other districts change, it's just this intersection between eight and 12 are only things have changed, indoor 21 draft 2.

MR. HOWARD: Mr. Killingworth is doing that. If every councilor just want to say your name for the recording, having Council Dennis, everybody introduce yourselves.

MR. WHITE: I'm Randy White, district 12.

MS. DEFOOR: Randy DeFoor, district 14.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Brenda Priestly Jackson, district 10.

MR. DENNIS: Garrett Dennis, district nine.

MS. PITTMAN: Ju'Coby Pittman, district eight.

MR. FERRARO: Al Ferraro, district two.

MR. BOWMAN: Aaron Bowman, district three.

MR. WILLIE: Darryl Willie, district four

school board.

MR. FERRARO: Kevin Carrico is at a conference. He's not available.

MR. JOHNSON: Joe Johnson. I'm assistant counsel.

MR. AIKENS: Chet Aikens, council reservant.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Thank you. Go ahead, Mr. Killingsworth.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Excuse me. I do want to show just some artifacts because you'll -- you'll see them, Howard, if you could zoom in between 10 and 12.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Draft two now, correct?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Yes. You probably won't be able to see them on eight and a half by 11, but I want so that you understand what is going on -- scroll up a little bit more, you are too far. All right.

So, all right. You can stop right there, Howard. So this actually shows two examples. Sorry, if you look at district 10 and 12 kind of mid screen, you can see where the green.

So I had said that the districts don't change, that's technically not correct because you'll see a

little bit of green crossing over the district line there on district 14, you'll see a little bit of the olive of color crossing the line. The reason for that is the blocks are different, and so the -- the blocks, this census don't line up exactly with the blocks last census, so we made our best effort not to change the lines but they will end up changing a little bit.

There's I think three or four places in the county on the council districts where that happens, where the block line actually splits a prior council district line. So I just wanted to show that, Howard, if you can slide up north.

So this was another scenario, I think this was a scenario actually that came out of the meeting. This group had last time and then there's a third scenario. If you -- if you can go to draft three, Howard,

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: When you, Mr. Killingsworth, sheriff, before you go to two, what came out just to recap for individuals, what came out of our meeting last time is reflected in draft two.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So I think last time the idea was to try to pick up south of -- the screen went

away, south of Old Plank Road and east of Jones Road, I think is in general, that general area which he's having problems, which didn't happen yesterday because for some reason we're having a screen resolution issue today.

All right. So that's this Eastern parks south of Plank Road, north of Beaver was something that was discussed where we could pick up population. So we had done that and then there was a third scenario based off discussions with a councilmember about rather than having like missing teeth, sticking out, pushing it all the way to the east, and so that would be draft three if we can pull that out. While he's doing that, I would get this paper left [inaudible]

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Just for clarity for the public. When you said with the block lines change, that's reference to the census blocks?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: That's reference to the census blocks, correct. So the census goes through great effort to ensure that the census tract lines don't move between censuses, but they don't guarantee block groups and block lines. So our block is the

smallest unit in which they may --

MR. WHITE: You don't take questions, how you [inaudible]

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Yeah. So this is the last one. This is the one in which I talked about just pushing everything that was south of plank road, north of beaver, all the way to the east. All three of these scenarios that we showed work from a technical standpoint, I'm almost certain that they don't work from an acceptability standpoint, but we'll work on that today I think.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Thank -- thank you so much. So this is a broad overview of the drafts. I'm going to let Councilmember White, 12, and then Councilmember Pittman eight. And if you want to reference specific maps or the concerns and the areas you will probably,

MR. WHITE: Yes. We will and she'll be on at the same time with me talking about draft one, Ms. Pittman is -- is that you don't like that draft at all I'm -- I'm sensing?

MS. PITTMAN: No.

MR. WHITE: Okay.

MS. PITTMAN: Absolutely not.

MR. WHITE: Okay.

MS. PITTMAN: Thank you.

MR. WHITE: All right. That answers that let's -- let's put that to the side and let's go to draft two and draft three. I'll tell you what I don't like about three and draft two.

It don't want to look like missing teeth or whatever you call it, but when you go to draft three at one section right there that -- that I'm giving up is -- is -- is painful to me. You go back to draft two and see draft two.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Can you go back to draft two, Howard?

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: You may going to marking two what we are talking about.

MR. WHITE: I don't like this piece either what he said, but all of me losing all of that is a problem to me. I don't mind going that way and it'll still be the same thing you know, coming down and looking at that, but that right there, I really, after

I've looked at it spent many hours studying that that would cause me a problem there. So we threw away draft one and you know, I don't mind, I don't know how Ms. Pittman feels about that.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Can we get, and can we, those two areas? Mr. Killingworth, can you give us population numbers for those two areas?

MS. KILLINGSWORTH: Yeah. And whether [inaudible]

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Well, yeah, we -- I just want the general population, we going to go the same [inaudible]

MR. DENNIS: Madam Chair. I have to -- have another meeting at -- at 1:30 and I like just to put on the record that in all the drafts, district nine hasn't changed and so I'm good with draft one, two, and three, but I like putting that on the record and and sorry, I'm going to have to leave a little early and that in my other meeting gets over and I'll come back.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: We appreciate you. Thank you so much.

MR. DENNIS: So I have to leave at 01:30, but

since district nine doesn't change and -- and draft one, two, or three, I don't have any -- any comments and I'm good with either of the drafts. Now, if -- if you all try to change awhile, help somebody -- help somebody [talking over each other]. Thank you Madam Chair.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Okay. Thank you so much here. [inaudible] to expedite time, we can definitely give all the population numbers [inaudible] your concerns. Now, while you're getting the population numbers for those two areas of concern with Councilman White on draft two, the one that's not acceptable, you should put a big X over. You should put a big bullet sharp, the X.

MR. WHITE: Right there. See, this is what you want population to these two right here.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yeah -- yeah. Populations and also the --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: The whole demographic.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: That's right. Good. And -- and also -- let me just -- if we're going to do, you want populations for both the squares, the one who

doesn't want as well as the other one?

MS. PITTMAN: Right. Well, I think this is percentages is -- is larger as more republican here than its [inaudible]

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: No -- no, I'm saying, do you want population for both of those square?

MS. PITTMAN: Yes.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Okay. So in -- in a similar vein of that, and I think we should get the populations on one for the -- what you didn't want two, so you can --

MS. PITTMAN: Right. But not only it's hard to make a decision, not the one put population in the number. But yeah, that's -- that's why we were asking about [inaudible] --

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: So give those two and what, is there any on -- on three that you need populated as well? We probably, we need that whole other area of three populated as well and then we need the area that puts Baldwin when populated as well on one -- Councilman Gaffney just joined us and so what we're trying to do now is just to publish each in of

the scenarios -- each of the scenarios one, two, and three, what we're requesting now are population numbers for the areas that are in questions. So we're asking for the raw numbers, we're also going to ask that data disaggregated in terms of ethnoracial identity, if we have it as well as party affiliation.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So -- so the numbers for the -- that block which would represent this block right here, it's 1,824 total people, 1,358 -- 1,359, excuse me, white, 343 black, 410 Democrats, 752 Republicans.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: And can you give those to us again a little slower. This is on draft two.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: And 1,824 total. Okay. 1,359 white, 343 black, 410 Democratic, and 752 Republican.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: And that's from draft two for just those two areas in question?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: No, ma'am, that's just -- just for this block right here.

MR. JOHNSON: Well, I'm talking about [inaudible]

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Yeah, we, Councilmember Pittman was talking, she said she doesn't really need this one. She wants to see this one and this piece right there.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Okay. So -- so is that for both of those two pieces?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: No, it's just for this piece here.

MR. WHITE: What was that number? What was that number?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: [inaudible]

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Okay. The 1821 result is the section that is the I'm kind of --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: That's -- that number -- that number is just for this darker purple color, right? This block right here.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Okay.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: He's writing down this additional block that she asked for right now, so I'll give you that in just a second.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Okay. All right. While -- while we're doing that, I think, can you -- if we --

for the areas in question, Councilmember White, did you have any other areas that you wanted data on the population numbers?

MR. WHITE: No. No, I'm good. Right. Just wait a second as he brings that.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Okay. Councilman Gaffney has joined us and then Councilwoman Pittman, I believe you shared the area in the upper portion. Was that the areas you and Councilman Gaffney were available to previously --

MS. PITTMAN: Right. It depends on what the numbers are once he brings it back for Councilman White, so we'll know what those numbers [inaudible]

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Okay. So do we -- do -- while they're working so if we need it, do we need to get -- have them get the numbers for that section up in the corner so we least have it ready to go if the numbers --

MS. PITTMAN: Well, what I wanted to talk because he just got here and see [talking over each other]

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: This is what we left

off on last week. So this -- this actual scenario is not what we're amenable to cause that places, the whole of Baldwin into eight Pittman says she want that. Two is our -- draft two is our draft from last time, that was the area you were talking about. We're populating those areas, meet the population of that and then draft [talking over each other]

MR. WILLIE: I just -- I just want to ask a question.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: No, we -- we can't, we're not taking questions that way, nothing. If it's a clarity question to the map, you can off -- offline, not publicly ask Mr. Killingworth, if it's a clarity question to map, but we're not doing the public. Mr. Killingworth go ahead

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: All right. So there, I -- I do want to apologize. There is a mistake on the map as we were trying to get all the maps to show the consensus from yesterday, the spreadsheets that on them are not accurate. It's the same spreadsheet for each map but all three of them work, it's just he has to manually go in and insert that and we just discover

that, that didn't happen while we were trying to get ready for that.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: So I was saying for the, when it says the district and the top population, those that's incorrect on all of them.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Well, the -- those two that are duplicate, so they're not exactly the same.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Which two would that be?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I think they're two and three.

MS. PITTMAN: Okay. Now they're not fault or.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: There's one that's maybe it's three -- one and three I think.

MS. PITTMAN: Oh. Okay.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: One and three are the same.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: The spreadsheet is the map's note.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Right. And so --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So we'll get those revised and out to you.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Well, can we don't need them now because we're going to talk about the numbers then we'll need to know the three is that they're --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Are they different?

FEMALE: If you look 12, they're all different.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Yeah. All right.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Some of us stay the same, but some are slightly changed.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I was informed incorrectly.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: So the -- the -- so those are correct.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So those are correct.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: And I want that and let me just share the public, we're operating with the numbers and since we are trying to make certain that we have those that are within the 5 percent that we said, that's why the numbers are both but we're looking at different from this. Okay?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So for this -- this block here, that's kind of the pinker read. The total is 876,

white is 624, black is 170. Let me make sure.

MS. PITTMAN: One hundred and seventy.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Oh, hold on. I want to make sure I'm reading his writing correctly. So -- so black is 177. Dems are 148 and Republicans are 313.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Now you do all of that over for us. You said total 876 draft two, this box?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Correct.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Now numbers over again.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Total 876, white 624, black 177, Dems 148, and Republican 313. And he's running the numbers for both of them combined right now.

MS. PITTMAN: He's doing a combination.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Yeah. He's -- he's doing a combination right now.

MALE: Would you mind sitting?

MALE: That would be my chair, sir. If you could sit back in the audience. Thank you.

MS. PITTMAN: Bill, can you tell us in the upper part, just get the numbers?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Yes. I I'll have him get

that next. This -- this section right here.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yes.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Yes. So -- so as he -- as soon as he gets the combined numbers, I'll have him do this.

MS. PITTMAN: And then right next to that purple when it -- where the -- the air in the bottom

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Not show me because I'm not, we didn't add anything else to you.

MS. PITTMAN: [inaudible] this might be yeah.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Also the other side of [inaudible] --

MS. PITTMAN: Because we just start [inaudible] but trying to see what's here or what he can give up.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: No, it's just sure [talking over each other] so what you said was you wanted to keep these, those new things.

MR. WHITE: Yeah. I'm just making sure I can see. I see now I can see it on here.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: And then this little piece right here, you were willing to take them to --

MR. WHITE: Consider taking, so can we get the numbers one on here today?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: We can. All right. So the combined numbers and hopefully the math works out because he's doing it over there kind of manually and he's not used to. He's used to one person hovering over his shoulder, he is not used to 30 people hovering over his shoulder. So the total that I got is 2,700 white, 1,983,

MS. PITTMAN: What is 2,700?

MR. WHITE: For the combined for the two pieces. White is 1,983, black 520, Dem 494, and Republican 949.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: But so wait a minute for the -- for the -- the two we just discussed.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Yes.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Those on adds the numbers you just that's --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: What I just said. He's doing them manually.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yeah, because you said 876 total and 1,824, 6 24 white, 177 black, and then

you said 148 Dems and 313 are for -- for B, I've found that B is the second one.

And the first one you said 1,824 -- 1,359 white, 343 black, 410 Dem, and 752 are just my rudimentary math of the Dems of 410 and 148 would not for something you just said, that would be 568, a quick mental math. No, that's you gave 5- --.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So the totals seem to add that's 876 and 1,824.

MS. PITTMAN: Mm-Hmm, 876.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So the -- so the two pieces are 1,824 and 876, so that's 2,700. The white is 624 and 1,359, so that's 18 -- 1,900 and some change. I -- I think the numbers are so black is 177 and 410 so I got 420. That one doesn't seem quite right. Oh, that's never mind that's Dems. It's 177 and 343, so 520.

MS. PITTMAN: Mm-Hmm

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: The Democrat number was the number that was off. So what do you have for Dems for the A and B set? That's what I'm calling those A and B.

MR. WHITE: Yeah, 148, 4 10 would be 5 --

MS. PITTMAN: Twenty Seven.

MR. WHITE: Yeah. So you got a different number for the day. Did you pick up these down here?

MS. PITTMAN: Is it 343?

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: It's 343 plus you have to add in the 177 from the other. [inaudible]

MALE: So the Dems and ours we actually have is point files based off their address, so every time it draws the line the number might change a little bit whereas the population numbers we have by blocks and all I has to do is select them all.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: So we're talking about 2,700 total,

MALE: Total people. She's spelling that A and B.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yes, I am. I'm following.

MR. WHITE: B.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yes. That's B, go.

MR. WHITE: What is the Eastern road, is that now Chaffy Road?

MALE: I can't see that. I can't see the

[inaudible]

MR. WHITE: That's Chaffy.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: That's Chaffy.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So this is Chaffy right here.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Chaffy. Okay. On A

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: And then the -- this is Halsema, right here's correct.

MR. WHITE: Okay. So she would, that would come down zero people, turn back up north on shape.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Correct, it would go.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: It would go with the A and B scenario.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Correct?

MALE: Yeah. That's cheap.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: That -- that one.

MR. WHITE: Correct. [talking over each other]

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Now we need the numbers for the upper that's 27 for the ones.

MS. PITTMAN: That's 2,700 and then the black is what?

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Five hundred and twenty

and 1983 white, and then I guess the other would be other thing

MS. PITTMAN: And then how many Dem and how many Republicans --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So it's going to change every time it draws because it's but it's roughly 500 Dems and 950. It's 2 to 1 R --

MR. WHITE: So you want this piece here?

MS. PITTMAN: This piece right here.

MR. WHITE: And then the piece next to it [talking over each other]

MS. PITTMAN: Piece that I asked you about, see if that's Rolling Rivers.

MALE: Oh, this piece right here. Yeah. All right. I need to, there's a couple, but So.

MS. PITTMAN: I may want to look because he wants --

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Should be able to add in 2,700.

MS. PITTMAN: I know we have, there's nothing up [talking over each other] well, we were trying to see where I need to pick up if I need to pick up

anymore. So I need -- we need to know what that number is.

MR. WHITE: Well, just, you don't know yet?

MS. PITTMAN: No.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Depends on which scenario

MS. PITTMAN: And how many people care.

MR. WHITE: So I -- I gave quite a bit over here. How much -- how much did --

MS. PITTMAN: He's -- he's getting

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Those numbers.

MR. PITTMAN: Don't know the number is there because that looks what we need because this right here is. So --

MALE: Excuse me. You're at 68 and he's at 70.

MS. PITTMAN: So much do I need?

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: So you can't, I mean, he can give a little bit but you can't lose anything.

MR. WHITE: Right.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: But yeah, he can't give -- he can't give a whole lot. He give --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Which would 1,000

additional.

MS. PITTMAN: A thousand? So let's let know the numbers [talking over each other]

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: So, so I mean. Okay. Just -- just so the public kind of understands where we are, Mr. -- Mr. Killingworth for us to get back. So just -- I just want to do an update on where we are with the numbers that are present. So under draft two, what I'm calling scenarios A and B, and if you don't have a black Sharpie, I thought everybody had a big black Sharpie these days. According to A and B, that would increase district eight by 2,700. And with that increase, that then moves district -- I didn't count that one.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: We would have to subtract this one, because this one's included in the total.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Oh, I'm not using those numbers, so you said charge for bad. So I'm going back to the original systems numbers that came out on that date that you gave.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Okay. There you --

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: So back with those

numbers originally district eight had 65,166 in the census. If you add an additional 2,700 and -- and Councilmember DeFoor is going to check my math. I come up with 67,866, which moves her within the 5 percent deviation, so nothing else would necessarily to be done. That would then move district 12, taking district 12 original numbers from the census, which were 71,617 minus 2,700 that would move district 12 to 68,917.

And then all of the districts Southwest and Northwest are then in the 5 percent deviation. What am I? That's what I have because I believe we left last time saying we would look and see what we could give from our largest district which was 12 to -- to our smallest district which was eight on the other side of the seven bridges. And if you do that, we have -- we have the deviation, I think the only piece of information that might be -- no, we didn't count that. We didn't that involved that. Yeah. Right.

So the only thing that I think that we are going to need -- Mr. Killingsworth, I appreciate the ethnoracial identifiers. I'm not as focused on that I do think it's -- it's -- it's we're trying to make

certain that we don't disproportionately pack any districts with any ethnoracial minorities or groups. I am concerned and wanted consideration of what we know in terms of the registered voters in that area.

So how many are -- are Democrats, Republicans, independents, etc. You shared that you thought that those numbers might be 1,065 for Republicans and then you said 500 for Democrats, my numbers come up to 558 if you use the original numbers that you gave. I think we'll just -- I don't, I know you got doing wonderful work over today I don't want to stress him, so he'll need to give us those numbers back, but I -- I just want to kind of get a consensus from this group before we perhaps talk with Councilman Gaffney and Ferraro.

If Councilman -- Councilwoman, Pittman and Councilmember White, if you all are comfortable with those two sessions with the 2,700, and I don't expect you to have to have a decision today, but it's not distasteful like Councilmember Pittman clearly told us about scenario number one, then I would make the suggestion that we don't need to mess with any others because those solve the issues of the imbalance that we

were trying to address.

MS. PITTMAN: Including Gaffney, including --

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yeah -- yeah. You don't have to -- you don't have to bother that at all.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: We're actually, so --

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Here, oh, there's a magic message. What do you have for us?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Yes. So --

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Oh, we not up, move ahead. I'm going to let Councilman Ferraro and Councilman Gaffney do that in a minute.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Okay.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: But we -- one piece at time [inaudible] Councilwoman Pittman and Councilmember White. Does that --

MR. WHITE: The word you use comfort. I'm not real comfortable in losing anything. I know I have that's out there. That's zig, that's all in that area. You don't have the similar numbers of Rs and Ds and Y and similar down that Old Plant Road. Yeah. So you can go that way. I think we just need to it off and I agree that I keep balling. That's fine. And, and she takes A

to B and if those numbers work is what it is one I'm. Okay. Yeah.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: I -- I -- we appreciate your willingness to do that, but and I -- if you could, [inaudible] operate underneath that if Councilwoman Pittman's okay with that.

MS. PITTMAN: Right. I mean, I still like to have a discussion so we can go back. I mean, as of today because it makes the numbers right but I want to make sure that he's comfortable and I'm comfortable in terms of the ethnoracial black and white.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: [talking over each other] Can't use the ethnoracial identifier, so we going to talk about some of the party stuff that we want, but we just have to be very -- very clear for our communities of interest that we're identifying that. But I just wanted to know just like we shared with scenario one, that's a no.

So this is a possibility, so you could put a good possibility and they'll talk Councilman White says he doesn't want to lose anything but he understand he has more and he's willing to make some concessions and

we're going to take rid of the scenario [inaudible] that's what we had over there.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So it might be helpful if we revise the map to reflect that and then maybe Councilmember White and Councilmember Pittman have a notice meeting and we can sit down and answer those specific questions.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yes. That -- that's great. Now. Okay. For that takes care of our issues with eight and 12 at this moment. Now we are going to move on to Councilmember Gaffney for seven, for those areas that if there isn't concern with you and Councilman Ferraro or something that may be impacted is that there are changes in either one of yours, then that has a ripple for the rest of us.

MR. GAFFNEY: Well, if I'm understanding what you just shared, I -- I don't have to intrude on the piece that we was talking about, I don't have to unless you allow to did it appear that some may be whole right now if what I'm just hearing. So what we thought about the last time because I had to give up to Councilwoman Pittman that -- that, that I guess, you know, I'm

talking about that I may to pick that up. I'm not sure I need to pick that up, but for the exercise case those two, if you don't mind for the exercise case, those two don't work, let's take a look at that piece.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: If you want --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: If I may [talking over each other]

MR. GAFFNEY: Chairman, before you do that, excuse me, before you do that though, I want to what that's [inaudible]

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yeah. And I want to be real clear; if you take from him, you ripple to all the rest of us.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: And these -- the three scenarios you saw not we'll have to run the numbers with the modification, but I suspect that some tweaks that will work the variance is the 10 percent from the lowest to highest all work, but I think it's like within 40 people. So it's tight, so changing the ability of two to pick up somewhere in here will probably cause us

MR. GAFFNEY: I'm good.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: It's called a domino.

MR. GAFFNEY: I'm good. Thank you.

MR. BOWMAN: So am I understanding correctly that part of two against seven is being left alone?

MR. GAFFNEY: Yes.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: No.

MR. BOWMAN: I'm hearing yes from him and I'm hearing no from you.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: No. So if -- if we give this back two, can't take any from south and east of the river. If they don't take any south and east of the river, my suspicion is we won't be able to make the 10 percent variance work, because everything south and east of the river is high and everything north and west of the river is low. And right now in all of these scenarios, my recollection is we're within -- we're under 100 people from making that 10 percent spread. So I can tell you that this chunk right here is well more than 100 people, so if that went back -- if we pushed it up, my suspicion is that the 10 percent spread will be broken and then we'll be back.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: So the population, the

Councilman Gaffney's original question. We need the population of that area that was -- that was here before and two --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: It's a big geography, but people wise, it's not as dense right here, but by allowing that change to happen, it basically gives us that gives us that 10 percent.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Okay. So -- so we need the population numbers for that.

MR. GAFFNEY: I thought -- I thought you said who wasn't going to mess with that since everybody and now I'm intruding in his piece again, I didn't want to agree --

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: I don't want to leave it, I'm just trying to see those are the -- that's in the map. I didn't know that he's made in the map change, so he needs to give us the numbers he has for the sides are with that piece in you which then does affect you and that draft too because according to this, you will then have 70,051 if you want, and two would have 72,558, you would then be the largest.

So I guess the question for us is if that is

the only piece that's impacted, you know, they have to decide if that's what they do or your numbers. So your -- your numbers don't have to change, but it appears that Councilmen Ferraro needs to create some space for our neighbors who are south the beaches and east. Is that correct?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Correct.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Right. Okay.

MR. BOWMAN: So I want to make sure I understand.

MS. PITTMAN: So he got the speech right.

MR. BOWMAN: So we talked originally about this going away, right?

That's more dense what you had talked about in the meeting yesterday, going across. So you can't leave here, but also pick up over here.

MR. BOWMAN: I understand.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Okay. So I -- I think what I heard is if we -- this -- this went away, this would be left alone and we didn't -- didn't go across.

MR. BOWMAN: Yes.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Is that correct? My -- so

that would be true, but my suspicion is that we would then break the 10 percent variance between the districts

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: On this piece. Yeah. So how many -- what's the numbers in that piece? And does that piece thereby -- if that piece goes to seven, the top, yeah. That top piece, we will not call that D. That is our piece -- D piece.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: This right here?

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yes. If -- if that piece goes to seven which significantly increases, you know, the numbers, does it have a ripple for 8, 9, 10, 12, and 14, is the first question?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: No.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Okay. No for that one. Great. And what's the numbers?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So this piece right here, what you're calling D, Chairman, is 3,328 people.

MR. GAFFNEY: So that would put me like 71.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: No, you are 70,000 -- so you're at 70,051.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yeah. Your numbers are

good. You're just going to be the longest you bump off Councilman White as a longest in the southwest.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Further this agreement that [inaudible]

MR. GAFFNEY: You get the demographics of that total?

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: And Councilmember Ferraro, you let us know how you feel about that too because these are the folks you represent current.

MR. FERRARO: When we talked yesterday, we mainly were talking about the south part of the river. So this is all new, all this conversation about the north side is new. So I'm -- I'm kind of going through with you guys right

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Now. Yeah. I'll you, this is where they started last time with us two. So is not -- this is [inaudible] about last that?

MR. FERARRO: It goes down the line of Main Street, but it breaks off and goes down Bush.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So what's your couple -- excuse me.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Councilman Ferraro,

speak out.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: What's being called area D is -- the total is 3,328. The white is 2,406, the black is 473.

MR. FERARRO: Say that again?

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: That's one there's has a large percent It's

MR. FERARRO: Could you say that again?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: It's total 3,328, white 2,406, black 473.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Do you have the party -- registration that's -- that actually is more germane, I think then --

MR. GAFFNEY: Can you get the party breakout?

MR. WHITE: I don't want make that [talking over each other] I know, but we don't have [inaudible]

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: We are go those, but I think we need to find out from Councilmember Bowman, who is here could tell us and Councilmember Ferraro what that does to the South and Southwest. That's the thing. If that's a lot to impact seven to keep the south beaches in Eastern parts straight. That's a lot -

- that's a lot. Yeah, but that give us that.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So it's 1,327 Republican, 684 Democrats.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Six-eighty-four?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Yeah. So it's basically two to one, Republican to Democrat.

MS. PITTMAN: Thirteen what?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Thirteen twenty-seven. So it's about five to one white to black and two to one Republican to Democrat.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: So -- so I think the question becomes right now because Councilman Gaffney, what is your position? Should that area be further entertained that you want to --

MR. GAFFNEY: I think -- I think that's -- this me -- what you all might want do you all kind of pretty much a outside of bottom. If -- if I don't have to give that up, I don't want to, if it's going to him and if he can be made whole, like it is, you got to worry about what's going on. I prefer the, as it probably Y what you do. Yep. We can have that conversation. We'll have that conversation right now.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So I think there's going to have to be some give and take between seven and two, because if it's not, then we won't meet the 10 percent.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: And -- and so what we let everybody know that -- that's the issue for the -- the higher percentage districts that are south at the beaches and east, so I think what --

MR. GAFFNEY: So what we can do for council [inaudible] So how much, and I hear what you saying so, you said, I got to -- I got to pick up some, what we talking about 3,000?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I would say somewhere around 3,500, you're picking up 3,300 and some change, I think. Right? Yeah. So somewhere around 3,500 would be suspicion.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: But is that -- is he giving that, is he picking that up or giving that to Councilman Ferraro on the back?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: He's picking it up. So this, this little line right here used to be for -- for -- is for today, but the green is a proposed pick up.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: I guess I am. So show

me where, so what

FEMALE: Happened is because these were so overpopulated, they gave this little piece. Yeah. What's in the little piece?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: It's roughly 4,000 people.

FEMALE: Four thousand to two, which means two has to give up.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yeah. And -- and I understand that -- that's why I'm saying that. Okay. Look, and -- and -- and maybe I'm --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So -- so two gave up about 3,300 here and picked up about four here.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: So the maps as you've colored them, I thought the colored maps, and this is -- I thought the color portion represents where the districts are current.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: No, the colored or the proposed, the red lines or the --

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: So, okay. But, well, okay. So then, yeah, that's still my same thing. So if the red lines are the existing that's in two right here.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Correct. Going, but we have it green, so it's going to seven in this map.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Okay.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: And then here, this was in four, but we pushed two down here and that made the very -- A, he had to give up some people, and B, it made the bare work.

MR. GAFFNEY: So chair, what we'll have and give you some guys right here, some guidance if you can go up this line right here and see what community I can pick up that least we can have working map when you come, when we have that meeting. Any -- anything on the border line straight up this line right here, okay, that may make the numbers work. Okay?

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Thank you. I -- I think the only thing I would have a caveat, Mr. Chairman, will you be able to attend that meeting anything that happens there?

All the good work that the south beaches and east did yesterday was contingent upon this particular scenario we resolved and we thought was our issue for eight and 12, which then we now have a -- a different

issue created for seven and two which has, I think, a dramatic ripple for all of the other districts that are not here today. Correct?

MR. BOWMAN: Thank you. Thank you, Madam Chair, that that is correct. And the -- the averages on the south are at 73,500 or something on the north it's 68. So you can see we're almost right there at the 10 percent variance. If that had to absorb, I think even a thousand people, it's probably going to impact five districts. So, and we'll be back basically, I think, back to scratch.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Well, that's the issue. We -- we can't leave it alone because it's outside the variance.

Now that's what we have to do that's -- that's so, but I think what Councilman Gaffney's concerns are, if you are going to put 3,300 new individuals in seven, and those are 3,300 new individuals in that are leaving two, he is concerned about the overall impact his district for those numbers in terms of who they are and familiarity.

So, you know, I guess the, well, a couple

questions will be, you know, does he -- is he expected to absorb 3,300 alone, right? Is that -- is there,-- is there any other scenario outside of that that allows him to absorb? These are just the questions.

And then what -- what is -- if there's any play with the other portions that two touches that can reduce the number that he has to absorb. I clearly hear about our colleague saying that if you do touch 1,000, you're done. So I -- you know, you're basically saying somewhere south,

MR. GAFFNEY: Somewhere -- somewhere north.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Well, Northwest and south, there's 3,300 that neighbors that need to be absorbed in the district on that side. That's the reality of --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Right. Yeah.

MR. GAFFNEY: Yes. So if you can.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: But it -- if I may, it just a put a positive spin, it does look like we're close and we're just now we're nibbling along two edges. So hopefully if we can find agreement on those two edges, then we might be done.

MS. DEFOOR: I think we'll be helpful for you all of us as if he has his total number. So he's going to get that piece back from [talking over each other] what was if he had what's that -- with that D what is his total number?

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yeah, because what he might -- he may very the same if he -- because you have that -- you already [talking over each other]

MS. DEFOOR: Can we look at that?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: What makes it fun? So I think the short answer is no.

MR. JOHNSON: Oh, really.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Live --

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Well, you already --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: We could try, but

MS. DEFOOR: I would try because I think that's -- if that works and that is easy, it won't, it may not matter.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So do you want -- so I need to understand what -- what's.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: No -- no. I think if when you add those numbers back in, it's going to help

Councilman Gaffney; it doesn't solve the issue of two until the south, the beaches, and east, that's the issue 300 --

MS. DEFOOR: Put the piece that's taken out from Pittman. Say, put that back, you give that back. Right? So we solve that, that one goes back in with the new D what is his total numbers? What are his breakdowns in terms of Republicans versus Democrats? That's what you want to know. That's that's what you want to know. Let's just cut to the chase. That's what you want to know.

MR. GAFFNEY: You just said.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Yeah. So I just gave those numbers [talking over each other]

MR. BOWMAN: So it be his total plus those existing.

MS. DEFOOR: Oh, I see. Okay. So if you -- so what's -- what is it again? What's his total?

MR. GAFFNEY: I didn't kill -- he didn't --

MS. PITTMAN: His total was 332.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: I -- let me just share. I understand that's going impact when that piece goes

back in that's going to impact his numbers and his R and Ds. It does not still alleviate the 3,300 neighbors variances that's needed for the south. The beaches.

MS. DEFOOR: No, it will -- it will.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yes, no -- no, it won't but for that particular population, right, because remember this is still on our side. So even when that was in, it was still on our side. He doesn't have a issue, seven was not over or under that percent. All I'm just saying is in the conversations, everybody in council -- Councilmember Bowman, let me know if I'm wrong. I believe you all have 3,300 that needs to be created on the other side, the center proof. I mean --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I -- I -- I think if I made, I think the question is if we add this back to seven, leave this the same, how does that impact? So if we leave this the same everything, this way stays the same. How does that impact seven's numbers or --

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Oh, he's going to probably get 71, 72, and 73.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: And that might be -- it might be that we -- well, we wouldn't trigger the --

because the highs on this side, the lows on that side. So it won't trigger the, the variance, what happens is if we lower the lower more than our, or raised the highest one, then clearly will break it. Does that make sense?

MR. GAFFNEY: My recommendation is --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Because he's already at 70,000. So if he goes up 71 goes down 69, it won't break the --

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: He's assembling that piece of two that mean he's at 70,000 with that piece of two.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Yes, correct.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yes.

MR. GAFFNEY: So if I get what I gave up last time that might be 1,000?

MS. PITTMAN: That's 2,700.

MR. GAFFNEY: That's almost -- that's an even swap, then. That's break even 27, 30 [inaudible] that still --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: It doesn't solve -- well, it doesn't solve a problem either because --

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yeah. Yes. Councilmember White, please.

MR. WHITE: Just so I can be clear. She -- chairperson called my sections A and B and I'm done. I mean, I don't have a problem with that, but we keep talking about giving that up that changes think [talking over each other] pushback this way.

MS. PITTMAN: We haven't really solved the issue, it takes it back.

MR. WHITE: You know what I'm saying?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I understand what you're saying.

MR. WHITE: Pretty well, sitting here A and B's fine, but what you talking about sounds like you have to come back into my area some more [inaudible] okay, that don't happen.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: It doesn't -- what I want to understand when we were talking about the districts that were outside the 10 percent or the 5 percent over and under wherever we were, the two districts that we had, the one district we had was eight that was below it.

And seven was our highest, which really is not outside the faculty. It was close to the district average of 71,107 and it had 12 had 70,617.

All the other districts are within that 10 percent high, low. What I am understanding now is if the piece of two, the piece of two that's now in seven which are the 3,300 neighbors in that piece, that is not needed because of an issue Southwest and Northwest in terms of the district sizes, it is needed for the district sizes that south, the beaches, and east.

They need and I think Councilman Bowman agreed with this 3,300 seats. So 3,300 neighbors to be on the Southwest and Northwest, and so --

MS. PITTMAN: What could they take it from the south of and I don't know what you're willing to give up of A's area to make that

MR. WHITE: Well, what I had suggested [inaudible] because that straight up main street [inaudible]

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yeah. And I think that that's good, but what I think, as I said is councilman I'm here for Councilman Gaffney, give a choice, he's

not trying for 3,300, that's not. And so I just want to know that that's the number 10 they need [inaudible] over we don't, you know, we just -- we got mindful of that -- that they need the 3,300. So I think the notice meetings [inaudible]

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Right. So what I'm hearing is we're having a notice meeting with Councilmember White and Councilmember Pittman, and a notice meeting with Councilmember Gaffney and Councilmember Ferraro,

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: And I think you have to have Councilmember Bowman somebody over because they -- that's the ripple. They may feel that they, they were both okay within the mean, right? But it's the -- the other issues. I'm just, I think that --

MS. PITTMAN: Is why could we have a notice meeting with all four of us, because if we need and the numbers change, we have to come back again.

MR. WHITE: We -- we going to probably have to come back again anyway, but we got to come to some first [inaudible] If we have to solve the problem, we have to solve it don't [inaudible] if everything been pushed on this side and I done gave up, but I gave

2,000 letter,

MS. PITTMAN: You didn't give.

MR. GAFFNEY: Well, yeah, I gave -- I gave up this right here.

MS. PITTMAN: So it's 2,700 right here.

MR. GAFFNEY: I gave this up. Now are you asking me to give this up and pick this up. I prefer to get this back and pick this up. What I'm understanding, we forced now to go back this way, you know, you're forced to go back this way, not just here. So I'm willing to have a conversation with Councilmember Ferraro back this and pick up maybe something right here on borderline.

Because I understand what you told me even if I picked this back up, that'll put me 71-plus or whatever, but it still won't solve [inaudible] problem over here which is the problem. Unless you go this way, you know, unfortunately I I just got to deal with it, but at least him and I can have a conversation.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: I think that's excellent.

MR. GAFFNEY: That's -- that's only thing I

can say.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: And I'm going to -- what I'm going to do at this point.

MR. GAFFNEY: Well, you know what? I might need to keep that if I look at the demographic, if I'm going to pick up as how a highly Republican disciplinary [ph] and maybe this might be 50-50 to make sure the numbers work, I may be -- I may be like on the -- on the -- on the east side of the water now that my numbers might be a little higher than y'all demographics may still work. I don't know.

So I think -- I think Mr. Killingworth my -- my ask for you is take a look at this again for me, what I gave up and then when you and I and Mr. Ferraro meet, we can figure out either this community or one of these communities up here. So that would allow him to keep this, that that could be if he's willing to give up something and, you know, we may come back and it might be enough, but hopefully that working out for both.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: All right.

MR. WHITE: So that chair -- that's all I can

suggest.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: That, that, that, that sounds great. I think I'm just going to go around and every Councilmember can just share anything they want for the record and then we go around and we'll close out with our chair, if there's any consideration, anything else. Okay. Councilmember White?

MR. WHITE: I'm good. No, thanks.

MS. DEFOOR: I'm good.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: I -- I am too there, I do think when you talked about the census tracts that were different this time from the tracts, I would just like to know the numbers associated with those because our numbers had radical change. Okay. That -- that's now that I'm good.

MR. WHITE: So I think what I would suggest you do go ahead on and another meet next month and give us chance all of us come back together, give us chance to meet and interview meet so we can come out with solution.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Right. I'm -- I'm going wait to the chair of the redistrict center. The longer

plan is the [inaudible] then we'll see when we come back again [inaudible] --

MS. PITTMAN: You know, with us not really having the numbers today, it still can put us in a well mean. I would say district eight we're still not hold if you take back the pieces and of course I'm not interested in -- in involvement -- evolving area. So, you know, we're still come again in limbo as far as I'm concerned.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: And I guess one question I would have, you and Councilmember White and I have a meeting about what call A and B and you all tends to be okay with A and B, you want to know the impact, everything else, A, B, I just want to -- okay.

MS. PITTMAN: Right. Because I mean, today I thought we had solve the issue, but now we talking.

MR. WHITE: Yeah, I -- I'm -- Ms. Pittman and I think if she gets A and B, we're all good, everybody's numbers are good but I think what she's saying, if she loses that up there, she's going back below where she has to be is I think what she's --

MS. PITTMAN: I won't be where I need.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Well -- well -- well, let me – let me say why -- why I don't think she's going to be down below. What I did was I added the numbers onto the numbers that we had in the original census, I didn't use the numbers based on the charts, so when I add [talking over each other] I'm -- I'm using --I'm using the original census numbers because the scenario was takes those census numbers with adding in the different populations.

So I took the original census numbers that did not have that piece of Councilmember Gaffney's in yours, took the 2,700 you would get from 12 and that's what I added that gave you the 67,866 which made you hold. So you hold with that and Councilman Gaffney kept his piece for that, so -- so that --

MS. PITTMAN: Are we -- I guess my question is, are we using the original numbers? Because right now, based on what we are talking about it wasn't the original numbers.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yeah. Well, what -- what -- what -- what they did with the scenario is they used original numbers based on different scenarios. If

we rejected a scenario in this meeting, like you summarily rejected scenario one, we don't use those numbers. You then pick scenario two, we parceled out different parts of scenario two and asked for the populations of those areas. You asked for it for A which was 1,824, we got those numbers.

You asked for it for what we call B, which was 876, we got those numbers, that's where the total of 2,700 came from. With those numbers added to your base number of the original census that, you know, you are good, that means things stay -- will stay the same because the original census numbers have our districts as they currently are.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So I have to throw a wrinkle in there because parcel B and is in her original district right now. So it was taken out in this scenario and -- and now we're putting it back in, so --

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: So that's really not giving anything, then that's the problem, and then means her numbers then you have to take out the 876 --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Right. We're probably

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Actually put it right at 67,000, so it's still -- it's right at 67,000 with that.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: That's probably going to be too for the variance. Okay. [talking over each other]

MS. DEFOOR: So B was already in with --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: B is in her existing district, but in this scenario

MR. WHITE: I thought [inaudible] but the original, when it down Otis Road and then turned --

MS. DEFOOR: Oh, you're talking about that.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: It went up in her existing council district. It went down Otis Road to Beaver and then across to Helsema and then turned up. So the -- the ask was, I think, correct me, you're wrong but the, as was to bring this to 12 and give another piece to eight to balance it out which is what this scenario was.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: So if I keep what I had,

MS. DEFOOR: Wait, timeout, she needs to know

what she's given up to get the new piece.

MR. BOWMAN: Yeah.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Right. Okay.

MR. PITTMAN: That sounds like a song. Okay. And so we need to go back so to see what those because it's so -- you know, it's really confusing. So we can't just get the information right because we -- we can talk all day long. So I need to know what I need to have based on --

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: You keep going. I'm just going.

MS. PITTMAN: Yeah. I was just saying based on, you know, because I gave up and now we need to put it back and then we still [talking over each other] why I still need to talk [talking over each other] give us the scenario,

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Which scenario?

MS. PITTMAN: The one that works.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I didn't include that what I had is clear because of were unacceptable. So I -- I think the issue is ---

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: That -- that's 876. So

your total of the 70 -- 67,866 that we said when you added the 2,700 and you really have to back out the 876 because you currently have that right now. And Mr. Killingworth is saying, that's going to move you beyond our variance so you're going to need some so that then is going to mean that your little piece of that [talking over each other]

MR. WHITE: Well, it just made much broad than hope we can.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Well, and we never got the -- the numbers from the piece of the corner. Did we see it was --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: This piece right here?

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: No, C that's C.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: We gave those numbers?

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: No, you didn't. We got A, B and D.

MR. BOWMAN: So that's what I -- that's what -

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Because we were waiting on C --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I think Ms. Pittman wrote them down.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: No -- no, not yet.

MS. PITTMAN: It's 27 -- that piece at the top was 2,700. That's what he gave me 20 and then it,

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: No, that's the total. The -- that's A and B is 27, A and B at the bottom is 2,700.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: It's really tough to do when you have people scenario --

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yes. A and B at the bottom is 2,700. Remember the original issue was if that resolved the -- the variance, then we didn't need to go first, but we never got C.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I believe C was 2,700 total, 1,983 white.

MS. PITTMAN: Yeah. 1983 --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: -- black was 520, correct.

MS. PITTMAN: And -- and Democrats were 494 and 949.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Repeat that again then [talking over each other] 2,700.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Nineteen-eighty-three for white, 520 for black, 494 for Democrat, and 9 49 for

Republican.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Right. It was the same number.

MR. WHITE: Almost 50-50, that's all.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: What what's [inaudible]

MR. WHITE: If we give her, we give her just so I guess, and I guess that's got to pay now.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Right. So I think we're still at where there's a notice meeting between Councilmember Gaffney and Ferraro and a notice meeting between White and Pittman, and if we can get agreement there, we will theoretically be really -- really close.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Okay. Any, I just before you talk,

MALE: No, the only thing I -- I tried to send some files, this -- this A that were school district that had the schools because there was some conversation about where the schools sit, they wouldn't send because of the file side. So I'm figuring out a better way to send to make sure that's just a part of the conversation, but other than that, just sitting back and [inaudible]

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Councilmember Bowman, I just [inaudible]

MR. BOWMAN: Thank -- thank you. Madam Chair's been a meeting to watch and -- and I almost think that if all four of you could get together in the same meeting, because there could be a chance that you all, you know, 13 and eight agree, give me a 12 and eight agree on something and it impacts two and seven. So I -- I think if we can get you all together then we're basically done.

If not, then we're start from scratch, so I'm -- I'm -- I'm rooting on you. I -- we do have a meeting next Monday through 03:00 to 05:00, I do want to keep that on [inaudible] I want to just update, but I think also there's another thing out there we got to consider and that's at large district.

So I think that'd be a good conversation on Monday, I don't think we're going to have the other stuff solved, but let's plan on doing the Monday meeting just to -- to in and see where we are and talk at large districts and then we'll see you on the notice meetings on -- on two-seven at 12 and eight, go and

take it from there.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: And -- and what we'll -- we'll tend to look at either the 14th for the 21st for us to get together after those meeting that, and now quite imagine we have another, that gives you enough, two to three weeks to -- anything else from any council members.

Thank you so much, everybody for coming this member to member meeting is adjourned. [talking over each other]

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIBER

I, Chris Naaden, a transcriber, hereby declare under penalty of perjury that to the best of my ability from the audio recordings and supporting information; and that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to this case and have no interest, financial or otherwise, in its outcome, the above 64 pages contain a full, true and correct transcription of the tape-recording that I received regarding the event listed on the caption on page 1.

I further declare that I have no interest in the event of the action.

May 24, 2022

Chris Naaden

(449264, Council Members Public Meeting Discuss Redistricting Maps for Districts 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 14, 9-23-21)

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REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE MEETING

SEPTEMBER 27, 2021

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P R O C E E D I N G S

MR. BOWMAN: All right, good afternoon. Before we get started, we'll do introductions and I'll start over there with Mr. Clements, please.

MR. CLEMENTS: Jeff Clements, council research.

MS. JOHNSTON: Paige Johnston, Office Of General Counsel.

MR. BOYLAN: Councilman Michael Boylan, District 6, just visiting.

MR. FERARRO: Good afternoon, Al Ferraro, District 2.

MS. COKER: Kelly Coker, school board member, District 1, I'm one of the liaisons from Duval County Public Schools.

MR. DENNIS: Derek Dennis, District 9.

MR. BECTON: Good afternoon. Danny Becton, District 11.

MR. BOWMAN: Aaron Bowman, District 3.

MR. WHITE: Randy White, District 12.

MR. WILLIE: Darryl Willie, District 4, school board. Thanks for the assist, gentlemen.

MR. SALEM: Ron Salem, Group 2 at-large, just visiting.

MS. MORGAN: Good afternoon everyone. Joyce Morgan, District 1, just visiting.

MS. PITTMAN: Ju'Coby Pittman, District 8, visiting.

MR. BOWMAN: All right, thank you very much. Go over quickly what we're going to accomplish today and then we'll jump right into it.

And of course, any of my colleagues and members of the committee you are welcome to speak at any time. Just press your button there and of course, we'll recognize everybody at the end for closing comments.

So today is meeting of the redistricting committee. I don't expect any final decisions today, no votes today, really just want to get a status update of where we are and talk about a few things.

So I'll do that after when we get started, kind of talk about some of the things that I think are ahead of us and we'll do public comment and I do have one [inaudible] ready and I'll do some comments on the

redistricting, then Mr. Killingsworth will come up and talk about where he views that we are today on the redistricting of the 14 districts.

And then we will talk about -- we haven't done it yet -- is talk about how are we going to handle the at-large districts and then I have asked Paige to kind of talk to us about once this committee believes we're in a position to move forward with legislation, what is involved with that.

And then of course recognize all of my colleagues for comment and then we will adjourn and Ms. Priestly Jackson will be joining us here sometime later in the meeting.

So with that, I have one speaker card, Mr. Carnell Oliver, you're recognized for three minutes. Thank you.

MR. OLIVER: Hey, how are you doing ladies and gentleman, Carnell Oliver, address is on file. I want to make something fundamentally clear -- as we go along process of redistricting, I have not seen involvement dealing with the supervisor of election.

Now, the devil's in the details as far as I'm

concerned, and I know I can't trust the fox guarding the henhouse, and every sense of the way I want to see what the preliminary map would look like in its rough draft form with bringing in Mr. Mike Hogan.

I want more transparency and accountability in this whole process, because at this point in time, ten years out from here, there has always been some manipulation.

If I go back to consolidation, one of the things that the African American community was promised was black elected officials to sit on, but the minority community that has always maintained a strong hold of our urban community has never really changed, so I'm very careful and I'm very mindful of what redistricting could look like.

So I want you all to drag Mr. Mike Hogan down here and let's talk about this map, let's talk about the voting precincts, let's talk about the overall makeup of what the voting base looked like Democrats, Democrats, Democrats, Republicans, voter A's districts, because I know the devil's in the details and I'm out to hunt and I know how to hunt, I've been learning this

system for too long.

So I'm not asking, I'm giving you instruction, because I come before you and I'm holding you accountable for what this local government is supposed to do -- be fair, be simple, be common sense.

I cannot express my thoughts any clearer, because I know if somebody gives you an inch, you'll make it a mile, because some people don't understand the cold language that's inside of our laws, so I'm going to do what I need to do.

Chairman Bowman, my private instructions to you are to bring Mr. Mike Hogan down here and get him involved in the preliminary drafting of this map and breaking down what these voting precincts could look like and I yield the rest of my time.

MR. BOWMAN: Okay, thank you. All right. So a couple of opening comments for me, kind of my perception of where we are and some things to think about.

I think we made a lot of progress. My vision was if we can't get the districts and the people that are abutting other districts to agree on it, that's not

a place I wanted to ever be. So we've had a lot of what I'll call micro meetings in between with different districts to try to make sure that districts that are aligned with other districts agree on process.

I think from perception and where I see we are today, is that the south of the river is far more populous than the north of the river, so where we are is we needed, the smartest thing to do is probably make District 2 give up some of its property, an area above the river, north of the river; otherwise, it would probably be a domino effect that all eight districts south of the river would have to have some major moves of their district borders and different communities.

So I think we've got work between District 7 and 2 -- 7 abuts 2, so I'm hoping that District 7 and 2 can agree on where they make those new lines go. District 7 will grow a little bit. District 2 will reduce in size a little bit.

On the other side, up in the north side as well of the river, we've got District 8 has to grow and the likely donor is going to be District 12, so if we can get District 8 and 12 to agree on the shifting of

those boundaries, then I think we're actually in a position that we're going to be in pretty well alignment with everybody being positioned to do the legislation, but I'll let -- Mr. Killingsworth may have had some meetings since our last meeting and I'll be asking you, Mr. Killingsworth, on your meetings with individuals if you believe that is a fair assessment.

Then, of course, we've got the at-large districts, and we only have two returning at-large district members, but we've also got this thing called the special election that's coming up, and so look at the special election, like I've asked Mr. Killingsworth to do is by this Friday we're going to -- I think the qualifying or the registration closes, qualifying closes for those that special election, we can't wait until that election is over to redraw or to address the at-large districts.

But what we will do is I've asked Mr. Killingsworth to identify where those people live that have already filed right now and of course, update it by next Friday and I think we'll be able to make sure we don't draw anybody out of that special election

district because, as you know, the election is early December, we've got to file this legislation and then it's got to go rules after that and then they've got to have public meetings, so we just really can't wait to file this legislation after that special election because that would take us too far down the calendar and we would not make our dates.

So that's kind of my thought on the special elections that we will make sure we know everybody that has filed and take that into consideration when we're drawing those borders. For this at-large council, members, I would recommend as is the district council has done is meet with your neighbors and talk about the alliance, meet with Mr. Killingsworth and let's hopefully that will get going the same way.

I think that's all that I wanted to talk about and will jump right into Mr. Killingsworth to kind of give us an update of where you think we are today and then after that -- after we take questions and comments after that and then roll into the at-large. Thank you, Mr. Killingsworth.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Thank you Mr. Chairman,

Bill Killingsworth, director of planning and development. So last week we met with two committees on Wednesday and Thursday.

We met with members from the south and east of the river on Wednesday and I think we came to a general compromise.

I think there might be some wiggle on some of the boundaries as we go forward, but in general I think the boundaries that you see on this map will represent very close approximation to -- actually what the boundaries you see on this is what the consensus was from Wednesday, but I expect there may be a few little changes between now and when it gets introduced to rules.

Thursday, we met with members from the north and west of the river and while this map -- there are some changes to the map north and west of the river that I am sure are likely to come, one of which will be in this area right here.

My understanding is Councilmember Gaffney believes that this area might make a more closer aligned community of interest to his existing district

or maybe continuing up on 17 there may make a more closely aligned community of interest with his existing district than the piece to the south, so that discussion is going on.

I expect to meet with Councilmember Gaffney sometime this week. My expectation is if we can find a community of interest that meets the numbers that we have to have so that we can have that little area, some little area from the north push down and add about 4000 people south of the river, if we can come to a compromise with Councilmember Ferraro and Gaffney, and my expectation is if we can find something that works for Councilmember Gaffney for the same reasons it works for Councilmember Gaffney, it would work for Councilmember Ferraro.

So that's one area that is under negotiation, but in general I think the map is a close approximation. I would also say that this area as of Thursday was an area that Councilmember Pittman said she doesn't really think Baldwin fit her community of interest that's in her district, so we're really trying to find something in here that meets the population

numbers in terms of 12 giving up and 8 getting; that also meets a community of interest that Ms. Pittman believes fits her district.

It may result, depending upon what happens here, in some compromise having to be made here, but at this point, I do not know that and I am hoping that just on the line between 8 and 12 and 7 and 2, a compromise can be made, in which none of the other districts are affected.

If that can happen, then other than little changes that may result along the edges, I believe the 14 council district maps would be largely done. Mr. Chairman --

MR. BOWMAN: Okay. Thank you and since we've got three of the four of those reps and any of you 7, 8 and 12 -- Mr. White go ahead.

MR. WHITE: Yes, sir. When we left Thursday, I know we put Baldwin back in to 12, which is fine. I thought we'd come down Otis Road, we turned east on Beaver and went to Chaffee Road South and turned north and Ms. Jackson was calling that A and B section.

Then I thought we were talking about the tip

of Ms. Ju'Coby's district, you know, taking some of Reggie's, because this big ring circle you just drew on here scared me to death.

That circle got a lot bigger than it was Thursday when we left, when I thought we had pretty close settled -- like I said coming down Otis, giving me Baldwin back, east on Beaver to Chaffee, north on Chaffee to Old Plank and then all the way to Jackson Avenue is what I thought.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: If I may Mr. Chairman, sir, coming down Otis, going across Beaver to Halsema I think it was or Chaffee, whatever the furthest east one is, coming up wasn't enough population number for Councilman Pittman, so then that calls into question a negotiation up on the north side with Councilman Gaffney, whether or not he's willing to give up more there or not.

MR. WHITE: Yeah, sure, and that's what I heard that piece was important, but what I'm hearing with negotiations is that all negotiations seem to be at 8 and 12, when I think I've negotiated my piece, so I think we need to, in my opinion, look back like we

talked the other day and took a little bit of that since he picked up some of the other, but I think you know where I am and I will just stand by for my next question.

Then I'd like to ask Ms. Pittman -- you know, we had talked about if she was -- I know we get Baldwin back, which is fine and see where you think we was when we left here.

MS. PITTMAN: One of the pieces that was in draft 1 was taken out of draft 3, what we were discussing, which was -- and I need to see what the difference is, because when we first talked, that piece was in Mr. Killingsworth, right there where we were talking about the missing teeth, was 867, so if you put that back where would that leave me, because I thought it was only a few hundred that Councilman White was going to give me to make me whole as well as Mr. Gaffney.

So help me understand, because if Councilman White takes Baldwin back, which was not in draft 3 that we talked about, where would that leave the numbers, because that's kind of what we were talking about, it

was taken out on the sheet that we were discussing.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So Mr. Chairman to Councilman Pittman. So this map that you're seeing is not to imply that is what we walked out of the meeting with; this is just the last map that worked of the three that we presented.

We looked at it, so if you can see the green rectangular box, which is kind of what we walked out of the meeting with, that you would take, because the scenario had that piece from Otis Road over to, Halsema, I think it is, was no longer in your district and what we talked about was Otis Road to Chaffee, putting all that back in your district -- that wasn't enough people, so --

MS. PITTMAN: Okay. I'm visual, so of course you would have to put -- because I'm looking at the map, which was number 3 on this, unless the draft changes. If you would help me.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I'm showing the map online.

MS. PITTMAN: I can't see it on here, so maybe they can -- I keep trying. I've pushed it and it just

disappeared. Okay. Now, say that again. Now, this one says draft 1, which has the Baldwin in it, so yeah, so help me out.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So the green rectangle -- let's see if I can zoom in on here. Nope, I can't because the green box moves. So where that green rectangle is, we did a scenario Friday and looked at it this morning, in which we filled in that part from Otis to Halsema and then from Halsema over to Chaffee, that didn't give you enough people, so we have to grab more people.

We looked at going further east, but the block further east is very big, it's like 1,400 people and that makes council District 12 then become too small, so that's why I said we'll have to look at other options and that's where if we can have yourself come in and look at in this area what might fit, we may still have to look at expanding the area up in here a little bit to grab you a few more people, but I understand you don't want west of Otis Road and that you do want to pick up that piece that still resides within your district.

MS. PITTMAN: Right.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: It's just, do you remember on one of the scenarios we started on the east side and went west, we were able to grab the amount of people we needed, because we missed that big -- there's a big census block in there that has a lot of people.

Starting from the west side and trying to go east, we hit that block quick, so grabbing just the vacant piece from Halsema to Chaffee didn't give you enough people and the next block over is too many people.

So I think it would be easiest if you could just come in to our office and sit down and that we find something that works for you and then we can have a notice meeting with Councilmember White and see if that works.

MS. PITTMAN: Okay, let's do that. Thank you.

MR. BOWMAN: Thank you Councilmembers and I really hope and I think it does involve getting real basic here, but I think what I see is we got ten districts agreeing and four that have to move -- I think having all four of those in the room together

once they have met and [inaudible] this is the right way to do it because as there are a few different lines, like Mr. White says, it doesn't have to be all in the west part of that map, we could move into the north part with Mr. Gaffney as well. So with that, I will recognize Councilman Ferraro.

MR. FERRARO: Thank you to the chair. Mr. Killingsworth, just real quick, we can go over all this stuff when we're talking in the notice meeting, I just wanted to check, did Mr. Gaffney get that notice meeting out to you -- because I told him I'd be open, it's kind of on his schedule?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I have not seen it yet.

MR. FERRARO: Okay.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Though I believe the intent was to have a meeting with me first and then schedule the notice meeting, but I have not seen a notice meeting being posted nor have I been asked what dates I would be available.

MR. FERRARO: Okay, because I'll meet with you as well before that.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Okay.

MR. FERRARO: Okay, thank you.

MR. BOWMAN: And I'll kind of share now, what I was going to talk a little bit about later, is I am going to give probably about three plus weeks before our next committee meeting. Part of that is selfless in nature.

I've got a business trip over to London that I'm going to, so I think -- but I also looked at that, I don't want to force this next meeting until we've got agreement because unfortunately, we're going to a point that if we don't have agreement, we're going to have to vote and somebody is not going to be happy.

I think if we can work it all together, which I really think we can. I think we're close, but I'm going to give about three and a half weeks before we get together again. The quicker we can get those scheduled meetings done, the better. Ms. Pittman --

MS. PITTMAN: The chair had just wanted to ask, I know I made a recommendation in the meeting and I think I really want to go back to it, it makes sense if all four of us could perhaps meet because if Councilman White and I agree and it's still -- you know

that I'm taking too much from Councilman Gaffney, I'm not sure how much time it would take -- I mean it's almost like two separate meetings, so I was just trying to maybe get a feel if we all meet at the same time or, you know this is my first time going through this, but I want to make sure that it's done, you know correctly to make my district whole as well, so I'm just asking the question, Mr. Killingsworth.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So I recognize that ultimately, I think we're going to have to have more Councilmembers for these four districts in a room.

What I can speak in terms of my experience in working with Mr. Becton is when we're in the office of Howard here, who is actually mechanically doing the map, and he's got a big old 48 inch screen and the calculations happen snap, snap, snap; it's easier and quicker to get something that you might be happy with; I'm not saying it would make Councilman White happier or Councilman Gaffney happy.

But we might find a couple scenarios real quick that would do that, whereas, if you remember Thursday, those differences when we try to do it

remotely, there's differences between screen resolutions and window sizes.

And so what happened Thursday is Howard clicked on a window that would have a popup window and it would be off screen and he would have to find it. It's off screen because his screen at his office is this big and it's sitting over here and you would see it, but on the screen that he's looking at over in Lynwood's [inaudible], it's smaller than the one I have right here and so it's not physically showing on the screen.

That's the only reason I suggest that maybe some one on one meetings, just to get a pool of what might be acceptable to each of you and then a notice meeting to find what within that pool is acceptable to everybody, and if there is nothing, then we'll just have to sit in that meeting and work it out.

MS. PITTMAN: So is it the equipment -- I mean maybe we don't have to meet in that room. Is it something that need to meet in your building to --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: No, I think it would be a challenge to having a notice meeting with four

Councilmembers in our building, yes.

MS. PITTMAN: Mr. Becton.

MR. BOWMAN: Mr. Becton.

MR. BECTON: Through the chair, I was eager to respond because as he pointed out, I've done this and I think I was the guinea pig, so to speak, on sitting down with them and the perspective that I can give you is since you guys are at this point where it's really just to figure out the tweaking of what I can take and what I can't; what I think would be helpful is four of you can't sit down with the technician because the room's not big enough and also with a notice meeting, anybody supposedly can come, right?

So that's the problem. But what one on one would allow you to do is to understand the cause and effect of saying bring this cell in or take it out, or put this one, take this one out type of thing and you can either A, make a mental note or B, make a physical note that says when I sit down with my colleague Mr. White and we're negotiating, I already know how this affects a big picture and how adding this affects the big picture and how taking away this.

And the point is just the little new nuances like that, but you don't see it and you can't appreciate it until your sitting down with his technician and you're saying add this one in and take this one out, and then you can see what the numbers do, and that's something that you would, you know be able to bring to the conversation and say oh, I'd know if I asked you to add this in, to the director's point, what the cause and effect is.

By everyone doing that, perhaps at this level, it would make negotiations so much easier because that's really what I did down in the southern part of the county, sat down for about an hour and played what ifs; what if I did this, what if I did that, and I know at that point what I can ask or what I can ask, you know, get away with, what the numbers do.

So I do highly recommend that and you will accomplish a great deal through the chair. Thanks.

MS. PITTMAN: [inaudible] because it's always good when someone has actually gone through that process. You know, going through it for the first time you want to make sure that you get it right, because

you won't have a chance to do this again for another ten years, so want to make sure it's done correctly. Thank you.

MR. BOWMAN: Thank you, Mr. Becton and Ms. Pittman. I guess a question to my colleagues here is for me the four, we could do it several different ways and I'm sure Mr. Becton would able to do it if my schedule doesn't work, because I could have Carol look at schedules and give you all a little bit of time to meet one on one with Mr. Killingsworth and then work schedules to get that meeting of four together.

And maybe Mr. Becton could chair if I'm not in town or one of you all could chair; it might be better if we had an independent person chairing that meeting of four. I can go either way.

Would the consensus be that I have Carol start looking at some dates that all four members could get together, probably looking at about, nowhere later than about -- I figure we're going towards about a week to ten days would be the earliest that you would have time to get with all the individual Councilmembers and then have a productive meeting with four.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I think that would be -- we'd probably need two working weeks, at least the rest of this week and the week after.

MR. BOWMAN: All right, so why don't we target after the 15th of October sometime, and then I'll have Carol start working with your ECAs on calendars of a meeting and we'll get the meeting established first.

And then Mr. Becton I would ask if you could chair to that and to do so, we got an independent and everybody feels likely represented, because I probably will not be in town, but let's do that.

I do think after many, many times, Mr. Killingsworth, and looking at maps upside down and on my head, I do think we're pretty close and I have, of course, been to all the meetings and listened to them, that I don't think we're at a point that we can't solve this. I feel very confident about it. All right, anything else on the district maps, Mr. Killingsworth?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: No, Mr. Chairman.

MR. BOWMAN: All right. If you could now talk about at-large, and I guess the one thing before you start talking at-large, and maybe Paige is the best one

to address this. What are our regulations on drawing the at-large lines?

Is it population based; any geography base we've got to take in consideration? We never really talked about the at-large districts, so for the districts we agreed that we wanted to start where we were and modify.

So I think that's probably where we didn't address the at-large differently, so I would suspect that guidance still holds. But Ms. Johnston, can you talk to this group about what are the rules of the at-large districts?

MS. JOHNSTON: Through the chair to the committee, there isn't any specific reference in the code or in the charter as to the at-large districts being treated any differently than the regular districts.

You could certainly prioritize the ideas that the committee came up with in terms of what you find to be most important, but for your purposes you can discuss whatever considerations you would like to present to the planning director and have him move with

those same qualifications, obviously compact and contiguous would still apply like with the regular council districts.

But if there's any considerations that you would rank higher for at-large versus the district council, you can discuss and direct him to take a look in that manner.

MR. BOWMAN: So is there still the plus or minus 10 percent guidance on the at-large?

MS. JOHNSTON: Yes.

MR. BOWMAN: Okay, perfect. Mr. Dennis, did you -- Okay. All right, and part of this to Mr. Killingsworth, if there is any guidance you need from us that you don't have on the at-large districts, please speak up and before you start, let me recognize Councilmember Salem.

MR. SALEM: Thank you Mr. Chair. I think per the discussion I've had with Mr. Killingsworth, I think after Friday we'll know who all the candidates are for that seat and putting little pins in the map and just seeing where they live because I don't think Councilmember Freeman or I want to create a race, so

that would be the first thing to make sure we draw lines that would avoid those people and then we'll just see how it goes from there.

MR. BOWMAN: Okay. Thank you.

MR. SALEM: At least from my perspective.

MR. BOWMAN: All right, Councilmember Becton.

MR. BECTON: Thank you through the chair. Director Killingsworth, could you give us -- this is the current map, right?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: That is correct.

MR. BECTON: Okay, can you just give us an idea of what's heavy, what's light in terms of this -- you know, your overall general perspective of each of the five at-large districts here. If you mind Mr. Chair for asking that.

MR. BOWMAN: Please do.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Sure. So the total population, which I'm assuming is what you want to stick by for the county is roughly 995,000 people, so we're looking at 199,000 would kind of be the target number, but remember that target number really just has to fall within the upper and lower bounds of that 10

percent variance.

So the lowest district right now is at-large District 5, which is this district right here. It has 183,000 people give or take and then the largest District is 1, which is -- is that 3 -- is my legend wrong?

I don't think so unless they gave me the wrong one, which very well could be, because I have not looked at-large at all. But the spread is 210,000 on the top end and 183,000 on the bottom end, so we're busting the 10 percent spread before we even start.

So at-large 5 is going to have to -- if we're targeting that 199,000, is going to have to pick up roughly 17,000 people and then District 1 would have to give up roughly 10,000, but I don't really like saying that because what happens is, as you saw, once we move one then the variance may not work out and we have to adjust everyone.

MR. BECTON: Right, but do you have the numbers right now of what each one of these represents, because we don't have that in our --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: At-large 1 is 209,779.

MR. BECTON: And that would be the red in this one, right?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: That would be the -- yeah, what would be the old council District 11 back in 2000. So at-large 2 is 191,496. At-large 3 is 208,962. At-large 4 is 202,376. Then at-large 5 is 182,954. And the next map will have all the numbers on it and the breakup that we have on all of the others.

[INAUDIBLE]: [INAUDIBLE]

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: 954.

MR. BECTON: So I guess you were saying the high is 210 and the low is 183, but every one of those numbers fell in between those.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So if you multiply 183 x 1.1, I think there are three districts that are higher than that.

MR. BECTON: I felt that's what the 210 number was that you gave us? I didn't do the math here.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So the bottom number is 183 give or take. If you multiply that by 1.1, that means the highest district if that lowest number stays the same, can have 201,000 people in it.

MR. BECTON: 201 --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Right. So every district that's more than 201 right now, but the target number would be 199,000, it's just that one district is so low that it skews everything, so that one definitely has to pick up a lot of people.

MR. BECTON: And that's the inner core.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Correct. If this legend and map is accurate.

MR. BECTON: Okay. That helps.

MR. BOWMAN: Thank you. Mr. Dennis --

MR. DENNIS: Thank you through the chair. It's just a quick statement. So the history behind the at-large and the reason why they're in boundaries was for you would have, and at one particular time, all five at-large people live basically almost on the same street, right?

And so that's the reason why it went to a geographic area to make sure that we had representation all over town.

In saying that, you know back to what Councilman Salem mentioned, as long as we have the

incumbents and they're in a location, I don't see where it's going to be a lot of haggling to grab another 20,000 people for District 5, you know, or loose, whichever one is 2010.

Because again, it's just to get a geographic area for those at-large because they represent the entire county, so not saying that it's not important, but I don't think it's a situation where it should be a tug of war for people, I think we should protect the incumbents and then just, you know, make the other districts balance out. Thank you.

MR. BOWMAN: Thank you. All right, Mr. Killingsworth, we got kind of ahead of you, so turn it back to you and tell us what we're looking at.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So these are the at-large districts, so I think the only other comment that I had is I think it will be relatively easy to balance between what this map shows as 5 and 1. The only challenges also on 3 is at 209,000, so theoretically, they have to give up 9,000.

The only challenge is not knowing the distribution of where the potential candidates are, so

if the candidates are distributing along kind of that northwestern side of the boundary, it may limit how those lines can move, but we'll know that by Monday next week, we'll have that map. Typically, doing the at-large districts is not very difficult.

MR. BOWMAN: So I think listening to what you're saying is that if you look at the existing map, I mean 5 obviously can absorb from 1 and we can make the north of the river work and then 3 will have to give up a little bit to 2 and 4 will have to give up a little bit and then we'll be there, so it doesn't look like major changes, I don't think.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Knocking on wood, Mr. Chairman. I will say too that we will have to cross the river, so those 50,000 people of difference that have to be captured by a district that will be south and east of the river to the north or west of the river, but we had to do that last time, so I don't think it's an option to try to do three districts completely on one side without crossing a river versus two on the other.

MR. BOWMAN: Okay. All right. Any questions

for Mr. Killingsworth on the at-large? Okay, with that let's go to Ms. Johnston.

Ms. Johnston, walk us through after we get to a point in part of October perhaps or sometime in early November, we might be in a position that we have agreed upon 14 districts and be ready to move the legislation forward, what all do we need to have ready to be able to be put in that position to start working on filing a piece of legislation as we wanted to do before we go on holiday?

MS. JOHNSTON: Thank you through the chair to the committee. Just a couple of dates to keep in mind when we start talking about the process and the timeline, so the charter provides an article of five that the whole redistricting process has to be completed within eight months after publication of the census, so the publication of the census had occurred August 12th-ish I guess is the release.

You remember there was the basic information and then there was more official information that was submitted later.

But the first release on August 12th was said

to have all the information that you needed to start the process, so that date kind of triggers your timeline and looking at the August 12th date by the charter deadline, the council itself would have to approve a redistricting plan around mid April to be in compliance with the charter provisions.

So then working backwards with some of the other numbers, you have within chapter 18 of the ordinance code, you have the process laid out for the redistricting committee and the rules committee to consider the redistricting plan and you are in the process, the first part of the process where the redistricting committee has 150 days from the time that it receives the data to submit the redistricting plan to the council secretary.

So if you are going by just to understand what your outer limits of your timeline would be, you would have essentially until January 9th to provide that information to the council secretary.

I understand that you obviously want to do that before January 9th, probably closer to November or December timeframe.

So what the committee is going to be working on with us and with Mr. Killingsworth is that when you decide on the final maps, those are going to be exhibits to the redistricting plan, we are also going to have some other exhibits that will need to be included; it will include an explanation of the methodology of how the redistricting committee came up with its' redistricting maps and I will work with Mr. Killingsworth to work on that language to describe the methodology.

There will also be some other accompanying information, like once the maps are put together you'll also have to have legal descriptions drafted and Mr. Killingsworth's mapping group and Mr. Selzter, I think, will work on legal descriptions along with the maps.

You're also going to include all of the prior maps that the committee has looked at and addressed as an exhibit as well to show the public everything that has been considered in this process.

The ordinance itself that I will provide the initial draft for, will have some basic information.

It will talk a little bit about the

methodology, it will talk about the meetings that were held, the input that was received and once we have all of that put together, after I work with Mr. Killingsworth and we get to a good point where we can provide the draft to the committee, I will circulate that draft and then when the chair would like to have his committee meeting, we will go over that draft ordinance and I will ask that the committee make a recommendation to approve that draft for filing.

And once that draft is filed, that triggers the delivery to the council secretary and that triggers the next step, which is when the rules committee takes control of the document, essentially because then the special districting committee's role is over and it moves to the rules committee and that is where the public hearings and things of that nature come into play.

But for your purposes, once you solidify the maps that are going to become the final maps that get attached to the legislation, we'll be attaching that with other supplemental information that needs to be included so that the public understands the process and

understands what options were considered and why certain options were chosen and others were not, then your work will be done.

I'm happy to try to answer any questions that you might have.

MR. BOWMAN: I do have a couple in the queue, but let me make clarification. So you know normally we treat the Wednesday before council meeting as the deadline for filing legislation.

I think what you just told me is there really is no date requirement on us, it's really the calendar that as soon as we file -- so, what I'm trying to figure out is what is our last day in December, it's not the 8th I don't think, that would be the normal filing day for December, but would it be up to the day we go on recess in December for this committee to file?

MS. JOHNSTON: Yes, through the chair, like you said, the date is triggered in the ordinance code language, so it's not a Wednesday bill filing deadline, it is once the committee submits its legislation, it delivers that to the council secretary and then the council secretary and legislative services will move

forward with processing that and you don't have to be concerned with the deadlines for legislation.

This is a special process and so it will be put on the agenda for the appropriate time moving forward.

MR. BOWMAN: Okay. And when does our recess officially start in December? Is it the night of the 14th council meeting or is it -- I'm just trying to figure out the last day so we know the limits of our boundaries here.

MS. JOHNSTON: I would have to confirm with the council secretary when the council break actually begins. The council meeting is on December 14th, but I believe the council secretary usually includes the rest of that week to allow for meetings to occur for the Councilmembers, so I think it probably would start on December 20th.

December 17th is a Friday; that would probably be the last working day for council, but if the special committee wanted to have a meeting during this timeframe pursuant to the code, you have until January 9th to submit the information.

MR. BOWMAN: Okay. Yeah, I'm pretty sure this committee doesn't want to have a meeting on the 15th, 16th or 17th of December; I'm just taking that for granted, but now I think that gives some good clarity.

And of course, I think too you got to plan for the unknown and just as we didn't think we were going to shut down council chambers for COVID, us using all the time we have up front is not the right thing to do, we need to get it out of here as soon as we're ready and in a position to do that. So Councilmember Ferraro --

MR. FERRARO: Thank you Mr. Chair. Paige, this is going to be for you. So you're saying that this would be going through rules the week of the 9th?

MS. JOHNSTON: Through the chair, no. The timeline that I mentioned January 9th is the last day that this committee has under the ordinance code to submit the plan to the secretary.

What's going to occur is at the next council meeting, which will occur, so even considering as Mr. Bowman said, if you finished in early December, but after the only council meeting in December, the next

council meeting that is going to occur is January 11th.

So for all intents and purposes, it will appear on the agenda, if not before that date, on January 11th and what will happen is it will automatically be assigned to the rules committee because in the ordinance code it says that it's assigned to the rules committee, and then the rules committee will set up a process and discuss when they're going to hold three public meetings, which they have to do at least three, they could potentially do more than three.

Those have to occur not more than 45 days after the plan is referred to rules, so if the plan went to the council on January 11th, you'd have 45 days from that time to set up those three public hearings.

Those would be throughout town at different locations, a lot of times they're at libraries or community centers. So you'd have those public hearings set up.

After you have those public hearings, then if there is not a need for an additional public hearing, because there's been changes, you're going to have it

go to the rules committee, so there's still going to be a period of time before the rules committee actually takes up the bill.

MR. FERRARO: Okay, so through the chair, let me go through now the rules committee.

So we're going to have a draft and hopefully we're going to have the maps that are going to be coming forward that we agree on, so, it goes through rules, what happens when it goes through rules and it doesn't get agreed on, does it get changed and rules; tell me what can happen at rules.

Is it something that they just vote on yes or no, or is it something that they can change?

MS. JOHNSTON: Sure. So through the chair, to Councilmember Ferraro, there can be changes that result from the public hearings that happen throughout town, there can be changes by the rules committee, there can be changes that are suggested by other councilmembers, if you're not on the rules committee you can attend those meetings and talk about changes, but yes, there can be changes, they can be significant or they can be very minor.

If they're significant, they're going to trigger another, at least one more public hearing to address those changes to make sure that it's completely transparent to the public that additional changes have been made. But yes, so there can be changes.

MR. FERRARO: So if there's a big change at rules, it wouldn't go through that following cycle, there would be another public meeting.

MS. JOHNSTON: Right. If there was a substantial change.

MR. FERRARO: What is the trigger for substantial?

MS. JOHNSTON: So that is a decision that the council makes as to what is a substantial change, just like in some other instances when the council determines what a substantial change is, we provide guidance as to --

MR. FERRARO: Is there a number usually or --

MS. JOHNSTON: I can't say that it's a number. I mean it would be different factors. I don't know if Mr. Killingsworth has any examples of what would be a substantial change as opposed to minor change.

MR. FERRARO: Just trying to find out all the things that may come up just so -- we haven't been through this that we'll at least expect it or hopefully it won't come up.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Yes, through the chairman and Councilmember Ferraro. Honestly, I think a substantial change is one of those things that you know when you see, but examples that I can think of that happened is if there's a meaningful line change that encompasses a lot of geography, that would certainly trigger substantial change.

Typically, last time if it was just, you know, a little street being captured and moved around, that did not trigger by council a substantial change, but if we moved, you know I hate putting a number on it, but if it was a substantial number of people, like 4,000 people --

MR. FERRARO: You're talking about a whole neighborhood, not a street. I think [inaudible].

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Right, so if you move a whole neighborhood into it, council may consider that a substantial change. If you just moved a couple dozen

people in a street in, my suspicion is they would not consider that a substantial change.

MR. FERRARO: Okay. Thank you. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

MR. BOWMAN: Mr. Becton, did -- Okay, so your good. All right. Thank you Mr. Killingsworth. With that, I'm going to entertain any Councilmember comments, schoolboard member comments before we adjourn. Ms. Morgan, are you -- Thank you for joining us today, Mr. Salem.

MS. PITTMAN: Thank you so much, Mr. Chair. Mr. Chair, so we're looking at the next meeting being after the group gets with Mr. Killingsworth and then gets back together, that's going to be the next meeting?

MR. BOWMAN: So the redistricting committee, my vision on that is that we first give an opportunity for those four districts 2, 7, 8, and 12 to come to an agreement on the district boundaries and then once we have that accomplished, we will have another redistricting committee meeting where we will solidify the districts and be presented options for the at-

larges.

And I envision that meeting being probably the end of October, early November, and then I think we'll give guidance to Mr. Killingsworth, and then probably need to meet one more time to say okay, now we're on complete agreement where the districts and the at-large districts go off and create this package called legislation and that would occur by the end of November, early December and put us in position to file in December.

I caveated that with if we get to a position that we cannot get agreement on the districts, that's an unfortunate position to be in and we're going to have to meet as a committee and vote and move that legislation forward.

I don't see that happening, but we got to get this legislation out, so yes, my thought is we have a meeting sometime in the middle of October for those four district members, hopefully they only need one; if they need another one we'll have it a week or so later and that would drive an early November committee meeting. Does that answer your question?

MS. MORGAN: Yes, I think that does. What I wanted to absolutely be sure of is Mr. Killingsworth had the draft number one, but I saw Ms. Pittman was talking about the other drafts, so I wanted to see if I could get copies of the other drafts or are they just working drafts?

MR. BOWMAN: The drafts he was discussing were drafts on the north.

MS. MORGAN: On the north --

MR. BOWMAN: It did not impact your --

MS. MORGAN: Okay, not mine.

MR. BOWMAN: Yours has not changed at all.

MS. MORGAN: Okay, mine didn't. Okay, good.

MR. BOWMAN: But, I had yesterday for those to be posted on -- there is a redistricting website and Carol's working to get those posted on there, so all those maps will be in there, but those drafts did pertain to south of the river.

MS. MORGAN: Awesome, thank you. Thank you.

MR. BOWMAN: Did I state that correctly Mr. Killingsworth?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: You did Mr. Chairman. I

was only going to offer that if she wanted larger paper maps of those other drafts, I would be glad to provide them.

MR. BOWMAN: Councilmember Boylan.

MR. BOYLAN: Thank you Mr. Chair. I just want to take a moment to thank and acknowledge Councilmember Becton for his work and working with us in the southern side of things.

He was instrumental in pulling us together and getting, I think, a reasonable decision and I just wanted to acknowledge that and Mr. Killingsworth for his work in this as well and Mr. Bowman for your ongoing leadership in this difficult journey.

MR. BOWMAN: Thank you Councilmember Boylan. Yes, I did have a few words with Carol after that first meeting going oh my gosh, so I do appreciate everybody working together and that's the way we're most efficient and effective, and that's what our residents expect of us.

So thank you all for working together on south of the river. I mean there were some pretty big changes and we made it work. Councilmember Becton --

MR. BECTON: Thank you through the chair and I'll say thank you to my colleague and it took everyone to compromise and just look at the objectives that we were trying to meet and come to those conclusions that we could all agree, so thank you.

Director Killingsworth, I do have a question that I was tempted to ask earlier when we were talking about the at-large, and I just wanted to not just take anything for granted.

But if it wasn't for this special election that we're about to have and these candidates, from the last time that you did this ten years ago, I guess are you just going to kind of bring us a map of your best -- I mean what's the approach you're going to use to create that first map, at-large map I guess.

I understand getting those candidates and putting the stars out there, but are you just going to kind of take the lead and show us what you've come up with or do you need somebody to work with you, what's the --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Through the chairman, Councilmember Becton, I'll do the same thing that I did

with the others for those that have to gain and those that will probably have to lose, I'll sit down and get a sense of where they're comfortable gaining and losing and I'm aware of a couple councilmembers who have a particular interest.

We'll do our best guess at what meets all those and also meets the criteria and we'll bring that to the committee and then see where it goes from there.

MR. BECTON: I guess through the chair, I guess that's where I was kind of trying to get an answer to.

Is there something I'm missing, because at-large maps are just about where I can qualify and what-large district I can qualify in because at the end of the day, it's an election across the entire county. So is there principles here that I guess we haven't talked about that might need to be?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Through my perspective, you are 100 percent accurate; however, I will say in my experience that Councilmembers often take an unusual amount of interest in propriety and the boundaries as they exist and so I think there's still, even for the

at-large, there's some sense of being comfortable as to where those boundaries are.

It may simply stem from, we may have a couple of members who are looking long-term and may be thinking about resigning somewhere else in the city and I won't be privy to that, but there may be a reason why they want to move the boundaries.

And not being facetious, but what I can say? And I think I said it before is most of the time I understand the reasons for boundaries, so like with Ms. Pittman and the issues she has between 11 and 12, I kind of understand where she's coming from, but sometimes I don't understand, but what I've learned is there's always a reason, I just may not know what that reason is.

MR. BECTON: And amen to that, but -- And I don't believe back in 2010 that there was a wholesale change from the at-large map from before and after, was there?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Yeah. My recollection, there was not a whole lot of negotiations on the boundaries. There may been two iterations and that was

it.

MR. BECTON: Right. But what I'm saying is, like the district map, which we kind of started from scratch, the at-large has for the most part retained its current configuration just ebbing and flowing on the boundaries, it wasn't like a wholesale chain.

Like we saw in 2011 with the districts and so forth, it's just been more rubber band-ish, right? Is that a fair characterization is what I guess --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I would say that they are much more nuance changes than actual district.

MR. BECTON: Okay. That's kind of what I was looking for. Thank you.

MR. BOWMAN: Thank you Mr. Becton. Councilmember White --

MR. WHITE: Yes sir, thank you through the chair. Are you going to be setting up these meetings instead of us reaching out to you or are you going to try to have your folks reach out to our assistants and set them up yourself?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Through the chairman and Councilmember, yes, I'm --

MR. WHITE: Okay.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: To the individual meetings, it is my plan to find times that work for you. For the notice meetings, then I'm going to rely probably on Carol for them.

MR. WHITE: All right, thank you.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Just throw her on the spot.

MR. BOWMAN: See, she's anxious to help. Councilmember Willie --

MR. WILLIE: Yeah, once again, thank you for this opportunity to sit and valuable insight here in these meetings. Once again, we sent over some maps for the district. Hopefully, they came through.

We had to compress the files and make sure they came through. Just wanted folks to have an idea of where the schools sat and we actually looked at the boundaries as well, but just wanted to add in our piece to the puzzle. Thank you all so much.

MR. BOWMAN: I'm sorry, I got a little distracted. Were you finished?

MR. WILLIE: Just, we have some maps that we

pushed out with the schools in there.

MR. BOWMAN: Yeah, we've got those. Thank you.

MR. WILLIE: Thank you.

MR. BOWMAN: Councilmember Salem --

MR. SALEM: Thank you, chair. It is for the at-large is to identify where these candidates are in that district and I'm going to meet with Mr. Killingsworth and then I'm going to follow up and set up a notice meeting with Mr. Freeman, who's the other incumbent and work through him and try to come up with a map and then come back to this committee with a recommendation, would be my thought.

I think the two at-large people that are incumbents are the people that ought to have the first look at this thing, and that's what I plan to do. Thank you.

MR. BOWMAN: Thank you. All right, I see no one else in the queue. With that I want to thank everybody and so just a recap real quicky.

The department's going reach out to the four districts 2, 7, 12, and 8 to schedule individual meetings and we will target a meeting sometime after

the 15th of October.

Then around the 15th of October, somewhere in that area, we'll have a notice meeting of those four council members, depending if I'm back yet or not or Mr. Becton, just to be the neutral leader of four council members so no one thinks that anybody's got an edge by leaving the meeting, and then after that we'll see if we have to have another meeting after that.

If not, then we'll schedule a redistricting committee meeting, probably the end of October, early November, so that's kind of a summary.

Just want to say thanks for being here, great work everybody, great support by all staff and the planning department, I appreciate it. We are adjourned.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIBER

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May 24, 2022

Chris Naaden

(449264, Redistricting Committee Meeting, 9-27-21)

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TRANSCRIPT OF VIDEO-RECORDED

COUNCIL MEMBERS PUBLIC MEETING DISCUSS REDISTRICTING MAPS FOR DISTRICTS 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 AND 14

OCTOBER 21, 2021

Job No.: 449264

Pages: 1 - 10

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P R O C E E D I N G S

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Good afternoon. Good afternoon. I want to thank everyone for coming to the -- member to -- members noticed meeting on redistricting for City Council's Districts 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14 and 2. I also thank our redistricting chairperson for being here. Would all those present councilmembers please who are present, introduce yourself.

MS. DEFOOR: Good afternoon, Randy DeFoor for District 14.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Good afternoon, Brenda Priestly Jackson, District 10.

MS. PITTMAN: Ju'Coby Pittman, District 8.

MR. FERRARO: Good afternoon, Al Ferraro, District 2.

MR. BOWMAN: Aaron Bowman, District 3 visiting.

MS. JOHNSTON: Paige Johnston, Office of General Counsel.

MR. CLEMENTS: Jeff Clements, council research.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Thank you so much.

We're going to open up with an overview from Mr. Killingsworth who is the expert for our redistricting committee and designated by the Chair. And then we also have Councilmember Pittman from District 8 to share information relative to her member-to -- member meeting with Councilmember White and then if Councilmember Gaffney's in for 7, we will let him share about Councilmember Ferraro sharing that, followed by comments from the redistricting chair and any other comments from council members [inaudible]. Mr. Killingsworth?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Good afternoon, members. Bill Killingsworth, director of planning and development. So I'm going to run through north and west of the river for nine and ten, nothing's changed. So I didn't speak with nine and ten so nothing's changed. But anybody else, I've actually showed this map and my understanding is that there's an agreement there. So I'll run through it very quickly. If you remember last time, Imeson and Trout River, there was a discussion on whether or not that was more appropriate in two versus seven. We looked at the population up here and

Councilman Gaffney thought that this was more appropriate in his district. And my understanding in talking with Councilmember Ferraro is that he agreed. In terms of Council District Eight, you remember from last time, there was a lot of discussion about this section in here and whether at east of New Kings Road or west of New Kings Road and looking at the numbers if we gave all of that, east and west of New Kings Road back to Council District Eight where it needed to be, Council District Seven was okay with that. And my understanding [inaudible] Councilmember Pittman, she's okay with that. Doing that meant that Council District 12 didn't have and Council District 8 didn't have to change their boundary at all. [inaudible] but there was still room for 12 to give, so 12 ended up giving a little bit to Council District 14, which was an area that 14 thought the community of interest was more in line with their district. And in a nutshell, Madam Chairwoman, that is where we're at. And I'll be interested in [inaudible] --

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: [inaudible] Councilwoman Pittman, start sharing.

MS. PITTMAN: So I am comfortable. We had a meeting on member to member meeting last week and we were able to discuss the new potential areas that Councilman Gaffney and Councilman White were willing to give up to make District 8 whole. So I am satisfied with the gifts from both of them so you can move on. And I appreciate you working with us, Chairwoman, to get this done today. Hopefully, we won't have any other discussions but I'm fine with this the way it is, the new proposal.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Thank you so much. Councilman Ferraro?

MR. FERRARO: Thank you. I spoke with Mr. Killingsworth about the area north where it was being pulled down. I still need to talk to him a little bit about what's moving on our south end, because there are some things that transpired on our south end that I was not aware of. We spoke about it but Mr. Killingsworth's interpretation was a little different than what I meant. So right now, it looks like we're probably going to be moving in that direction, but I need to talk to him a little bit further on the south part.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: So nothing impacting the southwest and northwest is what you're saying.

MR. FERRARO: At this point, nothing.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Thank you so much. And so Councilmember DeFoor, I believe you had some impact [inaudible] that you wanted to share?

MS. DEFOOR: Yes, thank you, Councilwoman Priestly Jackson. So where we've ended up with mine is that the north boundary line remain the same. So Riverside, Avondale, Ortega, parts of Murray Hill, so nothing changes in terms of my district. It's with the exception that we have added part of -- a little bit of Argyle. As you know, they wanted to be -- they wanted, you know, they have four representatives and they were trying to get consolidated. So I -- we have -- I have agreed to accept some more of Argyle to help them with that.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Thank you so much. Redistricting Chair Committee Councilman Bowman?

COUNCILMAN BOWMAN: I intended to make a measure, unfortunately, I have to leave for a conference. Thank you for getting everybody together --

together for this. I'm feeling pretty good about the north of the river right now. So I know a lot of people spent a lot of time [inaudible] and worked really hard together and [inaudible] Ferraro on the southern side [inaudible] District Three and down there. And I'm sure we can work that out very easily. And with that, [inaudible] prepared to move forward. [inaudible]

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Would you share with us, Chair Bowman, the redistricting committee is meeting is this Thursday?

MR. BOWMAN: I believe the schedule --

CLERK: It's next Thursday, October 28 from 2 to 3:30 and it will be in the Chamber.

MR. BOWMAN: Thank you.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Thank you. Any additional thoughts from you, Mr. Killingsworth?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I mean, I think the only thing I can say, Councilmember White isn't here but he called just before the meeting and he said that I could explicitly state that he was in agreement with the change between 12 and 14 so I think north and west of the river, we might be very, very close to done; at

least done until we get to the public hearings [inaudible]

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Thank you so much. So is there any [inaudible] anyone else -- oh, Councilmember Ferraro?

MR. FERRARO: So Mr. Killingsworth, so when we do the public hearing, what happens there, just so we're aware of what [inaudible]

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So when this thing finally goes to Rules, Rules has to hold three public hearings outside of this [inaudible]. So typically what happens, at least what happened last time is you're getting interested community members will come and speak to it. And, you know, public speaking on this Argyle section, you might have a bunch of community members who say, well everything east of Middleburg Road, should be included in that district. And then the councilmembers in that [inaudible] whether or not mechanically we can make it happen. The last time, once the districting committee got basically to this stage, there were little tweaks around the edges. I mean the ones [inaudible]

MR. FERRARO: Okay. Thank you.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: [inaudible] general counsel, we will be out during the process for the rules committee [inaudible] redistricting committee. But outside of the three meetings, if we're still operating with Chair Bowman's timeline, we should be done by December. Then we will schedule the three public meetings thereafter and it is my hope that we will have been reasonably originally [inaudible] and I like the public schools because they are a part of this process. So my thoughts are Atlantic Coast, First Coast and Peterson Academy if they can accommodate just looking for the size for the public to come. But I think public schools are good places to have them if they can accommodate the schedule [inaudible] seems kind of small [inaudible] [inaudible] --

MALE: So what I was trying to have [inaudible] First Coast and Peterson was kind of the very northwest side [inaudible]

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Okay. Anything? [inaudible]. Well, thank you very much [inaudible]. This meeting is adjourned.

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I further declare that I have no interest in the event of the action.

May 24, 2022

Chris Naaden

(449264, Council Members Public Meeting Discuss Redistricting Maps for Districts 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 14, 10-21-21)

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SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING MEETING

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P R O C E E D I N G S

MR. BECTON: All right. Let's bring this special committee of redistricting to order. We would. So we'll go round the diocese and introduce themselves, starting with Jeff over there.

MR. CLEMENTS: Jeff Clements, council research.

MR. FERRARO: Al Ferraro, District 2.

MR. BOYLAN: Michael Boylan, District 6. Just visiting.

MS. PEARSON: Cindy Pearson, School Board District 3, visiting.

MS. COKER: Kelly Coker, School Board District 1 in liaison for DCPS.

MR. BECTON: And welcome, everyone. I'm Danny Becton, District 11.

MS. JACKSON: Good afternoon. Brenda Priestly Jackson, District 10.

MR. WHITE: Randy White, District 12.

MR. WILLIE: Darryl Willie, School Board District 4.

MR. SALEM: Ron Salem, group 2 at large. Just

visiting.

MR. CARRICO: Kevin Carrico, Council District 4. Visiting.

MR. BECTON: All right. Thank you for those introductions. And I want to welcome all my fellow colleagues, Mr. Salem, Mr. Carrico, Mr. Ferraro, Mr. Boylan for being here. And also, Ms. Pearson, thank you for being here as well. You should have an agenda in from in front -- front of you. I'm going to tweak it a little bit. I'm going to swap number two and three.

We're going to do a presentation for Mr. Killingsworth first, and then we'll have a public comments. The idea there is that we're going to treat that as a public hearing, so to speak, so they -- so the public can hear from Mr. Killingsworth and then have something to comment on, and then we'll go into committee discussion on -- on the presentation. So any concerns or thoughts along those lines? Yes, Mr. Salem.

MR. SALEM: Are there other copies of the agenda?

MR. BECTON: I will look at legislative services to filling that request. All right. Do you

have maps?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Yes, I do.

MR. BECTON: Okay. Does everybody have maps? Everybody have -- you should have a big map and a little map. So we've got Mr. Boylan over here that needs a couple of maps. All right. Mr. -- Mr. Clements has got some extra agendas, too. So if you need one, please raise your hand.

All right. So with no further ado, I'll have Mr. Killingsworth come up and bring us up to speed with all the great work that's been taking place since our last meeting. And -- and Mr. Killingsworth, welcome.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Bill Killingsworth, director of planning and development. Good afternoon, committee chairman. I think I'll start on the southeast side of the river.

MR. BECTON: Okay. Just a second, Mr. Killingsworth. I'll interrupt. So if you don't have the maps on your screen, just press the top button up on here that says presentation and you'll get it there. So sorry about that.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: That's all right. The map

for south and east of the river is largely as it was agreed to the last time, I guess the subgroup met as a noticed meeting. So I'll walk you through the changes that took place.

And Council District 11 to 6, picked up Bartram Park, Ms. Cumber's district picked up a little bit of Mr. Boylan's district, District 1 didn't change, District 2 picked up about 4,000 people out of District 4, District 13 picked up a few people out of District 3.

The change from south and east of the river that was not on the map, but the Southeast Group had met and agreed to last time is if you're -- make sure I pick a color. If you look in this area right here, basically east of Southside, south of Gate Parkway and north of JTB, there's a series of apartments in there that are also tied with apartments that are in Council District 3.

There was a thought that that was one community of interest and they should all be tied together. I know that I've talked with the Councilmember Carrico and he's here today so he can

speak to whether or not he supports the change. And Mr. Bowman, who's not here, has indicated to me that he supported the change.

So south and east of the river that is the only change other than what the -- this committee -- a subcommittee of this committee that met on south and east of the river had agreed to. North and west of the river --

MR. BECTON: Well, you want to pause right there --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Sure.

MR. BECTON: -- and let's kind of -- let me open it up to your question and see if Mr. Carrico might want to opine in terms of that small substantive change.

MR. CARRICO: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Yeah. No, I agree to these. It makes sense to keep, you know, with -- with three getting that portion that used to be in 11 that's really Gate Parkway. It's really a more kind of modern addition. It really matches that other side of Gate Parkway. So it just made sense in my mind to keep them all together in District 3.

MR. BECTON: Well, now everything -- so nothing, I guess that I just heard was in District 11. It was either in your --

MR. CARRICO: The other parts of 11 that three picked up that Gate Parkway, east of 295 that used to be in 11. Did I not use them. Yes. You see, the --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Mr. Chairman, I think he's referring to that part of your district that you gave to council district.

MR. BECTON: Right. Okay. So I understand now. I'm -- I'm --

MR. CARRICO: So that --

MR. BECTON: I'm getting up to speed. Okay.

MR. CARRICO: That part of your district in the -- the small part of mine in that southeast corner really is the same community.

MR. BECTON: Right.

MR. CARRICO: But to keep them together and keep them in three is what made sense.

MR. BECTON: Right. Right. And so is that line, the middle of Gate Parkway, the -- the -- the roadway. So things on the north part of Gate Parkway as

you go to Southside Boulevard will be in District 4 work --

MR. CARRICO: Yeah. They'll remain in my district.

MR. BECTON: -- remain and then the --

MR. CARRICO: -- the four.

MR. BECTON: -- and then on the south side of the street that'll be District 3?

MR. CARRICO: That's correct.

MR. BECTON: Okay. All right.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Right. And -- and with that, that's the only change south and east of river.

MR. BECTON: Yes. Check and see if your microphone is on, because we are --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I have a green light, but I might need to stoop or -- or -- or have a pad that -- let's see if my --

MR. BECTON: Hold it up and talk into it. I -- I'm not --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Is that better?

MR. BECTON: Not really.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Not really?

MR. BECTON: Uh-huh.
MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Can you give me the --
MR. BECTON: Not like my microphone is --
MR. KILLINGSWORTH: -- the large -- one of the -- the big rollers there.
MR. BECTON: -- is broadcasting.
MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Is that any better?
MR. BECTON: I say it is. It sounds the same to me.
MR. KILLINGSWORTH: How about that?
MR. BECTON: It just got your tone down.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I think --
MR. BECTON: Okay.
MR. KILLINGSWORTH: -- that's about as good as I can do.
MR. BECTON: Okay. Okay. So was there not another change, Mr. Carrico, to district 4 and 3 kind of above I assumed that's Beach Boulevard there? Was there anything there that was different just reflecting upon?
MR. CARRICO: Different from the current

district or from the --

MR. BECTON: No. From -- from our last meeting that we had or was that all the same? Was that purple --

MR. CARRICO: Bill, can you help me there? I can't exactly recall.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So the -- if you're referring to that change, so we kind of -- Councilmember Carrico and I kind of referred to it as a finger in the fist. That little slivers -- if you're looking at the red lines, which is the original district, that portion that is now purple that's underneath the finger and east of the fist, was part of the trade for the little piece.

I guess it was Gate Parkway, but not -- the prior version of this that the ca -- committee saw didn't include everything south and east of Gate Parkway in Southside. It only went about halfway. And so what's changed is this goes all the way to Southside now, but that little purple piece that was underneath the finger, I believe that was in the prior rendition.

MR. BECTON: Okay. All right. If you want to

continue and --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: All right.

MR. BECTON: -- you presentation.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So going north of the river, you'll see that there was a little change between two and Council District 7. Just east of Main Street there are some houses picked up there that went into seven. Seven gave up that portion. I think that's -- they're like -- oh, I can't.

So that piece that was in Council District 7 up on the north, I guess it would be west and south of Lem Turner to Council District 8. Council District seven gave that up and that was shown in the last meeting in which Council member Jackson hosted for the members north of the river. There were no changes between nine and 10 or between the boundaries of eight and 12.

Well, let me rephrase that. There is one little technical change in 10. Let's see if I can zoom into it. And which -- so you can see the little squiggly line in there. There's a couple blocks of neighborhood that is only accessible through Council

District 10. We basically squared it off so that those blocks wouldn't be separated from their neighbors.

Other than that, 10 remains the same. You can see between 12 and 14, that at 14 picked up everything east of Schindler Road there. And with that I believe that is all of the changes that occurred on this map and I believe that they have all been agreed to.

MR. BECTON: Okay. Do any members have any questions or thoughts that they want to at this time? I see nothing. So continue, if you would, please.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: All right. So moving on to the at-large map, this is a map that I did distribute to at-large members yesterday. I haven't gotten any comments back other than to make sure that our two qualified candidates for at-large 3 don't fall within. You will see at at-large 2, basically what we did was we tried to stick to the existing at-large districts and just add or subtract based on making sure they met their numbers.

So, two picked up a little bit in the north east corner of three, the two qualified candidates don't fall within that boundary. Other than that two

doesn't change. And then the change between two and three. Four -- well, let me go to five. Five had to pick up numbers. So we continued 295 across and then south of there we picked up the numbers there.

But we also made a slight -- I mean, this didn't stay completely in keeping with not changing the boundaries. But one of the things that we noticed was Riverside was split in half between two at-large districts, so we expanded five to have Riverside all within one district. And as a result, we had to pick up population for four, and then one picked up the remaining whatever wasn't consumed by the other. And with that, Mr. Chairman, I will stand by for questions.

MR. BECTON: I do have an observation on four, on the at-large 4. Is the same idea in terms of -- of j -- contiguous, where one side of -- you have one side of the river and another side of the river and I don't see any bridge that connects those two. What is the co -- what is -- I -- I know with district boundaries, that's certainly important. Is that relevant for at-large where it's just a qualifying?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I will have to defer to

legal. But what I will say is the existing District 4 is -- is that way.

MR. BECTON: Yeah. I --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: And it's just a residency requirement that at-large districts represent the entire county as a whole. Right. I -- I will defer to Paige on whether or not it meets the requirements.

MR. BECTON: Ms. Johnston.

MS. JOHNSTON: Okay. Thank you. Through the chair to the committee. The language as to contiguous districts and compact districts is just generally applicable to all districts. It doesn't distinguish between at-large or other districts. The use of bridges are not specific either that it would be required to use a bridge to connect water, it would just be a way to connect two districts by a roadway or a bridge or some other avenue. So --

MR. BECTON: So you're comfortable that it -- there isn't one that we're still within?

MS. JOHNSON: If the committee finds that the -- that the two areas that are combined have some commonality of some point, then yes.

MR. BECTON: Okay. All right. Any members of the school board council have any questions or -- or any thoughts or that you'd like to ask Mr. Killingsworth? All right. Mr. Killingsworth, sounds like you did a great job. It sounds like you've done a great job. So --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: We'll see when the vote comes.

MR. BECTON: Abso -- absolutely. Absolutely. So -- okay. So that was the presentation on the -- the -- the district maps and the at-large maps. And we're going to move to the next item on our agenda, which is a public comments. And with there I just have one speaker cor -- Mr. Cordell -- Cornell Oliver. Mr. Oliver, I'll give you a three minutes to share on your thoughts on our redistricting process.

MR. OLIVER: All right. I'm Cornell Oliver, my address is on file. One of the things I want to say is one of the key pieces that, as they picked up from this redistricting process, is that you tried to give more land base to those districts that have been lagging in population growth. But at the same time, one of the

things that is one of my base concerns is, is that those millennials like myself are going to be pushed in districts that are already Democratic.

And I see that in certain districts like District 14, District 4, those millennials, they are more not the traditional base. And I'm looking at demographics in certain districts, they want to pick up those older base voters because they have a different standards of principles. But I want to unlock the opportunity of more competition and representation of who people vote for if you can get the higher turnout of millennials.

So if -- so if we have district seats, they have always been maintained to be Republican, this -- this goes beyond party. But to me, this is a lock in control. Because if you can hold on to that base of voters who are the older base before my time, you know what the top two found. But you can't have the same connection with people who are outside of that traditional voting base.

So for me, District 14, District 4, is some -- one of my two biggest concerns because they're pushing

out a lot of the millennial voters. And even concerned with yours, Danny Becton. Your district is starting to see that growth in millennials and they've been pushed out to another district because the simple fact is that your traditional voting base is -- is not the same principal minded people that my base is.

And I know -- I have friends that are Republican and I have friends that are Democrats, and they're around my age -- age bracket. But the way our try -- way the way ya'll setting everything up is that there's not a lot of opportunity for fair competitive elections coming up.

And I want you -- I want each district to be able to stand on its own work and be able to make that connection with those they may not share the same values of an older base. That's what I'm looking at. I'm looking at the demographics and how these lines are being shifted. It's that power and control old versus new. And I hear my time.

MR. BECTON: All right. Thank you, Mr. Oliver. All right. So that ends our public comment period, because I have no more speaker cards unless someone

hasn't filled one out. Please recognize. Okay. If you would, please, I'm going to give you three minutes. But if you would, once you finish, if you'll fill out speaker card, I appreciate it. So please state your name and address for the record.

MS. BURGESS: Thank you so much. I didn't realize that. My name is Joy Burgess and I am at 4323 Edgewater Crossing Drive in Jacksonville. And I -- first of all, thank you for your comments. You made some good points. I didn't even realize that.

But I wanted to first of all, thank you guys for the tremendous amount of work that you've put into this redistricting process. It's hard stuff and I'm daunted by it, so thank you for your contribution to our understanding. But there's still a lot of questions that I have, and I'm sure there are other citizens in this community that may not be able to be here today and all the times that you have met, they may have questions.

So I have a couple of suggestions, if you don't mind. One, I'm wondering if the city council staff could create some sort of online process, maybe a

chat line of sorts, that if citizens have a question about the completion of this process, they can ask it online and somebody can respond to it within 48 hours. And that wouldn't take up all of your time with us calling your offices.

Two, is it possible for some of your -- your staff people to maybe create a very short video, a YouTube video, I've seen it on the [inaudible] to describe what has already occurred and what do we have to face in terms of rules committee and the public hearings, etc. That would allow us as citizens to kind of know, okay, how do we get ready for the public hearing committee so we're more informed. And I think that would be very helpful.

And my third recommendation is, when all of this is done, the process is complete, is there a -- a -- a plan to widely disseminate this information to the rest of Duval County, the citizens that weren't able to be here today? But in a way that is informational to share with us what the heck was redistricting all about, and with the outcomes, how do the outcomes impact our ability as citizens to vote?

Who do we vote for and how that process change if it changes at all? And that would be very helpful to us. And again, I thank you very much for your service, particularly those of you that have taken the time to come to our community meetings to try to describe redistricting to us. Thank you so much and thank you, Counsel Becton, I'll fill out the form. Thank you --

MR. BECTON: All right.

MS. BURGESS: -- so much.

MR. BECTON: Thank you for your comments. Is there anyone else who may have not have known to fill out a card? Okay. I do not see any body to be recognized. So thank you for those comments.

And before -- and the next thing I'm going to do is go to Ms. Johnson and have her kind of put things in perspective of -- of where we are. But I will -- before we go there, I've done several presentations over the last couple -- within the last 30 days to some organizations, three of them actually to go from -- from start to finish on -- on the redistricting process.

And -- and -- and to the co -- comments that

were just made by both actually speakers, I want to point out that the fundamental principles for which redistricting is based on is looking at areas that, number one, are contiguous, number two are compact, and number three have communities of interest, which could be economic or social.

And number four is to consider natural boundaries and borders and entities like water bodies, subdivision boundaries, major roadways, population distribu -- geographic population distribution. Also considered, I've heard among my colleagues, is wanting public facilities like libraries and schools within geographic areas.

And also to be considered in those principles, and -- and all of these are not necessarily in any particular order, but is to consider existing incumbencies and that is to include city council and school board. Populations must be within a plus or minus 10 percent deviation from the least to the highest population. And when in regards to political parties, even though you really haven't heard that discussion, it isn't improper to take that into

account.

And -- and also at the core of redistricting is -- is not to consider the -- the primary purpose of consideration as to be race, gender or economic status. And we cannot dilute or enhance the interests of racial minorities.

But given the traditional districts that we've had seven, eight, nine, and 10, which were formed in 2000, redistricting, while those can be modified based on the new census data, there is a fine line between the Voting Rights Act and the Equal Protection Clause that we may -- that we go back and we can't consider race, gender or economic status as a sole reason for doing that.

But -- but given that these were grandfathered, the general counsel has told us that that can be defended. So in our very first meeting, we set out directives to Mr. Killingsworth as he drew the map that we were going to use total population versus -- versus voting age population. We gave him the instructions to minimize river crossings and we also directed -- directed the process not to start from

scratch, but to use existing districts and expand and shrink.

So that just kind of summarize how this -- this process fundamentally was walked through and -- and the instructions given to the staff in terms of how the maps have been drawn and -- and to the comments that I've already heard, that certainly they've done an outstanding job in -- in the short amount of time that they've had, given the -- the lateness that we got the census data to get us where we are here today.

And so with that being said, I am going to go to Ms. Johnston. And Ms. Johnston, can you share with us as a committee where we are in this process and -- and -- and where should we be going.

MS. JOHNSTON: It's working. Thank you. Through the chair to the committee. I did pass out to you a code section just to show you, because Councilmember Bowman did ask me to give some background on the process for the -- for the legislation. But I did also want to tie in some of the timelines that we've talked about before. At the beginning of this process, we talked about the timelines.

And you may recall that there's basically a timeline for the redistricting committee, which is this body here. The redistricting committee has 150 days from the time the Census Bureau releases its information to complete its recommended plan and submit that to council. But there is also a deadline for the council itsel- -- itself after this gets referred to the Rules Committee.

And the council has, within eight months of the publication of the census data to enact its redistricting plan. So many times when we're talking about timeframes, they can be a little bit fluid, but they are based on this eight month time for completion to enact the plan. And you all have this 150 days to create your proposed redistricting plan that's going to go to the Rules Committee.

The reason I am laying that out for you is the next step if the committee is ready to move forward at this meeting or our next meeting with some of the maps that were discussed today, then the Office of General Counsel and the Planning and Development Department would begin the process of putting together the

legislation. And so what I provided to you is Section 18.106. And is it possible for staff to put this on the overhead so that the public can see it as well?

MR. BECTON: Here you go.

MS. JOHNTSON: Okay.

MR. BECTON: I'll give you --

MS. JOHNSTON: I've got a copy right here.

MS. BECTON: If you want to pass the --

MS. JOHNSTON: Oops.

MS. BECTON: Here.

MS. JOHNSTON: I might break everything. Okay. Oops. Okay. I'm going to need assistance there. Sorry. Thank you, Jeff. So section 18.106, it basically lays out that time frame that I mentioned for the redistricting committee and it says what needs to be included in the legislation for the redistricting plan. So esse --

MR. BECTON: Ms. Johnston, hold on just a second. I want to make sure it gets posted while you walk through it. So let us know when we get there.

MS. JOHNSTON: Yeah. I have it here.

MR. BECTON: Ms. Johnston, I think they're

still working on. So perhaps we do just proceed.

MS. JOHNSTON: Okay. Thank you. I did have some extra copies that I think Jeff made available to the audience.

MR. BECTON: Okay, good.

MS. JOHNSTON: Okay. So, like I said, Section 18.106 lays out what needs to be included in that legislation. Five areas of interest. First, obviously, the map showing the existing district boundaries and the proposed district boundaries that will be for both the district and the at-large and school board seats.

The second item is a table indicating the population of each proposed district and the variations of each of those proposed district population averages. The third thing is a statement of the methodology that was used in arriving at the plan. The fourth is an appendix with all of the other maps that were considered by the redistricting committee in the process and an explanation of the reason that those various maps were rejected.

And then finally, the fifth is just any additional comments or recommendations that are

necessary. And for instance, if from the time the redistricting map may change before when the Rules Committee adopt so that the Rules Committee might add some additional information. So those are the items that will need to be included in the legislation.

As you may be able to tell, most of that is -- is information that will need to be compiled by the Planning and Development Department.

So the Office of General Counsel will work closely with the Planning and Development Department to get that information assembled, to put together into a draft piece of legislation that with the approval of the committee today, we will move forward with beginning to put that together and at a future meeting of the redistricting committee, we will circulate that for the committee in advance of the meeting so that the committee can come back and discuss that legislation and determine if it's ready to move forward at that time, or would like some additional changes to the legislation before it is filed and the redistricting -- redistricting committee's work is complete.

MR. BECTON: Okay. Okay. Any questions to Ms.

Johnston? Yes, Miss Councilmember Priestly Jackson.

MS. JACKSON: Thank you. Councilmember Becton, and I did have just one question as it relates to item D in appendix of any other redistricting plans considered or created by the redistricting committee in the process of creating the recommended plan with the reasons for the rejection of each such redistricting plan that relates to the smaller meetings we had to make the work of this easier. So are those maps to be contemplated or just the maps that finally make it to the redistricting committee? That's -- I think that's a --

MS. JOHNSTON: It refers to the plans that were created by the redistricting co -- committee. However, you did have separate meetings where you discussed various plans, so those could be included within this -- the section as well.

MS. JACKSON: And -- and I -- I just wanted us to have a conversation about that because I know those were ever evolving maps. So they didn't start here necessarily. They were kind of started after Mr. Killingsworth had the individual meetings with

individuals and then generated by those smaller meetings. I think that -- and -- and -- and -- and Mr. Chairman, we may -- we may not have the answer today.

I think we need to know where we want to land on that. And because I think the formal actions taken by the redistricting committee are contemplated in terms of review the public want to -- wants to look at that. Actions that were taken by the member to members meetings of the smaller groups that could be a resource, but I don't know if those actions are deemed actions by the redistricting committee and that could theoretically, I don't like to use the term Pandora's Box, but it literally could be a Pandora's box if we start with everyone from the member to member meetings to the present.

So I -- I think under your -- with the guidance of general counsel and the committee members, we might, Mr. Chairman, need to deliberate on that piece. Whether the member the member maps, in addition to the ones that were here or just the redistricting. That -- that's it. My -- those are my thoughts.

MR. BECTON: Thank you. Thank you for those

comments. And I'll tell you what, ultimately here, I'll be looking for a motion to approve the initiation of drafting the ordinance. And I think when we -- if we do approve -- if we do get into that -- have that motion and second and we get into having that discussion, I think to your point, how we go about directing them to draft that ordinance, and to your points, that's -- that'll be good -- that'll be good decision points for which we can certainly take up. Mr. Boylan.

MR. BOYLAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair, through chair to Ms. Johnston. So based upon the Section 18.106, have we made a determination or a calculation of what the deadlines are for the rules committees, for the public hearings? Could you ela- -- elaborate as to what those dates are, please?

MS. JOHNSTON: Yes. And actually, that's a good segue to a point that I wanted to draw your attention to, so that after the plan is filed in your work as complete as the redistricting committee, then the review would be switched over to the Rules Committee. But like I said, there's built in time frames that are based off of this total. You have eight

months as a council to complete this redistricting plan.

But I did want to draw your attention to a couple of dates. I know that Councilmember Bowman had wanted to make sure that you all had plenty of time as a redistricting committee to get the work done, and then so that the Rules Committee could then take on their -- their role in the process. And I did want to point out, because I know that we had talked about having a final legislation to be submitted maybe early December.

The latest that you would be able to submit legislation as the redistricting committee would be January 9th. And I believe Mr. Bowman had hoped that we would have something completed by the 1st of December. That is fine if the committee wants to move forward in that manner.

I did want to point out, however, that in terms of when the redistricting committee releases the plan and the legislation is referred to the Rules Committee, which would be the night that the council introduces the legislation that triggers the first time

frame for the Rules Committee to hold the three public meetings.

And so I want everyone to be aware of that timing, because if the bill were to be introduced on December 14th, which is the last meeting in December, then that would mean under section 18.107 the Rules Committee has to have its three public hearings not later than 40 day -- 45 days after it's introduced at council.

So if it's introduced during -- right before the council break of December 14th, you would have only until the end of January, around January 25th to have those public meetings. If you waited a little longer to submit the plan until closer to the deadline of the January 9th, that puts your time frame for completing the three public hearings to the end of February, February 25th.

And so the redistricting committee and the Rules Committee want to -- may want to consider whether by filing that early, that actually shortens the window of time for the -- the preparation of the public hearings unless the Rules Committee is able to start

scheduling those now for January. But if you do go with a later date, it does allow more time for the public hearing process to be settled.

So I just raise that to your attention because there is a limitation after it's introduced as to how long you have to have those public hearings, and then the whole process itself will need to be completed by April 12th. So that isn't something that you have to decide today. But I did want to draw your attention as we start preparing the legislation for you all to consider when would be the appropriate time to submit the plan to the council.

MR. BECTON: Mr. Boylan, you can give the question.

MR. BOYLAN: I -- I'm going to assume this. But when you say April the 12th as the final, that mean that would be the council would have to vote to approve the redistricting plan as proposed at the --

MS. JOHNSTON: Yes, that would be the -- the date -- the lat -- the last date that the council would be able to approve it. They could do so before that, but that would be the latest.

MR. BOWLAN: And in addition to the public hear -- hearings or public meetings that the Rules Committee will be hosting, citizens will have an opportunity through the usual process and second readings, etc. to speak at the Rules Committee meetings themselves, correct?

MS. JOHNSTON: Well, as long as the legislation is on the council agenda, obviously there's a public comment period of time. There will also be the regular rules committee participation and then the council also as well. Yes, those three public meetings are in addition to the other public comment, public participation allowances that would be normally provided.

MR. BECTON: All right. To members, so as she pointed out, none of these has to be decided today. This is -- we've got -- we've got time between now and our December 14th council meeting to -- to have that discussion. But what is -- I think, immediate action that I think the chair would -- would like us -- Chair Bowman would like us to take up and -- and I certainly concur is that we just get the process.

I think we're at a place where -- we're at a good place where the maps are seemed to be coming to us as -- as one map, a single map versus many different choices to where we can at least instruct the OGC to start moving forward on drafting the legislation. Ms. Johnston, how -- how long do you think it'll take amongst all your other duties to get this legislation drafted?

MS. JOHNSTON: Through the chair, my part is really not that difficult. It's -- it's really working with the planning department. And Bill's smirking over there because he knows that most of what I'm going to be pulling together, I just need his assistance and his staff's assistance with getting all of the -- the information, like I talked about the methodology, which I believe is similar to the methodology the prior in 2011.

But again, that information will need to be compiled. So it would really -- I would defer to Bill and his staff to let me know how quickly we might be able to have a draft available to you.

MR. BECTON: Okay. Mr. Killingsworth, you want

to kind of comment along those lines in terms of anything that we might need to consider in helping you do your job too?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: No. Mr. Chairman, I -- I believe, you know, we've made sure that all the maps presented, even at the subcommittee, that the Legislative Service has copies of it. We also have copies of it. The methodology is largely the same. The -- the initial guidance is a little bit different, but that's easy enough to capture. Depending upon what happens in the next two to three weeks, we could -- we could have it before Christmas certainly. I mean, before --

MR. BECTON: Thanksgiving.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: -- December. Yeah.

MR. BECTON: Before Thanksgiving?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Before Thanksgiving pro -- most likely, I guess.

MR. BECTON: Okay.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I mean, I don't expect it would take more than two weeks.

MR. BECTON: Okay. Okay. All right. Fair

enough. Okay. All right. To any of my committee members, at this point, I am looking for a motion to approve the initiation of drafting having OGC move forward on -- on drafting legislation. So can I have a motion by anybody to that? Councilmember Priestley Jackson you're on cue.

MS. JACKSON: Now, Mr. Chairman, I -- I move that we adopt the review the district maps one through 14 districts. Do you want me to do the at-large at the same time also?

MR. BECTON: Uh-huh.

MS. JACKSON: And also the five at-large residence area maps as proposed.

MR. BECTON: Okay. Do I have a second? Second by Councilmember White. All right. So this motion is up for discussion. Does anybody have any comments? Ms. Priestly Jackson. And -- and before you comment, what I will say is, even though we have these maps before us, I do want to point out that work can continue between now and the -- and the moment we vote to send this to the Rules Committee to do any more tweaking.

So this doesn't mean today we move forward

with -- with maps that can't change at all. So that's not the case. We're just -- we're just initiating OGC to start drafting legislation that will coalesce the map when we get to the point of the next time to -- to approve the legislation and to approve the maps at that time to -- to be handed over to the Rules Committee. So Councilmember Priestley Jackson, you're recognized.

MS. JACKSON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate that. My -- my comment and again, hearken back to what should be considered. And I just like guidance, if you're okay, from the Office of General Counsel and Mr. Killingsworth. I think it matters significantly if we include those maps from the member to member meetings, and I am a bit reticent to have them included as the redistricting committee maps.

And so I would just like a little bit of guidance on that. And -- and I'll tell you why. I know the southwest and northwest districts met on 9/23 and 10/21 and we got quite a bit of work done at those meetings for all of that. And I believe that the maps that the redistricting committee considers are ones the public is going to look at and want us to ask the

justification of what was done and why we gave our overguar- -- overarching principles on what we would decide.

That was a little different for the member to member meetings. And that it was a very nuanced interplay, I think, down there. And so I again would like guidance from General Counsel's Office and Mr. Killingsworth. I am naturally inclined to include the maps that were at the redistricting committee meetings as the ones that we used as resources.

There were some iterations of maps at the member to member meetings that were discarded after that meeting that just showed up there. But I -- I -- I'd like guidance for that. I think it's a very significant -- it's -- it's a perception of the public that we get to start back at ground zero. A justification from a member to remember meeting. Why wasn't this included? Why was it not? And I can trust you we talked about it all when we met. A little different from when this body meets to take some more formal action. That's it.

MR. BECTON: So let's go to OGC. And I also

want to get Mr. Killingsworth's thought process and past experiences when he -- when we had member-to-member noticed meetings in 2011, did any of those maps get included in the final presentation of the -- of the ordinance? So think about that and I'll go to OGC first.

MS. JOHNSTON: Thank you. Through the chair to the committee. Clearly, as Ms. Priestly Jackson indicated, the -- the maps that were discussed at the redistricting committee would be included as part of this legislation. I think that the committee has a little bit of flexibility to determine whether it wants to include the maps from the noticed meetings or not.

MR. BRESTON: Okay.

MS. JOHNSTON: It certainly -- you know, if -- if the committee feels a compelling reason why they shouldn't include the maps, because it may be confusing to people, then I think that's legitimate. If the committee thinks that it's more helpful to have all the maps for the public to view, all the maps that have been distributed and discussed are public records.

There's minutes from the noticed meetings that

are member to member, so the public is able to get that information. And I do believe that's posted on the city's website under the hot topics, under redistricting. So all of that information is what in one area that the public can access.

So just pursuant to what the -- the ordinance code requires is simply what was provided to the redistricting committee. So obviously, if you -- you -- you would need to meet that requirement, but you wouldn't need to go beyond that. And I would defer to Bill about 2011 and what was used, if he can recall.

MR. BECTON: All right. Mr. Killingsworth, what's your thoughts on that?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Good afternoon again. Bill Killingsworth, director of planning and development. I don't recall. I'd have to go back and look at the record, but I would be surprised if we put every piece because last time in particular, you know, that we were asked to start from scratch. So it took -- it was a much longer process.

So I find it difficult to believe that we put every iteration of every map into the legislation. So

it would be my belief, but I'd have to go check the record that it was just the maps that were presented at the redistricting committee.

MR. BECTON: Okay. So to that point, if I'm -- correct me if I'm wrong here, this is our third meeting, right? Official -- this is our third official meeting? Mr. Killingsworth, come up -- come back. And -- and -- and what I want to say is that our first meeting, if I remember, we had four maps, right? One of four maps that we --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: To be honest, I had -- I've seen so many maps in the last couple of months, I couldn't --

MR. BECTON: Okay.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: -- tell you.

MR. BECTON: And I wa- -- and I was thinking -- and then our second meeting, I want to say that it got down to two or three.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: All right.

MR. BECTON: And so today we have two maps. So that, in a nutshell, is -- is what the conversation is about. Is it just those maps that we consider within

the ordinance plus any future meetings of this committee and anything that comes out of those versus those working product, what I'll call work product that was in individual councilmembers?

Is there -- is there anybody who wants to amend? I mean, do you -- Councilmember Priestley Jackson, do you want to amend the motion to be specific into this regard that we don't -- that we do only consider maps that were presented at the special redistricting meeting? Is that -- is that a consideration you might want to provide?

MS. JACKSON: And that was actually my -- my read of D plans consider -- or created by the redistricting committee. I thought it had to be an action of this committee that that would be my thoughts. I -- I just feel that that's more transparent. That's clear. There's a record, as Ms. Johnston stated, the other maps are available for those who want to consider them.

But I -- I would also give a caution the member to member meeting maps, there were some maps that members were adamantly opposed to and did not know

about 'til they came to those meetings, which is why they went bye-bye, right? So it was never considered by this body.

So I would -- I would say -- if Ms. Johnston thinks I need to add that I think under D considered or created by I would think that's was before this body. Please just let me know if we -- I need to be more specific.

MR. BECTON: Well, I guess my question is, do you feel the need to be very specific within this motion to that regard? Councilmember Ferraro.

MR. FERRARO: I just wanted to address some of the things that were brought up. So on some of these times that we were supposed to have a member to member, and -- and I don't know if everybody knows about it or they don't. But for example, me and Mr. Gaffney were supposed to meet up. But when it was explained by Mr. Killingsworth what was happening to me it -- it made sense.

So we never had. You -- you may think we -- we -- you know, there was a member a member. The only one that I think that I know that happened was Ms. Pittman

and -- and Randy White. But when I went over it with Mr. Killingsworth separately, and I don't want to put words in Mr. Gaffney's mouth, but I think when we went over it separately, not -- not in a meeting and we understood what -- what was transpiring in the meeting on the maps, I -- I simply agreed to it.

It didn't have to have another map brought up. It was just what was talked about. And I said, okay, I understand what's -- what's happening here. So there -- there were no extra maps when -- when I met or anything.

MR. BECTON: Okay. But -- so the que -- but I still -- I think this is an easy yes or no. But we can move on.

MS. JACKSON: I -- I -- we can limit it to -- to maps that were considered or introduced at the formal redistricting meetings.

MR. BECTON: Do you feel --

MS. JACKSON: Not the remember to member.

MR. BECTON: Do you feel the meeting --

MS. JACKSON: Yes, I can add that -- I will add it to be clear.

MR. BECTON: Okay. So Councilmember Priestly Jackson, so she's amending our previous motion to be very specific, to only consider maps that have been presented to this committee in -- in our committee meetings.

MS. JACKSON: Yes.

MR. BECTON: Is that correct?

MS. JACKSON: Redistricting committee meetings. Yes. Yes.

MR. BECTON: All right. So that's an amendment. Do I have a second on the amendment? Mr. White, second amendment. So for that amendment, let's take a vote for the committee members only unless there's any more discussion on that amendment. Seeing none -- all in favor of that amendment please say yeah, any opposed say nay. Oh, go ahead, Ms. Johnston.

MS. JOHNSTON: Okay. Thanks. Through the chair. I'm not sure if we have a quorum right now of the actual voting committee members.

MR. BECTON: Oh, one, two, three.

MS. JOHNSTON: Three or four? Is Boylan -- I know he's not on the committee, so Boylan and Ferrero

are not on the committee.

MR. WHITE: There's only -- there's three of us, there's five.

MR. BECTON: There's three out of five. Yes.

MS. JOHNSTON: Okay. You're good?

MR. BECTON: Yes. I -- I made that notation before we started the committee today. So you scared me for a minute. I thought I lost a member. So it's just Ms. Priestly Jackson, myself, and Mr. White who's voting on this. And so I just heard the approval of that amendment. So I'll move the -- so the motion has been moved as amended by Ms. Priestly Jackson. And is there any further discussion on that? Seeing none, I'll just say all in favor say, yay, any opposed, nay.

MALE 1: Could they raise hands?

MR. BECTON: Yeah. He would like us to raise hands. Yes.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Do you want us to stand up?

MR. BECTON: All right. So with that, we've -- we've really carried out our business today. We -- we've got the process moving forward in terms of

getting the legislation written. And I want to thank the members that are here with me today on doing so.

And -- and Chair Bowman certainly extends his -- his absence and appreciates us taking care of this that he had some personal things come up that he -- that are -- are preoccupying him. So with that, I do want to expand on what I was talking about earlier to the last public speaker, now that we've kind of wrapped up our business and talk about community involvement.

One of the -- one of the most important factors on this is public participation. But public participation is only most effective when there's a map to look at. Now we have a map. Prior to that, it was pretty difficult, and only thing you could really comment on was process and timeline.

But it's difficult for the public to have input in the abstract when we don't have a map, when there's nothing to look at or comment -- comment on. But now that we do, what I would recommend the public do is get involved with your city council representative district or at large members of filter your comments through those conduits and -- and -- and

let them know since they're on the front line and -- of -- of making these changes and -- and determinations.

Get involved through your local citizens planning and advisory committees. That -- those have a voice. Participate in the three public meetings and special meetings of this redistricting committee and then the Rules Committee, as they all set out to have three noticed meetings at a minimum in that 45 day period.

And then lastly, the public is encouraged to submit questions and comments directly to the special committee, either in a noticed meeting or via the committee's website under Hot Topics link as Ms. Johnston had referred to on the city's homepage, which is under Redistricting Special Committee.

Or you can send comments to the email address, 2021redistricting@coj.net. At 2021redistricting, all one word, @coj -- coj.net. So the public yes, we -- we certainly want your involvement, your comments and now that we have some maps that have -- that are -- are fairly static and -- and -- and we'll still be -- have an opportunity to work on them between now and -- and

our January 9th date at the latest that we certainly value your input.

So with no further business, is there any other comments from any school board member or -- I don't want to certainly leave you out and -- and committee members [ph]. So I don't see anymore and we'll stand adjourned. Thank you.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIBER

I, Chris Naaden, a transcriber, hereby declare under penalty of perjury that to the best of my ability from the audio recordings and supporting information; and that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to this case and have no interest, financial or otherwise, in its outcome, the above 50 pages contain a full, true and correct transcription of the tape-recording that I received regarding the event listed on the caption on page 1.

I further declare that I have no interest in the event of the action.

May 24, 2022

Chris Naaden

(449264, Special Committee on Redistricting Meeting, 10-28-21)

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TRANSCRIPT OF VIDEO-RECORDED

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING MEETING

DECEMBER 6, 2021

Job No.: 449264

Pages: 1 - 57

Transcribed by: Christian Naaden

P R O C E E D I N G S

FEMALE 1: School district one.

MALE 1: [Inaudible] city council [inaudible]

MR. BECTON: Danny Becton, district 11.

MR. BOWMAN: Aaron Bowman, district three.

MR. WHITE: Randy White, district 12.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Brenda Priestly Jackson, district 10.

MR. BOYLAN: Michael Boylan, district six. [Inaudible].

MS. MORGAN: Good afternoon, everyone. Joyce Morgan, district one.

MS. JOHNSTON: Paige Johnston, office of general counsel.

MR. CLEMENTS: Jeff Clements, council research.

MR. BOWMAN: All right. Well, welcome, everyone. And we're going to start off with public comment. And who do we have? There we go.

Over there. If you -- when I call your name, come up and introduce yourself. And you'll have three minutes.

And if you want to make public comment, please fill out a blue card.

Our first speaker is Lanelle Phillmon.

MS. PHILLMON: Good afternoon. I'm Lanelle Phillmon. I'm the president of League of Women Voters here at Jacksonville First Coast. I'm not sure if you'll actually be able to respond to the questions that I'm going to ask, but I'll put them out there.

I also live in district six, by the way. I'm a Duval resident.

So we would like to know if based on the voting history in the -- the districts that are being changed if the changes that are being made or being proposed to be made will advantage or disadvantage any particular residents by your proposed changes?

The other one is if you can tell us if there'll be positive or negative impact on our schools or school board members by the proposed maps.

MR. BOWMAN: And this is public comment period. So go ahead -- are those your comments? Thank you.

MS. PHILLMON: Tho- -- those are questions.

Thank you.

MR. BOWMAN: All right. Our next speaker is Mr. Carnell Oliver.

MR. OLIVER: Cardell [ph]. Address is on file.

One of the things that has really caught my eyes that you've been transparent to a certain extent, but my priorities isn't that the [inaudible] seats but it's on those individual district council seats. And one of the things that I'm not -- I have not seen is the breakdown of age population. I know that y'all built the census around just general population. Don't worry about age.

But as progression has led on, back when Tommy Hazouri was mayor, he tried to get rid of the -- he tried to do the tipping fee [ph]. But at that time, the public wasn't ready. But you fast forward when John Peyton was mayor, it was a lot more easy for him to get the tipping fee done.

So what I'm basically trying to make the connection to is that there may be some district seats that may be packed with more open-minded voters and the individual council district seats.

And to me, that is a real basic concern to me because if you're trying to isolate more of our younger base and those more Democratic base district seats, to me that's a problem. And I'm hoping that you can have Mr. Kimbell's [ph] word or the Duval supervisor of [inaudible] to make that information also available to the public, especially somebody like me that actually understands how certain things could be manipulated to how some people have a certain level of advantages.

And I yield the rest of my time.

MR. BOWMAN: Thank you. I have no other speakers.

So just -- and Ms. Dodson [ph], you can review before you go into your section -- session. The special redistricting committee was appointed by the president. There are five of us put together, plus two school board representatives, to look at the districts and recommend redistricting bases on changes in the census. So this -- this process is done every 10 years.

What our mission is is to do recommendations. First thing we did was assign a representative, which was Mr. Killingsworth in the planning department and

look at the census data and see where we need to make changes.

I gave some overview of the preliminary guidance, and that guidance was that we start with existing districts and modify it based on the population changes. We tried to stay north and south of the river. Unfortunately, that didn't work because of -- - of how tight of a -- a timeline -- how tight of a margin it gave us.

The guidance was a total variation of 10 percent. Historically, it's been what the [inaudible] viewed is, and it be legitimate. And so that was kind of our going off guidance.

And then what we did is encourage the individual council members to meet with their district neighbors. And the reason for that is there's only five of 19 here and we thought as a group it was best that the district members that were impacted were with their neighbors on those that had to grow and those that had to give away.

So I think in total, there were probably about 12 -- maybe 10 to 12 individual meetings. Of course,

everybody had access to Mr. Killingsworth and his staff and looked at -- looked at the -- the numbers and made sure that we stayed in with the 10 percent variance. And made significant changes on that with many different iterations.

So that is where we are today is that we are in a position that [inaudible] agreed upon final what we want to do for legislation. It'll be voted on by the five of us. We're missing Mr. Dennis right now. So the four that is a majority, if we get a simple majority of three votes.

And once that happens, then if we agree on that, I have directed Ms. Johnston to first week of January to file the legislation. Once that legislation is filed, it is immediately sent to the rules committee. And then -- and I'll let Ms. Johnston correct me on -- on that.

But I know that it's a requirement of at least three public meetings to -- throughout the city. I know Ms. Priestly Jackson is identified, I think, a very good geographical distribution of those meetings. And then the timelines on that, Ms. Johnston, if you can

remind me, once the legislation is filed.

MS. JOHNSTON: Thank you. So once the ordinance is introduced by council and it is assigned, as you indicated, to the rules committee, then the rules committee has 45 days from when it was referred to rules, which is the council meeting. That would be the first meeting in January.

They have 45 days to have three public hearings at three separate places that are not city hall. Ms. Priestly Jackson can go into detail as to the places she's identified.

But after that occurs, then you have public hearings to set forth that rule just like you would have any other bill coming before the rules committee. The rules committee will take action to represent approval or amendment to the bill. The council -- the overall council will have its normal public hearings as well where there will be the opportunity for people to provide input.

And then if there are any substantial changes to the maps, it may trigger the requirement for an additional hearing at city council before the map is

taken up and approved by the city council. But the city council will be simply -- after it's ruled -- referred to the rules committee, then the council will have until April 12th to enact legislation per the charter, which gives an eight-month timeframe. We're about midway through that process now.

MR. BOWMAN: Thank you, Ms. Johnston. And Ms. Priestly Jackson, before we -- before we adjourn today, I am going to turn it over to you, if you want to talk about the rules process at the end.

And a couple other things we had to work on where we've got special election, the primaries, tomorrow. And if there's not a 50 percent winner, that -- the next election goes to February 22nd.

And if you -- we wanted to make sure geographically we didn't put so many out of the district that was running for an office. So we mapped where the four candidates were. And geographically, that made it -- there was little we could do.

And knowing that the -- we could wait -- have to wait until February, the decision was made to not -- to move forward with the at-large districts and not --

make sure that everybody's in that.

We also made sure that everybody that's in office now that would be running for election was not redistricted out of their office. And for the school board that comes up next -- next year that this will not impact those -- those seats. It'll become effective after -- after that election.

So with that, Ms. Johnston, did I not say anything I was supposed to?

MS. JOHNSTON: You said everything correctly and perfectly.

MR. BOWMAN: Thank you. I think with that, what we'll do is let Mr. Killingsworth walk us through the proposed final piece of this legislation. So Mr. Killingsworth, over to you.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Mr. Chairman, are you referring to the school board map? Or the legislation?

MR. BOWMAN: The -- the final maps. And I think they're -- they should be in everybody's packages here.

MS. JOHNSTON: The final proposed maps are exhibit one to the legislation.

MR. BOWMAN: Well, we got -- we have two -- should have two maps in your package, one is the at-large district and one [inaudible].

MS. JOHNSTON: The school board is towards the end of the -- actually, we'll let him take exhibit one first.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Well, the council district map has not changed since this committee gave approval to move forward last time. So I don't know how much detail you want to go into that. So there's no changes there.

The same thing with the at-large. There's no changes since the last committee meeting.

The one that you didn't see is the school board district. I think it's towards the end of the packet.

MS. JOHNSTON: [Inaudible].

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: And so the school board districts are really just a function of the council districts. So school board district one is council districts one and two. School board district two is council districts three and 13. School board district

three is council districts four and five.

School board district four is seven and eight. Five is nine and 10. Six is 12 and 14. Seven is six and 11.

So this school board district map simply reflects what you accrued in the prior 14 districts. And that's -- in talking with Paige, that's set forth in the charter. And so unless we change council district maps, the school board map [inaudible].

I did have a brief conversation with at least one of our members and I believe that they're okay with the map that's [inaudible].

MR. BOWMAN: All right. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Killingsworth [inaudible]. I'll -- I'll look to, uh, Dr. Coker and -- and Mitch Willie [ph] on -- on make any comments on the school board maps.

MS. COKER: We've been following this all the way along and pushing all the maps forward and as long as they are representative of the city council districts. And we're aware of everything.

And school board members have contacted -- I will say that the city council members that are here,

they have been very appreciative of everyone allowing them to talk with you and being part of y'all's individual meetings as well. So we're good.

MR. BOWMAN: All right. Great. Thank you.

And with that, I'm going to open it up to my -- my fellow committee members first and then to our -- our visitors. So any of the committee members have any discussion items?

Ms. Priestly Jackson.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Mr. Chair -- Mr. Chairman, I think when Vice Chair Becton at the la- -- the last meeting, I -- I wanted us to lift up. We established that the maps that would be included with the legislation for consideration of only those maps and were entertained by the redistricting committee, not those separate maps [inaudible]. State that there were no changes. There's been confirmation that that's what's in here.

MR. BOWMAN: Okay. Thank you. Very -- very good point.

All right. Do I have any comments from visitors? Yes. Mr. Farrell [ph].

MR. FARRELL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I just wanted to make -- make sure I'm clear. On -- in the packet that we've got, it has the -- the draft, which is different than the one I've got on [inaudible] map, which is different.

So we are going off of the smaller ones that -- that we have, right? I want to be clear.

MR. BOWMAN: I don't know what your smaller map is.

MR. FARRELL: So the maps that were handed out by the door, it says draft. But in the packet, I've got draft one and I wanted to make sure draft one was not the one we were going through.

MALE 1: He just got a map at the door.

MR. BOWMAN: Okay. Okay.

MALE 2: We're checking. They should be exactly the same now.

MR. BOWMAN: They should be. Yes.

MR. FARRELL: Okay. I just wanted to make sure that -- that originally, we were talking about one of them being taken out. That -- this is -- this is just part of the packet, correct?

MR. BOWMAN: Correct.

MR. FARRELL: Thank you.

MS. JOHNSTON: Ms. [inaudible], if I can --

MALE 2: It's just the maps that are in the packet, we had labeled a specific way for the legislation.

MS. JOHNSTON: Right. But the -- the map should be the same on the same on the maps in the packet. Essentially, the proposed maps, which are exhibit one, are the ones that you reviewed and voted on October 28, I believe, at your -- your last meeting.

MR. BOWMAN: And I want to recognize Vice Chair Becton.

MR. BECTON: Yes. Thank you to the chair. If it's appropriate, what I thought I would do is move the legislation that's been placed in front of us for -- so we can get in correct posture of having all these discussions under the aspect that we are discussing this legislation. And in case there's any amendments or things like that.

So I will -- if that sounds appropriate to the chair, then I'll move that we accept the ordinance

that's been provided to us along with illustrations and maps therein.

MR. WHITE: Second.

MS. JOHNSTON: May I suggest -- it may be helpful for me to go through the exhibits. You can -- you can take up the motion.

I think there's some confusion because exhibit one contains multiple things. And so I think people are getting confused with what's a proposed map and what is not.

So when -- whenever you think appropriate, you'd allow me to go through those, it may be helpful.

MR. BOWMAN: Okay. Well, yeah. I -- I like Mr. Becton's idea of -- of making the motion. And then if I can get a second, then we'll let you walk us through it. Can I have a motion to second that? Council member White.

So why don't you walk us through what's in front of us?

MS. JOHNSTON: I'm not going to go into too much details on the ordinance itself. I'm happy to go through that. There are some areas in the ordinance --

this is a template. Similar to what was done in 2002 and 2001 and 2011.

And there is some placeholder language in the ordinance itself because after this goes to the rules committee, there may be changes after it goes through the rules committee. When it goes to council, there may be changes.

So I have some placeholders that you'll notice in the packet in the exhibits for other maps that may happen during the process. So just be aware of that. I'm happy to go through and discuss that.

But after you get -- after you get to the last page of the ordinance itself, which the ordinance is seven pages, then you're going to see exhibit one. And then it says exhibit one, page one of 10. There's a table of contents. These item numbers that are listed on the left-hand side, the little roman [inaudible] one and two, three, four, and five, those are from the code -- the ordinance code provisions and what's required to be included in the ordinance.

They're referenced in the ordinance themselves, but then these are the demonstrative

exhibits showing those things. And those are detailed more specifically as we go along. So that's the table of contents.

If you look at the next page, exhibit one, page two of 10, it says this part of the exhibit is the map showing it at-large and the -- the district maps. And then population counts for those as well. So this is existing and proposed. Okay?

So when it says existing and proposed, if you look at page three of 10, this is the city council districts, you see on this map that in red mapping boundaries, that's existing council districts. Then the other colors represent the new proposed map area -- district areas within the map. And then you'll also see attached or on the same page is the population count for each of the 14 districts, with population broken down by white, black, and then percentage of black.

Those are -- that's what's been done before. That's what code requires to be included the table with the map.

So what you have on page three of 10 is the proposed new map areas -- boundary areas. And the red

is showing the existing so you can compare.

The same thing is done on the next page, page four of 10. This is with the at-large districts. So you see the red outlined is the Pine [ph] district and then the -- the colored areas that are outside of those lines show changes in the at-large district.

There's also population table for all the -- the five at-large districts that shows the same population counts.

So those are what you're going to be looking at in terms of what is proposed.

MR. BECTON: Chair, I've got a question at this point. You know, we talk about the tables and that's what we've done before, but as we come -- came to know that the statutes don't let us consider minorities, per se.

MS. JOHNSTON: It can't be the primary concern but it can be --

MR. BECTON: Right.

MS. JOHNSTON: -- one of your concerns.

MR. BECTON: Right. Right. But it -- but by putting it on this map, it -- it kind of appears to

contradict that, that -- that we are.

And -- and I just would -- I also want to ask per the speaker -- earlier speaker talking about age. Is there any other statistics that in the past that -- that I guess the citizens of Jacksonville have been interested in, like age, throughout our county?

And I'm -- and I'm directing this question, I guess, to Director Killingsworth and his -- his expertise and -- and past history of -- of what citizens and what this council has delivered to -- in relation to -- to statistics.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So there are -- so the race state is broken down by single race.

MALE 3: Is it on? I just [inaudible].

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: The race state is broken into those who identified in a single race. So white, black, Asian, Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, [inaudible]. I think those are the categories.

And then those that identify was multiple races. So some people may identify themselves as part white, part black, or they may be part white, part black, part Asian.

So all that data is there. And then with Hispanics, it's an ethnic group, not a race. So then you have those same combinations, plus whether or not they're Hispanic or not.

So we can't fit that kind of table on the back. We can certainly provide the tables for the legislation, if you'd like.

In terms of age data, my recollection is the only age data is total population and voting age population. So you can -- you can get to population under 18 by subtracting one from the other, but it's -- it's not a table.

But I mean, if -- if the committee would like, we could include a copy of whatever that's in the table or we could include a data point as part of legislation.

MR. BECTON: So -- so to follow up, chair, so there's nothing that you really can -- can think back on that would necessarily include it except for this table here?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I think last time set -- last time we had a table that was other minority. So we

-- we aggregated up the Asian, Pacific Islander, and Native American into another minority table. But other than that, [inaudible].

MR. BECTON: Okay. So is there a point of including that table at all on the maps? I mean, to the point where I -- I guess I was just trying to go back into my notes where I've done presentations on redistricting. And it's -- and it's not even the fact that we can't make it a -- a priority, but according to federal and state law -- you know, like I said, I was trying to pull up the -- the legal comments that we could -- it seems like we couldn't even consider it in terms of -- of how we structured the districts.

And perhaps I'll find it here in a few minutes and can circle back to it. But --

MS. JOHNSTON: Mr. Becton --

MR. BECTON: Yeah. Maybe Paige, can you comment on that?

MS. JOHNSTON: Sure. That -- the table could be done separately. The table is included because under chapter 18, there are requirements of what needs to be in the legislation. And one of those items is a table

indicating the population of each proposed district and the variations of each sub-population from the population average for all districts.

So we're complying with the ordinance code by providing the table. It could -- it doesn't have to be on the map. Do you want it as a separate table?

MR. BECTON: Well, only thing I think -- chair, the only thing I heard you say is, you know, talking about population, obviously, we got to know the population from one district to another. I was just getting into other attributes. In this case, we were talking whites, blacks, and -- and percent.

You know, it just -- it just seems like we're honing in on a -- a certain statistic that it's my recollection by law we're really not supposed to be working from that -- from that standpoint. And it just seems like we're throwing it -- we're just -- and -- and if we're going to do tomorrow what we did yesterday, I just think does it end here? Or do we just continue what we've always done in that regard?

MS. JOHNSTON: I think perhaps the reason that the -- the black and the white population have been

displayed on the tables in more recent times is because those are two of the larger groups of categories. And I think there's a distinction in showing if there are significant changes in those districts with -- with redrawing the lines.

For instance, you don't want to dilute a particular population and you don't want to create a map that would also cause problems by increasing the numbers and then having them be opposite -- unintended consequences.

But it's certainly something that the committee can discuss.

MR. BECTON: Yeah.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Through the chair to the -- Councilman Becton, I mean, the department doesn't have a preference. If the preference of this committee is to take the table off and just provide a table in the legislature, we're glad to do that.

MR. BECTON: Well, I think the -- through the chair, I think the table's appropriate for total population. I just -- where -- where does it -- I mean, I'm sitting here reading -- it says there's an inherent

tension between the Voting Rights Act and Equal Protection Clause where race may be considered as one factor in redistricting but it can't be predominately over other required factors, such as geography, compactness, yada, yada, yada, and -- and it just seems like -- it just feels like we're continually making it a -- a predominantly priority by putting it out there.

So just -- just a thought. Just a topic of discussion that if -- if it had any traction that -- I -- I understand that we could have other documents that could show age.

It could show this information. It could show that information. I mean, people have a -- have a -- have -- like the question, will have, you know, how does our city breakdown as a -- as an overall statistical evaluation of -- of our city and so forth. But it just seems like we're putting it on the map. It is a -- it is a prior- -- it -- it does seem to have some precedence over a lot of other statistics.

In here, I've been talking through the same [inaudible]. We -- you know, what I just read is -- is what the law states. And -- and we're not supposed to

be, you know, considering this over other issues.

So anyway, just a thought. Just a topic that I wanted to throw up. Thank you. Thank you, chair.

MR. BOWMAN: Thank you, Mr. -- Mr. Becton. And Ms. Priestly Jackson, did you want to make a comment?

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yeah. I -- I did. I -- I think a -- a part of the challenge is what Councilman Becton is presenting is historically, we were under federal requirements to make certain -- and we didn't necessarily have our legislation evolve with that. That might be something to do after that.

But I would -- I would answer two other things. When the information was originally provided to us for the citizens, it was -- it included age. That was a question.

So it includes the age those in 18 years and older. So that is there. So we just back that out.

And then you have those that are under that age 18. So that information is available. And it also provided ethno racial classifications as included on the census.

What we may need to do -- because I'm going to

tell you now, I would be opposed to excluding the ethno racial identification of any groups. Now, it probably needs to be more expanded. That's our issue.

If we are not -- if we are not operating under -- any -- any consent orders or anything else rel- -- relative to the Voting Rights Act, but we are required to still comply with it, the moderate resolution of that might be -- the data that you all gave. Remember? You gave -- you gave -- it's on there.

So it says white, black, American Indian, Asian, Native American, two or more races, Hispanic or Latino, and not Hispanic or Latino. So we might want to get that adapted to the -- the chart. That might be the information.

I'm going to tell you right now, if you take it off the final -- if you take any ethno racial reference off the [inaudible] chart, we will go out the gates with overall skepticism and doubt from the public regarding this process. And we have all worked too hard to be opening an inclusive, but I do think it needs -- the ledger needs to be changed to reflect the census classifications of populations, if that's not too much

trouble for you, Mr. Killingsworth.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: No. The chair to Councilman Jackson. I think we can provide a table with that. Providing it on the map, because there's limited real estate there on the map to do that, is -- is more challenging. But providing a table that goes with the map, I think it will --

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Well, however you want to do it. If you want to put a note on the front of it that says, see back or see below or make it a part -- they need to know it's -- is that those numbers represent these numbers that you gave us when you gave us. And I think we have to have it because if you don't, you can never improve nor evaluate the success of anything that you fail to quantify.

So if we don't have the numbers of the data before us, we don't know if we're moving forward or backwards. I can say what this process was intended to do, but I won't know going, you know, past this point. That's all.

MR. BOWMAN: So -- so I think what I'm hearing, Mr. Killingsworth, is that there's a desire to

have more data on -- with the maps. Your point is I can't cram everything in on the map that -- with the space I got. So I think the recommendation I heard was that we just make the district with the total population, and we put a note, see --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Exhibit X.

MR. BOWMAN: -- exhibit A or exhibit one that -- and that will break out all the data on the different categories. We can add age, race, ethnicity, etc. Is that --

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yeah. I think --

MR. BOWMAN: Does that work?

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yes.

MR. BOWMAN: Okay.

MR. BECTON: To -- to the chair -- and I'd like to -- absolutely. I think my colleague nailed exactly perhaps where I should've taken it.

But I wanted to hear, you know, her -- her and my other colleagues' opinion on that. And -- and I think that's a great suggestion that I'd like to support.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: If I can ask a question,

Mr. Chairman. So the table I gave out was the -- the summary of those who were identified by one race or two races. Is that what you would like? Because the data goes down into how many -- by race whether or not they identify themselves as multiple race.

So that table will -- will get long and complicated. So it's just a question of how much detail are you -- would you like as an exhibit?

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: I think you should have what you gave us in the first report you gave us.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Okay.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: And that's -- and so if they said two or more races, you just say two or more. If they say other, you say other. You don't have to give what two or more are.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: All right.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: You know, which is really a whole another battle that's not before us, but it is in parts around the country. But I do think as long as our language tracks the census information, we're operating in good faith, in good stead moving forward.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: We can do that, Mr. Chair.
MR. BOWMAN: Great.
MS. JOHNSTON: May I?
MR. BOWMAN: Yes. Ms. Johnston.
MS. JOHNSTON: Okay. Great.
So now, I'm on exhibit one, page five of 10. This just is -- is the title page telling you what the next page is about. And this is the statement of the methodology used in arriving at the plan. It is -- the document behind it you see page six of 10, that was prepared by the planning and development department. That just kind of outlines their process and how they take the information and used it to create the -- the districts.
Next page, exhibit one --
MR. BOWMAN: Ms. -- Ms. Johnston. Mr. Willie, do you have --
MR. WILLIE: I do. But she can continue on and I'll --
MR. BOWMAN: Okay.
MR. WILLIE: I'll ask after. Thank you.
MR. BOWMAN: All right. Go ahead.

MS. JOHNSTON: Okay. Sorry.

Page one -- exhibit one, page seven of 10. And this next exh- -- exhibit is showing the other redistricting maps that were considered or created by the special committee on redistricting and why they were rejected. So as you'll recall what Ms. Priestly Jackson indicated earlier was that -- that committee chose not to include the maps that were considered outside of the special district -- districting committee meeting. Those -- all those notice meetings that are still available on the hot pockets page and the redistricting. Anyone can review them.

But there were several maps that were proposed during one-on-one notice meetings or other group meetings of different councilmembers.

So the only other map that was looked at by this committee is attached. And that is what is page eight of 10.

So the reason for rejection -- and I worked with the planning department to -- to -- in the minutes of our prior meetings to go through those. But it says this map was rejected because there was disagreement on

the new boundaries between council districts eight and 12 and council district seven and two. Also, the boundaries south of the river were not agreed upon.

So that was one of your earlier leads where you -- you took a look at some of the maps that were coming out of those notice meetings. But that is the map that was not considered or was considered by the committee but not [inaudible].

Then next, page nine of 10 of exhibit one. This is just information that the committee considered or that helps to explain how they got to their ultimate plan. And again, I took this information from the committee meeting minutes, especially at the beginning of the process. It just goes through the considerations that -- that the committee had, such as they -- you know, they didn't want to start over completely. They wanted to start with existing maps.

And to the extent possible, not deviate the council districts, but rather just change it where it was necessary from population.

There was comments about keeping the [inaudible] schedule timeline in place and not try to

expedite it to meet the 2022 election cycle. There was discussion about minimizing river crossings to the extent possible. And then drawing -- avoid drawing the councilmember and school board members out of their districts. So that's your initial comments and that's how we resulted with the plan you have before you.

And then the next couple of pages are what I referred to earlier, exhibit two and exhibit three. Those pages say intentionally left blank to be inserted in plan as further amended. So if rules committee adopts a plan and other council adopts a plan, they would be inserted at this point.

And the remainder of the exhibits are relatively straightforward. Exhibit four, it's 15 pages. The reason it's 15 pages, it's the legal description of existing council districts. So this is -- if you were to look in the charter, these are -- this is the language. This is the existing legal descriptions.

What you have on exhibit five is the revised proposed legal descriptions based on the new proposed plan. And planning department prepared this and

provided this for us.

Exhibit six, you have the same thing but it's for the at-large districts. You have -- six is the old and seven is the new proposed districts' legal descriptions.

And then when you get to exhibit eight, this is what was discussed with the school board district maps. This was something that the planning department had prepared but it was not discussed before at the last meetings.

Prior to sending out the draft legislation, I did send this over to the school board representatives so that they were aware of these maps. They showed the existing school board districts and also -- or existing council districts and the changes with the -- the school board boundaries. And they do include in the table what each new board district is. [Inaudible] change.

And then exhibit nine and 10 is just taking the original language or the current language in the charter as to the school board districts and updating it with the -- with the new revise. So you have

proposed [inaudible].

And that is all the exhibits. Let me know if there's any questions.

MR. BOWMAN: Councilmember Becton.

MR. BECTON: Yeah. Thank you to the chair again. Mr. Killingsworth, it'd be nice to have that same exhibit on the school board map as well. If you could just --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: To the chair, so total population and then [inaudible].

MR. BECTON: Yeah. All those. That -- that would be good adding that school board district. If I could make a recommendation to add this one. Thank you.

MR. BOWMAN: Any other committee members?

MR. WILLIE: I have a quick question to the chair.

MR. BOWMAN: Oh. I'm sorry, Mr. Willie.

MR. WILLIE: Oh. You're good. You're good.

MR. BOWMAN: Go back to you.

MR. WILLIE: I'm just wondering, once -- once this goes through and gets voted, what exactly is available for public consumption usually? Is it a

display of the map as is with black and white on it? Or is it usually a map without? Like, what is usually that [inaudible] facing document once it's voted and approved?

MR. BOWMAN: All right.

MR. WILLIE: Does that question make sense?

MR. BOWMAN: I'm not sure I understand that question.

MS. JOHNSTON: Are you asking whether there'll be color maps available for people to see? Or when you're talking -- what -- what are you --

MR. WILLIE: Yeah. That --

MS. JOHNSTON: [Inaudible] the final map?

MR. WILLIE: That -- the final map. Like, once it goes through -- there's a table on here now. Will this table remain on this map? And is this map then the document that gets shown? Or is there -- I'm just wondering because if we're adding a table, does the table then get lost later on and the public doesn't have access to [inaudible] exhibit?

MS. JOHNSTON: So if -- if the maps -- the proposed map is amended further, then Mr.

Killingsworth's group will have to amend the map. But we'll have to amend the table to the extent that the -- shift the table.

And so when we go through the process, if the committee -- the rules committee or council adopts the map, then it will be attached as a revised exhibit, and it would be available for the public. The final version of the bill will have all the final maps' information.

MR. WILLIE: Got it. Got it. So the map and the table are basically together. Good. Okay.

That was my clarification.

MS. JOHNSTON: Okay.

MR. BOWMAN: Thank you.

MR. WILLIE: Thank you.

MR. BOWMAN: Any guests, councilmembers, questions, comments? Hey.

With that, we have a motion and a second to recommend the legislation as drafted with the exception of changing the maps to take off those columns and adding a table that breaks down for each of those three maps. District, at-large, and the school board.

Yes.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Just a point of clarity for the maps. Mr. Killingsworth, can you on the same document with the proposed map -- can you then put the table as a separate sheet at the bottom, so they know that it goes with that number? I'm concerned if you just say see attached exhibit blah, blah, blah, people won't follow it.

But just a white sheet on the bottom that has the census revised table that you take because you're just going to put the proposed districts and populations at the top. A -- the ex- -- an extra sheet just like this at the bottom that has the ta- -- the table to track that.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Through the chair, Councilmember Jackson. So a piece of paper that's, like, 22 by 14 as opposed to 11 by 14.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yeah. Or -- or tape the two of them together. However you want to do it. Just as long as it's at the bottom.

MR. WHITE: What about on the back of it?

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Well, not on the back of it. Then -- then we -- when we get ready to present

it, they'll say it looks different.

I -- I just want where we can roll it down, you can say, voila, it's there. Then that way we haven't hidden it. We haven't -- all -- you know, all -- we have just expanded.

MR. BECTON: [Inaudible].

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yeah.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Right. I will make every effort to do so.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: That's it.

MR. BOWMAN: Okay. Great. So with that, if you're in favor of the legislation with the change we talked about, please raise your hand.

Okay. Passes four to nothing.

Now, we're going to stop, talk a little bit about next steps. So Ms. Johnston -- Mr. Killingsworth, you're going to make the changes between now and the first of the month. And Ms. Johnston, the first week of January, please file the legislation.

At the conclusion of this meeting, this committee is no longer an active committee, and we have done our job. So with that, I'm going to turn it over

to Ms. Priestly Jackson to talk about what happens after it's filed on the first of January.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The proposal based on the timeline, after the legislation is filed the first of January, and we can have Ms. Johnston -- I think you actually provided us with a detailed time schedule for that.

The rules committee with, in conjunction with the school board members, schedule three public meetings. We have somewhat determined, and I think it's best that we use public schools. They have the capacity. And the three public schools that we are anticipating having the -- the regional public meetings are Atlantic Coast, First Coast, and Peterson Academy.

We -- we'll have a backup alternated location, Randolph Academy, if something were to fall through with one of those if we needed the other.

We're going to have our -- our timeline coordinated, which we will know by the time we get back in January. I need to meet with -- I spoke with Mr. Daniels and Mr. Sores [ph] for facilities that [inaudible] because the city has to pick up the cost

for security, [inaudible], and other things. So we're going to have a meeting to that effect.

But those will be the three public meetings that we will have and -- around this -- around the city and a back up meeting if we feel that there's an additional need for one of those once the legislation is filed the first week of January.

So if Ms. Johnston will tell us our timeframe for when those meetings must be conducted, then we will operate with that as well.

MS. JOHNSTON: Yes. Through the chair to the committee. And I shared this in, I think, in a -- in a memo earlier that I can recirculate if everyone would like. But just for you to have an idea of the dates.

So this would anticipate that if we were filing the bill the first week in January, it would be introduced at the council meeting on January 11th. Then within 45 days from January 11th, which is February 25, 2022, that is when the three separate meetings need to take place. Then the -- the rules committee will have a public hearing within 15 days and shall report the redistricting ordinance to council. That puts you at

March 12, 2022.

Then the March 15, 2022 council meeting, the council may approve the -- the proposed plan. Or if additional public hearings are needed, they can occur during this timeframe. But all in all, the public hearings have to be completed within 75 days after it's referred to the redistricting committee. So all the additional public hearings need to take place by March 27.

Then again, the latest date for the council to take action would be April 12th. So those are the timeframes.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: And so just to understand, Ms. Johnston, if I'm correct, once the legislation is introduced at the council meeting after the holiday, it will then show up on the rules committee's agenda the following week. It's after that that we will announce at the first official rules committee meeting, which would be the second meeting in January. The -- the dates of the community meetings that we're going to conduct.

MS. JOHNSTON: Yes. Just have to have those

meetings 45 days after [inaudible] so you would have time at the second committee meeting -- rules committee to lay that out for the public.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yeah. And we plan to have those committee meetings timely and close together, not when they're still, you know, spread out so that we can have a process of getting public input and concern before the rules committee is required to take any further action on the legislation.

Mr. Chairman, that's my proposal. I'm open to any additional --

MR. BOWMAN: I think that's great. I appreciate.

Just for clarification, Ms. Johnston, because it is a little bit difficult to understand. So for the benefit of this committee and -- and the public, talk about if changes are desired to be made as part of the public hearings and -- and when the rules committee meets, what the process is for that.

And then what if the rules submits something out of their committee goes to council and a councilmember or a -- or somebody wants to make a

change at the council meeting, can you -- can you walk through those scenarios?

MS. JOHNSTON: Yes. Of course.

So during the process of having the public meetings at the different locations for the public, the council can consider that public input and make any recommended changes to the committee just as though any other bill comes before the committee. Amendments can be offered -- the rules committee can make -- it most likely would be just assigned to the rules committee alone.

So members of the rules committee will be able to make amendments, which we'll incorporate possible public comment. Or they will entertain possibly amendments from other members of the council.

So during that rules committee meeting, during that process that is kind of on hold, there could be suggestions and edits suggested to the maps.

But when the rules committee takes its action, that should be -- those changes should be incorporated when the rules committee sends out their staff report recommending approval of the -- of the plan or the plan

as amended. Then when it gets into the council prevue, again, it will be pending at the council. So any councilmember would be able to make any changes or adjustments that they might feel necessary. The council would have to vote by amendment to approve that.

If it -- if the council determines that that is a substantial change, then that will trigger the addition of an -- of an additional public hearing.

So the -- the proposed plan itself can get to council by around March 15th. And council could potentially, if everyone is in agreement, take action on the plan by that date. If there are additional public hearings where there's substantial changes, the council basically has another two weeks or so to have a public meeting and then to offer any amendments on the council level. And again, that would be any councilmember could make that amendment.

And then the public input or any other suggestions that come from outside of council could be considered by the councilmember [inaudible].

And then once you have any additional public hearings you've made all the amendments at the council,

the council will approve the bill. That latest, under the charter, the council can do so is April 12th. But again, it could do it much earlier. If every -- everyone is in agreement, it could be as early as March 15th.

But there is time in the process at the rules committee and then at council that amendments can be made. And if they are, what would be considered substantial, then there would need to be an additional -- at least one additional public hearing.

MR. BOWMAN: Yes. Ms. Priestly Jackson.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: And -- and -- and Mr. Chairman Bowman, what -- one of the things that I'm encouraged by is the rules committee has kind of outlined what they want for their process. So we have it first. When legislation is introduced, which is the second meeting in January, which means we've got to find someway to meaningfully [inaudible] input from the community meetings.

MR. BOWMAN: Right.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: And so I'd like to have a way where it rolls in. We're not going around for

therapeutic exercises. We could just buy in to what we come up with, but we want a meaningful way to get their -- their input. And I -- I'm looking around for Mr. Clements. I told him I wanted to talk with him. And then if there --

MS. MORGAN: He's right there.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Oh. There he is. There you are. And I have the minutes from the prior rules committee and redistricting for the last three times the council's undertaken that. And so kind of looking at that.

But it's the rules committee, which you're on, and Mr. White is on and a lot of folks around here that will kind of outline that process at that second meeting in January on how we get input from those three public meetings at the high schools and incorporate that int the drafts and -- and whatever we need to do to move forward.

My hope is this, that by the time we evolve through those, then if there are concerns by councilmembers, that they have brought those items to one of the community meetings or to the rules

committee. I am extremely reticent to have any final proposed map before the council or the -- or the city council might and changes made because to me any change is substantial because it's not [inaudible] to the public.

I understand it might be different than how they've operated in the past, but that is my position. So whatever process as a collegial body we can come up with to make certain that every -- all of our councilmembers' concerns and the public's concerns are considered to that process, that's what I hope we -- we end up with.

MR. WILLIE: To the --

MR. BOWMAN: Yes.

MR. WILLIE: To that point to the chair, the community meetings that we have in the three areas, is -- is it a discussion of the full map? Or is it more discussion -- or is the conversation going to be more driven towards the area of town where those maps are? I'm assuming both.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yeah. Because it has to be both.

MR. WILLIE: Got it.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yeah. It has to be both.

MR. WILLIE: And -- and then I was -- I'm going to ask about the method of information collection to make sure it comes back. And then what is -- is there any protocol or -- or issues with attendance of councilmembers? Or is it the expectation that council -- can council -- councilmembers can come but not speak?

I don't know the -- the legalities of the community meeting. I'm just wondering about that as we move forward into those [inaudible].

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: They're publicly noticed meetings. So they're -- they're -- since they're publicly noticed, all councilmembers could come and share. They will be publicly notice meetings.

MR. WILLIE: So councilmembers will come -- can come and share and speak on their -- speak as well?

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yeah.

MR. WILLIE: Okay.

MR. BOWMAN: Yes, ma'am.

MS. COKER: Through the chair. Just to Ms.

Johnston. I believe that timeline that you keep referring to is from the August 17th memo that you sent out. If, for some reason, I -- I continue to track this and pull it up, routinely you have watched what's going on and certainly with posting the meetings, we want to stay in our [inaudible].

That being said, if that timeline is adjusted at any point, will that be made public so that people know that it's been changed in any way? Or do you anticipate it'll stay the same no matter what?

MS. JOHNSTON: This timeline is based off of the charter requirements. So it's really not going to change.

MS. COKER: Okay.

MS. JOHNSTON: The only thing is that, like I said, the -- the council may finish earlier. This is kind of the outside dates for everything. But -- but things have to occur by those periods of time.

MS. COKER: Okay. I appreciate it. Because over at the school board, we're actually watching all of this and making sure that we're participating fully.

And I will say on a side note, Ms. Priestly

Jackson, we'll welcome you back and I'm sure Mr. [inaudible] will be glad to see you. Always good to have you in the main building.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Thank you.

MR. BOWMAN: All right. With that, we're about ready to come to a close. I -- I do want to finish up with a lot of thank yous.

And in no particular order, but the planning department, Mr. Killingsworth. Good news is, you don't have any permitting or land use changes going on right now. So you had a lot of time available to you.

But in all seriousness, I know the amount of labor you've got going on right now and -- and the challenges we all have on finding qualified people. And to throw this in your lap and you eagerly accepted and -- and meet with -- with so many different people, I deeply appreciate it.

Office of general counsel and of course Jeff, you guys have been awesome all -- all along the way.

School board members, I can't tell you how much it means that you're here at every meeting. And -- and you -- you weren't there silent. You -- you said

stuff and -- and you brought real value to this process.

And of course, to my fellow members and -- and Mr. Becton filling in for me when I had a family emergency, I appreciate that.

And last and not least, my assistance, Carol has done a great job, too, on -- on all this.

So with that --

MR. BECTON: Hold --

MR. BOWMAN: Yes, sir. I -- I won't say with that. Mr. Becton, I recognize you.

MR. BECTON: Thank you. Through the chair. Appreciate that.

But we want to say job well done on this -- leading this special committee. For someone who's been intrinsically involved in two redistricting now, 2010 and -- and now 2020, I'd say this is about as smooth a process as I've -- I've seen.

And -- and -- and certainly, for all my colleagues and the collaboration that we've had at this committee is -- it's been outstanding. And -- and seeing everyone work together for the common good of --

of our -- of our city. It -- it's certainly a testament in -- in how this council can work together.

But I do want to echo as well to Mr. Killingsworth and his staff. In 2010, I know the city council back then decided not to hire. It saved this city a lot of money. We're talking hundreds of thousands of dollars what would be typical in -- in -- in allowing Mr. Killingsworth this process. And -- and certainly, on our very first decision, I echoed that he did just an outstanding job between him and -- and he didn't let us down in 2020.

And -- and we've gotten to this process it seems like so effortlessly. And -- and I don't know what we're going to do in 2030. You going to stick around, Mr. Killingsworth in 2030?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: If you ask me to come back.

MR. BECTON: He might be like a bad penny. He come back and -- and be a consultant if he's not here. But I do want to echo everything that you said that the staff, OGC, and everybody did just outstanding job.

And -- and I'm glad to see that we've landed

this plane in a way that benefits our city, benefits all the districts. We're growing city and -- and certainly look for that growth to continue.

So thank you. And appreciate you allowing me to say this.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Mr. Chairman, can I --

MR. BOWMAN: Yes. Ms. Priestly Jackson.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Thank you. I -- I want to echo what Councilman Bowman said -- Councilman Becton said about your leadership. And -- and I want the public to know that the work that was done before Chairman Bowman exercise was our foundational work. So there was an expansion to build one. And that's very important.

So there was no throwing the baby out the bath water. Nothing was cast aside. We incorporated that in this work. And I thank you for creating a mechanism and opportunity for councilmembers to meet one-on-one to do the -- the work outside of the committee for us to maintain input and consideration of all those kinds of factors that are there.

You were flexible and open. As we said, we

need to be -- look and to address those concerns. And that was truly a collaborative process.

So thank you so much for your leadership.

MR. BOWMAN: Thank you. And I'll say it's been an honor to work with all of you. And I -- I agree with both -- and [inaudible] that this shows how we work best together. There were a couple of the -- the side meetings that I remember sitting down and going, oh, boy, I didn't see that one coming.

But you know what? We -- we worked together and we made it all happen.

So with that -- Ms. Priestly Jackson, I got you out of here at 1:30. We are adjourned.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIBER

I, Chris Naaden, a transcriber, hereby declare under penalty of perjury that to the best of my ability from the audio recordings and supporting information; and that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to this case and have no interest, financial or otherwise, in its outcome, the above 56 pages contain a full, true and correct transcription of the tape-recording that I received regarding the event listed on the caption on page 1.

I further declare that I have no interest in the event of the action.

May 24, 2022

Chris Naaden

(449264, Special Committee on Redistricting Meeting, 12-6-21)

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RULES COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING MEETING

MARCH 15, 2022

Job No.: 449264

Pages: 1 - 100

Transcribed by: Christian Naaden

MR. FUSSLE: Thank you.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Thank you. We will now move to rules agenda item four, 20220001, an ordinance relating to the redistricting of Jacksonville city council districts and group at large residence areas and designating the Duval County school board districts following the 2020 census of the city as required by Section 502 and 1303 of the city charter pursuant to chapter 18 of the ordinance code as well.

Colleagues on the council and council members who are visiting, our process for addressing this legislation today, we are going to have a presentation briefly from Ms. Johnston and we're going to have then a presentation briefly from Mr. Killingsworth.

We will ask you to address any questions you have for the two of them after they both give their presentations. We have one amendment that's already noted on our agenda. We have a second amendment that was introduced by Councilmember Bowman at our last meeting.

If there are any additional amendments, we will address those at that time. I will share after we

get the presentations from Ms. Johnston and Mr. Killingsworth, I will share some brief comments before we recognize our council members present for discussion of this.

I will share, pursuant to the ordinance code, that this redistricting legislation is of top priority for the rules committee and dependent upon the time that it takes us to address that today, we will -- may have to adjust some other items on our agenda.

With that, Ms. Johnston, you're up.

MS. JOHNSTON: Thank you. Through the Chair to the committee, on March 7 I circulated a memo to the rules committee, which was also circulated along city [inaudible] to all city individuals.

This is entitled -- the memo regarding process and legislative guidance on redistricting. So I just wanted to highlight a few things. Obviously many of you have been involved in the process under the special committees on redistricting, of which there were two.

They've formed the groundwork and framework for what you are looking at today, which is the redistricting ordinance.

So at this point, it becomes the rules committee charge to consider the testimony and evidence that has been received at the public hearings, including the special rules committee public hearings, which were outlined in the ordinance code and you all participated in at four high school locations throughout the city.

In addition to that evidence, which includes the comments from the public, which have been also generated in a written format and circulated among the council members.

You have the benefit of the record of the meetings of what I call the first special committee on redistricting and the final special committee on redistricting.

So you have notes, minutes, the maps that have been exchanged and also from member-to-member meetings that occurred, some with members of the special redistricting committees, but also with members -- council members who were not part of those committees.

So all that information is available to the rules committee when it considers the redistricting

ordinance and all of the information that's referenced is also within the legislative services division file as part of the legislative record.

So you will recall that most recently, there were two public hearings that were scheduled that went beyond the requirements of chapter 18 of the ordinance code. The first occurred on March 1 and the second was at council on March 8.

There was also a city council public hearing on January 25. These are all in addition to the four special public hearings that occurred outside of the city hall.

And so now is the appropriate time for the rules committee to begin to debate and dialogue on the redistricting plan that has been submitted by the redistricting special committees.

I will just highlight a few of the legal considerations that went into the plan that you see before you. The special committees on redistricting were advised as to the constitutional standard, which is ultimately the principle of one person, one vote.

It means that new districts should be as close

to equal to population as possible and so the special redistricting committees began with that concept.

There are other federal considerations that, while there is a clear edict constitutionally speaking against racial gerrymandering, section two of the Voting Rights Act actually commands that in certain instances, districts have to be drawn to account for race or those living within a geographic area.

In terms of the charter and the ordinance code, the requirements within the charter are that the districts be as nearly equal in population and arranged in a logical and compact geographic pattern to the extent possible.

Then, within the ordinance code, section 18.101, reiterates that the council must ensure that all federal, state and local law requirements are met.

It also goes on to discuss the factors of compactness and continuity as well as an additional requirement that the people of the city and their varied economic, social and ethnic interests and objectives are adequately represented by council.

So the special committee on redistricting took

this information under advisement. They also looked at other permissible redistricting considerations as defined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Those include such things as traditional district -- redistricting criteria that include, in addition to the compactness, continuity and the others that they can look to minimizing geographic distinctions.

They can avoid drawing out sitting council members or school board district members. They can also decide whether they want to start the maps anew or rather they'd like to start from with a starting point of where they are as it sits today.

So those were all considerations that the special redistricting committee used in creating the map. Mr. Killingsworth will go into more detail about how the maps evolved from the very first meetings to the final meeting of the special committee on redistricting on December 6 where those maps were adopted.

So now that the redistricting ordinance is before you, again, you can deliberate. You can make

amendments. There are at least two amendments that the Chair has discussed.

You can use that information that you have in the legislative record, including all the information that I mentioned earlier and you will report your recommendation to the council.

If the council takes up your report with no further changes, it can be adopted at the next council meeting on March 15 -- or I'm sorry, March 22.

If the council decides to make any additional amendments, it will need to be determined whether there is a substantial change which requires a retriggering of the public special meetings.

If that occurs, that will delay the process by a few weeks, but under the charter, the council must approve the redistricting plan by April 12, 2022.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Thank you. Mr. Killingsworth?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Good afternoon. Bill Killingsworth, director of planning and development.

I'm going to kind of give a chronological order or what occurred at the special committee

meetings and the member-to-member meetings. This is going to be a very quick synopsis of the white paper that I gave you.

I'm going to skip some stuff in there, some detail, and hit the what I consider to be kind of the key changing points. But I do want to talk quickly about the first two special committee meetings, August 18 and August 24.

On the first meeting, on the 18th, I discussed the department's role and how we participate. I also discussed the considerations that the committee might want to take into account.

And so those things that I discussed was total population versus voting age population. Geographic considerations, whether or not you wanted the beaches to have one council district be in one council district, Cecil Field, whether or not that should be in one council district.

Downtown, the ramifications of that being represented by one council district or more than one council district. And then the fact that typically we have to respect major boundaries, because census

geography respects major boundaries and it just makes logical sense.

And then the last thing I talked about was political factors such as incumbents and party affiliation. At that August 18 meeting, there was a motion made by the special committee to instruct the planning department to start on the premise of working from the current districts and not to start from scratch.

And so at that time, the census data had not been released. Then just prior to the next one, the data had been released and we'd done some preliminary analysis.

So as a result of that, I discussed the census numbers, the target population sizes, both in terms of if the council chose total population as well as voting age population.

And then at that meeting, there was a motion to use total population. The committee approved that motion unanimously. There was another motion to adhere to the normal redistricting timelines that are in the charter in the ordinance.

That motion was approved unanimously. There was a motion not to draw incumbents out of their districts. That motion was approved unanimously. And then finally, at the 24th of August, there was a motion to minimize crossing the river.

So with that, the first member-to-member meeting happened on September 2, which was a group of southeast members. Those members south and east of the river. And this as well as at the next meeting, some variations of the map that's on the screen is kind of the first proposal.

And with this one as well as the others that were shown, what came across to the members there was how disruptive pushing two from the north side of the river down into the southeast side of the river was.

And so by the time we got to the first member-to-member meeting for the north and west group of the members, there was kind of a decision to still minimizing crossing the river, but it continued to allow too, to cross the river.

They didn't -- the decision was that disrupting existing council districts was -- not

disrupting, excuse me, existing council districts should have priority over crossing -- minimizing crossing the river.

So at that September 9 meeting, this map was shown. And so this is really the first map that showed the whole county all in one group. The things that are important to note is that council district 11 had to lose population.

Thirteen had to pick up some population and eight had to pick up some population. So as I go through these maps, you'll see that with the exception of 13, which really coalesced pretty quick and early, there's some variation in those other two as council members came to a consensus on where the appropriate boundaries were.

So on the member-to-member meetings that took place from September 23 through October 21, those were principally dealing with the interactions between council districts seven, eight and twelve and two.

And so various options were explored. I'll just -- I'll kind of run through them. On this one, you can see over on eight where it goes all the way down to

10 on the far side of the county and includes all of Baldwin and eight as well as picking up parts of seven.

District 13 didn't change and then there's variations on how district 11 changed between four, five and six as well as three.

The point of these maps is not for me to go through every one of these, but it's really just so that you can see that there was consideration on these boundaries. Again, you can look at eight and see how eight changed, particularly here between 12 and eight.

And then again, another variation between 12 and eight. By this time, south and east of the river had pretty much coalesced the boundaries, the population that district 11 gave up to the adjoining council districts as largely coalesced and is no longer changing.

Yet another variation of that interaction between eight and 12. And then another variation of that same theme.

And then finally, we get to October 21, and this map is what kind of coalesces into north and west and south and east of the river.

So there was a member-to-member meeting that -- I mean, a special committee meeting that took place on October 28 and with the exception of a small change to council district four, which included part of Town Center Parkway that was felt to be more in line with district three and UNF, this is the map that was in the bill as well as the at large districts.

I do want to briefly show the at large district, just because there was a question. The at large district largely stayed the same with the exception of district five and if I can zoom in here real quick.

Wrong way. So maybe I can go one more. So you can kind of see what we did. Riverside Avondale was split. It was in four and five, so we took the line further south to include all of Riverside, Avondale and five.

Still had to pick up population, so we followed 295 around until we hit a logical stopping point. Because we took a little bit more out of four than we really needed to, if you look on the west side of four, just below five, you can see where four picked

up a little bit of population so that all of the districts would be within the number criteria.

So this map and the prior map with the change to JTB is what's in the bill right now. Then we held a public -- a series of public hearings for rules. I do quickly want to talk about, in terms of specific things that we heard, specific neighborhood changes.

So there are a lot of things that we heard, but in terms of specific neighborhood changes. There was San Pablo Road, that's the subject of Councilmember Bowman's amendment and that was a change that was easy to do.

It didn't -- it didn't affect any other districts and it didn't affect the 10 percent spread. We looked at Maryetta.

The challenge there is it's in three districts and we couldn't -- the bulk of it is between 10 and eight and we couldn't move them one way or the other without blowing the 10 percent rule.

And so it would require major changes to the map, so we did not propose that. And then in Argyle, that change was in the bill that came before, that the

special committee moved to rules.

So we had looked at moving Argyle into 14 and that is in the bill without an amendment. The only other thing that came out repeatedly in terms of a specific boundary line recommendation was moving all of two north of the river.

The reality is we can't do that, simply because of the population. There's roughly 450,000 people north of the river, 550,000 people south and east of the river. And you just can't make the population numbers work moving the entirety of two north and west of the river.

You could move it, potentially, south and east, but that scenario was really disruptive and council members considered that a no-go.

And with that, Madam Chair, I am done.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Point of -- just a follow up question on what you shared, you stated that the first special committee for redistricting met on August 18, 2021, and that was after the census data was released correctly. I'm not certain if you said it was the --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: No, no. So 18th was before. The 24th, I believe, was just after the census data came out.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: August 12 was release of the census data.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Then we did not have it in our system and ready to look at, at that point.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Okay. Any council members with any questions for either Ms. Johnston or Mr. Killingsworth? And Mr. Killingsworth, since my memory is a little [inaudible] will you go check those dates?

Because that's not what my notes have and I just want to make certain. I think it's -- because of the -- the nature of the motion that was made at that time with Councilmember Dennis.

You don't have to do it in front of us, would you just check? I believe we received an email from the chair of the special committee on redistricting with those numbers prior to that meeting on the 18th when they released on the 12th.

Will you just check and -- and come back?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Sure.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Thank you. Okay. Any rules committee members with questions for Ms. Johnston or Mr. Killingsworth outside of the question I asked?

Seeing none, uh, the process that we're going to use today to address the legislation is each rules committee member will be -- I will call on you to ask any questions or any points you would like to make, if you have any to date.

And then those visiting council members will be called on as well to ask any questions that they would like to make or any statements they would like to make during this process today.

I want to share with the public that we had seven public hearings, four regionally situated throughout Duval County, Jacksonville, on Thursday, January 27, Thursday, February 3, Thursday, February 10 and Thursday, February 17 at DCPS high schools, Ed White High School, Atlantic Coast High School, First Coast High School and William Marion Raines High School.

Those were the public hearings where we were

listening to the public for consideration and their concerns that were articulated. All rules committee members have also received a compilation of all of the questions.

You were there to hear the questions that were raised at the redistricting public hearings, but you've received an email with a compilation of all of the questions that were raised at the four public hearings that we held out in the community.

There were three additional public hearings that stated previously by Ms. Johnston on the 25th of January, the 8th of March, both at city council, then at the prior rules committee meeting on the 1st of March as well.

With that, I'm going to recognize rules committee members if they would have anything they would like to add and I call all members attention to the email that you were sent, forwarded, with the redistricting questions and concerns and recommendations from the public hearings as well.

So I am going to just start to my right with Councilmember Diamond. You're recognized.

MR. DIAMOND: Thank you, Madam Chair. I'll be super brief. From my point of view, what the people of district 13 wanted was to have the entire beaches be in one district and so this map does that.

And that's pretty much all they care about is that the beaches are represented by one person who lives there who's focused on the issues that happen on the beaches and now most of intercoastal west, which I'll be taking a little bit from Councilman Bowman.

And so I think my district is happy with the map, generally speaking, for that purpose. As far as process goes, I don't love that we started with the original map and protecting incumbents really had no value in my mind.

In fact, I felt very strongly that we should not have that as a focus, but rather to draw a map that represents neighborhoods and keeps them together. And so I'm likely a no today, but I'm certainly going to listen to the rest of my colleagues.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Thank you. Councilmember White, no comments. Councilmember Cumber? Councilmember DeFoor?

MS. DEFOOR: Thank you, Madam Chair. I -- you know, I share some of the frustration I hear from my colleagues, Councilman Diamond. So my question is this, and this really is a question to Paige Johnston and OGC.

If there is a lawsuit, which I suspect there might be on these maps, will we prevail?

MS. JOHNSTON: Thank you. Through the Chair, to Councilmember DeFoor. The Office of General Counsel is comfortable with the process so far and with the maps that have been generated and the legal advice that have been given.

So we feel strongly that -- that we're comfortable with this from a legal perspective if we're sued, then we will defend it and likely prevail.

MS. DEFOOR: Thank you.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Councilmember Bowman, you're recognized.

MR. BOWMAN: Thank you, Madam Chair, and certainly appreciate the care and diligence you've done with this since the bill was filed. So I want to say thank you and couldn't have asked for it to have been

better.

The -- just a couple things. The -- probably one of the biggest areas I had in my district was I had one neighborhood split. We fixed that. That Glen Kernan [ph] and literally had some people live on one side and some people live on the other side.

So fixed that and also just -- and something my colleague said, the other thing we have to recognize is we also have seven school board members that are elected and were in place on this, so the risk and the criticism that was seen on preserving districts, of course a lot of us are -- are not preserved anyway, because we're not eligible to run anymore, but it did also impact our school districts.

So we could have had -- we could have put ourselves in a situation where we would have had 100 percent new council members and I don't think that would have served the public any good as well as impacting the school districts.

So I think, and if I could, whether you call Mr. Killingsworth, I've got one question for him. Mr. Killingsworth? And I'm sorry, I don't think you stated

today. If you did, I apologize. But on -- on protecting incumbents, did that change the district lines at all?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Through the Chair to Councilmember Bowman. The only time protecting the incumbents played any role at all was the at large district three, because we had the passing of Councilmember Hazouri and we had four candidates that were running for it.

And literally two were in the northeast corner and two were in the southwest corner. That was really the only time that we looked at that at all.

MR. BOWMAN: Yeah. And I think that's the point, thank you for sharing that, is to the people watching and to my colleagues that -- that yes, that was one of the things we asked him to look at and -- and tell us if we could do it and fact of the matter is, it really didn't change anything.

So it was kind of a moot point, but thank you, Madam Chair.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Thank you, Councilman Bowman. Councilmember Dennis, you're recognized.

MR. DENNIS: Through the Chair. I just want to

make a quick comment on the process. If you look at the entire process, we were at a disadvantage, because I know when I was chair of the redistricting committee, I wanted to start from scratch.

You know, I wanted to try to steer the committee. Let's take a holistic look. Because you know, we know populations change, but -- but as you know, we didn't receive the -- the numbers, the census data, until late.

And so there were time constraints that we were up against. And so I think that we ended up going with the current map and making sure that we -- we stayed in the margin of error as it relates to -- relates to the law, you know, that, you know, up or minus populations.

So you know, it's probably not the -- maybe the most ideal, how everybody might have wanted it, but I think the outcome is -- is a good outcome with a lot of compromise.

So I just wanted to put that on the record, because we were put at a disadvantage with the numbers coming in so late and trying to stay, you know, with

the letter of the law with the timeframe. Thank you.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Visiting council members, Council President Newby, you're recognized.

MR. NEWBY: Thank you, Madam Chair. I'm going to be brief. First of all, I want to thank you for your leadership on this. Also, I want to thank committee members DeFoor, Bowman, Cumber, Dennis, Diamond and White for your great leadership, for your hard work.

The process of redistricting, I think it was open and I think it was transparent. You know, nothing is perfect, but I feel good about this process and I feel like that it's going to prevail, even by chance it was to go to court, I think we can prevail.

I think we're on the right side of this and I just want to thank all the committee members. I want to thank Councilman Bowman for leading the special committee. So like I said, I think we have a good product and I'm really proud of the product that we have. Thank you.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Councilmember Becton, you're recognized.

MR. BECTON: Thank you to the Chair and

certain someone who's been involved in this process now. I was involved heavily in 2011 when it took place and certainly on the special committee with my colleague, Councilmember Bowman.

Some of the areas that we were very focused on was districts to be compact, contiguous and certainly my number one priority, neighborhoods of interest. And I just want to comment that my area of expertise has been south and east of the river.

I mean, that's where I live, right? And I can tell you, back in 2011, all of the council members at that time, which I was just a citizen representative involved -- heavily involved in the process, did start from scratch.

Did clear the map of all boundary lines and -- and did focus on those pillars of redistricting.

And I think the work that we had before us today on the south and east side was made so much easier in the fact that that planning back then really helped today in the fact that I kind of always looked in the area that I represented as one of the areas of growth in Duval County and certainly it increased by

30,000 residents.

But even back in 2011 when we were planning the boundaries, there was always a future look 10 years from that point in time to today that -- that there were anticipated changes back then that -- that -- for me, that I could go back towards.

And so having to make the 16 to 20,000 resident cut, it actually turned out to be easy, because of that prior planning. So there is a testament to that type of approach to redistricting and I always want to encourage that where -- where perhaps it needs to be.

So while I look at the southeast side of the river, I wanted to, certainly for my colleagues, say I think we definitely got it perfect and got it better than -- than what it was and -- and a job well done.

And then for the rest of the city, you know, that's where councilmembers who represent their areas have to be involved in the process and -- and do what they understand to be the changes that they need in order for those pillars to work for their area.

So I'll just -- I'll just wrap it up and say I

thought the whole process was excellent. At every step of the way there was great leadership. We've had fantastic transparency.

We've listened to our constituents and I think the maps that we have today are a reflection of all of those things and I look forward to supporting them when given the chance next week at full council.

So I do support the map that we do have before us. Thank you.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Thank you. Councilmember Howland, you're recognized. Okay. Councilmember Boylan, you're recognized.

MR. BOYLAN: Thank you, Madam Chair. I -- I'm glad to follow Councilmember Becton, because I think he -- his comments I would echo. No one likes to see change. We saw growth in the southeast area what impacted district six in this process.

The only concerns other than one individual who's recognized in the concerns sheet that was passed out to us, felt very comfortable, I believe, with what was happening in district six in the Mandarin area, preserving the nature of our community as best we

possibly could.

I do commend the process. I commend your leadership and Mr. Bowman's leadership in this process. Mr. Killingsworth, understanding what the priorities were in this process of what it's all about.

And with all due respect to my councilmember next door here, I think the preservation of districts by incumbents or proposed incumbents or supposed incumbents I don't think was a factor for me.

I think [inaudible] the needs you looked to see get met, got met. The needs my constituents looking to see got met, except for the loss of some areas and picking up some others.

But all in all, I support the process and I look forward to moving this forward.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Thank you. Councilmember Diamond for a second time.

MR. DIAMOND: Thank you, Madam Chair. Sometimes I go too fast and I forget important things, which is to acknowledge your leadership in this process, which I forgot to do. So I think this was -- you can't argue that this wasn't an incredibly

transparent process. You actually did one extra meeting.

We had lots of people come and speak. Whether or not we took their comments and actually created amendments is separate to the issue of the fact that it was very transparent and open, and I do want to thank my colleague, Aaron Bowman, for doing such a good job.

I thought this was going to be a much uglier process and you wrangled everybody early on and got people on the same page, so it was actually nice to see the council, if nothing else, kind of like all on the same page. So thank you to you both.

Oh, and I have a procedural question, if Mr. Bowman's amendment has actually been adopted yet. I don't think we have yet.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: No, we haven't.

MR. DIAMOND: Okay.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Councilmember DeFoor?

MS. DEFOOR: Thank you, Madam Chair. You know, some of the comments made today are the first time I heard it, because as the rules committee, we were only doing hearings, so we only heard from the public.

We didn't actually get to answer questions -- ask questions or answer questions. So this is the first time we've had the opportunity to do that. I just want to make sure everybody -- I want the public to understand that.

So I did not know what Councilman Bowman brought out today, which was there were -- the fact that maybe that was a criteria. It actually made no impact in terms of incumbency, which to me makes a huge difference.

And I think what Councilman Becton brought to the forefront with the experience he had previously with starting from scratch and what that meant for our ability to do what we did today makes a big difference.

So I want to thank both of you all for that, for bringing that information out, because it's the first time I've heard of that.

And I too, it was a difficult process, because of the fact that the numbers weren't given to us until late.

So I want to, you know, I too want to thank Councilman Bowman for doing what he did in leadership

and Councilman Priestly Jackson for then taking that information and making sure that the community was involved, because I don't think that's ever been done.

To take it to the community, out to the community. I think it was always done in these chambers. So I want to thank you both for that leadership and thank you for the information that was brought out.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Thank you. Before I make my comments, Mr. Killingsworth, did you get an answer to when we got the numbers for us, please?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Madam Chair, my staff informs me that we physically got the numbers on August 16.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: And -- and that -- yes?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So when you get to the point, if I may, the potentially taking on amendment, in my revised white paper I revised the population table. So that was due to some quality control checks that we did.

It didn't meaningfully change the population numbers at all, but that table is reflected on the map.

So if you make an amendment, you might also consider amending with the revised table.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Thank you. Council President Newby?

MR. NEWBY: I just want to say one more thing. I want to also thank Councilman Dennis, who actually chaired first under former Council President Hazouri, so thank you, Councilman Dennis for the job that you did [inaudible].

Like I said, I think we've got a great product and I'm looking forward to supporting this next Tuesday.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Thank you, Council President. I want to make comments today, want to hear from our colleagues and just share that this has been an eyeopener and a very learning process for me.

And I will share in full disclosure that when I ran for city council, I wanted to be the rules chair for redistricting. I wanted to make certain that the community that I represent had a seat at the table and that those historic gains that had been made were not lost.

And so I didn't happen upon this seat, I ran with that intent and that hope, and to that end, I got census data starting from the time I was elected. Not only on my district, but on every district. That is what I operated with.

And so I want to share that we have several pages of questions from neighbors that are valid and legitimate questions on process. Ways the process probably can be enhanced and improved.

I am in agreement with some, not with others, but do think that times call for changes and it is time for us to look at our redistricting ordinance and make those tweaks that may be needed based on the comments from our neighbors.

That is, to me, a separate issue from did we follow the ordinance code and the charter requirements as they were prescribed and I believe that we did.

However, I want to address the elephant that's in the room, which has related to concerns that were shared relative to districts seven, eight, nine and ten after the process had began.

So what process am I speaking of? The concerns

relative to districts seven, eight, nine and ten and the percentage of African Americans that are in those districts. And I'm going to, in a moment, read the historical numbers of African Americans in those districts.

I want to share that that concern did not come up during the redistricting special committee meetings chaired by Councilmember Dennis. There were five meetings over five months and it didn't come up.

I want to share that when we met under Councilmember Bowman's chairmanship on August the 18th, we were given the numbers of the districts.

It didn't come up at that time and at the very first meeting, a motion was made by Councilmember Dennis that we operate from the districts as they were and let me tell you why I feel that that's been germane to this entire process.

There are 267,769 neighbors in the census count before we redistrict in districts seven, eight, nine and ten.

I went back to look through constituent concerns and neighbor's emails to see if any neighbor

in district 10 raised an issue to me about the percentage of African Americans in their district and I did not find an email. Not one. Not one.

Again, for the five months that Councilmember Dennis had the committee, the concern didn't come up, so when the issue was raised in late September or October, relative to were African Americans being disproportionately packed into certain districts, I was surprised and shocked by the question, because it hadn't been raised, when to me, you had a chair who was appointed by the late Council President Hazouri who represented one of those districts and by all means one of the things Councilmember Dennis shared at that time was we were going to gather information to have an agenda to work on.

But it wasn't raised. So on August the 18th when we met, it wasn't an issue for me. So saying -- when I said during Councilmember Dennis' tenure as redistricting chair and I restated during Councilmember Bowman's, I am comfortable with my district as it is, it was because I know the neighbors and I had no one make concerns or raise those issues.

No one. Because let me be clear with you. Had that come up, that would have required Councilmember Dennis, Councilmember Gaffney and Councilmember Pittman and I to meet with those 267,769 neighbors to see how they felt.

But it didn't come up. So I was shocked by the concept of packing in the districts, because here are the historical numbers. The 1990 census, based on the 1982 districts, council district seven had 66.1 percent African Americans, 33 percent white.

Council district eight, 86.5 percent African Americans, 13.2 percent white. Council district nine, 69.8 percent African Americans, 29.2 percent white. Council district 10, 65.8 percent African Americans, 33.5 percent white.

After redistricting in '91, the numbers were council district seven, 63.5 percent African American, 35.6 percent white. Council district eight, 72.7 percent African American, 26.7 percent white.

Council district nine, 63.2 percent African American, 35.2 percent white. Council district 10, 62.7 percent African American, 35.1 percent white.

After redistricting in 2000, 2001 redistricting, the districts were council district seven, 68.8 percent African American, 26.1 white. Council district eight, 66.4 African American, 31.2 percent white.

Council district nine, 58.4 percent African American, 35.7 percent white. And council district 10, 58.3 percent African American, 35.5 percent white.

And after the most recent redistricting prior to this one, 2011, the numbers were council district seven, 63.9 percent African American, 31.7 percent white. Council district eight, 68.3 percent African American, 28.5 percent white.

Council district nine, 58.4 percent African American, 33.9 percent white and council district 10, 57.4 percent African American, 34.5 percent white.

Which brings us to where we are now.

With the decision being made to leave the districts that were the southwestern portion and northwestern portion of the districts seven, eight, nine and ten, largely unchanged, after the historic numbers that I just shared with you and the gradual

decline, my focus, I will be quite candid, was we would try to not pack anymore African Americans in the district.

We would try to increase the level of ethno-racial diversity of Jacksonville, but I was ever mindful and cognizant of the ladder that I climbed on that created opportunities for many that sat on the council before me.

And again, we hadn't had an issue or a concern. So when we said we wanted to leave the districts the same, I can speak for one council member from one of those districts. It was because there were no concerns articulated.

My understanding, similarly, with Councilmembers seven and eight and nine were they did not hear concerns articulated about the percentage of African Americans in those districts.

We have something called residential segregation in Jacksonville and over 40 percent of the African Americans live in the northwestern portion of Jacksonville. Those are the facts. Those are the facts.

And is it time for us to look at some other

way of doing it? Perhaps. But to make an argument now that historically, you know, this council did something inconsistent with the trends, is disingenuous at best and just not supported by the record.

And again, if I knew it was an issue, I don't know that Councilman Dennis nor I have a history of running away from a fight or a battle we would have raised it, but it wasn't raised then.

It wasn't raised at the process at that time. And so I believed that you did no harm. Do no harm by what? The districts are as they are. Neighbors are not complaining.

I am happy going southwest and northwest. That's what we will do. And so I operated from that premise. I didn't operate from any other premise of incumbency. It doesn't matter to me, I'm not running for district 10 again, [inaudible].

It's not a factor. My home has been in district 10 as long as there has been a district 10. There's really no way to cut you out of it. But is it time for us to look at some of those things? Perhaps.

Which is why I've shared with those who've

talked and articulated concerns, I will be happy to be the councilmember who introduces legislation to look at our redistricting ordinance code with some of the suggestions made by those public hearings and present that to my colleagues on the council for them to vote on it and with the hope of a favorable vote so our neighbors can vote on it for a referendum.

That's future looking. Again, not to be addressed with what the ordinance code requires of us now and what we did. And so I will share with you that the -- some of the organizations that I am a product of are the NAACP and the Urban League.

My parents were actively involved. I was actively involved and I am Jacksonville's desegregation baby, because we bussed students my first year in school. So I support those organizations.

I support the rich history of them bringing litigation to ensure the full actualization of citizenships for African Americans and others and I support that now.

So I, by all means, believe if the factors are present to show that the process undertaken by this

council was in any way violative of the 14th Amendment, I would expect those organizations to bring litigation.

It's required of you. I will tell you, as one councilmember sitting up here, I don't see those facts and that was not what led me in this process. And so I am appreciative of the advocacy. I am appreciative of the inclusion.

I am appreciative of neighbors that showed up week after week and I share with you, all members received your redistricting questions, concerns and recommendations and many of them contain very positive suggestions on how we move forward.

For example, someone suggested why don't we meet with the public before the redistricting committee meets to see their input? That's an excellent idea. We can put it in the ordinance code. We can put it in legislation and move forward.

And so the concerns didn't fall on deaf ears, but I think we all started from a different starting point.

And my hope was to include our neighbors in this process to go out to the neighbors to receive

input to share with them how we arrived at the decisions under the -- the leadership of Councilmember Bowman for the redistricting committee and the work that laid the groundwork with Councilmember Dennis.

And so, with that, I support the proposals that are before us and my hope is that we will have neighbors engaged going forward on whatever the process needs to be. But I shared earlier the concerns were not raised during the first redistricting committee meeting.

Nor were they raised until halfway through the second and I wish they would have been, since that became the litmus test and an issue for some.

With that, we are in a position now to address amendments. I close my comments and address amendments on the legislation. Councilmember Bowman, you have an amendment before us?

MR. BOWMAN: Thank you, Madam Chair, and you should have -- everybody, on their desk, should have a two-page document. And this really was just cleanup.

If you look on the -- this map here, on the -- on the back, that has the green and the yellow and the

red outlined area. The yellow district, as a whole, used to be a part of district three.

Due to the population needs to 13 to gain, that part went into district 13. So all the yellow, minus the red section, went to district 13.

What we realized after the bill had been filed is that the only way to get to the area outlined in red is the same road that gets into the area to the right.

So that area in the red is really kind of an island and it really is a neighborhood of like interest of -- of the rest of the yellow section.

So fortunately had a little bit of population to give and so the sensical thing to do was to give it to district 13 and Mr. Diamond's aware of that and supports it, so that is my amendment. Impacting 384 people that really are very much alike to the rest of that yellow section.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Properly moved and seconded. Councilman Salem on the amendment?

MR. SALEM: Thank you, Madam Chair. I'm looking at a large map and I see a green area.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Are you on the

amendment?

MR. SALEM: Yes, I am.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Oh, okay.

MR. SALEM: I -- I'm looking at a green area. I don't have that. But my -- my interest is how it impacts the at large area and I see a green area here outside the red line. Is that the area that's involved in this, Mr. Killingsworth? Through the Chair?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Through the Chair to Councilmember Salem. You're referring to the green at large area?

MR. SALEM: Yes. There's a -- there's an area -- yes. There's an area that's sticking out over here. There you go.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So I don't believe that area is in -- you're referring to the green area that is taking some population from at large district three?

MR. SALEM: Right.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Right. I believe this area is just north of that.

MR. SALEM: Just north of that? So it was in my at large area and continues to be in my at large

area?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: That's correct.

MR. SALEM: Thank you. Thank you, Chair.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Seeing no additional hands in the queue relative to Councilmember Bowman's amendment, all those in favor of Councilmember Bowman's amendment on the rules committee, signify by raising your hands.

[inaudible] those opposed? Councilmember Bowman's amendment passes. Ms. Carraher, share with us the additional amendment. I think we're going to try to roll them in.

MS. CARRAHER: Yes. Through the Chair, to the committee, the amendment that's marked on your agenda is a technical amendment. We're striking some language in the bill that mentions additional changes.

This language wouldn't be triggered until the bill is before full council, so we're going to strike that and we're also correcting a scrivener's area within the bill.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Ms. Johnston?

MS. JOHNSTON: Through the Chair, I just

wanted to mention Bill's comment a few moments ago about the table that he was referring to also needing to be updated.

You may want to consider either through the auditor's amendment or through a separate amendment that can be rolled together, that you authorize OGC and the planning and development department to make necessary changes to tables or other maps or exhibits that would be consistent with the changes you take up here today.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Yes. Should we do that in a motion?

MS. JOHNSTON: Do it in a motion, but you could include it within the auditor's amendment, if you like.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: It's been properly moved and seconded. All those in favor of taking up any additional corrections to align tables and charts and other exhibits with the amendments today with the auditor's amendment, signify by raising your hand.

Those opposed? None. That passes. Now we need to -- Ms. Carraher, we still need to vote on your

amendment, don't we? [inaudible] properly moved and seconded. All those in favor of the auditor's amendment signify by raising your hand.

Those opposed? None. The auditor's amendment passes. Seven, zero. Now we need a motion rolling all three amendments into one. Bowman amendment, the [inaudible] and properly moved and seconded.

All those in favor of rolling all three amendments into one, signify by raising your hand. Those opposed? That passes, seven, zero. It's been properly moved and seconded to move the bill as rights amended, right, we're going to roll it into one.

Well, one amendment now, yes. Any hands -- nope. Any hands in the queue, Councilmember Ferraro, you were not here when we had discussion. Did you want to say anything before we get ready to vote? Recognize you.

MR. FERRARO: I was listening in through the online [inaudible]. Thank you.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: Okay, thank you. Seeing no additional hands in the queue raised for discussion, open the ballot and record your vote.

FEMALE 1: Six yays, one nay.

MS. PRIESTLY JACKSON: By your action, you've approved ordinance 20220001 six to one. We will now begin our agenda on page one. Thank you, visiting colleagues.

Rules agenda, item one, 20210855 is deferred at the request of Councilmember Ferraro and Councilmember Pittman.

Rules agenda item two, 20210885 is on a motion to withdraw at the request of Councilmember Dennis, correct? Open the ballot. Councilmember Diamond, you're recognized on withdrawal of 2021885.

MR. DIAMOND: Thank you, Madam Chair. This will come as a shock to no one, but if another bill like this gets passed or, pardon me, presented, I'm 100 percent in favor of rolling back the gas tax permanently, but certainly doing it temporarily while inflation is killing gas prices right now.

Thoroughly support the spirit behind this. I know it's a little bit complicated to roll our gas tax back, but if any of my colleagues want to present that bill, you can guarantee I will jump in as a cosponsor.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIBER

I, Chris Naaden, a transcriber, hereby declare under penalty of perjury that to the best of my ability from the audio recordings and supporting information; and that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to this case and have no interest, financial or otherwise, in its outcome, the above 99 pages contain a full, true and correct transcription of the tape-recording that I received regarding the event listed on the caption on page 1.

I further declare that I have no interest in the event of the action.

May 24, 2022

Chris Naaden

(449264, Rules Committee on Redistricting Meeting, 3-15-22)

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Transcript of Meeting

Date: March 22, 2022
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TRANSCRIPT OF VIDEO-RECORDED

MEETING OF THE

JACKSONVILLE CITY COUNCIL

MARCH 22, 2022

Job No.: 449264

Pages: 1 - 176

Transcribed by: Christian Naaden

withdraw. I see no one on the queue. Open the ballot.

CLERK: 14 yays, four nays.

MR. NEWBY: By your action you withdraw 2021-0898.

MR. BOYLAN: Turning now to page 31, item number 73, 2021-0885, motion to withdraw.

MR. NEWBY: We have a motion and a second to withdraw. I see no one on the queue. Open the ballot.

CLERK: 14 yays, four nays.

MR. NEWBY: By your action you withdraw 2021-0885.

MR. BOYLAN: Moving on now to item number 74 on page 32, 2022-0001. I move the amendment.

MR. NEWBY: We have a motion and a second on the amendment. Someone want to explain the amendment? Go ahead.

MALE 19: Through the president, I wanted to go back to item 74. I didn't want to speak before, I just wanted to speak after. I just wanted to put on record that -- that I support the -- the -- the local action gas tax, but I do think that there should be some relief.

And there's a notice meeting on -- on Friday that, you know, collectively, I think as a body, you know, we need to figure out how we could provide some relief for the citizens of Jacksonville.

So I -- I just wanted to put that on the record because I've been getting a lot of inquiries over the past several days about why I wanted this to be withdrawn. And again I -- I want to stand firm that I support the local action gas tax. We have a lot of infrastructure needs. However, you know, we need to provide relief.

In saying that, you know, I woke up to the state of Jordan, state of Virginia, also giving relief to their -- to their -- to their state, to their residents, to their citizens. So again just want to put that on record and I will be at the notice meeting on Friday. Thank you.

MR. NEWBY: Thank you. All right. We're going to go back to [inaudible] item 74. Go ahead.

MR. BOYLAN: I believe we moved the amendment.

MR. NEWBY: Let's start over because --

MR. BOYLAN: All right. Item number 74, 2022-

0001, I move the amendment.

MR. NEWBY: We have a motion and second of amendment, someone will explain the amendment?

MALE 17: Through the president, the amendment corrects a Scribner's error. It deletes an unnecessary section that was included in anticipation of council action. It moves a small portion of homes from District 13 or from District 3 to District 13, and then authorizes OGC in planning to update the maps and schedules to reflect the rules committee's actions.

MR. NEWBY: Thank you. We have a motion and a second of amendment. I see no one in the queue. All in favor of the amendment say aye.

GROUP: Aye.

MR. NEWBY: All opposed say nay. The amendment passes.

MR. BOYLAN: Move the bill as amended.

MR. NEWBY: We have a motion and second to move the bill as amended. Councilman Diamond.

MR. DIAMOND: Thank you, Mr. President. I said my piece during rules but I'll just briefly state it for the record. On the off chance I'm the only no

tonight I'd like to make it clear on the record as to why.

While I fully respect all the work that members of the city council have done, I attended many of the one-on-one meetings, did all the rules committee work, certainly respect the chairs of the various committees and all the staff work.

However, I feel that these maps look almost exactly the same from what we started with to what we have now. And to me, that was essentially done to preserve the status quo and to protect incumbents. And given that that's the result, I certainly can't support it. But again, I cast no dispersions and certainly love my colleagues.

But I'll be on note today because I think that in order to move Jacksonville forward we're going to have to let go a little bit of the status quo and have a little bit of newness happening in our city council in order to make it happen. So thank you.

MR. NEWBY: Councilman Howland.

MR. HOWLAND: Thank you, council president. I have a fairly unique perspective on this redistricting,

in that I watched the process as a citizen, and now I'll vote on the process as a council member. From my perspective, the process was methodical and transparent. The result is a strong, positive one for the people at Jacksonville.

I'd like to commend my colleagues on the special committee for redistricting initially, Councilman Dennis, and then Councilman Bowman. I'd like to -- to commend Councilwoman Priestley Jackson for all the effort she did chairing the rules committee and running through this. I'd also like to thank a member of the community who showed up for seven public meetings, as well as the great work of the council staff and all the visiting staff that we had to help us through this process, including supervisor election, Sherry Holland.

So like the special election, this was completed within the time and the legal constraints that were mandated by our federal and our state rules, as well as our charter in the ordinance code. So I will strongly support the new district map. Thank you for guiding us through this process.

MR. NEWBY: Councilman Beckton.

MR. BECTON: Thank you. Through the council president I thought I'd better stand up and -- and support these maps and the process that -- that was gone through with my colleague Councilmember Bowman that we served together on the special committee of chair and vice chair. And I do ditto what council member Howland just -- just said about the transparency of it. But I -- what I want to do is reiterate what I know to be true, that I had a firsthand -- firsthand in, and that was the Southeast part of the river. And I can -- and I can speak very specifically on that as -- as -- that's the area that District 11 is represented in, and -- and that's the area that I concentrated on, not just this time, but also 10 years ago. As a citizen representative of this city, I was involved in the redistricting process in 2011.

And one of the issues that was brought up is about how the lines got drawn. And -- and what I want to reiterate is the fact that we actually, 10 years ago started from scratch on the Southeast side. We erased all of the lines and we took a virgin look at -- at the

map. We -- we concentrated on -- on neighborhood, communities of interest, compact districts, all of the factors that we also reiterated this time around.

And at that point in time the beaches actually came over into Bay Meadows, and it was the election of 2011 that myself and council member Bill Guliffard helped the beaches and the south side become independent districts, which -- which once again, gave us that wholesale change where the beaches are now unified under Jack's Beach Neptune, and -- and Atlantic big deal, and is still held that way.

And so when it came to the Southeast side, it wasn't -- it was really set up 10 years ago for growth, the lines, and for tweaking rather than a wholesale change. And I can speak to the tweaking and the fact that District 11 had -- had grown the most over 30,000 people, and I had to lose -- figure out how to lose 16, around 16, 20,000.

And -- and that was kind of pre-planned back in 2011, how that may take place because the neighborhoods above JTB didn't seem to fit the profile of crossing a major interstate like that into the west.

The neighborhoods west of 95 didn't make perfect sense to be represented in the future with the same folks that were on the east side of the 95.

So those were very too easy cuts that District 11 kind of initiated the domino effect throughout the Southeast, and -- and then that affected District 6 which got worked on with my colleague, Mr. Bowman, and District 5 with my colleague, Ms. Cumber. We all worked together in the -- in -- in -- in aligning these maps, which -- which served the folks within those districts. And -- and that's where we ended up.

So it didn't require wholesale change. It required some tweaking. And like I said, I'm standing up on something that I know best, which is the Southeast side, and -- and in support of -- of this district ma- --map that I think will be very representative of the people on the Southeast side in all the districts that that it serves. So I will be looking forward to supporting this map in this bill. Thank you,

MR. NEWBY: Councilman Bowman.

MR. BOWMAN: Thank -- thank you, Mr.

President. And first of all, I want to say thank you for trusting -- entrusting me to -- to run the redistricting committee. And this might surprise you, but I'm going to support this bill tonight. But I -- I did want to take -- take a little bit of time that -- and -- and thank my fellow colleagues that were on that with me.

And I -- I think it's a true example of how we best function as a council, because certainly the five of us could have had our meetings and decided what the districts were going to be. And that's not the way we did it. And -- and I think we all agreed the right way to do it was to give some principal guidelines to Mr. Killingsworth and then follow that with every district council meeting, every at large council meeting.

Have independent meetings with their neighbors and who it impacted, and they come up to roll that up into what we came up with the final product. And that's the beauty of this council, when we can work together like that. I -- I -- I lost count of how many meetings we probably had, and those weren't including the independent meetings with -- with Mr. Killingsworth.

So I truly think this is a team effort. And -- and I certainly want to thank Mr. Killingsworth, want to thank the officer of general council and all the staff that did this. I mean, our first meeting was back in August, so here it is what, eight months later that we -- we're now voting our product.

And -- and so just want to say thank you, again, for entrusting and believing in me to -- to lead that e- --effort. And -- and I also want to thank Ms. Priestly Jackson and the Rules Committee. You know, the fear is when you -- when you create this thing and you -- and you move it forward then it gets ripped apart.

But the professionalism she showed on -- on then -- how her leadership of the rules committee with the public meetings and everything else was -- was truly remarkable and appreciated. So thank you again, sir.

MR. NEWBY: All right. Councilwoman Jackson.

MS. JACKSON: To Mr. President and our colleagues and our neighbors, I want to thank those for -- those council members and neighbors and those experts who shared information with us, and I want to

open up by saying that this at this process actually began with the appointment of a redistrict committee by the late Thomas Missouri, when he was council president, that was headed by Garrett Dennis.

And at that time on that committee was Councilmember Dennis, Councilmember DeFoor, Councilmember Gaffney, myself and Councilmember White. And those meetings were conducted from the 1st of January through the end of May. I share that because if you notice the configuration of that committee, there were three of what we call minority access council districts, historically now communities of interest, members on that committee.

That's Councilmember Dennis, Councilmember Gaffney, and myself. And during that time we didn't receive any public comments or issues or concerns articulated to us regarding concerns with the maps for 7, 8, 9, and 10 in those -- those boundaries. The second committee met starting on August the 18th under the capable leadership of Councilmember Bowman and vice chair Councilmember Becton.

And we then met from August the 18th until the

1st of December. And I -- I say that because we -- I find myself in an interesting conundrum. As a child of the civil rights movement and the NAACP, I find myself in an opposite posture from there standing up here now. They have shared their opposition to the maps because of what they perceive to be the packing of African Americans in District 7, 8, 9, and 10.

And I share that the majority of African Americans in 7, 8, 9 and 10 are largely attributable to two factors -- two factors. One is residential segregation, which created the community in the Northwestern portion of Jacksonville, which 7, 8, 9 and 10 is apart. Four out of every 10 African American in Jacksonville lives in that area.

And the other factor, that these were promises made from consolidation, started with two, then went up to four, that there would be, during consolidation, four minority access districts. And so with that background, it's very interesting. I recall that when we do questionnaires to run for elected office, one of the questionnaires asked, do you support minority access districts?

Do you believe in the continued maintenance of them? And I said, unequivocally, I do. Unequivocally that I do. And so we went into this process with the hard work being done 10 years ago in redoing all of the districts, not just the Southwest, and we said at our very first meeting, a motion was made under Councilman Bowman, how do we want to start?

Do we want to start by throwing out all the districts or do we want to start building upon what we have? And the decision was made on August 16th to build what we have. And that's your main, because for me as one councilmember I had not received any concerns or articulation about changing the configurations of 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Much like the Southern portion and the Beaches portion of -- of -- of the city, we had one district that was below the 5 percent, above the 5 percent below deviation, and that was District 8. The rest were within the 5 percent deviation.

So with that being said, we started working with those districts. I want to say that had we known that there were issues relative to Districts 7, 8, 9,

and 10 from those who live outside the district overwhelmingly as opposed to those who live within the district, because I did not field any calls during, or -- or emails regarding the configuration of the districts.

And I shared that because I've had 23 community meetings in my district, from Wild West Connect, to the Legend Center, to Lincolnville, to Leroy Clemons. I've also had an additional 11 member to member meetings, and two of those were redistricting as well as other issues.

And not at one of those did I receive concerns from my neighbors, and I stand here as a single member district representative. My goal is to put the needs of District 10 first and foremost, and I co- --committed to serve my neighbors the best that I may and share their concerns.

And so with no concerns coming from those neighbors in District 10, for me, that meant had my neighbors in District 7, 8, 9 shared concerns, and those councilmembers said they didn't field any concerns. So let me share with everybody that's 267,769

neighbors that live in 7, 8, 9, and 10.

If any conversations were going to be had to radically alter those districts, when we had not received concerns, that was the group that needed to be met with first. It is their vote and their voice that would've needed to be met with first if something was going to be proposed.

To be clear, the current four communities of interest are historically known as minority access districts. We now call them communities of -- communities of interest together. And so I want to say much ado has been made about the allegation of packing in Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10.

And I will share that from the -- for the last four decades, Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10 have had a majority of black neighbors living in those districts where those numbers have gone down from the 70s to three of them being in the upper 50s now, and one still in the 60s.

But I think what some may actually find a little bit more interesting is that that's the configuration of 7, 8, 9, and 10, but we have five

other districts that are single member that have 62 to 73 percent of our neighbors are white. And no one raised an issue. We also have two districts that have 57 to 58 percent, almost 59 percent white, and no one raised an issue.

Because it's called natural housing patterns. And so as a body politic, we work together representing diverse constituencies but trying to fulfill the promises of consolidation for all of those. I share with you that a fundamental principle to me was the maintenance of minority access districts.

I don't know what a percentage is needed to ensure that the voters in District 10 are able to actualize their preference, but I'm going to assume that since they had not complained to me about it, that it was not an issue. So my philosophy was to do no harm. Do no harm. Someone asked, well then, why have the public hearings throughout the city?

Because one, the rules committee is required to do it pursuant to the ordinance code, but two, we went around to find out if we were missing any communities. Were we missing neighbors, were we

dividing communities? Were there factors that we were unaware of that neighbors wanted to bring to our attention?

Not a radical repurposing of the minority access districts. And I would just contend that that's a fairness in equity argument, Attempts to dilute the African American neighbors in Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10 is inherently unfair and unjust. We're not trying to dilute the neighbors any place else.

I would also go on to say that, you know what it reminded me of, just how would we do that? If the majority of African Americans live in the Northwestern portion of the district, if four of every 10 live over there, what are we going to do? Perhaps we're going to go back to what happened to me in 1971.

I was the four-year-old that was bused 14 miles from her home to go desegregate an elementary school when I had two perfectly good elementary schools less than a mile from my home. But it was necessary then. It is not necessary now. It will be unfair and unjust to bolster other communities at the expense of 7, 8, 9, and 10.

It's not fair. I understand that there are others who have said they're going to bring litigation, and I absolutely believe that if they believe that an infringement in the 14th amendment has occurred that is their obligation and their responsibility to do that. But I will share with you as a member representative from District 10, I don't see that.

This process was open and fair, and I want to be real clear, all of my neighbors in District 10, regardless of their ethnoracial identification, their vote is their vote and voice. It is not owned by a party or an ethnoracial group. They are free to vote and support who they want, and I believe to the extent that they have done that.

That's a separate issue from moving forward. Do we look at other issues? Is it time for us as Jacksonville to have some tough conversations? It may be so. But did this process conform, Mr. President, to the process required by the ordinance code? Was it open and accessible? Yes, it was.

And I want to close and say that, you know, I see a very healthy whole community. I know those who've

lived in the community for over six decades. My parents built a home in that community over six decades ago, and I was elected to effectuate their will, make certain that the promises of consolidation are going there.

Whether it's septic tanks or infrastructure or resources that are needed, or keeping JA as ours. That's what I've done. That's what I believe many of our colleagues are doing. And so I thank my colleagues on this council for the work that they have done. I thank Councilmember Bowman and Councilmember Dennis for giving us a foundational ground work.

But I believe this -- these proposed maps adequately and fairly represent the needs of all of our neighbors, and it allows the neighbors in 7, 8, 9, and 10 to maintain self-determination and decide who they vote for and we're their voice is in the communities where they live. Thank you.

MR. NEWBY: Thank you, Madam Chairwoman. We have no one else on the queue. Open the ballot.

CLERK: 17 yays, one nay.

MR. NEWBY: By your action, you approve 2022-

0001. Mr. Floor Leader, before we go to item 75, first of all, I want -- I want to thank all the members that were on the redistrict committee. I also want to thank Councilman Dennis who was the first chairman and president [inaudible].

I want to thank Aaron Bowman who was -- who was the chairman also. I want to thank Brenda Priestly Jackson and the Rules Chair for a great job. I feel like we have a great -- a great product and everything was transparent. And we had seven notice meetings and we brought four of them out in the community where we really didn't have to.

So I want to -- I want to thank Priestly Jackson, you know, for her vision on that. And I think it's a great product and I think it's -- we are going to move Jacksonville forward. Thank you. Also, Mr. Floor Leader, I want to acknowledge that state resident, Tracy Davidson, who's in the audience. Go ahead, Mr. Floor Leader.

MR. BOYLAN: Thank you, Mr. President. Moving on now then to page number 33, item 75, 2022-0034. I move the amendment.

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I further declare that I have no interest in the event of the action.

May 24, 2022

Chris Naaden

(449264, Jacksonville City Council Meeting, 3-22-22)

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE DIVISION

JACKSONVILLE BRANCH OF THE NAACP, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, *et al.*,

Defendants.
_____/

Case No. 3:22-cv-493-MMH-LLL

July 21, 2022

EXPERT REPORT OF DR. SHARON AUSTIN

I. Introduction and Summary

1. The Enacted Jacksonville City Council Districting Plan intentionally places large populations of Black residents into Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10. I refer to these districts as the "Packed Districts." As a result of this packing, the Council has reduced the voting-age population of Black voters and increased the White voting-age populations in three adjacent districts—Districts 2, 12, and 14 (which I will subsequently refer to as the "Stripped Districts").

2. I was asked by Plaintiffs' counsel in this case to use the city's voting precincts to make observations and draw conclusions about the role of race in the drawing of the Packed and Stripped Districts. In particular, I will examine the Black and

White voting-age populations in the precincts that border Districts 8 and 12, Districts 7 and 2, Districts 7 and 14, Districts 9 and 14, Districts 10 and 12, and Districts 9 and 10 and 14 and draw conclusions about the way race was used to determine the district boundaries.

3. Based on my examination, I reach the conclusion that district lines were intentionally drawn in such a way as to concentrate large Black voting-age populations (BVAP) into the Packed Districts and remove them from Stripped Districts. I also have observed the Council's practice of splitting precincts along racial lines. Finally, I see that some districts and precincts have unusual shapes because of the placement of Black and White voting-age population groups in these districts and precincts.

II. Qualifications

4. I am a Professor of Political Science at the University of Florida, Gainesville, where I teach courses in American Government, Urban Politics, Asian American Politics, Latino Politics, Southern Politics, and African American Politics. Prior to joining the faculty at the University of Florida, I taught at the University of Louisville, the University of Michigan, and University of Missouri at Columbia. I received a Ph.D. in political science from the University of Tennessee at Knoxville in 1993. Details about my professional qualifications and experience are described below

and in the copy of my curriculum vitae attached as Exhibit A, which also includes a list of all my publications and my qualifications as an expert witness.

5. Since 1992, my research and work has focused on various aspects of American politics and public policy. These include American elections, with an emphasis on mayoral elections, racial voting behavior, African American women's political behavior, barriers to African American political participation, Black and White voting behavior in the South, rural political behavior, presidential politics, Congressional politics, American civil rights, and political activism and participation in Florida. I have published three books that examine elections, campaigns, and voting behavior and over 20 articles and chapters on the topic.

6. Since 1992, I have taught numerous courses on many of these topics. I have also served on editorial boards and advisory committees in the field of African American Studies, minority civil rights, politics, and voting. I have been invited to speak on these issues and won numerous awards in this field. I am also a member of the editorial team of the *American Political Science Review*, which was founded in 1903 and is the most prominent journal in the political science discipline. In December 2022, I will become the first African American lead editor of this prestigious journal. I am also the editor of the Government and Politics in the South

series of the University Press of Florida, and I am a former editor of the *National Review of Black Politics*.

7. I testified as an expert witness in *League of Women Voters of Florida, Inc. v. Lee*, Case No. 4:21-cv-186 (N.D. Fla. Mar. 31, 2022), a case involving Florida election laws. In addition, I wrote an expert witness report for *Black Voters Matter Capacity Building Institute, Inc. v. Byrd*, Case No. 2022-CA-666 (Fla. 2nd Jud. Cir. Ct.). I am being compensated for my work on this report at an hourly rate of $250/hour. No part of my compensation depends on the outcome of this case or on the nature of the opinions that I provide.

III. Sources and Methodology

8. In preparing this report, I have relied on my personal knowledge gathered through my years of researching, studying, and publishing. I also utilize the standard methodology that political scientists use when investigating precinct and census data. In order to find the Black voting-age populations in the districts under review, I accessed data about the racial makeup of neighborhoods within City Council districts by examining the racial composition of census tracts and blocks (that is available on the census.data.gov website).

9. I first found the City Council district maps from the Duval County Supervisor of Elections website [Demographic Reports (electionsfl.org)].

10. Data on the demographics of the City's precincts was provided by counsel and it was represented to me that that information was provided to counsel by Dr. Imai. I used the Black and White voting-age populations because it is the standard for assessing the types of issues I am including in this report. In addition, I use the Black-only population because plaintiff's counsel indicated that the city used Black-only instead of any part Black.

11. Counsel also provided precinct shapefiles. It was represented to me that these files came directly from the Supervisor of Elections office.

IV. Racial Polarization in Jacksonville Politics

12. On October 1, 1968, the City of Jacksonville and Duval County implemented a consolidated city-county government. The City operates under a strong mayor-council government in which a city mayor governs the City (in a four-year term) along with a 19-member City Council (14 districts and five at-large members).

13. In 2022, the demographics of the City were as follows: 49.4% White, 31.9% any part Black/African American (and 28.8% Black alone), 11.3% Hispanic/Latino, and 4.8% Asian/Pacific Islander (U.S. Bureau of the Census 2022).

14. Racial polarization remains apparent in Jacksonville's politics. Like other Southern cities, Jacksonville has a legacy of legalized segregation and racial discrimination (Bartley 2000).

15. The practice of redlining resulted in the current racial residential segregation patterns. Grade A (green) zones were occupied solely by whites and were in the most highly regarded areas of the city. However, grade D (red) zones were occupied solely by Black residents and had "no particularly beneficial influences" (Hovertown Visuals 2022).

16. Because of discriminatory policies, Black neighborhoods failed to develop at the same rate as White neighborhoods (Jones 2020). Because Black families mostly resided in red areas, they were denied the mortgage and home improvement loans (LISC 2021). The Federal Housing Administration (FHA) deemed this justifiable because of the belief that property values inevitably fell when Black families moved into neighborhoods (LISC 2021). The I-95 expressway caused further decay and arguably destroyed some relatively viable Black neighborhoods (Hovertown Visuals 2022).

17. After the end of legalized housing segregation, Black families moved into areas throughout the city, but racial polarization remained in the past and present (especially in the political arena).

18. Like in other Southern cities, most Black elected officials won offices during the post-Civil Rights Movement Era (after the ratification of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Voting Rights Act of 1965).

19. In 1967, Earl Johnson, Sallye Mathis, Mary Singleton and Oscar Taylor became the first Black City Council members since Reconstruction (Jacksonville Historic Landmarks Commission 1989). Mathis and Singleton also were the first female representatives ever to serve on the City Council (Jacksonville Historic Landmarks Commission 1989). African American male activists asked them to run because of the realities of the racial situation at the time. They hoped that Whites would vote for Black women because Black male candidates had failed to win at-large elections (Hunter Walch 1988, 158). Before these 1967 victories, the first Black Council representatives were African American men elected in 1869 (William T. Garvin and Cataline B. Simmons) (Bartley 2000).

20. African Americans have won political offices in recent decades, but Jacksonville remains a city that has "boasted few black officials, a result of hard-fought partisan politics and a white-majority electorate" (Brown Jr. 1989, 50). Concerning the racial makeup of voters, 364,515 White voters (56.7%) and 180,244 (28%) Black voters were registered (Duval County Supervisor of Elections 2022b).

21. The current City Council consists of 19 members—14 districted and five at-large members. Because it is Jacksonville's (and its consolidated government's) legislative governing body, representation on the Council is extremely important—even more so in a Southern city with a history of politically strained race relations.

V. The Intentional Packing of Jacksonville's City Council Districts

22. I now will discuss the evidence I have found of the packing of African Americans voters in four of the city's Council districts.

23. Figure 1 provides a visual of the City Council Districts in Jacksonville's recently enacted plan.

24. As shown in the figure, District 7 has a distorted hourglass-like shape because it is wide at the north, narrows in the center, and again widens at the south. I will discuss this in further detail later in the report.

25. District 8 has a wide shape on its west side, narrows in the center as it moves east, and falls into a southward slope on its farthest east side.

26. District 9 has a circle-like top at its north, narrows sharply in its center as it moves south, curves into a partial C shape, and continues to curve in a downward direction at the southern end.

27. District 10 almost resembles a bird at the top northern part, then forms into a boxy shape, curves in an eastward direction, then westward again into another square-like box, then eastward and southward.

28. The unusual shapes and how they interact with the racial populations by precinct lead me to believe the Council drew districts to snake through the city to

group Black voting-age population in Packed Districts while avoiding placing them in Stripped Districts.

FIGURE 1

MAP OF JACKSONVILLE CITY COUNCIL DISTRICTS

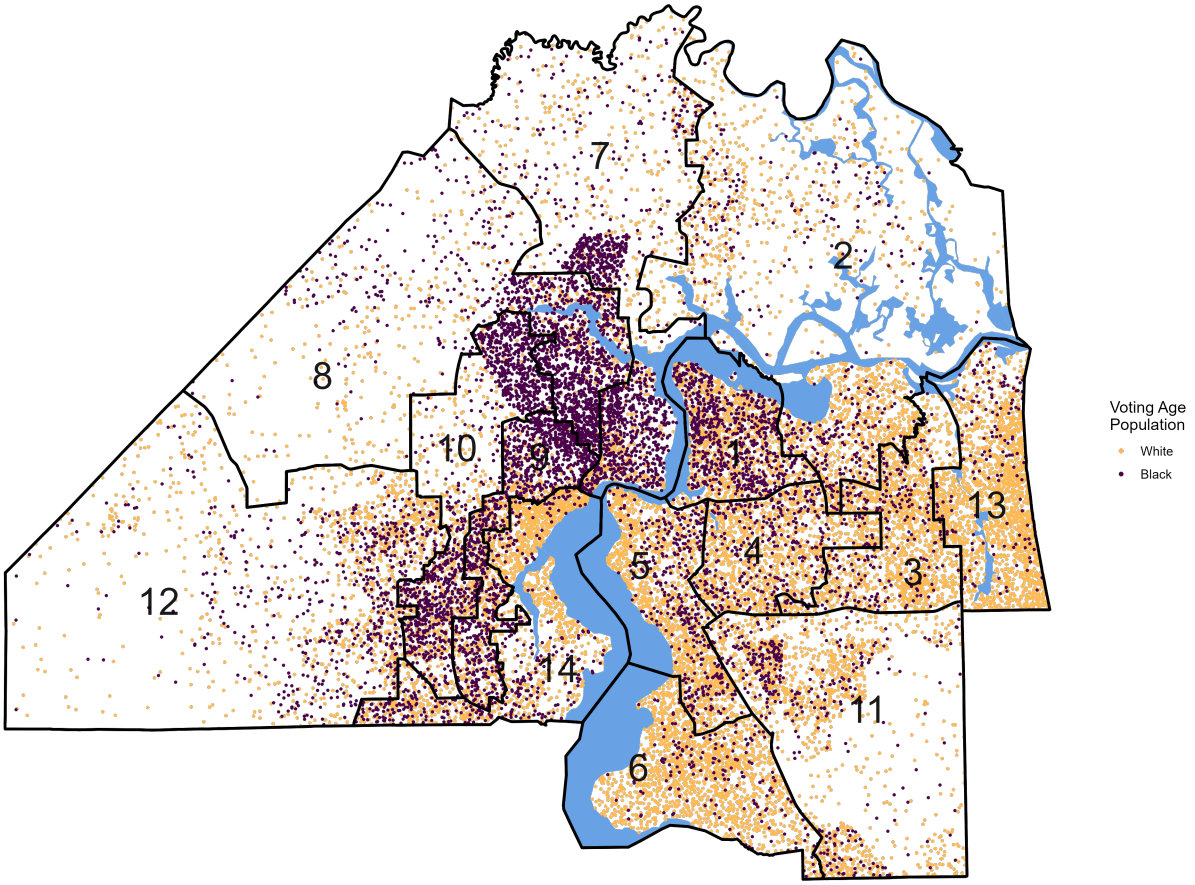


Figure 1 shows the district boundaries with black lines. Each orange dot represents 25 White adults; each purple dot represents 25 Black-alone adults.

29. The Enacted Plan has Black residents concentrated into Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10 (the "Packed Districts").

30. As shown below, the Packed Districts have much larger Black populations than other districts including even those in the northwestern part of Jacksonville. As indicated in Table 1, Council Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10 have majority Black/African American populations of 62.0%, 70.3%, 60.6%, and 61.3% respectively (using any part Black).

TABLE 1

RACIAL POPULATION OF JACKSONVILLE CITY COUNCIL DISTRICTS, 2022

District	*White %*	*Any part Black %*	*Hispanic %*	*Black alone %*
		Packed Districts		
7	29.1	62.0	6.4	58.4
8	23.7	70.3	4.3	67.2
9	26.3	60.6	9.3	56.3
10	25.7	61.3	9.1	57.4
		Stripped Districts		
2	59.8	20.7	10.2	17.9
12	50.0	33.3	10.8	29.9
14	61.2	21.4	11.0	18.4
		Other Districts		
1	40.8	38.6	15.9	34.1
3	61.1	13.1	12.9	10.5
4	49.4	19.8	18.9	16.6
5	55.9	18.9	16.9	16.3
6	71.0	9.2	10.4	7.2
11	54.6	17.9	13.0	14.8
13	77.1	8.4	8.1	6.4
Duval County	49.4	31.9	11.3	28.8

Source: [1] The sources for the tables are listed on the endnote page.

31. The two Black percentages in Table 1 include both anyone who identifies as Black *and another race* (which is the more standard approach to assessing Black population) *and* any person who identifies as single race Black (which is what the Council used and which my report thus uses). The Council has included smaller Black populations in three adjacent districts (Districts 2, 12, and 14, the Stripped Districts). The racial populations (using total population) of these districts are as follows:

- District 2: 59.8% White and 20.7% Black
- District 12: 50% White and 33.3% Black
- District 14: 61.2% White and 21.4% Black

In Figure 1 and Table 1, I provided a map of the Jacksonville City Council districts and their Black and White voting-age populations. I want to briefly elaborate about the shapes of the Packed Districts and how they are related to the Stripped Districts. Precincts in Stripped Districts have higher White VAPs than those in Packed Districts. For example, Precincts 1209, 1203, 1201, and 1202 all have large majority White VAPs of 75.5%, 80.9.%, 72.3%, and 63.7% respectively. All of these are located in the Stripped District 12 which has a 53.4% White VAP total. In addition, they are located in the area beneath the border beginning at the northwestern corner of District 12 that slopes in an eastward direction, evens out,

slopes northward, and then extends to the east where it connects with District 10. Between this data and the shape I have described, I conclude that these precincts were drawn into District 12 on the basis of the racial makeup of the area to increase the White VAP and decrease the BVAP. Below I will observe many similar examples and draw the same conclusion: that race explains these odd shapes.

32. Table 2 provides the White and Black VAP in the Packed Districts. In most of the precincts in these districts, the Black VAP is higher than the White VAP. Many of these precincts also have Black VAPs in the seventy-, eighty-, and ninety-percentage ranges.

TABLE 2

RACIAL POPULATIONS OF PACKED CITY COUNCIL PRECINCTS

District 7			
Precinct	**White**	**Black**	**Total**
205*	43.4%	39.9%	2603
701	39.4%	52.2%	1522
702	21.3%	69.4%	1468
703	52.8%	29.1%	10790
704	41.4%	47.7%	3264
705*	46.3%	40.9%	4257
706	5.1%	87.0%	1397
707	9.7%	83.3%	3567
708	18.2%	71.7%	1567
709	6.7%	85.5%	5183
710	11.7%	80.7%	4668

711	12.7%	80.2%	1358
712	29.3%	59.7%	2001
713	43.2%	45.5%	6983
714	16.3%	75.6%	2297

District 8

Precinct	White	Black	Total
705*	28.7%	59.3%	2023
801	16.7%	77.1%	2628
802	3.7%	92.3%	2562
803	18.0%	74.1%	4991
804	36.0%	53.7%	3044
805	23.8%	69.0%	3246
806	3.9%	90.4%	1008
807	4.2%	91.2%	1253
808	3.3%	92.1%	2126
809	3.7%	89.3%	2581
810	80.8%	11.2%	1331
811	3.6%	90.6%	1397
812	5.5%	87.6%	1709
813	37.7%	52.8%	7176
814	77.7%	12.9%	3777
815	5.1%	89.9%	2044
816	14.8%	77.1%	965
817	32.4%	54.4%	5385
818	24.6%	69.3%	1579

District 9

Precinct	White	Black	Total
901	48.7%	36.4%	4152
902	4.3%	87.7%	3870
903	35.8%	47.9%	4449
904	1.8%	93.9%	2421
905	28.9%	47.8%	2961
906	58.9%	19.8%	1965
907	43.4%	41.9%	2592
908	46.1%	38.0%	5662
909*	12.5%	78.4%	2060
910	13.5%	78.1%	3030
911	24.0%	65.5%	4520
912	6.8%	82.3%	2151
913	33.4%	45.8%	3746
914	33.8%	36.6%	7262
1409*	48.4%	14.7%	95

District 10

Precinct	White	Black	Total
1001	10.2%	84.3%	3315
1002	3.8%	92.2%	3645
1003	2.2%	93.5%	2144
1004	2.0%	93.6%	2527
1005	4.9%	91.1%	3798
1006	52.9%	35.9%	2826
1007	49.9%	33.5%	2239
1008	30.6%	51.1%	4755
1009	29.2%	46.0%	3438
1010	48.9%	31.7%	3345
1011	63.9%	20.2%	2110
1012	23.0%	52.6%	4208
1013	48.4%	35.2%	1846
1014	34.2%	45.1%	4563
1015	38.1%	36.7%	3856
1016	41.2%	33.8%	2038
1208*	22.9%	54.4%	804

Source: [2]. Portions of split precincts are noted with an asterisk.

33. Table 3 provides information on the Stripped City Council Districts. None of the precincts in District 2, 12, or 14 have a majority Black VAP, but adjacent precincts in the Packed Districts often have substantial Black populations. I can identify no factor other than race that explains this, leading me to conclude that the Council drew district lines based on race.

34. In addition, precincts in Packed Districts (7, 8, 9, and 10) that are located across the border from precincts in Stripped Districts (2, 12, and 14) have much higher Black voting-age populations. For example, Precinct 201 (District 2) has the largest BVAP (26.0%) in the district and Precinct 212 (also in District 2) has the smallest BVAP (1.2%). Only two of the precincts in District 12 have BVAPs that are above 35%: Precinct 1212 (39.6%) and 1206 (35.2%). In District 14, only Precincts 1410 (30.3%) has a Black VAP that surpasses 30%.

35. Moreover, all of the precincts in District 2 have Black voting-age populations that are well below 30%. Of the precincts in District 14, only one (Precinct 1410 with a 30.3% Black VAP) has an approximately 30% Black voting-age population. Although some precincts in District 12 have Black VAPs at 30% or above, seven of the 13 precincts have much smaller Black VAPs. When comparing the racial makeup of precincts in packed vs. stripped districts, I again conclude that race was the sole factor in the drawing of district lines.

36. The information in Tables 2 and 3 clearly reveals that precincts were placed into districts with the intention of packing Black adults into precincts in Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10 and reducing their numbers in Districts 2, 12, and 14.

TABLE 3

RACIAL POPULATIONS OF STRIPPED CITY COUNCIL PRECINCTS

District 2

Precinct	White	Black	Total
201	54.2%	26.0%	3754
202	58.9%	12.5%	6478
203	51.7%	26.5%	6253
204	73.9%	11.0%	2930
205*	60.4%	21.9%	7729
206	79.1%	6.0%	4723
207	58.4%	19.4%	6384
208	82.6%	7.2%	2308
209*	79.1%	4.7%	2641
210	79.5%	5.0%	1544
211	56.7%	24.2%	5776
212	90.3%	1.2%	781
213	70.7%	14.4%	1282
402*	42.2%	15.7%	3358

District 12

Precinct	White	Black	Total
1201	72.3%	12.7%	3302
1202	63.7%	22.8%	2686
1203	80.9%	8.5%	1573
1204	72.2%	16.0%	2355
1205	48.2%	30.8%	5211
1206	50.4%	35.2%	4234
1207	68.1%	22.0%	1066
1208*	49.3%	30.1%	4168
1209	75.5%	14.2%	4085

1210*	56.8%	23.6%	1387
1211	41.0%	34.9%	6228
1212	42.0%	39.6%	7592
1213	44.5%	31.6%	7319

District 14

Precinct	White	Black	Total
1210*	55.0%	22.2%	2218
1401	47.9%	28.7%	3486
1402	46.5%	27.1%	3087
1403	48.3%	25.3%	3068
1404	86.1%	2.3%	4510
1405	77.7%	8.3%	2525
1406	57.6%	19.1%	1933
1407	65.6%	15.1%	1876
1408	79.8%	6.2%	3897
1409*	52.6%	24.5%	7491
1410	44.9%	30.3%	6464
1411	89.1%	3.0%	5279
1412*	62.7%	20.0%	3373
1413	79.8%	6.4%	4427
1415*	81.5%	4.9%	2745

Source: [3]. Portions of split precincts are noted with an asterisk.

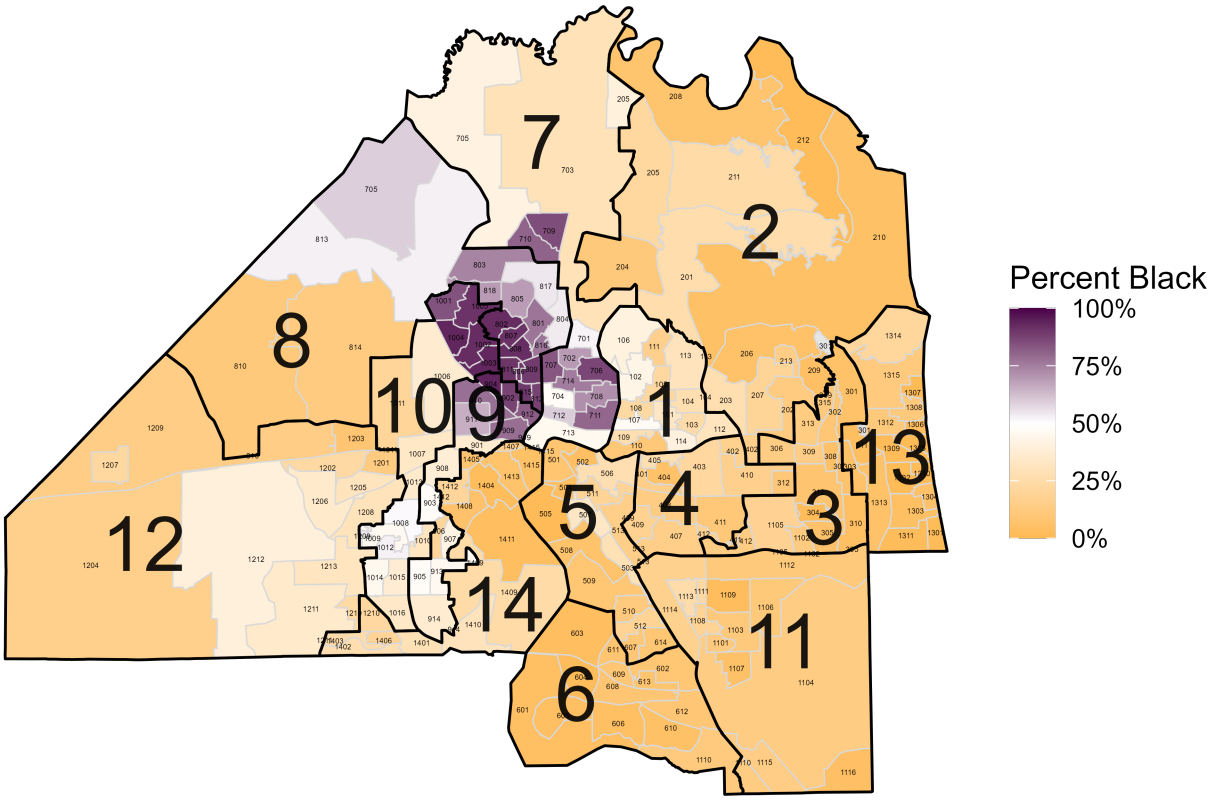
37. I want to make additional conclusion about the extremely high Black populations in Packed Districts and the extremely low Black populations in Stripped Districts. These populations, and the unusual shapes of both the districts and precincts within them, provide evidence that the Council placed pockets of Black

and White neighborhoods together with the intention of achieving certain Black and White populations in Packed and Stripped districts.

VI. Borders Along Challenged Districts

38. I will now examine the Black/African American VAPs in predominantly Black districts that border predominantly White districts in Jacksonville's north and west side. A map of precincts shaded by their BVAP percentage is below in Figure 2.

FIGURE 2
MAP OF DUVAL COUNTY PRECINCTS



39. As shown in Table 4 below, the precincts in District 2 that border those in District 7 are mostly White. I examined the precincts that are listed in the table that are all located in North Jacksonville, including in the Eagle Bend, Pecan, Duval, Oceanway, and Imeson Park neighborhoods among others. For example, Precinct 208 in the Eagle Bend neighborhood has an only 7.2% Black voting-age population. The precincts directly south of Precinct 208 have Black voting-age populations that are below 30%: 21.9%, 11.0%, and 26.0% respectively. In addition, Precinct 205 in the Pecan neighborhood is split so that some portions are located in District 2 and others in District 7. The area of Precinct 205 that is located in District 2 has a 60.4% White voting-age population (4,671 of 7,729 voters). On the other hand, the area of Precinct 205 that is located in District 7 has a 39.9% Black voting-age population (1,038 of 2,603 voters). According to this information about Precinct 205 and the other information I present in Table 4, the Council created district lines so that Precincts in District 2 would have a majority White makeup and those in District 7 would be relatively more Black/African American.

TABLE 4

DISTRICT 2 PRECINCTS THAT BORDER DISTRICT 7 PRECINCTS

Precinct 208
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 7.2
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 167
Total VAP: 2,308

Precinct 205 (portion – split with District 7)
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 21.9
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 1,692
Total VAP: 7,729

Precinct 204
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 11.0
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 323
Total VAP: 2,930

Precinct 201
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 26.0
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 977
Total VAP: 3,754

Source: [4]

40. Figure 3 provides a visual representation of the border along Districts 2 and 7, shaded by BVAP percentage. The link at the northern border separating the two districts could have been moved further to the west, thereby increasing the Black voting-age population in District 2. Instead it is angled along racial lines.

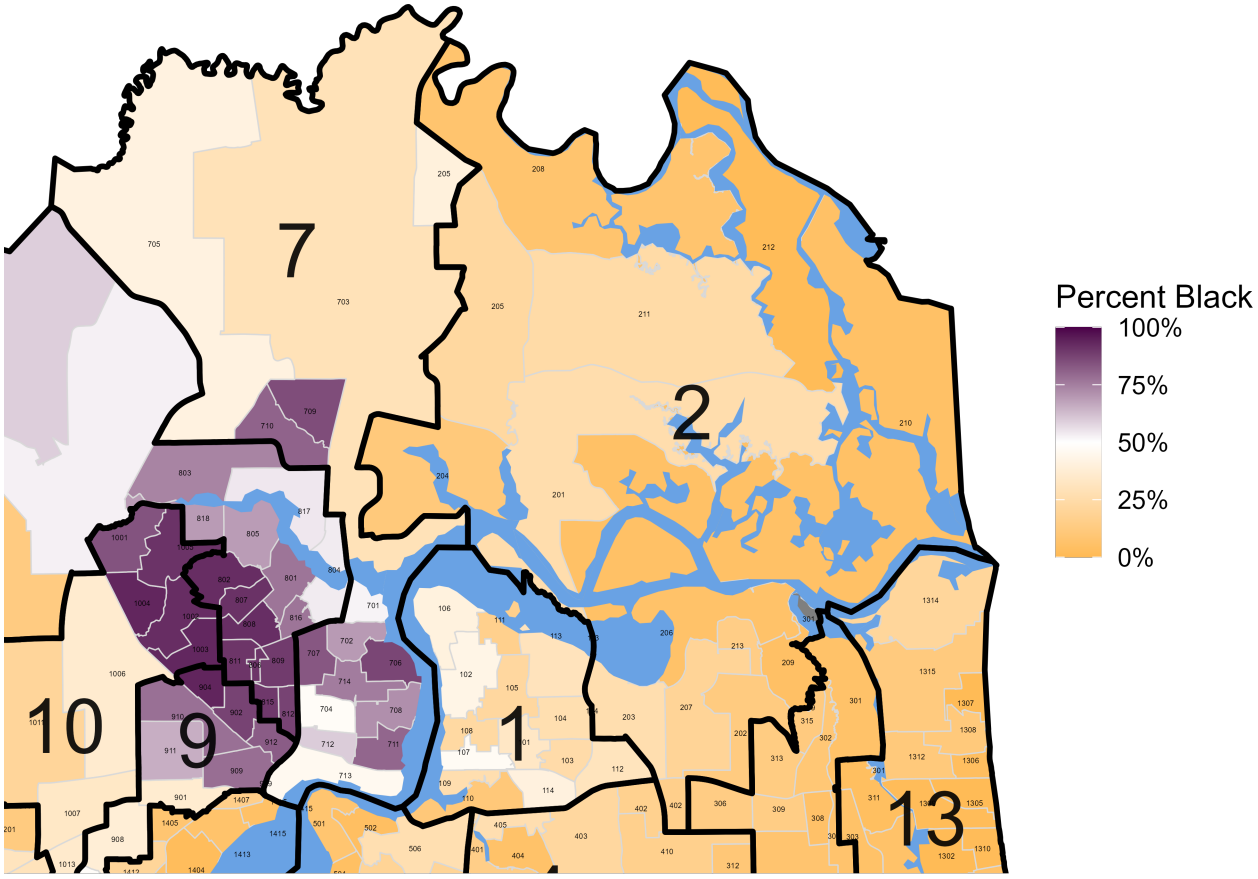
41. In this northern area of the two districts, the line has a zig zag formation that is clearly splitting Black and White neighborhoods. The shading reflecting a

relatively more White concentration in Precinct 208 is to the east of the line. Shading reflecting a relatively higher BVAP is to the west of the line. This line includes parts of Precinct 205 and all of Precinct 703). This is visual evidence of the drawing of district lines on no other basis other than race.

42. The split of Precinct 205 that I have described and other information about border precincts, along with the unusual shape of District 7 provide evidence of a purposeful drawing of district lines to pack Black voters into District 7 and reduce their population in District 2.

43. Precinct 204 is located in District 2 and curves into Precinct 703 of District 7. As mentioned in Table 4, Precinct 204 has a 73.9% White VAP and 11% Black VAP. It is one of many District 2 precincts bordering District 7 that has a substantially high White population. When examining the unusual shapes of Districts 2 and 7 and the large White VAP in Precinct 204 (and others bordering District 7), I can now make another inference. The desire to place White voters in District 2 was the main reason for the shapes of these districts and the placement of lines splitting Precincts 204 and 703.

FIGURE 3
PRECINCTS IN DISTRICT 2 BORDERING THOSE IN DISTRICT 7



44. Table 5 provides additional information about the Black populations in precincts that are across from each other in Districts 2 and 7. The precincts or splits that are mentioned in Table 4 (including 208, 205, and 204) border those in Precincts 205 and 703 of District 7. The communities in District 7 have much larger Black populations than those in District 2.

TABLE 5

DISTRICT 7 PRECINCTS THAT BORDER DISTRICT 2 PRECINCTS

Precinct 205 (portion – split with District 2)
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 39.9
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 1,038
Total VAP: 2,603

Precinct 703
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 29.1
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 3,140
Total VAP: 10,790

Source: [5]

45. I have also reviewed the Black/African American populations in precincts that are across from each other in Districts 7 and 14. As indicated in Table 6, Precinct 713 (District 7) has a 45.5% BVAP, but Precinct 1415 (District 14) has a BVAP of approximately 4.9%. These precincts are located in the Brooklyn, Riverside, LaVilla, and Downtown neighborhoods of the City.

TABLE 6
PRECINCTS ALONG THE BORDER BETWEEN DISTRICTS 7 AND 14

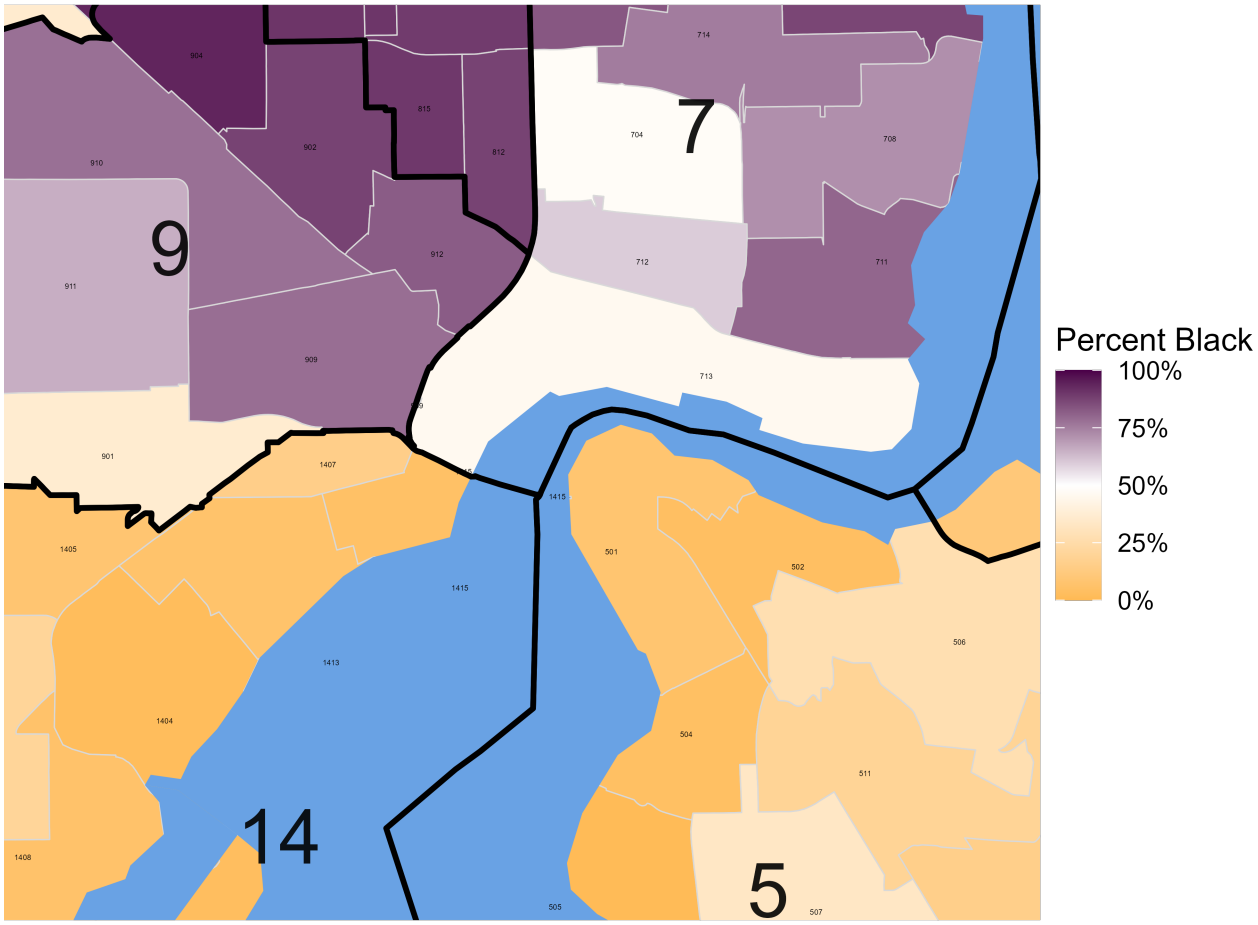
Precinct 713
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 45.5
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 3,180
Total VAP: 6,983

Precinct 1415
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 4.9
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 135
Total VAP: 2,745

Source: [6]

46. Figure 4 provides additional evidence of packing in District 7. As mentioned in Table 1 of this report, District 7 has a 62.0% Black population and District 14 has a 21.4% Black population. The border at the Southern tip of District 7 and the northeastern tip of District 14 contains communities with sizable Black populations (as indicated by the shading). The location of this border indicates that Black neighborhoods were split so that District 14's Black population would be smaller than District 7's.

FIGURE 4
BORDER FOR DISTRICTS 7 AND 14



47. In Table 7, I provide the Black populations in precincts that border each other along the borders of Districts 9, 10, and 14. Some areas of the Ortega Farms neighborhood in Precinct 913 (District 9 where its center extends in a highly irregular way to the east and tips northward into Precinct 1409 of District 14) border some areas in the Wesconnett neighborhood in Precinct 1409 (District 14) to its east. Both of these neighborhoods are divided between the two districts. As shown in Table 7, the portion of the Ortega Farms neighborhood placed in District

9 has a 45.8% BVAP, but the portion of the Wesconnett neighborhood in District 14 has a 24.5% BVAP. Again, there is a grouping of parts of neighborhoods along racial lines.

48. Because of the sizable Black VAPs in these precincts, the Council could have configured District 14 with a larger Black voting-age population so that Districts 9 and 10 could have smaller Black populations. I therefore conclude that the Council could have drawn Districts 9 and 10 without artificially inflating the Black population and District 14 without artificially decreasing its Black population. I see no factor, other than race, that explains the drawing of these lines.

TABLE 7
BORDER PRECINCTS IN DISTRICTS 9, 10, AND 14

Precinct 913 (District 9)
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 45.8
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 1,716
Total VAP: 3,746

Precinct 914 (District 9)
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 36.6
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 2,657
Total VAP: 7,262

Precinct 1409 (portion in District 9 – split with District 14)
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 14.7
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 14
Total VAP: 95

Precinct 1409 (portion in District 14 – split with District 9)
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 24.5
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 1,839
Total VAP: 7,491

Precinct 1410 (District 14)
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 30.3
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 1,958
Total VAP: 6,464

Precinct 1401 (District 14)
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 28.7
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 1,000
Total VAP: 3,486

Precinct 1210 (portion in District 14 – split with District 12)
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 22.2
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 493
Total VAP: 2,218

Precinct 1016 (District 10)
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 33.8
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 689
Total VAP: 2,038

Source: [7]

49. According to the information presented in Table 8, the Council configured District 9 precincts with sizable Black VAPs that range up to 78.4%.

TABLE 8

JACKSONVILLE PRECINCTS IN DISTRICT 9 WHERE THEY BORDER DISTRICT 14

Precinct 909
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 78.4
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 1,616
Total VAP: 2,060

Precinct 901
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 36.4
Total Black or African American alone: 1,510
Total VAP: 4,152

Precinct 908
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 38.0
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 2,154
Total VAP: 5,662

Precinct 903
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 47.9
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 2,131
Total VAP: 4,449

Precinct 906
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 19.8
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 390
Total VAP: 1,965

Precinct 907
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 41.9
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 1,085
Total VAP: 2,592

Precinct 913
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 45.8
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 1,716
Total VAP: 3,746

Precinct 1409 (portion in District 9 – split with District 14)
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 14.7
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 14
Total VAP: 95

Precinct 914
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 36.6
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 2,657
Total VAP: 7,262

Source: [8]

50. Table 9 provides the Black/African American VAP in in District 14 Precincts where they border those in District 9 Precincts. These tend to have significantly smaller Black voting-age populations than those located in District 9. This again provides evidence of an intentional drawing of City Council district lines on the basis of race so that Black voters would be packed in four of the city's 14 Council districts.

TABLE 9
JACKSONVILLE PRECINCTS IN DISTRICT 14 WHERE THEY BORDER DISTRICT 9

Precinct 1407

Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 15.1
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 284
Total VAP: 1,876

Precinct 1413
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 6.4
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 284
Total VAP: 2,912

Precinct 1405
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 8.3
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 210
Total VAP: 2,525

Precinct 1412
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 20.0
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 676
Total VAP: 3,373

Precinct 1408
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 6.2
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 240
Total VAP: 3,897

Precinct 1409 (portion in District 14 – split with District 9)
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 24.5
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 1,839
Total VAP: 7,491

Precinct 1410
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 30.3
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 1,958
Total VAP: 6,464

Precinct 1401
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 28.7
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 1,000
Total VAP: 3,486

Source: [9]

51. District 9 is narrow at precincts 908 and 903. Precinct 908 has a 38.0% Black VAP and Precinct 903 has a 47.9% Black VAP in a District (9) with a 60.0% total Black VAP. Adjacent Precinct 1412 is placed in District 14. This precinct has a 62.7% White VAP. Precincts 908 and 903 were placed in District 9 so that it would have a large Black VAP. On the other hand, Precinct 1412 was placed in District 14 so that its White VAP would be higher.

52. The Ortega Farms and Wesconnett neighborhoods I discussed above show a similar trend. District 9 includes Precinct 913 and part of Precinct 914 because of District 9's protrusion eastward and then northward into District 14. This protrusion divides both neighborhoods. As shown in Table 8 and Figure 5, the area that District 9 grabs with the protrusion (Precinct 913) has a 45.8% BVAP, but the area of the Wesconnett neighborhood in District 14 (Precinct 1409) has a smaller

24.5% BVAP. There is also divided precinct here. In the protrusion I described, Precinct 1409 is split between Districts 9 and 14. The area of Precinct 1409 that is located in District 9 has a 14.7% BVAP. However, the area located in District 14 has a 52.6% White VAP. Figures 5 and 6 show the racial divide (in Figure 6, each orange dot representing 25 white adults and each purple dot representing 25 Black-alone adults). These racial demographics and the unusual shapes of the districts again lead to the conclusion that race was the only motivation for the drawing of these lines.

FIGURE 5
PRECINCTS ALONG DISTRICTS 9 AND 14 BORDERS

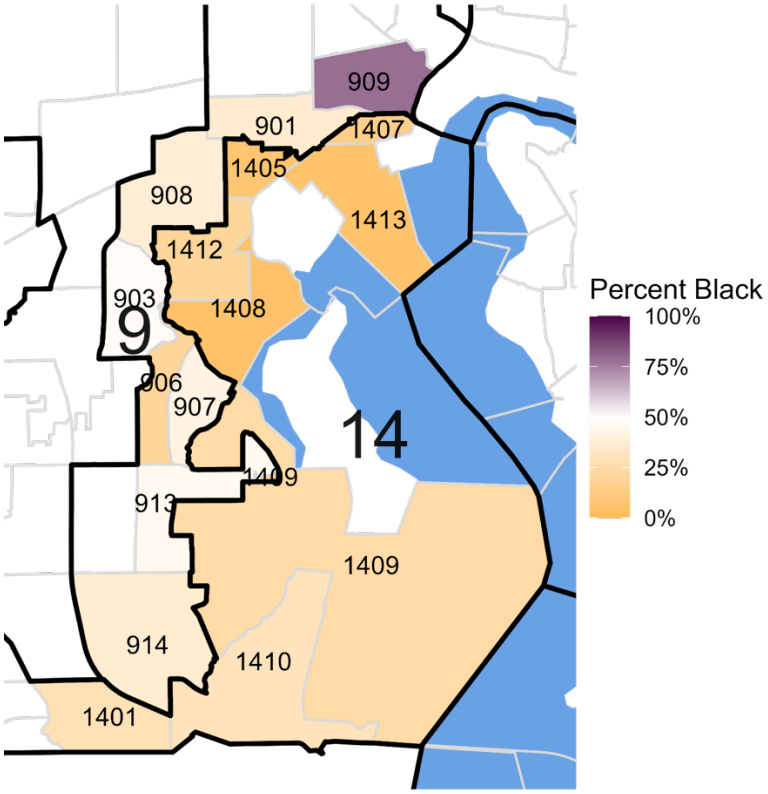
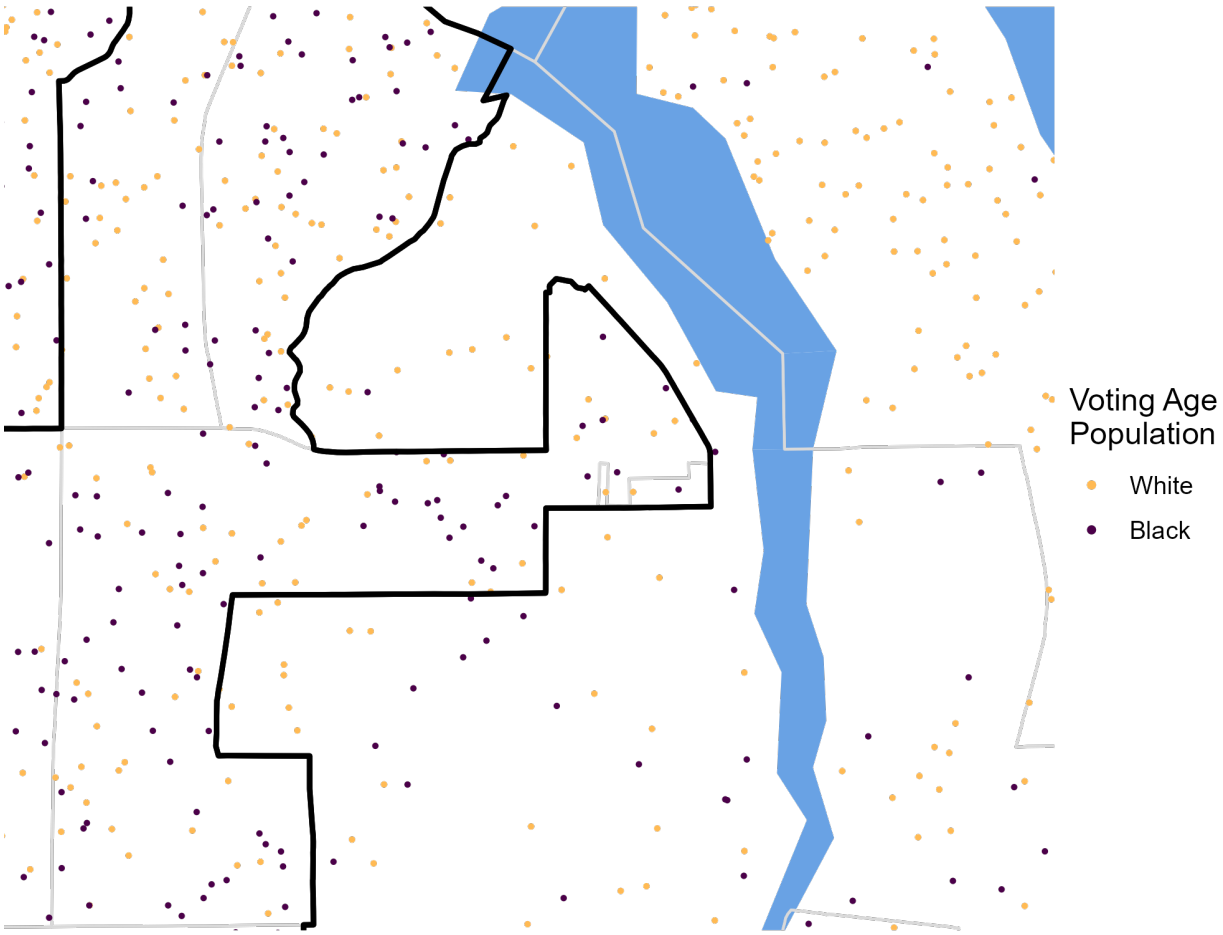


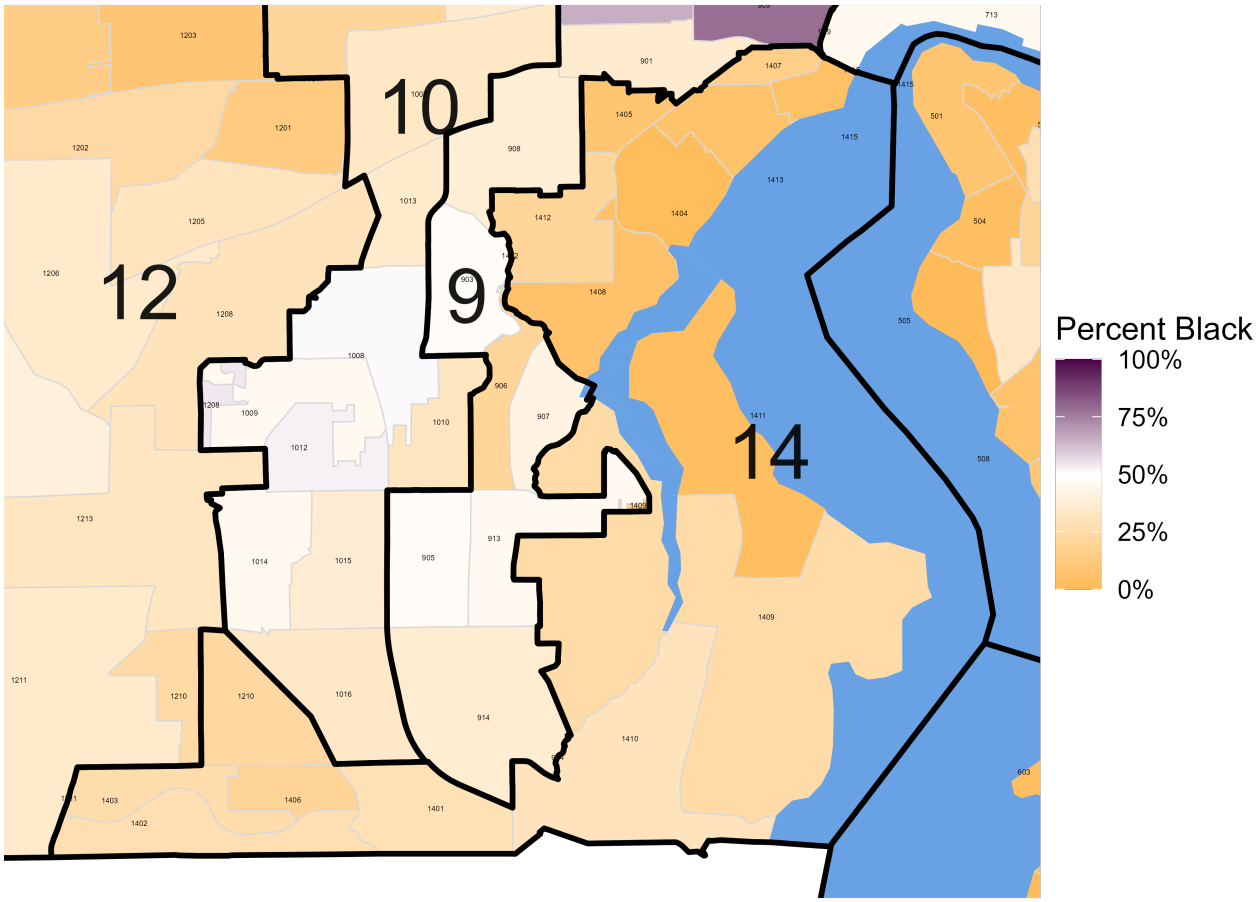
FIGURE 6
PRECINCTS 913, 914, 1409



53. Figure 7 provides a visual representation of Black and White voting-age populations in precincts in Districts 9, 10, and 14, shaded by BVAP percentage. The line at the bottom of District 14 shows where it connects with the southern parts of Districts 10 and 9. Precincts 914 (District 9), 1016 (District 10), and 1409, 1410, 1401 (all in District 14) border each other. This line appears to be irregular and was

drawn in this manner because of the desire to separate voters along racial lines. It could be raised higher and straightened so that Black residents in District 9 especially could instead be included in District 14.

FIGURE 7
DISTRICTS 9, 10, AND 14



54. Table 10 provides the Black/African American population in West Side neighborhoods that are located in District 10 where it borders precincts in District 12. These begin in the north with part of the Marietta neighborhood and moves south until the Jacksonville Heights region.

55. Precincts in the southern parts of District 10 have the largest Black VAPs along this border, including several that exceed 50%. Further north on the border, precincts have Black VAPs in the thirty percent and forty percent ranges.

TABLE 10

PRECINCTS IN DISTRICT 10 ALONG ITS BORDER WITH DISTRICT 12

Precincts 1011
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 20.2
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 426
Total VAP: 2,110

Precinct 1007
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 33.5
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 749
Total VAP: 2,239

Precinct 1013
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 35.2
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 649
Total VAP: 1,846

Precinct 1008
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 51.1
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 2,429
Total VAP: 4,755

Precinct 1009
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 46.0
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 1,580
Total VAP: 3,438

Precinct 1208 (portion – split with District 12)
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 54.4
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 437
Total VAP: 804

Precinct 1012
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 52.6
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 2,214
Total VAP: 4,208

Precinct 1014
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 45.1
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 2,059
Total VAP: 4,563

Precinct 1016
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 33.8
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 689
Total VAP: 2,038

Source: [10]

56. In Table 11, I have listed the Black/African American VAP in Precincts bordering Districts 10 and 12. Precinct 1203 (District 12) includes parts of Marietta and Whitehouse neighborhoods and has a 8.5% Black VAP, but the neighboring community in Precinct 1007 (District 10), has a Black VAP that is about four times larger (33.5%). The portion of Precinct 1208 (District 12) has a 30.1% Black VAP, but a community that it borders in Precinct 1009 (District 10) has a 46.0% Black VAP.

This table also provides evidence that the City Council drew district lines to pack Black voters in Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10.

TABLE 11
PRECINCTS IN DISTRICT 12 ALONG ITS BORDER WITH DISTRICT 10

Precinct 1203
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 8.5
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 134
Total VAP: 1,573

Precinct 1201
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 12.7
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 418
Total VAP: 3,302

Precinct 1205
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 30.8
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 1,606
Total VAP: 5,211

Precinct 1208 (portion – split with District 10)
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 30.1
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 1,253
Total VAP: 4,168

Precinct 1213
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 31.6
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 2,310
Total VAP: 7,319

Source: [11]

57. Figure 8 shows the Black and White voting-age populations in precincts along the District 10 and 12 border, shaded by BVAP percentage. The figure provides additional evidence that district lines were drawn in a way to separate Black and White voters into packed and stripped districts.

58. Precinct 1009 (District 10) borders Precinct 1208 (District 12). While Precinct 1009 has a 46.0% Black VAP (29.2% White VAP), Precinct 1208 has a 49.3% White VAP (30.1% Black VAP). These precincts follow the pattern established by the Council in other precincts of splitting precincts along racial lines so that larger Black voting-age populations are in Packed Districts and larger White voting-age populations are in Stripped Districts

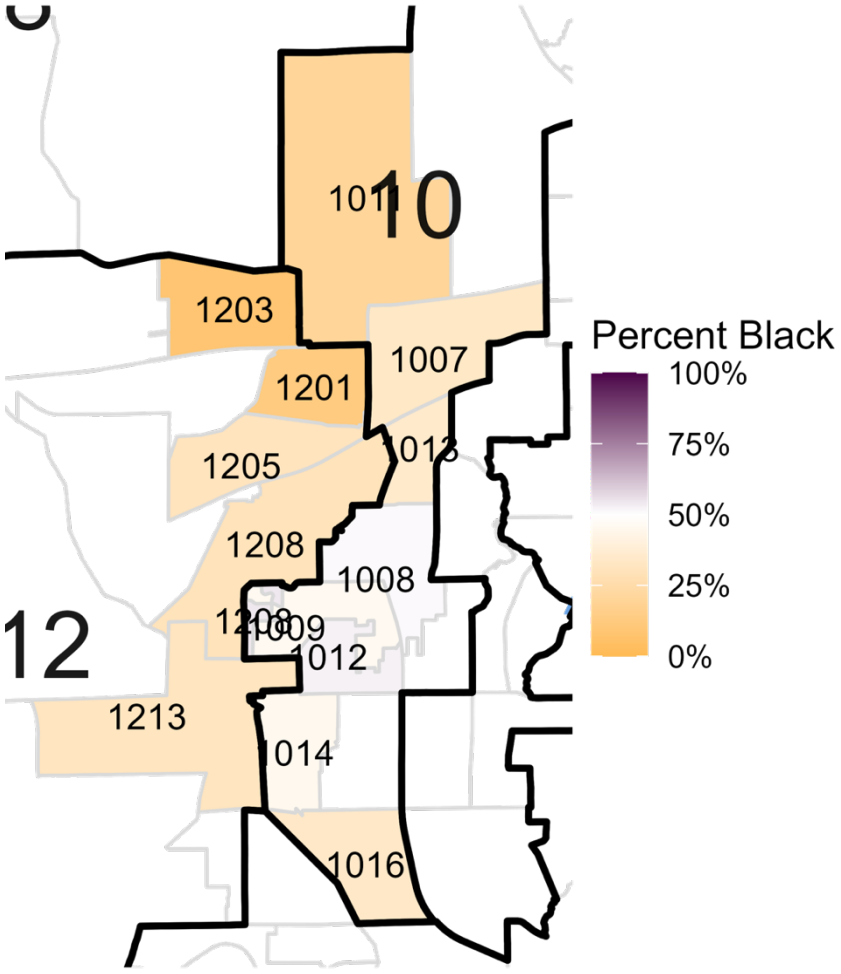
59. Precinct 1208 is split into Districts 10 and 12. The portion of the precinct in the predominantly Black District 10 has a 54.4% Black VAP, but the portion in District 12 has a 49.3% White VAP. This is another example of a precinct that was split along racial lines with the placement of larger proportions of Black voters in a packed district (10), but larger percentages of White voters in a Stripped district (12). I found that race is the only explanation for the splitting of Precinct 1208 in this manner.

60. The shape of Precinct 1213 (District 12) aligns it with the borders of Precincts 1009 in District 10 (29.2% White VAP and 46.0% Black VAP), 1012 in District 10

(23.0% White VAP and 52.6% Black VAP), 1014 in District 10 (34.2% White VAP and 45.1% Black VAP). Precinct 1213 in District 12 is shaped in an odd manner and lurches east in a way that puts more White voters in District 12's lines.

FIGURE 8

PRECINCTS ALONG DISTRICTS 10 AND 12 BORDERS



61. In Table 12, I provide the Black voting-age populations for precincts that are located in District 12 where it borders District 8. Communities in Precincts 1209 and 1203 have Black voting-age populations that are below 20%.

TABLE 12
JACKSONVILLE PRECINCTS IN DISTRICT 12 WHERE IT BORDERS DISTRICT 8

Precinct 1209
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 14.2
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 582
Total VAP: 4,085

Precincts 1203
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 8.5
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 134
Total VAP: 1,573

Source: [12]

62. In Table 13, I provide the Black voting-age populations for precincts that are located in District 8 where it borders District 12. According to the information in Table 13, Precinct 814 in District 8 borders Precinct 1203 (which is located in District 12's northern corner). This is a Whiter region of the City but the border still reveals evidence of race division. Precinct 814 has a higher Black VAP than Precinct 1203. The border could have been a straight line instead of its hook northward. I can now make another inference. Even in this highly White area, race was a factor.

TABLE 13

JACKSONVILLE PRECINCTS IN DISTRICT 8 WHERE IT BORDERS DISTRICT 12

Precinct 810
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 11.2
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 149
Total VAP: 1,331

Precinct 814
Percent Black or African American alone VAP: 12.9
Total Black or African American alone VAP: 489
Total VAP: 3,777

Source: [13]

63. In conclusion, the Jacksonville City Council Districting Plan has drawn district lines so that larger populations of Black residents are mostly contained in four Districts (7, 8, 9, and 10) and reduced their voting-age population in three adjacent districts (2, 12, and 14). The Council purposely grouped Black and White concentrations together in unusually shaped districts and precincts. I could find no evidence that any factor influenced these district lines other than race.

Dr. Sharon Wright Austin, Ph.D.

July 21, 2022, in Middleburg, FL

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Appendix A: 2010 Census Data Over 2020 Precincts

District 7

Precinct	White %	Any Part Black %	Hispanic %	Black alone %	Voting-Age Population
701	51.7	43.2	3.0	42.6	1486
702	33.4	62.1	3.6	60.3	1379
703	75.5	15.9	4.8	14.9	6575
704	30.7	64.0	3.5	62.8	3282
705	51.9	42.9	4.1	41.9	4936
706	4.7	93.8	0.8	93.1	1186
707	7.5	91.2	1.5	89.7	3253
708	15.1	82.9	2.3	81.1	1541
709	6.5	90.2	3.5	88.3	4541
710	12.9	81.8	4.1	80.0	4104
711	11.3	86.7	1.8	85.2	1356
712	24.4	71.9	3.5	69.9	1623
713	39.7	55.6	3.4	54.6	6886
714	14.6	83.1	2.1	81.4	2365

District 8

Precinct	White %	Any Part Black %	Hispanic %	Black alone %	Voting-Age Population
801	18.8	78.8	1.2	78.2	2504
802	3.2	95.9	0.9	95.0	2428
803	23.5	71.9	2.8	70.9	4494
804	45.1	51.0	2.3	49.7	2878
805	31.4	66.0	1.8	64.8	2893
806	1.5	97.8	0.6	96.8	863
807	4.9	94.3	0.5	93.6	1148
808	3.0	96.1	1.0	94.8	2095
809	1.5	97.9	0.7	97.0	2341
810	86.7	7.2	2.8	6.6	1326
811	0.4	99.1	0.6	98.2	1265
812	1.9	96.7	0.8	95.8	1430
813	50.0	45.7	2.8	44.5	5165
814	90.7	6.1	1.6	5.9	3274
815	1.1	98.4	1.1	97.1	1870
816	16.7	81.6	2.1	79.8	893
817	40.5	52.8	4.5	51.5	4721
818	32.1	64.2	2.1	63.1	1444

District 9

Precinct	White %	Any Part Black %	Hispanic %	Black alone %	Voting-Age Population
901	45.1	47.0	4.5	45.6	3369
902	1.1	98.1	0.8	97.3	3280
903	41.9	48.0	5.2	45.8	3936
904	0.9	98.4	1.1	97.5	2428
905	36.9	45.1	10.9	43.2	2498
906	72.3	17.4	7.2	15.8	1874
907	57.2	33.8	6.2	31.3	2572
908	54.8	36.0	4.8	34.9	5144
909	10.2	87.8	2.4	85.6	1752
910	15.7	82.1	1.6	80.9	2675
911	28.3	68.0	2.5	66.6	4275
912	2.2	96.8	1.6	95.6	1427
913	44.3	43.2	9.4	40.8	3214
914	47.5	34.2	11.5	32.1	5768

District 10

Precinct	White %	Any Part Black %	Hispanic %	Black alone %	Voting-Age Population
1001	7.0	91.1	1.9	89.9	3181
1002	0.9	98.5	0.8	97.3	3513
1003	1.3	98.0	0.9	96.8	2095
1004	0.8	98.6	1.3	96.9	2398
1005	2.5	96.4	0.8	95.5	3651
1006	71.5	21.4	4.3	20.1	2414
1007	59.8	29.2	9.3	27.9	2114
1008	37.3	50.4	6.6	49.1	4289
1009	42.4	40.4	8.3	38.9	2872
1010	67.0	23.2	6.3	22.1	2867
1011	81.8	11.5	3.9	10.9	1802
1012	30.4	52.3	12.8	49.4	3728
1013	65.0	28.9	3.5	28.0	1471
1014	44.4	41.8	7.6	40.5	4006
1015	45.0	35.9	11.4	34.7	3717
1016	46.8	35.4	9.1	33.9	1843

District 2

Precinct	White %	Any Part Black %	Hispanic %	Black alone %	Voting-Age Population
201	69.9	17.0	6.6	16.3	2126
202	64.2	14.6	7.4	13.5	4905
203	60.1	26.1	9.0	24.5	5213
204	91.8	2.9	3.2	2.7	2552
205	72.1	15.9	6.8	14.8	6897
206	85.2	6.1	4.2	5.7	4268
207	65.3	20.7	7.1	19.1	5803
208	90.2	5.3	2.5	5.0	1900
209	84.7	6.5	4.0	5.9	2421
210	89.5	4.8	2.9	4.6	1328
211	67.9	18.8	6.5	17.8	4635
212	94.7	0.5	2.1	0.4	752
213	77.1	12.1	4.0	11.5	1188

District 12

Precinct	White %	Any Part Black %	Hispanic %	Black alone %	Voting-Age Population
1201	80.9	9.9	4.2	9.6	3205
1202	72.2	19.7	3.9	19.1	2374
1203	87.5	6.8	3.8	6.7	1455
1204	90.7	5.0	2.6	4.7	1719
1205	57.3	26.6	9.8	25.5	5058
1206	62.5	28.7	3.6	27.9	3740
1207	73.8	22.9	1.6	21.9	1111
1208	57.1	27.7	8.1	26.6	4283
1209	81.4	12.5	4.1	11.8	4010
1210	67.1	21.2	7.1	20.1	3178
1211	55.3	30.1	7.9	28.6	2871
1212	57.8	28.9	6.5	27.7	5002
1213	62.8	24.3	10.4	22.8	5650

District 14

Precinct	White %	Any Part Black %	Hispanic %	Black alone %	Voting-Age Population
1401	56.4	29.1	9.2	27.5	3307
1402	54.1	25.8	8.5	24.4	2685
1403	57.8	22.7	10.7	21.1	2830
1404	90.5	3.0	3.7	2.6	4330
1405	83.9	9.6	3.6	8.8	2405
1406	63.1	21.3	8.3	20.1	1788
1407	61.7	28.5	5.2	27.0	1666
1408	87.8	5.3	4.3	4.7	3798
1409	63.2	20.0	11.2	17.9	7486
1410	57.6	27.6	8.3	26.2	5482
1411	92.2	3.8	2.7	3.4	5000
1412	73.4	17.4	4.6	16.5	3074
1413	82.6	9.7	4.8	8.7	4437
1415	85.1	7.3	4.2	6.2	2517

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EXHIBIT A

Dr. Sharon D. Wright Austin - Curriculum Vitae

DR. SHARON D. WRIGHT AUSTIN
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
234 ANDERSON HALL
GAINESVILLE, FL 32611
polssdw@ufl.edu

Education:

The University of Tennessee at Knoxville
Earned doctorate in political science in August 1993
Major areas of emphasis: American Government (Public Law; Congress, the Presidency, and the Judiciary, and Minority Politics)
Minor areas of emphasis: Comparative Politics and Public Administration
Dissertation: *Aftermath of the Voting Rights Act of 1965: Racial Voting Patterns in Memphis Mayoral Elections, 1967-1991*

The University of Memphis
Earned master's degree in political science with a minor in education in December 1989

Christian Brothers University
Earned bachelor's degree in history with a minor in political science in May 1987

Teaching:

The University of Florida
Professor, August 2018-Present
Director of the African American Studies Program, July 2012-August 2019
Interim Director of the African American Studies Program, August 2011-July 2012
Associate Professor, August 2004-August 2018.
Undergraduate Coordinator, August 2008- August 2010
Visiting Associate Professor, August 2001-August 2004. Received tenure in June 2007
Courses offered:

African American Politics	American Government	Latino Politics and Policy
African American Studies Seminar	African Americans in Paris	Asian American Politics
Cultural Diversity	Community Analysis	Honors American Government
Key Issues in Black Atlantic Thought	Politics of Race at UF	Presidential Inauguration Seminar
Race, Gender, and Politics	Urban Politics	Women of Color and the Law

The Junior Statesman Program at Yale University
Associate Professor of American Government from July 1-26, 2002

The University of Michigan at Ann Arbor
Visiting Scholar of Political Science from August 2000-May 2001
Courses offered:
Political Participation and Pressure Groups State and Local Government Urban Analysis

The University of Missouri at Columbia
Associate Professor of Political Science and Black Studies from July 2000-August 2002
Assistant Professor of Political Science and Black Studies from August 1995-July 2000
Courses offered:

American Government	Black Political Thought	Black Women in Politics
Community Analysis	Introduction to Black Studies	Municipal Problems
State and Local Government	Urban Politics	Women and the Law

The University of Louisville
Assistant Professor of Pan African Studies from August 1992-May 1995
Courses offered:

Black Nationalist Politics in America	Civil Rights and the Law, Parts I and II
Constitutional Law-Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	Constitutional Law-Powers of Government
Contemporary African American Political Topics	Politics of the Black Community
Race, Class, and Gender in the U.S.	Southern Politics

Grants for the African American Studies Program:

Received a $3,000 "Support for Workshops and Speaker Series in the Humanities" Grant from the Center for the Humanities and Public Sphere in February 2016. This grant funded "The Black Women in the Academy" workshop in February 2017 at the University of Florida.

Received a $3,500 "Support for Workshops and Speaker Series in the Humanities" Grant from the Center for the Humanities and Public Sphere in March 2015. This grant funded "The Legacy and Influence of President Barack Hussein Obama" workshop in February 2016.

Received a $1,500 "Civil Debate Wall" Grant from the Bob Graham Center for Public Service in July 2012. This grant funded an online discussion of African American views about same-sex marriage.

Received a $3,500 "Support for Workshops and Speaker Series in the Humanities" Grant from the Center for the Humanities and Public Sphere in February 2012. This grant funded "The Education and Identity of African American Men" workshop in February 2013.

Grants for My Research and Teaching:

Co-Director, "Feminist Futures of Economic Cooperation among the Global African Diaspora" Project for $449,818, Social Science and Humanities Research Council's Race, Gender, and Diversity Initiative, Submitted in November 2021. Denied Funding.

Primary Investigator, University of Florida Racial Justice Grant for $60,000 to conduct research on Black faculty recruitment and retention, November 2020.

Primary Investigator, University of Florida Racial Justice Grant for $60,000 to conduct research on the university's ties to slavery, November 2020.

University of Florida Department of Political Science Grant for $1,000 to conduct research on "Racial Group Consciousness and the Haitian Immigrant Quest for Political Incorporation" with Doctoral Student Danielle King, April 2010.

University of Florida Graham Center Case Study Grant for $4,000 to conduct research on "Taking Back the Land: The Battle of Liberty City's Resident against Gentrification." Coauthored by undergraduate student Leonard J. Laurenceau, April 2009.

University of Florida Graham Center for $3,000 to develop a Latino Politics and Policy course, April 2008.

University of Florida Department of Political Science Grant for $3,000 to conduct research on "Concentrated Poverty, Social Isolation, and Political Participation in the Southern Black Belt" during the summer of 2006, March 2006

University of Florida College of Liberal Arts and Sciences Humanities Enhancement Grant for $4,000 to conduct research on "Concentrated Poverty, Social Isolation, and Political Participation in the Southern Black Belt," December 2005

Summer Research Fellowship for $7,000 from the University of Missouri in June 1996 to conduct research on "An Analysis of a New Generation of Black Mayors"

Research Council Grant for $2,000 from the University of Missouri in June 1996 to conduct research on "An Analysis of a New Generation of Black Mayors"

Faculty Development Grant for $3,300 from the University of Missouri in June 1997 to attend the Inter-Consortium for Political and Social Science Research at the University of Michigan

Research Grant for $2,000 from the Office of the Provost at the University of Louisville in June 1994 to conduct research at the University of West Indies at Cave Hill, Barbados, West Indies

Research Grant for $500 from the University of Louisville in May 1993 to conduct research on "Black Women in Kentucky Politics"

Received Dissertation Fellowship for $2,000 from the University of Louisville in August 1992

Honors, Awards, and Recognitions:

Graduate Education Diversity Champion for 2021-22, April 2022. This award recognizes faculty members who have enhanced and contributed to the overall graduate environment by actively and positively promoting the concept of diversity and improving cross-cultural understanding and inclusivity in the university environment.

David King Defender of Democracy Award, *League of Women Voters of Florida*, January 2022.

Science Defender Award, *Union of Concerned Scientists*, December 2021.

Selected as a University Term Professor, 2021-2024, for excellence in scholarship, teaching, and service at the University of Florida.

Selected for induction into the Edward A. Bouchet Graduate Honor Society's UF Chapter on February 8, 2021 because of my "scholarship, leadership, character, service, and advocacy" on behalf of under-represented graduate students.

Selected as a University Term Professor, 2018-2021, for excellence in scholarship, teaching, and service at the University of Florida.

Selected as a 2010-2011 Colonel Allen R. and Margaret G. Crow Term Professor of Liberal Arts and Sciences for excellence in scholarship, teaching, and service at the University of Florida, April 2010.

Winner of the Erika Fairchild Award of the Women's Caucus of the Southern Political Science Association on January 8, 2009. The award is given to a female scholar with a strong record of scholarship who is committed to students, teaching, and mentoring other female scholars, is a thoughtful, caring good citizen of the discipline, and has a collegial spirit.

Best Paper on Blacks and Politics Award for "Black Group Consciousness in South Florida". Paper Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Western Political Science Association, San Diego, California, March 18-21, 2008.

2006 SAVANT UF Honorary Membership Award. SAVANT UF was established in 1967 to recognize those "who have attained a high standard of leadership in collegiate activities and outstanding service to the University of Florida and the surrounding community." Its approximately 140 members granted an honorary membership to me during the spring 2006 semester.

2004-2005 University of Florida University-wide Advisor of the Year

2004-2005 College of Liberal Arts and Sciences Advisor of the Year at the University of Florida

2004-2005 Student Activities Center Student Organization Advisor of the Year at the University of Florida for my work with the Black Political Science Association

Fellow, "Analyzing Poverty and Welfare Trends Using Census 2000 Data" Workshop at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, June 23-27, 2003.

Outstanding Mentor of the Gatorlaunch Program during the 2002-2003 academic year.

Best Paper on Blacks and Politics Award for "The 2001 Los Angeles Mayoral Election: An Analysis of the Racial Threat Hypothesis and Black-Latino Electoral Coalitions" by Sharon D. Wright and Richard T. Middleton IV. Paper Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Western Political Science Association, Long Beach, CA, March 22, 2002.

My chapter "Clinton and Racial Politics" is published in *The Postmodern Presidency: Bill Clinton's Legacy in U.S. Politics*, which was selected by *CHOICE* AS ONE OF THE "Outstanding Academic Books of the Year" for 2001.

Outstanding Mentor of the McNair Scholars Program during the 2001-2002, 2002-2003, and 2004-2005 academic years

Freedom Journal Award, "The Voice Magazine Recognizes Dr. Sharon D. Wright as an Exemplar of Outstanding Service to the Students of the University of Missouri-Columbia, April 25, 1999

Profile in the *Columbia Missourian* newspaper, "The Wright Stuff: MU Professor Spearheads Civil Rights Education," October 19, 1997

Certificate of Recognition, "The Association of Black Graduate and Professional Students Recognizes Dr. Sharon D. Wright for Dedicating her Time and Expertise to the 1998 Graduate Professional Development Workshop," April 3, 1999

Certificate of Appreciation, "The Association of Black Graduate and Professional Students Recognizes Dr. Sharon D. Wright for Participating in the 1997 Graduate Professional Development Workshop," April 9, 1998

"A Case Study in Intra-Racial Divisions: The 1994 Shelby County Mayoral Election" received the Rodney Higgins Best Paper Award of the National Conference of Black Political Scientists, March 6-10, 1996

Fellow, Sixth Annual Africana Studies Summer Institute at the University of Ghana at Legon, West Africa. The four-week institute (July 9-August 6, 1995) was sponsored by the National Council for Black Studies and a grant from the Ford Foundation

Fellow, Summer Institute at the University of West Indies, Cave Hill in Barbados, West Indies. The four-week institute (July 19-August 22, 1994) was sponsored by the University of Louisville and the University of West Indies.

Manuscripts-Published:

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *The Caribbeanization of Black Politics: Group Consciousness and Political Participation in America*, (State University of Albany Press, 2018), 256 pages.

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *The Transformation of Plantation Politics in the Mississippi Delta: Black Politics, Concentrated Poverty, and Social Capital in the Mississippi Delta* (Albany, NY: State University of New York Press, 2006), 280 pages.

Sharon D. Wright. *Race, Power, and Political Emergence in Memphis* (New York: Routledge Press, 2000), 218 pages.

Manuscripts Under Contract:

Sharon D. Wright Austin, editor. *Political Black Girl Magic: The Elections and Governance of Black Female Mayors*. In production. Temple University Press. Submitted to Oxford University Press in December 2021. Currently in production for publication in 2023.

Caroline Shenaz Hossein, Sharon D. Wright Austin, and Kevin Edmonds, editors. *Beyond Racial Capitalism: Cooperatives in the African Diaspora*. Submitted to Oxford University Press in December 2021. Currently in production for publication in 2023.

Caroline Shenaz Hossein, Sharon D. Wright Austin, Tatiana Benjamin, and Sherice Nelson. *African Diaspora Economics*. Under contract. Cambridge University Press.

Refereed Journal Articles-Published:

Sharon D. Wright Austin. 2021. Contemporary Black Populism and the Development of Multiracial Coalitions: The 2018 Stacey Abrams and Andrew Gillum Gubernatorial Campaigns. *Political Science Quarterly*. June 15. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1002/polq.13203.

Sharon D. Wright Austin, Editor of a special issue of *The National Political Science Review: The Journal of the National Conference of Black Political Scientists* entitled *The Caribbeanization of Black Politics*. Volume 19.1: 2018.

Sharon D. Wright Austin, "The Group Consciousness and Political Participation of African Americans and Black Ethnics." *The Caribbeanization of Black Politics* special issue of *The National Political Science Review: The Journal of the National Conference of Black Political Scientists*. Volume 19.1: 2018.

Sharon D. Wright Austin, Sekou M. Franklin, and Angela K. Lewis. "The Effects of Concentrated Poverty on Black and White Political Participation in the Southern Black Belt." *National Political Science Review* 15 (2013): 57-69.

Sharon D. Wright Austin, Richard T. Middleton IV, and Rachel Yon. The Effect of Racial Group Consciousness on the Political Participation of African Americans and Black Pan-Ethnics in Miami-Dade County, Florida. *Political Research Quarterly* 65, 3 (September 2012): 629-641.

Baodong Liu, Sharon D. Wright Austin, and Byron D'Andra Orey. Church Attendance, Social Capital, and Black Voting Participation. *Social Science Quarterly* 90, 3 (September 2009): 576-592.

Sharon D. Wright Austin and Richard T. Middleton IV. The Limitations of the Deracialization Concept in the 2001 Los Angeles Mayoral Election. *Political Research Quarterly* 57, 2 (June 2004): 283-293.

Sharon D. Wright and Richard T. Middleton IV. The 2001 Los Angeles Mayoral Election: Implications for Deracialization and Biracial Coalition Theories. *Politics and Policy* (formerly known as the *Southeastern Political Review*) 29, 1 (2002): 692-707.

Sharon D. Wright. The Tennessee Caucus of Black State Legislators. *The Journal of Black Studies* 31, 1 (September 2000): 3-19.

Sharon D. Wright. Political Organization or Machine: The Impact of Harold E. Ford's Endorsements in Memphis Mayoral Elections. *National Political Science Review: The Journal of the National Conference of Black Political Scientists* 7(Fall 1999): 210-220.

Sharon D. Wright. Electoral and Biracial Coalition*:* Possible Election Strategy for African American Candidates in Louisville*,* Kentucky. *The Journal of Black Studies* 25, 6 (July 1995): 749-758.

Refereed Book Chapters-Published:

Sharon D. Wright Austin. Andrew Gillum's Quest to Become Florida's First Black Governor. In *Historic Firsts in U.S. Elections: Gubernatorial, Congressional, and Mayoral Campaigns, 2018-2019*, edited by Evelyn M. Simien. (Routledge Press 2022).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. Selected Works of African American Studies Faculty at the University of Florida. In *African American Studies: 50 Years at the University of Florida*, eds. Jacob U'Mofe Gordon and Paul Ortiz. (University Press of Florida 2021).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. African American, Black Ethnic, and Dominican Political Relations in Contemporary New York City. In *Black Politics in Transition: Immigration, Suburbanization, and Gentrification*, eds. Candis Watts Smith and Christina M. Greer. (New York: Routledge, 2018).

Sharon D. Wright Austin and Danielle King. President Barack Obama and Racial Politics. In *Barack Obama's Historic Legacy: A Two Year Assessment*, ed. John Davis. (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2011).

Sharon D. Wright Austin and Richard T. Middleton IV. Racial Politics of Gaming in the Delta. In *Resorting to Casinos: The Mississippi Gaming Industry*, ed. Denise von Hermann (Oxford, MS: University Press of Mississippi, 2006).

Sharon D. Wright Austin and Richard T. Middleton IV. The 2001 Los Angeles Mayoral Election: Implications for Deracialization and Biracial Coalition Theories. In *Black and Latino/a Politics: Issues in Political Development in the United States*, eds. Jessica Lavariega Monforti and William E. Nelson Jr. (Miami, FL: Barnhardt and Ash, 2006) [reprint of "The 2001 Los Angeles Mayoral Election: Implications for Deracialization and Biracial Coalition Theories." *Politics and Policy* (formerly known as the *Southeastern Political Review*) 29, 1 (2002): 692-707.]

Sharon D. Wright Austin and Richard T. Middleton IV. Sustainability in the Twin Cities of Biloxi-Gulfport, Mississippi. In *Governing Middle-Sized Cities: Studies in Mayoral Leadership*, eds. Wilbur C. Rich and James Bowers (Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2000).

Sharon D. Wright and Minion K.C. Morrison. The African American Political Experience. In *The Historical and Bibliographical Guide to the African American Experience*, eds. Arvarh Strickland and Robert E. Weems Jr. (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2000).

Sharon D. Wright. Clinton and Racial Politics. In *The Postmodern Presidency: Bill Clinton's Legacy in U.S. Politics*, ed. Steven Schier (Pittsburgh, PA: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1999).

Sharon D. Wright. The Activism of Black Women in Congress, 1967-1997. In *African American Women's Activism Since the Civil Rights Movement*, ed. Kimberly Springer. (New York: New York University Press, 1999).

Sharon D. Wright. The Deracialization Strategy and African American Candidates in Memphis Mayoral Elections. In *Race, Politics and Governance in the United States*, ed. Huey L. Perry (Gainesville, FL: University of Florida Press, 1997).

Forthcoming Publications:

Sharon D. Wright Austin. The Vicious Politics of Tenure and Promotion for Black Female Candidates. In *Disrupting Political Science: Black Women Transforming the Discipline*, edited by Angela Lewis-Maddox. Book is under contract with the State University of New York Press. Chapter submitted in May 2022.

Sharon D. Wright Austin. Race and Urban Politics. In *Handbook of Urban Politics and Policy*, edited by Ronald K. Vogel. Book is under contract with Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd.

Research in Progress:

Sharon D. Wright Austin, Caroline Shenaz Hossein, Tatiana Benjamin, Silvane Silva, Sherice J. Nelson. *African Diaspora Economics: How Black Feminist Political Women Advance Communities Through Cooperative Economics*. Book is under contract with Cambridge University Press.

Research Report:

Sharon D. Wright. Casino Gaming in the Delta: Race, Politics, and Gaming in Tunica County, Mississippi. In *The Trotter Review of the University of Massachusetts, Boston* 38 (Summer 2000).

Encyclopedia Entries:

Sharon D. Wright Austin. The Black Social Economy and Social and Solidarity Economics. In *Social and Solidarity Economy Encyclopedia*, edited by the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy. Edward Elgar Publishing. Entry submitted in February 2022.

Sharon D. Wright Austin. Constance Baker-Motley. In *An Encyclopedia of American Civil Rights and Liberties*, eds. Otis H. Stephens Jr., John M. Scheb II, and Kara E. Stooksbury (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2006).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. Rosa Parks. In *An Encyclopedia of American Civil Rights and Liberties*, eds. Otis H. Stephens Jr., John M. Scheb II, and Kara E. Stooksbury (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2006).

Book Reviews:

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *Shirley Chisholm: Her Life, Her Words, Her Time*. Glenn L. Starks and F. Erik Brooks (Manuscript reviewed for Columbia University Press in September 2021).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *Somalis in the Neo-South: African Immigration, Politics and Race*. Dorian Brown Crosby. Peter Lang, 2020. (Book reviewed for the *National Political Science Review* in July 2021).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *Political Volatility in the United States: How Racial and Religious Groups Win and Lose*. (Manuscript reviewed for Lexington Books in April 2021).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *The Black Banker Ladies: Mutual Aid and Rotating Savings and Credit Associations of Racialized Women*. Caroline Shenaz Hossein (Manuscript reviewed for University of Toronto Press in November 2019).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *Latino Politics in America: Community, Culture and Interests*. John A. Garcia (Manuscript reviewed for Rowman and Littlefield in November 2019).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *Redefining the Political: Poor Black Women in Chicago and New Understandings of Political Identity and Action*. Alexandra Moffett-Bateau (Manuscript reviewed for Temple University Press in October 2019).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *Much Sound and Fury, or the New Jim Crow? The Twenty-First Century's Restrictive New Voting Laws and their Impact in the States*. Edited by Michael A. Smith (Manuscript reviewed for State University of New York at Albany Press in September 2019).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *Losing Power: African Americans and Racial Polarization in Tennessee Politics, 2000-2012*. Sekou M. Franklin and Ray Block Jr. (Manuscript reviewer for the University of Georgia Press in August 2017).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. American Politics and the African American Quest for Universal *Freedom*. *Eighth Edition*. Hanes Walton Jr., Robert Smith, and Sherri Wallace (Manuscript reviewed for Routledge Press in June 2015).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *African American Politics*. Andra Gillespie and Shayla Nunnally. (Manuscript reviewed for Routledge Press in December 2012).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *Contemporary Southern Politics*. Seth McKee. (Manuscript reviewed for Routledge Press in August 2012).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *Ciencia Politica: The Scientific Analysis of Latino Politics in the United States*. Edited by Tony Affigne, Evelyn Hu-DeHart, and Marion Orr. (Manuscript reviewed for Routledge Press in March 2011).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *To the Right and Misunderstood: Conservatism in the Black Community*. Angela K. Lewis. (Manuscript reviewer for SUNY Albany Press in 2009).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *Whose Black Politics? Case Studies in Post-Racial Black Leadership*. Edited by Professor Andra Gillespie. (Manuscript reviewed for Routledge Press in January 2009).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *African American Politics in the 21st Century*. Andra Gillespie, Editor. (Manuscript reviewed for the Congressional Quarterly Press and Routledge Press in 2007).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. W*here Have You Gone, Horatio Alger? A Convergence of Race and Poverty in the Memphis City Schools*. Marcus Pohlmann (Manuscript reviewed for the University of Tennessee Press in 2007).

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *Freedom Is a Constant Struggle: The Mississippi Civil Rights Movement and Its Legacy* by Kenneth T Andrews (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2004) for the *Journal of Southern History.*

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *Black Feminist Voices in Politics* by Evelyn Simien for the State University of New York Press, 2004.

Sharon D. Wright Austin. *The Politics of the New South: Representation of African Americans in Southern State Legislatures* by Charles E. Menifield and Stephen D. Shaffer (eds.) for the State University of New York Press, July 2003.

Sharon D. Wright. *The Encyclopedia of Memphis* by Timothy Huebner and Michael Nelson (eds.) for the University of Tennessee, Knoxville Press, October 2002.

Sharon D. Wright. *Red Lines, Black Spaces: The Politics of Race and Space in a Black Middle-Class Suburb* by Bruce D. Haynes (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2001) for the *Journal of Politics*.

Sharon D. Wright. Comparison Review of *Enforcing Civil Rights: Race Discrimination and the Department of Justice* by Brian K. Landsberg (Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1997);

Reaching Beyond Race by Paul M. Sniderman and Edward G. Carmines (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1997), and *Racism in the post-Civil Rights Era: Now You See It, Now You Don't* (Albany, NY: State University of New York Press, 1995) for the *Policy Studies Journal*.

Sharon D. Wright. *Racial Politics at the Crossroads: Memphis Elects Dr. W.W. Herenton* by Marcus Pohlmann and Michael Kirby (Knoxville, TN: University of Tennessee Press, 1996) for the *National Political Science Review: The Journal of the National Conference of Black Political Scientists*.

Sharon D. Wright. *Government in America, Brief Version, Third Edition* by Edwards, Wattenberg, and Lineberry (New York: Longman , 1995) for Longman Publishing.

Sharon D. Wright. *African Americans at the Crossroads: The Restructuring of Black Leadership and the 1992 Elections* by Clarence Lusane (Boston, MA: South End Press, 1995) for the *Social Science Quarterly*.

Sharon D. Wright. *Abortion and American Politics* by Barbara H. Craig and David M. O'Brien (Chatham, NJ: Chatham House, 1994) for the *National Political Science Review: The Journal of the National Conference of Black Political Scientists*.

Sharon D. Wright. *Studying Politics* by Roderick Church, Terrence Carroll, and Nicolar Baxter-Moore (New York: Longman, 1994) for Longman Press.

Sharon D. Wright. Comparison Review of *the Year of the Woman: Myths and Realities* by Thomas Cook (Greenwood, CT: Westview Press, 1994); *Women, Elections and Representation. Second Edition* by Darcy, Welch, and Clark for the *Southeastern Political Review*.

Sharon D. Wright. *Empirical Political Analysis: Research Methods in Political Science. Third Edition* by Jarol B. Mannheim and Richard C. Rich (New York: Longman, 1993).

International Activities:

Instructor
African Americans in Paris spring break class in 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2020, and 2022.

Virtual presentation
Second Annual International Conference on Cooperatives, Mutual Aid, and Solidarity Economics. Department of Economics. University of Kerala, India. January 14, 2022.

Reviewer
For virtual defense of *Immigrant Political Integration in Finland: The Perspectives of Black African Immigrants at the Municipal Level* by Thaddeus C. Ndukwe. February 4, 2022. University of Jyvaskyla, Finland.

Presenter
Black History Month Presentation on the Black Social Economy. February 16, 2022. University of Toronto, Scarborough.

Taught 10 undergraduate and 2 graduate students in my 2022 African Americans in Paris spring break class. March 6-13, 2022.

Presenter
The American University of Paris. Discussed publishing opportunities in the American Political Science Review. March 11, 2022.

Conference Presentations:

Chair and Discussant
Native American Politics Panel. Southern Political Science Association. San Antonio, TX. January 15, 2022.

Presenter
Black Female Mayors in America. Southern Political Science Association. San Antonio, TX. January 15, 2022.

Chair and Discussant
Black Women in Legislatures. Southern Political Science Association. San Antonio, TX. January 13, 2022.

Discussant
Author Meets Critics Panel on The Great Migration and the Democratic Party: Black Voters and the Realignment of American Politics in the 20th Century by Keneshia Grant. American Political Science Association Virtual Panel. September 30, 2021.

Chair and Discussant
Partisanship and Voting among Black Americans. American Political Science Association Virtual Panel. September 29, 2021.

Commentator
Virtual Haywood Millbauer Symposium sponsored by the UF history department for a lecture entitled “”Mr. Muhammad Says All of This is Possible for You and Me’: Elijah Muhammad, Muhammad Speaks, and Black Nationalism during the Space Age” by Professor D’Weston Haywood. April 15, 2021.

Panelist
Virtual Panel on The Editor’s Guide to Book and Journal Publishing. National Conference of Black Political Scientists. March 13, 2021.

Discussant
Black Women as the Conscience in Business and Society: Understanding Collective Power in a Comparative Perspective Panel. National Conference of Black Political Scientists virtual meeting, March 12th, 2021.

Panelist
Virtual Tenure and Promotion Roundtable. National Conference of Black Political Scientists. March 12, 2021.

Discussant
Black Women in Politics Panel. Southern Political Science Association virtual meeting. January 8, 2021.

Organizer and Panelist
Tenure and Promotion Panel. Southern Political Science Association virtual meeting. January 9, 2021.

Discussant
Mobilization, Civic Engagement, and Resilience Panel. American Politics in the 20th Century. American Political Science Association virtual meeting. September 13, 2021.

Organizer and Panelist
The Editors' Guide to Book and Journal Publishing Roundtable, National Conference of Black Political Scientists virtual meeting, March 12th, 2021.

Panelist
Author Meets Critics: The Great Migration and the Democratic Party: Black Voters and the Realignment of American Politics in the 20th Century. American Political Science Association virtual meeting. September 11, 2021.

Presenter
Andrew Gillum's Quest to Become Florida's First Black Governor, *Historic Firsts in U.S. Elections* Panel. National Conference of Black Political Scientists virtual meeting, March 12th, 2021.

Presenter
The Legacy of Plessy v. Ferguson at Predominantly White Institutions: The Politics of Defining "Black" Students for Admissions Purposes
Russell Sage Journal Conference: The Legacy of Separate But Equal: Policy Implications for the 21st Century, New York, New York, September 27, 2019.

Chair and Presenter
The Campaigns, Elections, and Governance of Black Female Mayors
American Political Science Association, Washington, D.C., August 28-September 1, 2019.

Presenter
Afro-Cuban Group Consciousness and Political Participation in Miami-Dade County
National Conference of Black Political Scientists, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, March 14-17, 2019.

Discussant
Black Women as Elected Officials Panel
National Conference of Black Political Scientists, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, March 14-17, 2019.

Panelist on Roundtable Panel
The Politics of Faculty Diversity and Tenure Panel
National Conference of Black Political Scientists, Chicago, Illinois, March 14-17, 2018.

Chair and Discussant
Pan African Thought and Method Panel
National Conference of Black Political Scientists, Chicago, Illinois, March 14-17, 2018.

Panelist on Roundtable Panel
National Political Science Review: A Standard-Driven Academic Refereed Journal of Black Politics
National Conference of Black Political Scientists, Jackson, Mississippi, March 14-17, 2016

Chair and Discussant
Descriptive Representation Without Substance: Black Inclusion in the Era of Racial Animus
National Conference of Black Political Scientists, Jackson, Mississippi, March 14-17, 2016

Chair and Discussant
Schools, Cities, and Cradle-to-Prison Pipeline
National Conference of Black Political Scientists, Jackson, Mississippi, March 14-17, 2016

Chair and Discussant
African American Archival Research
Associate for the Study of Afro American Life and History, Jacksonville, Florida, October 2-4, 2013.

Chair and Discussant
African American Political and Policy Issues
Associate for the Study of Afro American Life and History, Jacksonville, Florida, October 2-4, 2013.

Discussant
Urban Political Empowerment
Southern Political Science Association, Orlando, Florida, January 3-5, 2013.

Chair and Discussant
African and African American Policy Issues
National Council for Black Studies, Atlanta, Georgia, March 8, 2012.

Chair and Discussant
African and African American Political Leadership
National Council for Black Studies, Atlanta, Georgia, March 9, 2012.

Chair and Discussant
The Politics of African American Educational and Identity Issues
National Council for Black Studies, Atlanta, Georgia, March 9, 2012.

Presenter:
Church Attendance, Social Capital, and Black Voting Participation
Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, Illinois, April 1-3, 2008.

Presenter:
Black Group Consciousness in South Florida
Western Political Science Association, San Diego, California, March 18-21, 2008.

Chair and Discussant:
Latino Politics Panel
Southern Political Science Association, New Orleans, Louisiana, January 4-6, 2007

Discussant:
The New Politics of Multiracial Cities Panel
American Political Science Association, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August, 31-September 3, 2006

Discussant:
Emerging Issues in African American Opinion Panel
American Political Science Association, August 28-September 1, 2005, Washington, D.C.

Chair and Discussant:
The Political Research of Dr. Ronald McNair Scholars
Panel participants included four University of Florida students: Gloria Bowens, James Holloway III, Natassia Kelly, and Funmi Olorunnipa.
National Conference of Black Political Scientists, Oakland, California, March 8-12, 2003

Chair:
Getting Through the Tenure and Promotion Process
National Conference of Black Political Scientists, Oakland, California, March 8-12, 2003

Presenter:
"Coping with the Graduate School Experience"
Western Political Science Association, Long Beach, California, March 23, 2002

Presenter:
"The 2000 Los Angeles Mayoral Election: An Analysis of the Racial Threat Hypothesis and Black-Latino Electoral Coalitions"

Western Political Science Association, Long Beach, California, March 23, 2002

Chair and Discussant:
The Role of Race in Southern Elections and Public Policies
National Conference of Black Political Scientists, Atlanta, Georgia, March, 8, 2002

Section Chair:
State and Local Politics Section
National Conference of Black Political Scientists, Atlanta, Georgia, March, 6-1-, 2002; March 8-12, 2003

Presenter:
"Coping with the Graduate School Experience"
Western Political Science Association, Las Vegas, Nevada, March 22, 2001

Chair:
Racial Contexts and Representations in the Political Space
Students of Color of Rackham Conference, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, February 17, 2001

Presenter:
"Women of Color in Academia"
Students of Color of Rackham Conference, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, February 16, 2001

Chair:
Political Empowerment and Racial Minorities: Where We Are at Century's End
American Political Science Association, Washington, D.C., August 31-September 3, 2000

Discussant:
Representation, Redistricting, and Race in Electoral Politics
American Political Science Association, Boston, Massachusetts, September 3-6, 1998

Chair:
Issues Related to Teaching
American Association of Behavioral and Social Sciences, Las Vegas, Nevada, January 13-15, 1998

Presenter:
"Developing Black Studies Programs in Order to Enhance Diversity"
American Association of Behavioral and Social Sciences, Las Vegas, Nevada, January 13-15, 1998

Presenter:
"America's Ethiopia: The Politics of Casino Gambling in Tunica County, Mississippi"
Urban Affairs Association, Toronto, Canada, April 19, 1997

Presenter:
"The Elections of the Nineties: An Analysis of a New Generation of Black Mayors"
American Political Science Association, San Francisco, California, August 30-September 2, 1996

Chair and Discussant:
Black State Legislative Politics
National Conference of Black Political Scientists, Savannah, Georgia, March 6-10, 1996

Presenter and Chair:
Challenges to Governance: The Freeman Bosley Administration of St. Louis
Southern Political Science Association, Tampa, Florida, November 1995

Presenter:
"A Case Study in Black Activism: The Freeman Bosley Mayoral Election in St. Louis"
Missouri Political Science Association, Columbia, Missouri, October 1995

Presenter:
"A Case Study in Intra-racial Divisions: The 1994 Shelby County Mayoral Election"
National Conference of Black Political Scientists, Baltimore, Maryland, March 1995

Presenter:
"The Political Economy of Racism Revisited: The Relationship between the Black Political Establishment and the White economic Community in Memphis, Tennessee"
American Political Science Association, New York, New York, September 1994

Discussant:
Blacks as the Old Minorities or Role Model?
Annual Conference on Minority Relations, Wellesley College, April 1994

Presenter:
"The Effect of Majority Vote Requirements on Black Candidate Success in At-Large Memphis Elections"
National Conference of Black Political Scientists, Hampton, Virginia, March 9, 1994

Presenter:
"Organization or Machine: The Power of Ford Endorsements in Memphis Mayoral Elections"
Southern Political Science Association, Savannah, Georgia, November 1993

Presenter:
"Independent Black Political Leadership: The Presidential Campaigns of Dr. Lenora B. Fulani"
Southern Political Science Association, Savannah, Georgia, November 1993

Presenter:
"Racial Gerrymandering in Louisville: The Effect of Legislative Reapportionment on African American Legislative Representation"

Women's Studies Conference, Bowling Green, Kentucky, September 1993.

Presenter:
"Deracialization and Biracial Coalition: Possible Election Strategy for African American Candidates in Louisville, Kentucky"
American Political Science Association, Washington, D.C., September 1993

Presenter:
"We Can't Hackett Anymore: The Failure of the Deracialization Strategy in Memphis Mayoral Campaigns"
Southwestern Political Science Association, New Orleans, Louisiana, March 1993

Presenter:
"Racial Voting Patterns in Memphis Mayoral Elections: An Analysis of the 1991 Election of Dr. Willie W. Herenton"
Southern Political Science Association, Atlanta, Georgia, November 1992

Presenter:
"The Application of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to State Judicial Elections: Implications for Judicial Selection Systems"
Southwestern Political Science Association, Austin, Texas, March 1992

Service for the Political Science Department, University of Florida:

Member of the Political Science Lecturer Committee, 2019

Chairman of the Latino Politics Search Committee, 2015

Member of the Strategic Planning Committee, 2010-2011

Chairman of Curriculum Committee, 2009-2011

Chairman of the Department's Speakers Series, 2007-2008

Chairman of the James W. Button/Barbara Roth Memorial Award Committee, 2006-Present

Chairman of the Best Undergraduate Paper Committee, 2009-2010

Master's and Doctoral Committee Member for Several Graduate Students Since 2003 and Chair of Committee for Several Students

Member of Chair Advisory Committee, 2004-2005, 2005-2006

Supervised Independent Research Projects for Several Students Since 2003.

Supervised the selection of the recipients of the Multicultural Scholar Award from the department of political science each year since March 2006.

Undergraduate Coordinator during the 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 academic years.

Service for the Profession:

Keynote Speaker (with Dan Smith and Michael McDonald), Phi Sigma Alpha Address, Southern Political Science Association, January 12, 2022.

Virtual Presenter
The Caribbeanization of Black Politics at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville's Black History Month Program. Sponsored by the UT Africana Studies Department. February 17, 2022.

Virtual Presenter
Publishing in Political Science at the University of Tennessee. Sponsored by the UT Africana Studies and Political Science Departments. February 18, 2022.

Virtual Presenter
Understanding What Voter Suppression Is and Why We Should Care. Virtual Presentation. Palm Beach, FL County Library System. August 18, 2021.

Panelist
Virtual Stephanie Tubbs Jones Symposium on Black Female Mayors sponsored by Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. April 25, 2021.

Author: "The Mayoral Elections of the Nineties: An Analysis of a New Generation of Black Mayors." *Urban News Newsletter of the Urban Politics Section of the American Political Science Association*. 11,3 (Autumn 1997): 1-2, 4.

Editorial Work:

Co-editor
Government and Politics in the South series. University Press of Florida.

Member
American Political Science Review Editorial Team, June 2020-May 2024

Member
Editorial Board of the *Ralph Bunche Journal of Public Affairs*, 2013-2017

Member
National Political Science Review, Editorial Team, 2016-2020.

Member: American Political Science Association, 1992-Present
Council Member of the Urban Politics Section, 2005-2008

Member of the Race and Ethnicity Section, 2000-Present
Chair of the Byran Jackson Dissertation Support Committee, 2005-2006
Chair of the Best Book in Urban Politics Committee, 2006-2007
Member of the Emerging Scholar Award Selection Committee. American Political Science Association. 2022
Member of the Best Book in Urban Politics Selection Committee. American Political Science Association. 2022
Member of the Doctoral Dissertation Research Improvement Grant Selection Committee. American Political Science Association. 2021

CLAS Teacher of the Year Award Selection Committee, 2017-18 Academic Year
National Conference of Black Political Scientists, 1992-Present
Member of the Anna Julia Cooper Teaching Award Committee, 2005-2009
Southern Political Science Association, 2000-Present
Program Chair. Race and Ethnicity Panels. 2022
Member of the Executive Council, 2005-2008
UF Provost's Student Retention and Success Task Force, May 2017-2018

Reviewer: *National Review of Black Politics*, 2020-Present
Journal of Black Studies, 1996-Present
Journal of Women, Politics, and Policy, 2006-Present
National Political Science Review, 2005-Present
Political Research Quarterly, 2005-Present
State and Local Government Review, 2005-Present
Social Science Quarterly, 2005-Present
Transforming Anthropology, 2011
Western Journal of Black Studies, 1996-2000

Service for the African American Studies Program:

Speaker:
The Integration of the University of Florida
February 22, 2017, Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida Multicultural Awareness Day.

Member:
Reitz Union Storytelling Committee, Spring 2017.

Organizer:
Black Women in the Academy Symposium which included lectures by Dr. Pearl Ford Dowe of the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville and Dr. Beverly Guy Sheftall of Spelman College, February 2017.

Chair and Member:
College of Liberal Arts and Sciences Diversity Steering Committee March 2016-Present.

Organizer:
Symposium on the Presidency of Barack Hussein Obama which included lectures by Dr. Michael Jeffries of Wellesley College and Dr. Fredrick Harris of Columbia University, February 2016.

Organizer and Moderator:
Dr. Ronald Foreman Lecture by Dr. Fredrick Harris of Columbia University, February 2016.

Organizer and Moderator:
Dr. Ronald Foreman Lecture by Dr. Paula McClain of Duke University, February 2015.

Organizer and Moderator:
Dr. Ronald Foreman Lecture by Dr. Abdul Alkalimat of the University of Illinois, University of Florida, February 2014.

Campus Event Panelist:
Panelist on *Trouble the Water* documentary panel, January 15, 2014.

Organizer and Moderator:
Lecture by Dr. David J. Garrow of the University of Pittsburgh, January 2014.

Campus Event Moderator:
Passing the Torch Career and Information Session, University of Florida, October 2013.

Campus Event Speaker:
"Graduate and Law School Opportunities"
James E. Scott Leadership Conference, University of Florida, February 2013.

Organizer and Moderator:
Dr. Ronald Foreman Lecture by Dr. Marc Lamont Hill of Columbia University, University of Florida, February 2013.

Campus Event Speaker and Moderator:
"Integration Efforts at the University of Florida from 1958-One Florida"
The Integration of the University of Florida and the Challenges that Remain Panel, University of Florida, January 2013.

Campus Event Speaker:
“Abraham Lincoln and Obama”
Grand Opening Event for Lincoln and the Constitution Exhibit, University of Florida, February 2012

Campus Event Speaker:
"The Activism of Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party"
Women in the Civil Rights Movement Panel, University of Florida, January 2012

Campus Event Speaker:
“How to Gain Acceptance to and Succeed in Graduate School”
Campus Visitation Program, Office of Graduate Minority Programs, November 2011

Campus Event Speaker:
"Are Asian Americans a Model Minority?"
Lunch Series for the Asian American Student Union, University of Florida, November 2010.

Campus Event Speaker:
"Graduate and Law School Forum"
Panel Discussion Sponsored by the Black Political Science Association. University of Florida, October 2009.

Campus Event Moderator:
"A Mock Debate Between Presidential Candidates Barack Obama and John McCain"
Event Sponsored by the Black Political Science Association. University of Florida, October 2008.

Campus Event Speaker:
"Latino and Latin American Politics"
Panel Discussion Sponsored by the Latin American Studies Collection in Smathers Library, November 2008.

Campus Event Speaker and Moderator:
"Should Asian Americans Support Affirmative Action?"
Southeastern Conference on Asian American Leadership, University of Florida October 2005

Campus Event Speaker and Moderator:
"Contemporary Issues in Asian American Politics"
Southeastern Conference on Asian American Leadership, University of Florida October 2004

Campus Event Speaker and Moderator:
"African and African American Race Relations at the University of Florida"
Black Political Science Association and Association of African Studies Forum, April 2003

Additional Service and Committee Memberships:

Committee Memberships: Coast Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences (ACSBE) Alliance Committee to recruit minority graduate students and provide them with additional travel and research funding, 2005-2019

CLAS Humanities Scholarship Enhancement Grant Selection Committee, Fall 2006

Faculty Affiliate for the African American Studies Program, 2008-2011.

Faculty Affiliate for the Women's Studies Program, 2007-2017.

Member of the 2010 and 2011 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Program Committee

Member of the Search Committee for the Assistant Director of Multicultural Affairs, March 2011.

Member of the Search Committee for the Director of the U.S. Senator Bob Graham Center, 2006-2007.

The Graham Center Advisory Committee (Develops curriculum for the Center with other committee members).

University-wide Teacher and Adviser of the Year Selection Committee, 2006.

Expert Witness for:
Testifying Expert for Racial Gerrymandering Case, Election Law Clinic at Harvard Law School, May 2022

Black Voters Matter Capacity Building Institute v Lee v. Laurel M. Lee, Case No. 4:22-cv-00109-AW-MAF. March 2022-Present.

League of Women Voters of Florida, Inc. v. Lee, Case No. 4:2021-cv-186 (N.D. Fla. Mar. 31, 2022). July 2021-March 2022.

Faculty Mentor for several students since 2001:
(Supervised their research projects and served as their mentor in Gatorlaunch, Minority Mentoring, and McNair Scholars Programs).

Organizational Advisor for:
The Black Political Science Association, 2001-200Present
Nu Alpha Lambda Christian Service Organization, 2005-Present

Recruiter:
Ralph Bunche Summer Institute, Duke University, June 2004, June 2006

Service for the University of Missouri:

Author:
"Barbara Jordan: A Champion of Civil and Human Rights"
The *African Americanist Newsletter*
Winter 1996, volume six, number five

Author:
"Black Students and Professors: The Need for Communication and Understanding"
The Legion of Black Collegians Newsletter
February 26, 1997, volume 1

Author:
"Gender and Race in 1996 Presidential Campaign Strategies"
The MU School of Journalism Web Page, October 1996

Author:
"The 25th Annual Congressional Black Caucus Legislative Conference"
The Voice of Black Studies Newsletter
Spring 1996, volume 20, number one

Author:
"The 6th Annual Africana Studies Summer Institute"
The Voice of Black Studies Newsletter
Spring 1996, volume 20, number one

Author:
"The Mayoral Elections of the Nineties: An Analysis of a New Generation of Black Mayors"
Urban News: The Newsletter of the Urban Politics Section of the American Political Science Association
Volume II, Number 3
Fall 1997

Commentator:
KOMU-TV 8 News-Columbia, Missouri
"Saturday Caucus: The Issue of Gender in the 1996 Presidential Election"
April 21, 1996

Commentator:
"Sexual Harassment in the Workforce"
KOMU-TV 8 News
Columbia, Missouri
February 16, 1999

Commentator:
"Black Women in the Civil Rights Movement: 1950-1980"
KOMU-TV 8 News
Columbia, Missouri
October 24, 1997

MU Committees: Black History Month Committee, 1996-1997
Honors and Awards Committee-Department of Political Science
McNair Scholars Program Committee, 1996-1997
Women's Studies Executive Committee, 1996-1997

Editorial Advisory Board Member for: The *Western Journal of Black Studies* (winner of the 1996 National Council for Black Studies CLR James Award for Outstanding Publication)

A Turbulent Voyage: Readings in African American Studies. San Diego: Collegiate Press

Moderator:
City of Columbia Race Relations Task Force Symposium
Panelists included Attorney Gary Oxenhandler, Attorney Al Plummer, Mayor Darwin Hindman, Professor Robert Bailey of the MU School of Law, Professor Angela Bartee of Stephens College, and Ms. Monica Naylor of the Columbia Public Schools.
November 7, 1996

Reader:
Government and Politics Advanced Placement Exams
Sponsored by the Educational testing Service
University of Nebraska, Lincoln, June 10-17, 2000; June 11-18, 2001, June 12-19, 2002
Colorado State University, June 13-20, 2003

Regional Member of the Board of Directors:
National Council for Black Studies
One of the representatives of NCBS at the Congressional Black Caucus Legislative Conference, Washington, D.C., September 1995

Speaker:
"African American Politics Today: The 1996 Presidential Election"
1996 Black History Month Brown Bag Lunch Series
The University of Missouri, Columbia
February 26, 1996

Speaker:
"How to Handle Joint Appointment Responsibilities"
Association of Black Graduate and Professional Students
Graduate Professional Development Workshop
The University of Missouri, Columbia
October 18, 1997

Speaker:
"The Activism of Black Women in Congress Since the Civil Rights Movement"
1997 Black women in the Civil Rights Movement Conference
The University of Missouri, Columbia
October 24, 1997

Moderator:
"The Black Experience at MU"
Sponsored by the Black Faculty and Staff Organization
The University of Missouri, Columbia
February 11, 1998

Speaker:
"How to Handle Joint Appointment Responsibilities"
Association of Black Graduate and Professional Students

Graduate Professional Development Workshop
The University of Missouri, Columbia
October 24, 1998

Speaker:
"Black Issues in Higher Education"
Sponsored by the Black Culture Center
The University of Missouri, Columbia
January 25, 1999

Service for the University of Louisville:

Author:
"Voting Patterns of the 1991 Mayoral Election: Herenton's Victory Maximized Racial Voting Factors that Had Eluded Previous Candidates"
Article published in the *Memphis Commercial Appeal* newspaper
November 15, 1992

Commentator:
"The O.J. Simpson Trial: Will Race Be a Factor?
WAVE 3 News
Louisville, Kentucky
January 28, 1994

Discussion Leader:
Film: A Place of Rage: Black Women and the Civil Rights Movement
Women's History Month
The University of Louisville
March 3, 1994

Guest Speaker:
Symposium: The Evolving Roles of Men and Women
Topic of Speech: "Men, Women, and the Dilemmas of the Youth"
The University of Louisville
October 11, 1994

Guest Speaker:
Symposium: Racism: America's Most Challenging Issue
Topic of Speech: "The Dual Oppression: Racism, Sexism, and the Black Woman"
The University of Louisville
October 27, 1993

Keynote Speaker:
Awards and Recognition Banquet: Keep Growing in Girl Scouts
Topic of Speech: "Yes I can"
Kentuckiana Girl Scouts

May 13, 1994

Lecturer:
Multicultural "Coffee" Symposium
"A Comprehensive History of African American Politics in Louisville, Kentucky"
The University of Louisville
November 11, 1993

Panel Organizer and Participant:
Symposium: The Political Activities of Louisville Women
Women's History Month
The University of Louisville
March 7, 1994

Panel Organizer and Moderator:
Multicultural "Coffee" Symposium: An African American Congressional Debate
The University of Louisville
April 5, 1994

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA JACKSONVILLE DIVISION

JACKSONVILLE BRANCH OF THE NAACP, et al., *Plaintiffs*, v. CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, et al., *Defendants*.	Case No. 3:22-cv-493-MMH-LLL

EXPERT REPORT

Kosuke Imai, Ph.D.

July 21, 2022

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EXPERT REPORT

I. INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF WORK

1. My name is Kosuke Imai, Ph.D., and I am a Professor in the Department of Government and the Department of Statistics at Harvard University. I specialize in the development of statistical methods for and their applications to social science research. I am also affiliated with Harvard's Institute for Quantitative Social Science.

2. I have been asked by counsel representing the plaintiffs in this case to analyze relevant data and provide my expert opinions on the role that race played in drawing certain districts in Jacksonville's City Council district plan (hereafter "the enacted plan"). To do so, I simulated 10,000 alternative redistricting plans while adhering to a set of redistricting criteria (hereafter "simulated plans"). I ensured that my simulated plans are generally at least as compliant with the traditional redistricting and other criteria as the enacted plan, on average. These criteria include population equality, compactness, and avoidance of precinct and neighborhood splits. In addition, following the enacted plan, I instructed the simulation algorithm to have no incumbency pairing. I also imposed the avoidance of incumbency pairing for the school board districts, each of which is formed by combining a pair of adjacent City Council districts.

3. Moreover, my simulated plans comply with the Voting Rights Act (VRA). I first conduct a racially polarized voting (RPV) analysis using the official election results. Using the results of this RPV analysis, I then instructed the simulation algorithm to keep a total of at least four VRA-performing districts, in which Black voters would be able to elect the candidate of their choice with a high probability and would cast a majority of votes for such candidate. Thus, my simulation analysis allows me to determine whether and to what extent the enacted plan's inclusion or exclusion of Black voters played a role in drawing relevant district boundaries beyond the purpose of compliance with the VRA and other redistricting criteria.

II. SUMMARY OF OPINIONS

4. My simulation analysis shows that the enacted plan draws its boundary lines such that a disproportionately large number of Black voters are placed into Districts 7, 9, and 10, leading

to unusually high Black voting-age population (BVAP) proportions in these districts in comparison to the simulated plans.[1] As a consequence of this packing of Black voters, Districts 2 and 12 of the enacted plan have much lower BVAP proportions than the simulated plans. Thus, my analysis shows that race played a significant role beyond the purpose of adhering to the traditional and other redistricting criteria including compliance with the VRA.

5. My simulation analysis also shows that the enacted plan dilutes the voting power of Black voters who live in the southwestern parts of Jacksonville and splits the community of Black voters located in the middle of the city. The enacted plan does this by creating four majority-Black districts that are unnecessarily noncompact. In contrast, the simulated plans create at least four VRA-performing districts that are relatively compact while keeping many Black voters together.

III. QUALIFICATIONS, EXPERIENCE, AND COMPENSATION

6. I am trained as a political scientist (Ph.D. in 2003, Harvard) and a statistician (MA in 2002, Harvard). I have published more than 70 articles in peer reviewed journals, including premier political science journals (e.g., *American Journal of Political Science*, *American Political Science Review*, *Political Analysis*), statistics journals (e.g., *Biometrika*, *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*), and general science journals (e.g., *Lancet*, *Nature Human Behavior*, *Science Advances*). My work has been widely cited across a diverse set of disciplines. For each of the past four years, Clarivate Analytics, which tracks citation counts in academic journals, has named me as a highly cited researcher in the cross-field category for producing "multiple highly cited papers that rank in the top 1% by citations for field and year in Web of Science."

7. I started my academic career at Princeton University, where I played a leading role in building interdisciplinary data science communities and programs on campus. I was the founding director of Princeton's Program in Statistics and Machine Learning from 2013 to 2017. In 2018, I moved to Harvard, where I am Professor jointly appointed in the Department of Govern-

1. In this report, I define BVAP as people who are at least 18 years old and either Black alone or Black in combination with any other race per the Census definition.

ment and the Department of Statistics, the first such appointment in the history of the university. Outside of universities, between 2017 and 2019, I served as the president of the Society for Political Methodology, a premier academic organization of more than one thousand researchers worldwide who conduct methodological research in political science. My introductory statistics textbook for social scientists, *Quantitative Social Science: An Introduction* (Princeton University Press, 2017), has been widely adopted at major research universities in the United States and beyond.

8. Computational social science is one of my major research areas. As part of this research agenda, I have developed simulation algorithms for evaluating legislative redistricting since the beginning of this emerging literature. At Harvard, I lead the Algorithm-Assisted Redistricting Methodology (ALARM; https://alarm-redist.github.io/) Project, which studies how algorithms can be used to improve legislative redistricting practice and evaluation.

9. Back in 2014, along with Jonathan Mattingly's team at Duke, my collaborators and I were the first to use Monte Carlo algorithms to generate an ensemble of redistricting plans. Since then, my team has written several methodological articles on redistricting simulation algorithms (Fifield, Higgins, et al. 2020; Fifield, Imai, et al. 2020; McCartan and Imai 2020; Kenny et al. 2021).

10. I have also developed an open-source software package titled `redist` that allows researchers and policy makers to implement the cutting-edge simulation methods developed by us and others (Kenny et al. 2020). This software package can be installed for free on any personal computer with a Windows, Mac, or Linux operating system. According to a website that tracks the download statistics of R packages, our software package has been downloaded about 30,000 times since 2016.[2]

11. In addition to redistricting simulation methods, I have also developed the methodology for ecological inference, which is commonly used in racially polarized voting analysis of voting rights cases (Imai, Lu, and Strauss 2008; Imai and Khanna 2016). For example, my methodology for predicting individual's race using voter files and census data was extensively used in a

2. https://ipub.com/dev-corner/apps/r-package-downloads/ (accessed on January 17, 2022)

recent decision by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals regarding a redistricting case (*Clerveaux et al. v. East Ramapo Central School District* No. 20-1668).

12. Previously, I have submitted my expert reports, based on redistricting simulation analysis, to the Congressional and General Assembly redistricting cases in Ohio (*League of Women Voters of Ohio et al. v. Ohio Redistricting Commission et al.* The Supreme Court of Ohio, No. 2021–1449; *League of Women Voters of Ohio et al. v. Ohio Redistricting Commission et al.* The Supreme Court of Ohio, No. 2021–1193; *League of Women Voters of Ohio et al. v. Frank LaRose et al.* The Supreme Court of Ohio, No. 2022–0303). In both cases, the Supreme Court of Ohio heavily relied upon my analyses in its decisions (*League of Women Voters of Ohio v. Ohio Redistricting Commission*, Slip Opinion No. 2022-Ohio-65; *Adams v. DeWine*, Slip Opinion No. 2022-Ohio-89).

13. I also submitted expert reports, which utilize redistricting simulation analysis, to the Alabama Congressional redistricting case in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama, Southern Division (*Milligan et al. v. Merrill et al.*, No. 2:21-cv-01530), the Pennsylvania State House redistricting case in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania (*Benninghoff v. 2021 Legislative Reapportionment Commission*, No. 11 MM 2022), the Kentucky State House and Congressional redistricting cases (*Graham et al. v. Adams et al.*, Commonwealth of Kentucky Franklin Circuit Court Division, No. 22-CI-00047), and the South Carolina Congressional and State House redistricting cases (*The South Carolina State Conference of the NAACP, et al. v. Alexander, et al.* and *The South Carolina State Conference of the NAACP, et al. v. McMaster, et al.*, in the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina, Columbia Division, No. 3:21-cv-03302-JMC-TJH-RMG).

14. A copy of my curriculum vitae is attached as Exhibit A.

15. I am being compensated at a rate of $450 per hour. My compensation does not depend in any way on the outcome of the case or on the opinions and testimony that I provide.

IV. METHODOLOGY

16. I conducted simulation analysis to evaluate whether the enacted plan was drawn using race as a significant factor beyond a set of traditional and other redistricting criteria including compliance with the VRA. Modern redistricting simulation algorithms, including the one I used in my analysis, generate a representative sample of all possible plans that satisfy a specified set of criteria. These criteria may, for example, include requiring a certain degree of population equality, avoiding pairing of incumbents, drawing compact districts, and limiting the number of counties being split. The resulting simulated plans constitute a representative set of alternative plans that comply with these redistricting criteria. One can then evaluate the properties of an enacted plan by comparing it against the simulated plans. If the enacted plan unusually treats particular racial groups in a certain way (e.g. packing and cracking Black voters) *when compared to* the set of simulated plans, this serves as empirical evidence that the enacted plan was likely drawn using race as a significant factor.

17. Furthermore, statistical theory allows us to quantify the degree to which the enacted plan is extreme in terms of racial composition, relative to the ensemble of simulated plans. For example, we can estimate the probability of a simulated plan packing Black people into a district at least as much as the enacted plan does. If this probability is small, then the enacted plan is a statistical outlier because it is highly unlikely to come from the distribution that is used to generate the simulated plans.

18. A primary advantage of the simulation-based approach is its ability to account for the political and geographic features that are specific to each jurisdiction, including spatial distribution of voters and configuration of administrative boundaries. Simulation methods can also incorporate each jurisdiction's redistricting rules, criteria, or guidelines. These jurisdiction-specific features limit the types of redistricting plans that can be drawn, making comparison across jurisdictions and over time difficult. The simulation-based approach, therefore, allows us to compare the enacted plan to a representative set of alternate districting plans subject to Jacksonville's legal requirements. Appendix B provides a brief introduction to redistricting simulation algorithms.

A. Racially Polarized Voting Analysis

19. To ensure that my simulated plans are compliant with the VRA, I conducted a racially polarized voting (RPV) analysis using the official election data from a total of 17 city-wide elections (see the vertical axis of Figure 1 for the list of elections). Specifically, using a standard ecological inference methodology, I estimated the proportions of Black voters who voted for Democratic, Republican, and other candidates in each election. The details of my RPV analysis appears in Appendix C.

20. Figure 1 presents the results of my RPV analysis. In this figure, each dot denotes the estimated proportion of Democratic support among Black voters (solid square) and among White voters (solid circle) for a given election whereas a horizontal line represents its associated 95 percent credible interval.[3] Averaging across all 17 city-wide elections I considered (top row), more than 90% of Black voters (denoted by solid squares) who turned out are estimated to have voted for Democratic candidates. In contrast, White voters (denoted by solid circles) are disproportionately supporting non-Democratic candidates. The average difference in Democratic support between Black and White voters is estimated to be 63 percentage points with the 95% credible interval of $[34, 80]$. The results of my RPV analysis, therefore, imply a clear evidence of racially polarized voting between Black and White voters in Jacksonville.

B. Simulation Setup

21. I conducted a simulation analysis by generating a total of 10,000 alternative redistricting plans with the following properties:

- All simulated districts are geographically contiguous.[4]
- All simulated plans keep Districts 5, 6, and 11 of the enacted plan as they are.[5]

3. The point estimates in this figure are based on posterior mean. They are not necessarily centered in the 95% confidence intervals because of the asymmetry of posterior distributions for each election.

4. Following the enacted plan, I limit water crossings for the St. Johns River to the area of Mill Cove, particularly on the connections of Dames Point Bridge.

5. These districts are of little relevance to my simulation analysis because none of them borders the challenged districts. They are also relatively compact.

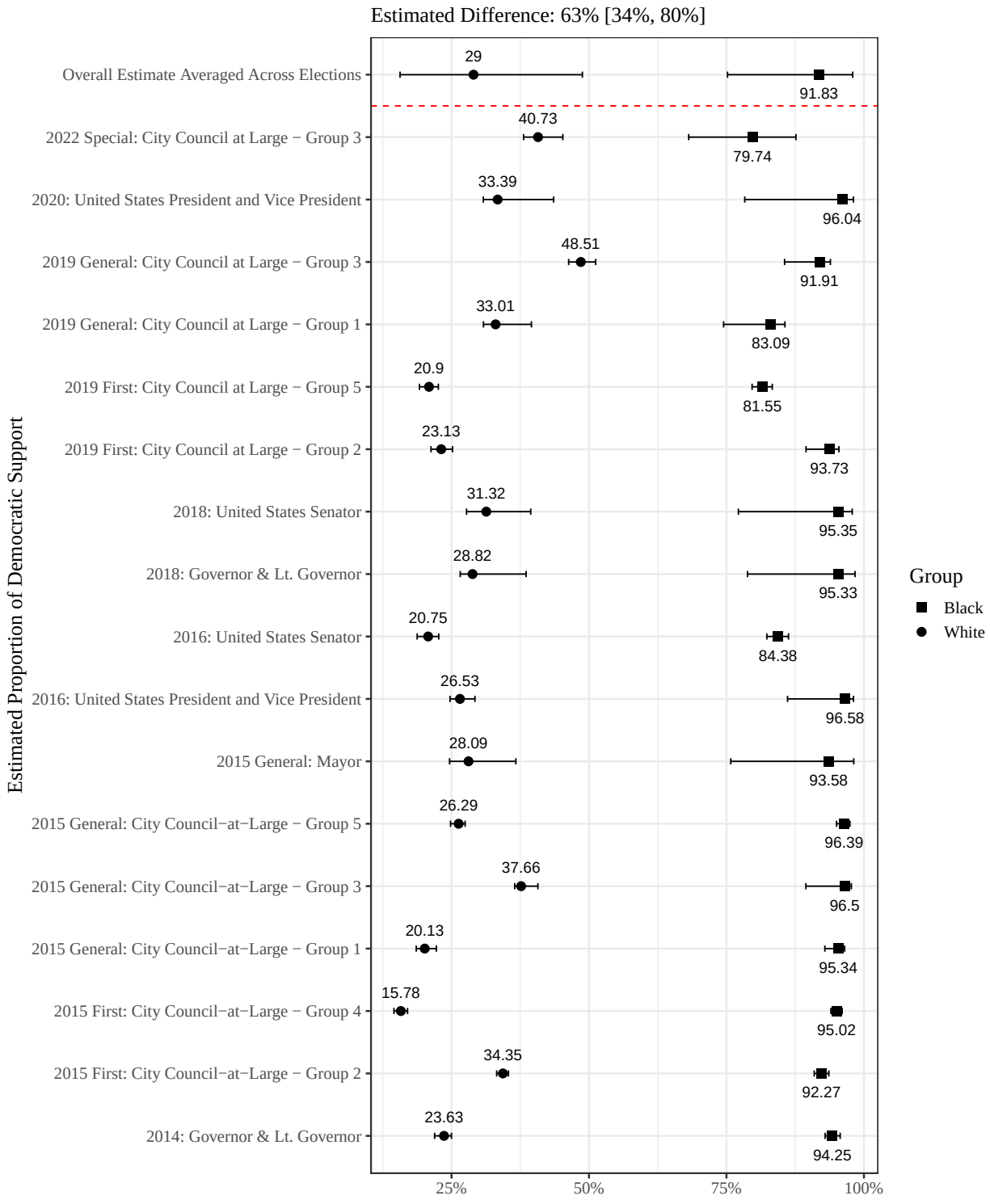


Figure 1: Estimated proportions of Democratic support among Black and White voters for a given election. Each dot denotes a point estimate whereas a horizontal line represents its associated 95 percent credible interval. The results imply a high degree of racially polarized voting in Jacksonville with Black voters (solid squares) overwhelmingly supporting Democratic candidates and White voters (solid circles) disproportionately supporting non-Democratic candidates.

- All simulated districts do not exceed an overall population deviation of $\pm$ 4.8%, which is the maximum population deviation under the enacted plan (see Figure 6 in Appendix E).
- Districts under the simulated plans are similar to or more compact than those under the enacted plan, on average (Figures 7, 8, and 9 in Appendix F).
- All simulated plans have fewer split precincts than the enacted plan (see Figure 10 in Appendix G).
- Almost all simulated plans have fewer split neighborhoods than the enacted plan (see Figure 11 Appendix H).
- All simulated plans place incumbents in separate districts
  - incumbents for City Council districts must be in separate City Council districts
  - incumbents for School Board districts must be in separate School Board districts, each of which is formed by combining two adjacent City Council districts.

22. In addition, I instructed the simulation algorithm such that all simulated plans are compliant with the VRA. This is done by instructing the simulation algorithm to generate a total of at least four VRA-performing districts. A VRA-performing district is defined as a district where the candidate of choice for Black voters is predicted to win at least two thirds of the time and the votes cast by Black voters are likely to form a majority of the votes received by such candidate. Figure 12 of Appendix I shows that like the enacted plan, all simulated plans have a total of at least four VRA-performing districts.

23. My 10,000 simulated plans were generated by only considering the above criteria, using the merge-split type simulation algorithm with the enacted plan as a starting plan (E. A. Autry et al. 2021; Carter et al. 2019; briefly described in Appendix D). I provide detailed information about my simulation procedure in Appendix D. This simulation analysis enables me to examine whether and to what extent race was used as a significant factor in determining the district boundaries of the enacted plan beyond the purpose of adhering to the above redistricting criteria including compliance with the VRA.

24. For my simulation analysis, I can easily generate additional plans by running the

algorithm longer, but for the purpose of my analysis, 10,000 simulated plans for each county will yield statistically precise conclusions. In other words, generating more than 10,000 plans, while possible, will not materially affect the conclusions of my analysis. Figure 5 of Appendix A shows the enacted plan (left) and an example simulated plan (right) with precinct-level BVAP proportions.

C. Description of Redistricting Simulation Software

25. In my analysis, I used the two open-source software packages for redistricting analysis, `redist` (Kenny et al. 2020) and `redistmetrics` (Kenny et al. 2022), which implement a variety of redistricting simulation algorithms as well as other evaluation methods and metrics. My collaborators and I have developed these software packages, so that other researchers and the general public can implement these state-of-the-art methods on their own. I supplemented these packages with code written primarily to account for the redistricting rules, criteria, and guidelines that are specific to Jacksonville. All of my analyses were conducted on a personal computer. Indeed, all of my analysis code can be replicated by running my code on any personal computer once the required software packages, which are also freely available and open-source, are installed.

V. EVALUATION OF THE ENACTED PLAN

26. Using the 10,000 simulated plans, I evaluate how race played a role in determining district boundaries of the enacted plan beyond the purpose of satisfying the redistricting criteria described above, including compliance with the VRA. Using these simulated plans, I conduct two types of analyses: outlier and dislocation analyses. Outlier analysis compares the enacted plan with the simulated plans in terms of district-level BVAP proportions. If the enacted plan significantly departs from the simulated plans with respect to how Black voters are distributed across different districts, it constitutes evidence that race was a significant factor in the design of the districts, beyond what was necessary to comply with the VRA. Dislocation analysis identifies the areas of Jacksonville where Black voters are affected most by the enacted plan in comparison with the simulated plans. Dislocation analysis can be used to present evidence of packing and cracking, which are common forms of racial gerrymandering.

A. Outlier Analysis

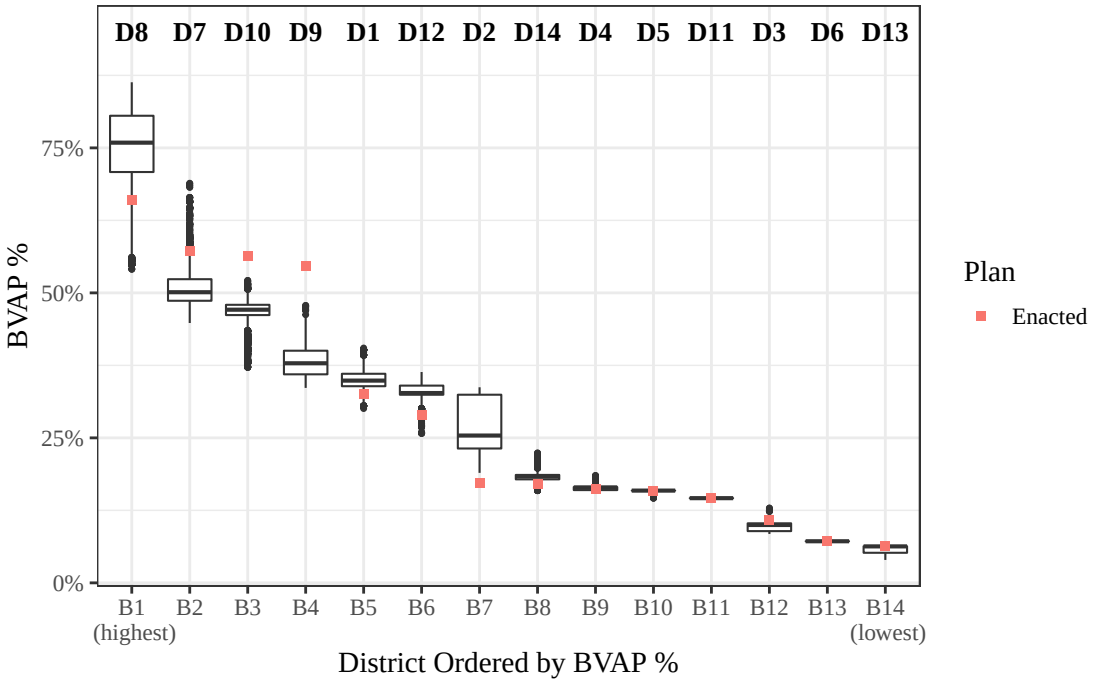


Figure 2: District-level ordered Black voting age population (BVAP) proportions under the simulated and enacted plans. For any given plan, the districts are ordered based on their BVAP proportion, ranging from the district with the highest BVAP proportion ("B1") to that with the lowest BVAP proportion ("B14"). Boxplots represent the distribution of the BVAP proportion for each ordered district under the simulated plans, whereas the red square correponds to the BVAP proportion under the enacted plan with its district label given at the top (e.g., "D8").

27. Figure 2 shows the results of my outlier analysis. In this plot, for any given plan (both enacted and simulated), I ordered the districts based on the magnitude of their BVAP proportion. This means that under any given plan, District B1 has the highest BVAP proportion while District B14 has the lowest BVAP proportion (to be clear, the B1 through B14 district identifiers do not correspond to the City Council district numbers in the enacted plan, which is labeled with "D" at the top of the plot). If the expected BVAP proportion of each ordered district under the enacted plan (red square) diverges from the corresponding distribution of the simulated plans (boxplot), it constitutes evidence that race was used in drawing district boundaries under the enacted plan beyond the purpose of satisfying the set of redistricting criteria specified in Section IV.B including

compliance with the VRA.

28. Note that in a boxplot, the "box" contains 50% of the data points (those from 25 percentile to 75 percentile to be exact) with the horizontal line indicating the median value whereas the vertical lines coming out of the box, called "whiskers", indicate the range, which contains most data. Any data points that are beyond these whiskers are considered as outliers according to a common definition of outlier (Tukey 1977).

29. The figure shows that the three ordered districts with the second to fourth highest BVAP proportions (i.e., ordered districts B2, B3, and B4) have much higher BVAP proportion under the enacted plan than the simulated plans. These ordered districts correspond to Districts 7, 10, and 9 (i.e., D7, D10, and D9), respectively, under the enacted plan. In fact, none of my 10,000 simulated plans have higher BVAP proportions for ordered districts B3 and B4 than the corresponding districts. For ordered district B2, only 360 simulated plans (or 3.6%) have higher BVAP proportions than the corresponding district under the enacted plan. Thus, Districts 9 and 10 of the enacted plan are clear outliers in terms of their BVAP proportions while District 7 is also unusual with comparison to the simulated plans. In other words, a disproportionately large number of Black voters are unnecessarily packed into these districts in comparison with the simulated plans.

30. Under the enacted plan, this packing of Black voters into Districts 9 and 10 leads to unusually low BVAP proportions of ordered districts B6 and B7, corresponding Districts 12 and 2 (i.e., D12 and D2), respectively. In fact, none of my 10,000 simulated plans have lower BVAP proportions for ordered district B7 than the corresponding ordered district under the enacted plan. For ordered district B6, only 66 of my 10,000 simulated plans (or 0.66%) have lower BVAP proportions than the corresponding ordered districts under the enacted plan, respectively.

31. Critically, there is a wide gap in BVAP proportion between ordered districts B4 and B5 and between B6 and B7 under the enacted plan whereas no such gap exists under the simulated plans with BVAP proportion more smoothly changing across ordered districts. These results present clear evidence that race played a significant role in determining these relevant district

boundaries of the enacted plan beyond the purpose of satisfying the redistricting criteria specified in Section IV.B, including compliance with the VRA. Appendix J further demonstrates that this conclusion of my outlier analysis is robust to a different definition of VRA performance.

B. Dislocation Analysis

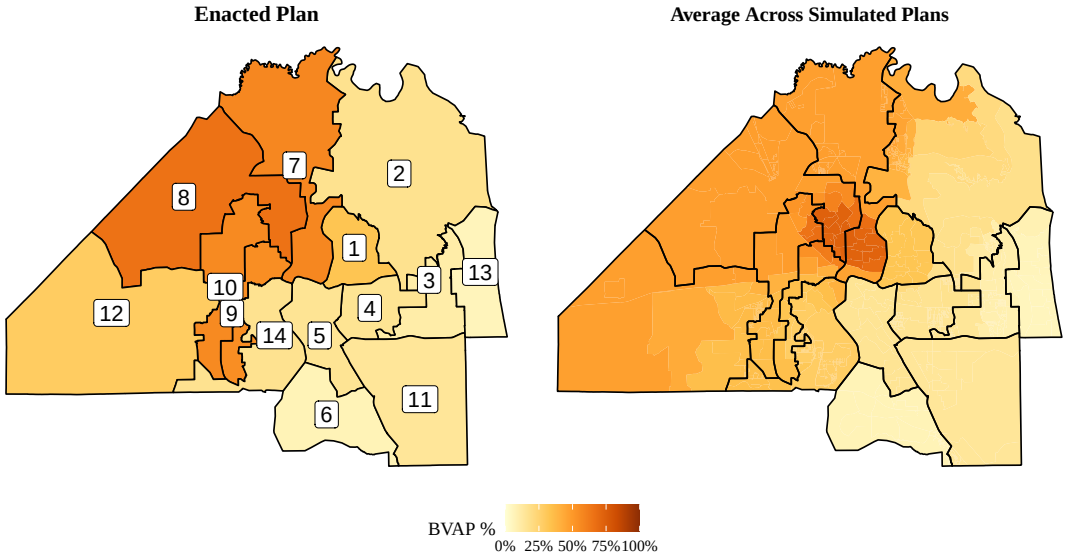


Figure 3: Comparison of the district-level Black Voting-Age Population (BVAP) proportions under the enacted plan (left) with those averaged across the simulation plans. The left map presents the BVAP proportion of each district under the enacted plan, while the right map shows, for each precinct, the average BVAP proportion of the district to which the precinct is assigned across the simulated plans. The enacted district boundaries are shown with thick black lines.

32. I next conduct the dislocation analysis. Figure 3 compares the district-level BVAP proportions under the enacted plan (left) with those averaged across the simulated plans (right). Specifically, the left map presents the BVAP proportion of each district under the enacted plan, while the right map shows, for each precinct, the average BVAP proportion of the district to which the precinct is assigned across the simulated plans. The difference between these two maps appears in Figure 4. This figure shows, for any given precinct, the extent to which the enacted plan yields a higher (orange) or lower (purple) district-level BVAP proportion, on average, when compared to

the simulated plans.

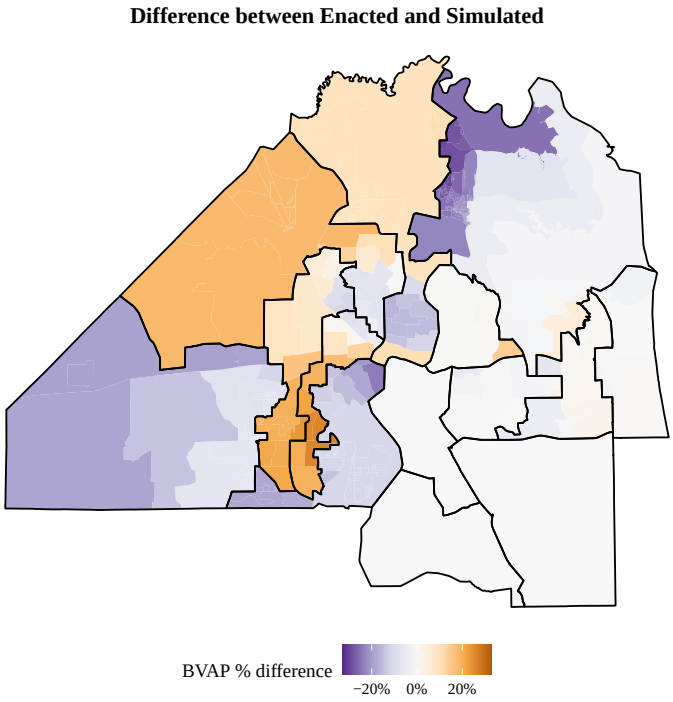


Figure 4: Average difference in district-level Black Voting-Age Population (BVAP) proportions between the enacted and simulated plans. The map presents the difference between the enacted plan as shown in the left map of Figure 3 and the average simulated plans as shown in the right map of the same figure.

33. The two figures show several differences between the enacted and simulated plans in terms of how Black voters are assigned to different districts. First, the voters who live in District 12 under the enacted plan are likely to belong to a district with a much greater BVAP proportion under the simulated plans. Under the enacted plan, the presence of District 10, which is a highly noncompact majority-Black district (BVAP 56.4%), prevents District 12 from having a higher BVAP proportion. Indeed, the BVAP proportion of District 12 under the enacted plan is only 28.9%. In contrast, the simulated plans tend to combine the area in the middle of District 12, which has a relatively high BVAP proportion, with the area of District 10 bordering District 8, where a large number of Black voters live. The resulting simulated district has a much higher BVAP proportion than District 12 and yet is much more compact than District 10.

34. Second, under the enacted plan, District 8 has the highest BVAP proportion, extend-

ing eastward from the western city border with a hook-shaped area that contains many precincts with a large number of Black voters (see the left map of Figure 5 in Appendix A). In addition, District 7 has the second highest BVAP proportion, reaching into the same area where many Black voters live, and Districts 9 and 10 do the same, extending from the southern part of the city. Thus, the enacted plan divides the communities of Black voters into Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10, some of which are highly noncompact.

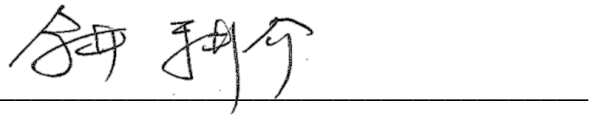
35. In contrast, the simulated plans tend to create compact districts with the highest BVAP proportions at the center of Jacksonville where the largest number of Black voters live. These simulated districts, which are highlighted by the area with darkest brown color in the right map of Figure 3, tend to keep communities of Black voters together.

36. Furthermore, under the enacted plan, District 2 has a low BVAP proportion of 17.2%. Indeed, although this district has the seventh highest BVAP proportion under the enacted plan (i.e., B7), this proportion is unusually low in comparison to the BVAP proportion of the corresponding simulated district (see Figure 2). According to my dislocation analysis, the reason is that the western part of this district tends to belong to a district with a much higher BVAP proportion. This is because these precincts are often included in a simulated district that contains many precincts located in District 7 of the enacted plan where a relatively large number of Black voters live (see e.g., the right map of Figure 5 in Appendix A).

37. Lastly, the precincts, which are part of District 14 under the enacted plan, tend to belong to a district with a higher BVAP proportion under the simulated plans. In addition, under the simulated plans, the precincts, which form the southern parts of Districts 9 and 10 of the enacted plan, belong to a district with much lower BVAP proportion. This is in part because Districts 9 and 10, which are highly noncompact, pack Black voters, lowering the BVAP proportion of District 14 under the enacted plan. The results support the conclusion that packing a disproportionately large number of Black voters into several districts under the enacted plan dilute their voting power by lowering the BVAP proportions of other districts.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I hereby declare under penalty of perjury that the forgoing is true and correct:

Executed, this day, July 20, 2022, in Cambridge, Massachusetts.



Kosuke Imai, Ph.D.

VI. APPENDIX

A. Enacted Plan and An Example Simulated Plan

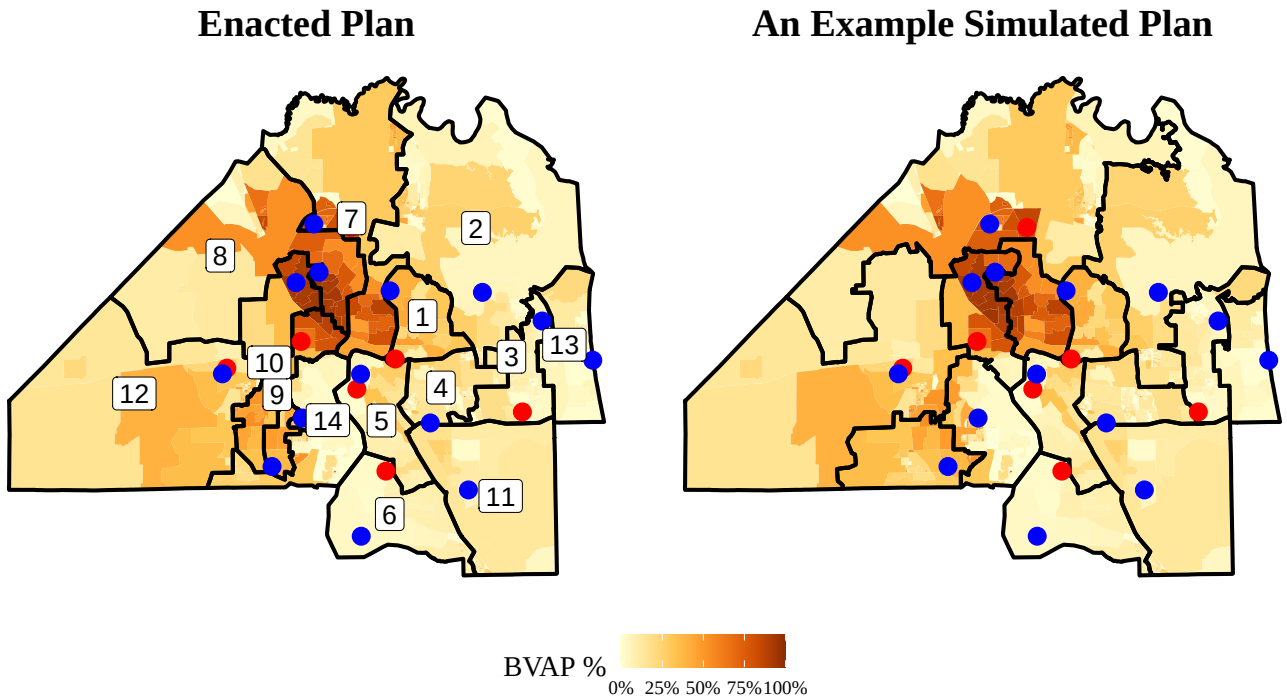


Figure 5: The enacted plan (left) and example simulated plan (right) with precinct-level Black Voting-Age Population (BVAP) proportion. The black solid lines represent the district boundaries, the residence locations of City Council incumbents are shown as blue solid circles, while those of School Board incumbents are indicated by red solid circles. Each precinct is colored according to its BVAP proportion.

38. The left map of Figure 5 shows the enacted plan with color shades indicating the precinct-level BVAP proportion while the right map shows an example simulated plan. Table 1 presents the summary of the enacted plan in terms of district-level compactness and the number of split neighborhoods.

Table 1: Compactness and Neighborhood Splits of Enacted Districts.

District	Polsby-Popper	Reock	Convex Hull	Neighborhood Splits
1	0.532	0.502	0.821	4
2	0.284	0.489	0.753	12
3	0.203	0.311	0.671	6
4	0.498	0.495	0.810	5
5	0.457	0.367	0.752	4
6	0.501	0.454	0.793	2
7	0.179	0.299	0.624	6
8	0.310	0.489	0.733	11
9	0.148	0.189	0.543	13
10	0.192	0.202	0.608	17
11	0.671	0.508	0.943	1
12	0.563	0.546	0.904	9
13	0.441	0.351	0.791	2
14	0.222	0.316	0.643	8

B. Introduction to Redistricting Simulation

39. In recent years, redistricting simulation algorithms have played an increasingly important role in court cases involving redistricting plans. Simulation evidence has been presented to courts in many states, including Alabama, Michigan, North Carolina, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.[6]

40. Over the past several years, researchers have made major scientific advances to improve the theoretical properties and empirical performance of redistricting simulation algorithms. All of the state-of-the-art redistricting simulation algorithms belong to the family of Monte Carlo methods. They are based on random generation of spanning trees, which are mathematical objects in graph theory (DeFord, Duchin, and Solomon 2021). The use of these random spanning trees allows these state-of-the-art algorithms to efficiently sample a representative set of plans (E.

6. Examples include Declaration of Dr. Jonathan C. Mattingly, Common Cause v. Lewis (2019); Testimony of Dr. Jowei Chen, Common Cause v. Lewis (2019); Testimony of Dr. Pegden, Common Cause v. Lewis (2019); Expert Report of Jonathan Mattingly on the North Carolina State Legislature, Rucho v. Common Cause (2019); Expert Report of Jowei Chen, Rucho v. Common Cause (2019); Amicus Brief of Mathematicians, Law Professors, and Students in Support of Appellees and Affirmance, Rucho v. Common Cause (2019); Brief of Amici Curaiae Professors Wesley Pegden, Jonathan Rodden, and Samuel S.-H. Wang in Support of Appellees, Rucho v. Common Cause (2019); Intervenor's Memo, Ohio A. Philip Randolph Inst. et al. v. Larry Householder (2019); Expert Report of Jowei Chen, League of Women Voters of Michigan v. Benson (2019). Expert Report of Kosuke Imai, League of Women Voters of Ohio et al. v. Ohio Redistricting Commission et al. (2021). Expert Report of Kosuke Imai, Milligan et al. v. Merrill et al. (2021).

Autry et al. 2020; E. A. Autry et al. 2021; Carter et al. 2019; McCartan and Imai 2020; Kenny et al. 2021). Algorithms developed earlier, which do not use random spanning trees and instead rely on incremental changes to district boundaries, are often not able to generate a representative sample of plans.

41. These modern algorithms are designed to sample plans from a specific probability distribution, which means that every legal redistricting plan has certain odds of being generated. The algorithms put as few restrictions as possible on these odds, except to ensure that, on average, the generated plans meet certain criteria. For example, the algorithms may ensure that all of the sampled plans (a) are geographically contiguous, and (b) have a population which deviates by no more than a specified amount from a target population. In addition, the generated plans reach a certain level of geographic compactness, on average. Other criteria, based on the jurisdiction in question, may be fed into the algorithm by the researcher. In other words, this target distribution is based on the weakest assumption about the data under the specified constraints.

42. There are two types of general Monte Carlo algorithms which generate redistricting plans with these guarantees and other properties: sequential Monte Carlo (SMC; Doucet, Freitas, and Gordon 2001) and Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC; Gilks, Richardson, and Spiegelhalter 1996) algorithms.

43. The SMC algorithm (McCartan and Imai 2020; Kenny et al. 2021) samples many redistricting plans in parallel, starting from a blank map. First, the algorithm draws a random spanning tree and removes an edge from it, creating a "split" in the map, which forms a new district. This process is repeated until the algorithm generates enough plans with just one district drawn. The algorithm calculates a weight for each plan in a specific way so that the algorithm yields a representative sample from the target probability distribution. Next, the algorithm selects one of the drawn plans at random. Plans with greater weights are more likely to be selected. The algorithm then draws another district using the same splitting procedure and calculates a new weight for each updated plan that comports with the target probability distribution. The whole process of random selection and drawing is repeated again and again, each time drawing one

additional district on each plan. Once all districts are drawn, the algorithm yields a sample of maps representative of the target probability distribution.

44. The MCMC algorithms (E. Autry et al. 2020; E. A. Autry et al. 2021; Carter et al. 2019) also form districts by drawing a random spanning tree and splitting it. Unlike the SMC algorithm, however, these algorithms do not draw redistricting plans from scratch. Instead, the MCMC algorithms start with an existing plan and modify it, merging a random pair of districts and then splitting them a new way.

45. Diagnostic measures exist for both these algorithms which allow users to make sure the algorithms are functioning correctly and accurately. The original papers for these algorithms referenced above provide more detail on the algorithm specifics, empirical validation of their performance, and the appropriateness of the chosen target distribution.

C. Racially Polarized Voting Analysis Details

46. My Racially Polarized Voting (RPV) analysis consists of the following several steps. The same procedure is applied separately to each election. First, I estimate the turnout probability for each racial category — Black, White, and others — by dividing the number of those who turned out by the number of registered voters. This estimate is based on the official election turnout data obtained from Duval County. Second, I conduct an 3×3 Ecological Inference analysis to estimate the vote choice probabilities, conditional on turning out, for each racial group, where the three vote choice categories are Democrat, Republican, and others. When there are multiple candidates from the same party in an election, I combine their votes into Democrat, Republican, and others. For this, I use the Multinomial Dirichlet model as implemented in Lau, Moore, and Kellermann 2007. Third, I combine these estimates with the voting-age population for each racial category from the 2020 Census data to estimate the Democratic and Republican support rate for each precinct. Lastly, the precinct-level support estimates are aggregated to districts under a given redistricting plan.

47. I conduct my RPV analysis separately for each of the 17 elections across 2014-2020

(see the vertical axis of Figure 1 for the list of these elections). Consistent with best practices, first I tune the parameters used to fit the aforementioned Multinomial Dirichlet model. Specifically, for each of the 17 elections I run an independent tuning algorithm 10 times with 25,000 iterations each. Then, I use those tuned parameters to initialize the Markov chain Monte Carlo algorithm for fitting the Multinomial Dirichlet model. I run 17 independent chains of 125,000 draws and a burn-in of 1,000 and thin to every 5th draw. Finally, to calculate my aggregate estimate of racial support averaged across all the elections, I take the weighted average of estimates across elections where the weight is proportional to the number of voters of a given race who turned out in that election.

D. Simulation Analysis Details

48. I used the merge-split type MCMC algorithm (E. Autry et al. 2020; E. A. Autry et al. 2021; Carter et al. 2019) as implemented in Kenny et al. 2020. To match decisions made by the City Council, I restrict water crossings over the St. John's River between districts to the area of the Dames Point Bridge. This is done by manually removing the edges between the relevant precincts in the adjacency graph. I freeze three irrelevant districts in the southeast (Districts 5, 6, and 11) that are neither challenged nor bordering any of the challenged districts, and simulate the remaining 11 districts. When evaluating districts, I combine the 11 simulated districts with the 3 frozen districts for full, valid plans of 14 districts. I use the following set of constraints to ensure that the simulated plans have a set of properties specified in Section IV.B: population equality (maximum deviation less than or equal to the value of the enacted plan, approximately 4.8%), compactness ($\rho = 1.25$), avoid pairing incumbents in city council and school board elections (weight 50), and minimizing neighborhood splits (weight 0.5).

49. In addition, I also include a constraint (of weight 10) that encourages at least top four districts by BVAP proportion to perform: (1) the candidate of choice by Black voters is predicted to win at least 12 out of the 17 elections, and (2) Black voters on average would have been the majority of the electorate for that candidate.

50. Using the above specification, I run 4 independent chains with 40,000 iterations with 5,000 burn-in draws for each chain. I then thin these chains to every 5th draw, resulting in the final set of 28,000 draws. Following the simulations, I subset my sample to the plans that do not pair incumbents for City Council or School Board districts. In addition, I remove 3950 plans that fail to generate School Board districts without incumbency pairing (note that a School Board district must also consist of two adjacent City Council districts). This is done by using the enumeration algorithm to generate all possible ways to create valid School Board districts using given each simulated plan (Fifield, Imai, et al. 2020). I further remove 41 plans, in which at least one of the top four BVAP districts does not perform according to the aforementioned VRA criteria. Finally, I randomly subset my remaining 24009 valid simulated plans down to a final sample of 10,000 plans, which is sufficiently many to give statistical precision needed for my analysis.

E. Maximum Population Deviation of the Simulated Districts

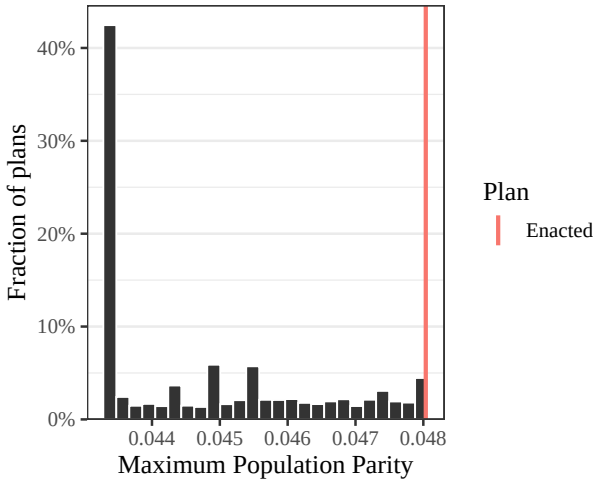


Figure 6: Maximum population deviation under the simulated plans. The histogram shows the maximum population deviation under the simulated plans whereas the red vertical line represents the corresponding number under the enacted plan. All simulated plans have a smaller maximum population deviation than the enacted plan.

F. Compactness of the Simulated Districts

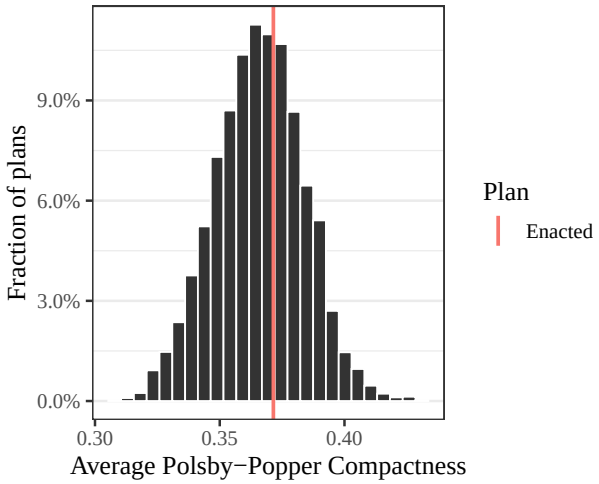


Figure 7: Average compactness based on the Polsby-Popper score under the simulated plans. The histogram shows the Posby-Popper compactness score under the simulated plans whereas the red vertical line represents the corresponding number under the enacted plan. A greater value indicates a more compact district. On average, the simulated plans tend to have an average compactness score similar to that of the enacted plan.

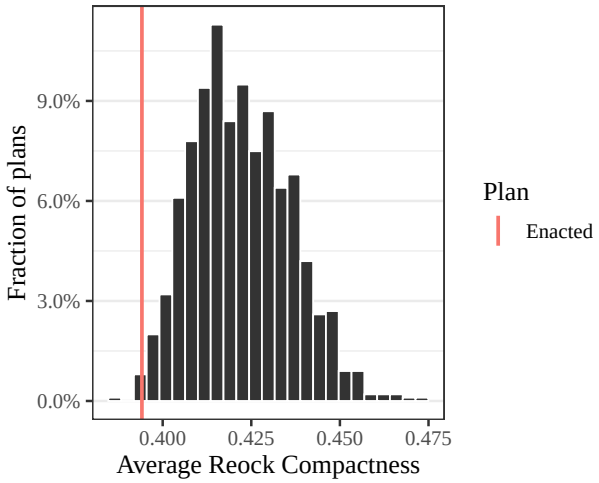


Figure 8: Average compactness based on the Reock score under the simulated plans. The histogram shows the Reock compactness score under the simulated plans whereas the red vertical line represents the corresponding number under the enacted plan. A greater value indicates a more compact district. The simulated plans tend to have a greater average compactness score than the enacted plan.

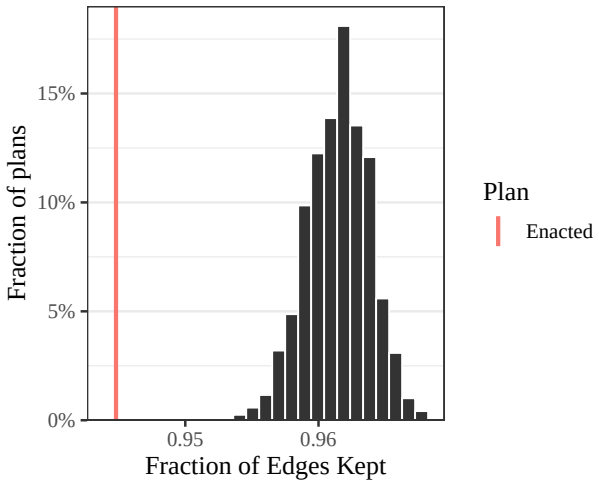


Figure 9: Compactness based on the fraction of edges kept score under the simulated plans. The histogram shows the fraction of edges kept compactness score under the simulated plans whereas the red vertical line represents the corresponding number under the enacted plan. A greater value indicates a more compact district. All simulated plans have a greater average compactness score than the enacted plan.

G. Precinct Splits of the Simulated Districts

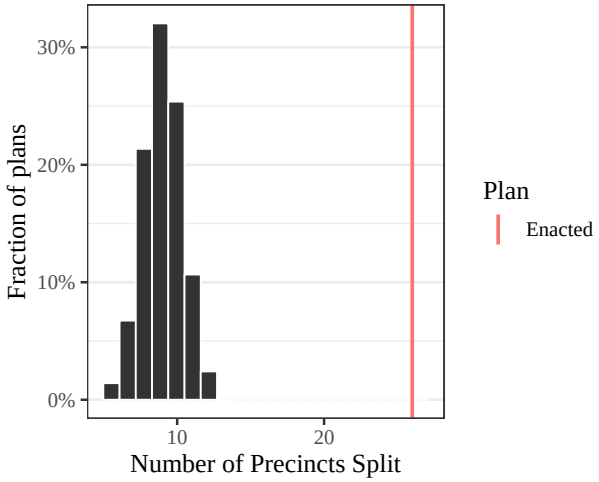


Figure 10: Number of split precincts under the simulated plans. The histogram shows the number of split precincts under the simulated plans whereas the red vertical line represents the corresponding number under the enacted plan. All simulated plans have fewer split precincts than the enacted plan.

H. Neighborhood Splits of the Simulated Districts

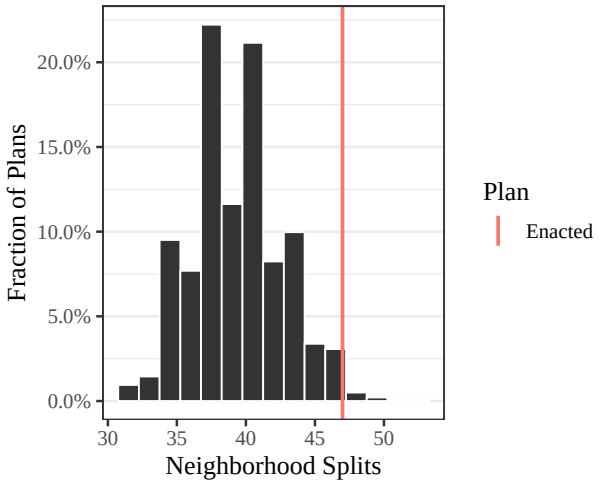


Figure 11: Number of split neighborhoods under the simulated plans. The histogram shows the number of split neighborhoods under the simulated plans whereas the red vertical line represents the corresponding number under the enacted plan. A vast majority of the simulated plans have fewer split neighborhoods than the enacted plan.

I. Voting Rights Act Compliance of the Simulated Plans

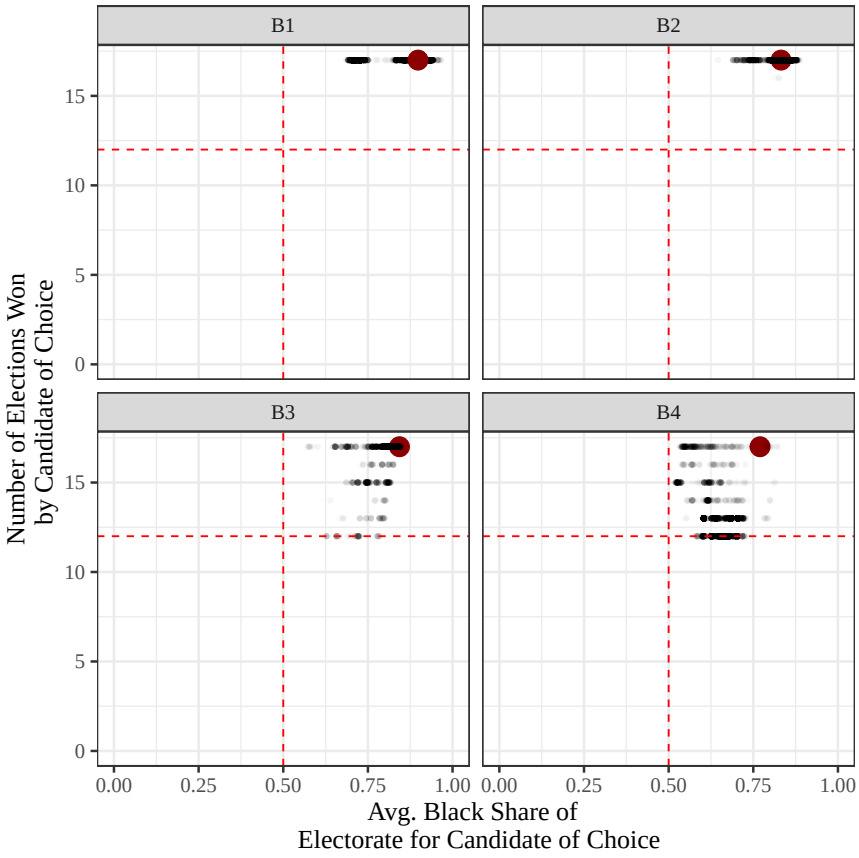


Figure 12: Estimated number of elections won by the candidate of choice for Black voters (x-axis) and the proportion of such candidate's votes cast by Black voters. Each plot represents one of the four VRA-performing districts under the enacted and simulated plans, ordered by the BVAP proportion ("B1" in the top left indicates the district with the highest BVAP proportion, "B2" in the top right represents the one with the second highest district, and so on). In each plot, a red solid circle represents the corresponding district under the enacted plan whereas a black solid circle indicates the corresponding district for each simulated plan. A dot in the north east corner indicates the district is performing under the corresponding plan. Like the enacted plan, all simulated plans have a total of at least four VRA-perfoming districts.

J. Robustness Analysis

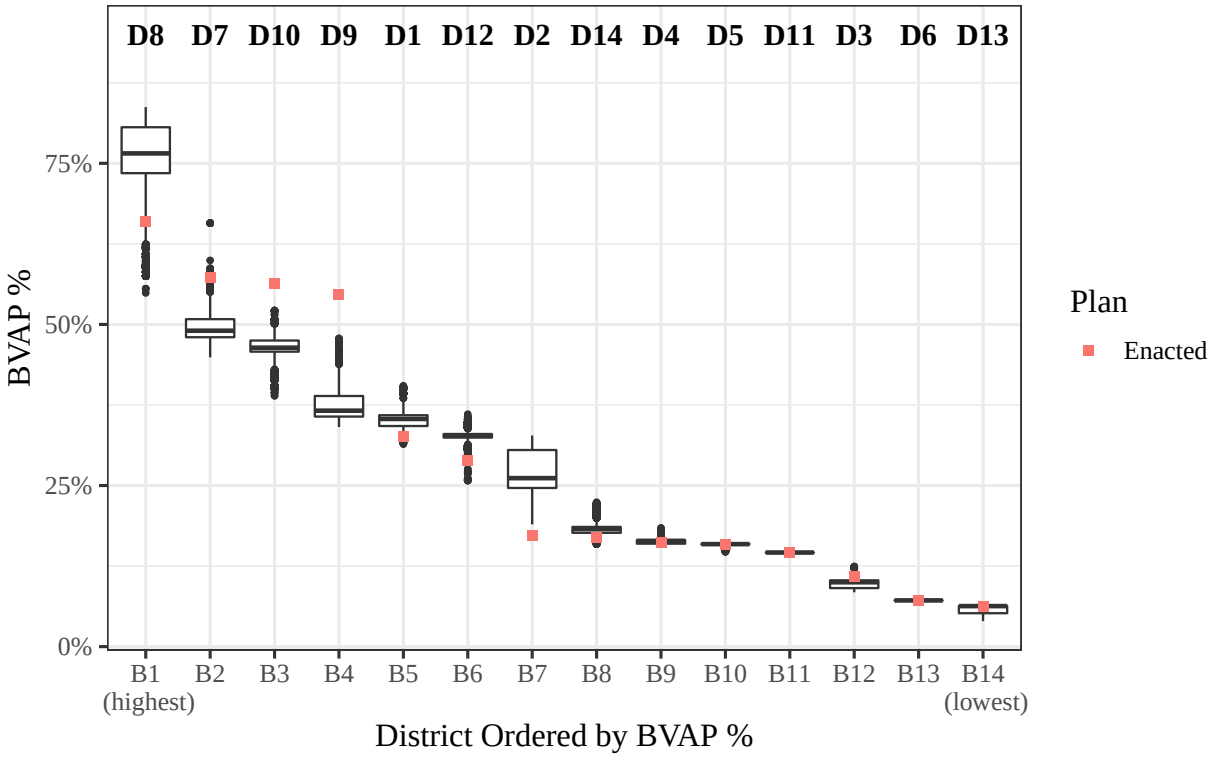


Figure 13: Outlier analysis based on the simulated plans that have at least four VRA-performing districts where a candidate of choice for Black voters is predicted to win 14 or more out of 17 elections. The figure compares an enacted district (red square) with its corresponding simulated districts (boxplot) using the simulated plans with this alternative definition of VRA performance.

51. I examine the robustness of my outlier analysis to a different way in which a district is determined to perform according to the VRA. Specifically, I define a district to be VRA-performing if a candidate of choice for Black voters is predicted to win 14 or more (instead of 12 or more as in the original analysis) out of 17 elections and a majority of votes received by such a candidate are cast by Black voters. Out of my initial 24009 valid simulated plans, a total of 7248 simulated plans have at least four VRA-performing districts based on this new definition. Figure 13 shows the results that are very similar to those of my original outlier analysis (see Figure 2). Thus, the conclusions of my outlier analysis in Section V.A are robust to this different definition of VRA-performance.

K. Data Sources

52. The 2020 Census Block shapefiles, total population by race and ethnicity, and voting age population by race and ethnicity were obtained directly from the Census Bureau's Decennial Census API. These were disaggregated proportionally by voting age population down to the 2020 Census block shapefile.

53. The block assignment file for the enacted plan was provided by counsel. The precinct boundaries for the 2020 Duval precincts were provided by counsel. Note that population overlap between 2014 and 2020 precincts was calculated to be 96.2%. Thus, for simplicity, I use the 2020 precincts throughout my analysis. The correspondence between the Census block shapefile and precinct shapes was identified by assigning each block to the precinct with which it had the most area overlap. The 2014, 2015, 2016, 2018, and 2020 precinct-level election results were provided by counsel. These were disaggregated proportionally by voting age population down to the 2020 Census block shapefile.

54. The above datasets were then joined together to form the block level data. The block level data were then aggregated to geographically contiguous components of precincts within each district of the enacted plan. A small number of precincts are split to ensure contiguity and accurate representation of the enacted plan boundaries.

55. Data on neighborhood boundaries are the City of Jacksonville Official Neighborhoods file and were provided by counsel.

56. To conduct the ecological inference analysis, precinct demographic summaries from the Duval Supervisor of Elections website for each election were used. These reports provide voter demographics, including party and race, by precinct. These were converted from PDFs to machine readable format. They were then joined with election results at the precinct level. This allows the data for the ecological inference analysis to be separately from the redistricting simulation analysis to avoid introducing assumptions about precinct splits.

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EXHIBIT A

Curriculum Vitae

Kosuke Imai

Curriculum Vitae

June 2022

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Education

Ph.D. in Political Science, Harvard University (1999–2003)

A.M. in Statistics, Harvard University (2000–2002)

B.A. in Liberal Arts, The University of Tokyo (1994–1998)

Positions

Professor, Department of Government and Department of Statistics, Harvard University (2018 – present)

Professor, Department of Politics and Center for Statistics and Machine Learning, Princeton University (2013 – 2018)

Founding Director, Program in Statistics and Machine Learning (2013 – 2017)

Professor of Visiting Status, Graduate Schools of Law and Politics, The University of Tokyo (2016 – present)

Associate Professor, Department of Politics, Princeton University (2012 – 2013)

Assistant Professor, Department of Politics, Princeton University (2004 – 2012)

Visiting Researcher, Faculty of Economics, The University of Tokyo (August, 2006)

Instructor, Department of Politics, Princeton University (2003 – 2004)

Honors and Awards

1. James Francis Hannan Lectureship. Department of Statistics and Probability, Michigan State University (2022; declined).
2. Invited to read "Experimental Evaluation of Computer-Assisted Human Decision-Making: Application to Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument." before the Royal Statistical Society Research Section, London (2022).
3. *Highly Cited Researcher* (cross-field category) for "production of multiple highly cited papers that rank in the top 1% by citations for field and year in Web of Science," awarded by Clarivate Analytics (2018, 2019, 2020, 2021).
4. *Excellence in Mentoring Award*, awarded by the Society for Political Methodology (2021).
5. *Statistical Software Award* for developing statistical software that makes a significant research contribution, for "fastLink: Fast Probabilistic Record Linkage," awarded by the Society for Political Methodology (2021).
6. *President*, The Society for Political Methodology (2017–2019). *Vice President and President-elect* (2015–2017).
7. *Elected Fellow*, The Society for Political Methodology (2017).
8. *The Nils Petter Gleditsch Article of the Year Award* (2017), awarded by *Journal of Peace Research*.
9. *Statistical Software Award* for developing statistical software that makes a significant research contribution, for "mediation: R Package for Causal Mediation Analysis," awarded by the Society for Political Methodology (2015).
10. *Outstanding Reviewer Award* for Journal of Educational and Behavioral Statistics, given by the American Educational Research Association (2014).
11. *The Stanley Kelley, Jr. Teaching Award*, given by the Department of Politics, Princeton University (2013).
12. *Pi Sigma Alpha Award* for the best paper presented at the 2012 Midwest Political Science Association annual meeting, for "Explaining Support for Combatants during Wartime: A Survey Experiment in Afghanistan," awarded by the Midwest Political Science Association (2013).
13. Invited to read "Experimental Designs for Identifying Causal Mechanisms" before the Royal Statistical Society Research Section, London (2012).
14. Inaugural recipient of the *Emerging Scholar Award* for a young scholar making exceptional contributions to political methodology who is within ten years of their terminal degree, awarded by the Society for Political Methodology (2011).
15. *Political Analysis Editors' Choice Award* for an article providing an especially significant contribution to political methodology, for "Estimation of Heterogeneous Treatment Effects from Randomized Experiments, with Application to the Optimal Planning of the Get-out-the-vote Campaign," awarded by the Society for Political Methodology and Oxford University Press (2011).

16. *Tom Ten Have Memorial Award* for the best poster presented at the 2011 Atlantic Causal Inference Conference, for "Identifying Treatment Effect Heterogeneity through Optimal Classification and Variable Selection," awarded by the Departments of Biostatistics and Statistics, University of Michigan (2011).

17. Nominated for the *Graduate Mentoring Award*, The McGraw Center for Teaching and Learning, Princeton University (2010, 2011).

18. *New Hot Paper*, for the most-cited paper in the field of Economics & Business in the last two months among papers published in the last year, for "Misunderstandings among Experimentalists and Observationalists about Causal Inference," named by Thomson Reuters' ScienceWatch (2009).

19. *Warren Miller Prize* for the best article published in *Political Analysis*, for "Matching as Nonparametric Preprocessing for Reducing Model Dependence in Parametric Causal Inference," awarded by the Society for Political Methodology and Oxford University Press (2008).

20. *Fast Breaking Paper* for the article with the largest percentage increase in citations among those in the top 1% of total citations across the social sciences in the last two years, for "Matching as Nonparametric Preprocessing for Reducing Model Dependence in Parametric Causal Inference," named by Thomson Reuters' ScienceWatch (2008).

21. *Pharmacoepidemiology and Drug Safety Outstanding Reviewer Recognition* (2008).

22. *Miyake Award* for the best political science article published in 2005, for "Do Get-Out-The-Vote Calls Reduce Turnout? The Importance of Statistical Methods for Field Experiments," awarded by the Japanese Political Science Association (2006).

23. *Toppan Prize* for the best dissertation in political science, for *Essays on Political Methodology*, awarded by Harvard University (2004). Also, nominated for American Political Science Association E.E. Schattschneider Award for the best doctoral dissertation in the field of American government and politics.

Publications in English

Books

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Stata version (2021) with Lori D. Bougher.

Tidyverse version (2022) with Nora Webb Williams

Llaudet, Elena, and Kosuke Imai. (2023). *Data Analysis for Social Science: A Friendly and Practical Introduction*. Princeton University Press.

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2. Olivella, Santiago, Tyler Pratt, and Kosuke Imai. "Dynamic Stochastic Blockmodel Regression for Social Networks: Application to International Conflicts." *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Forthcoming.

3. Fan, Jianqing, Kosuke Imai, Inbeom Lee, Han Liu, Yang Ning, and Xiaolin Yang. "Optimal Covariate Balancing Conditions in Propensity Score Estimation." *Journal of Business & Economic Statistics*, Forthcoming.

4. Imai, Kosuke, Zhichao Jiang, D. James Greiner, Ryan Halen, and Sooahn Shin. "Experimental Evaluation of Computer-Assisted Human Decision-Making: Application to Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument." (with discussion) *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series A (Statistics in Society)*, Forthcoming. To be read before the Royal Statistical Society.

5. Imai, Kosuke, In Song Kim, and Erik Wang. "Matching Methods for Causal Inference with Time-Series Cross-Sectional Data." *American Journal of Political Science*, Forthcoming.

6. Imai, Kosuke and Michael Lingzhi Li. "Experimental Evaluation of Individualized Treatment Rules." *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Forthcoming.

7. de la Cuesta, Brandon, Naoki Egami, and Kosuke Imai. (2022). "Experimental Design and Statistical Inference for Conjoint Analysis: The Essential Role of Population Distribution." *Political Analysis*, Vol. 30, No. 1 (January), pp. 19–45.

8. Kenny, Christopher T., Shiro Kuriwaki, Cory McCartan, Evan Rosenman, Tyler Simko, and Kosuke Imai. (2021). "The Use of Differential Privacy for Census Data and its Impact on Redistricting: The Case of the 2020 U.S. Census." *Science Advances*, Vol. 7, No. 7 (October), pp. 1-17.

9. Imai, Kosuke and James Lo. (2021). " Robustness of Empirical Evidence for the Democratic Peace: A Nonparametric Sensitivity Analysis." *International Organization*, Vol. 75, No. 3 (Summer), pp. 901–919.

10. Imai, Kosuke, Zhichao Jiang, and Anup Malani. (2021). "Causal Inference with Interference and Noncompliance in the Two-Stage Randomized Experiments." *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Vol. 116, No. 534, pp. 632-644.

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16. Chou, Winston, Kosuke Imai, and Bryn Rosenfeld. (2020). "Sensitive Survey Questions with Auxiliary Information." *Sociological Methods & Research*, Vol. 49, No. 2 (May), pp. 418–454.

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35. Imai, Kosuke, Bethany Park, and Kenneth Greene. (2015). "Using the Predicted Responses from List Experiments as Explanatory Variables in Regression Models." *Political Analysis*, Vol. 23, No. 2 (Spring), pp. 180–196. Translated in Portuguese and Reprinted in *Revista Debates* Vol. 9, No 1.

36. Blair, Graeme, Kosuke Imai, and Jason Lyall. (2014). "Comparing and Combining List and Endorsement Experiments: Evidence from Afghanistan." *American Journal of Political Science*, Vol. 58, No. 4 (October), pp. 1043–1063.

37. Tingley, Dustin, Teppei Yamamoto, Kentaro Hirose, Luke Keele, and Kosuke Imai. (2014). "mediation: R Package for Causal Mediation Analysis." *Journal of Statistical Software*, Vol. 59, No. 5 (August), pp. 1–38.

38. Imai, Kosuke and Marc Ratkovic. (2014). "Covariate Balancing Propensity Score." *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series B (Statistical Methodology)*, Vol. 76, No. 1 (January), pp. 243–263.

39. Lyall, Jason, Graeme Blair, and Kosuke Imai. (2013). "Explaining Support for Combatants during Wartime: A Survey Experiment in Afghanistan." *American Political Science Review*, Vol. 107, No. 4 (November), pp. 679-705. Winner of the Pi Sigma Alpha Award.

40. Imai, Kosuke and Teppei Yamamoto. (2013). "Identification and Sensitivity Analysis for Multiple Causal Mechanisms: Revisiting Evidence from Framing Experiments." *Political Analysis*, Vol. 21, No. 2 (Spring), pp. 141–171. (lead article).

41. Imai, Kosuke and Marc Ratkovic. (2013). "Estimating Treatment Effect Heterogeneity in Randomized Program Evaluation." *Annals of Applied Statistics*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (March), pp. 443–470. Winner of the Tom Ten Have Memorial Award. Reprinted in *Advances in Political Methodology*, R. Franzese, Jr. ed., Edward Elger, 2017.

42. Imai, Kosuke, Dustin Tingley, and Teppei Yamamoto. (2013). "Experimental Designs for Identifying Causal Mechanisms."(with discussions) *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series A (Statistics in Society)*, Vol. 176, No. 1 (January), pp. 5–51. (lead article) Read before the Royal Statistical Society, March 2012.

43. Imai, Kosuke, and Dustin Tingley. (2012). "A Statistical Method for Empirical Testing of Competing Theories." *American Journal of Political Science*, Vol. 56, No. 1 (January), pp. 218–236.

44. Blair, Graeme, and Kosuke Imai. (2012). "Statistical Analysis of List Experiments." *Political Analysis*, Vol. 20, No. 1 (Winter), pp. 47–77.

45. Imai, Kosuke, Luke Keele, Dustin Tingley, and Teppei Yamamoto. (2011). "Unpacking the Black Box of Causality: Learning about Causal Mechanisms from Experimental and Observational Studies." *American Political Science Review*, Vol. 105, No. 4 (November), pp. 765–789. Reprinted in *Advances in Political Methodology*, R. Franzese, Jr. ed., Edward Elger, 2017.

46. Bullock, Will, Kosuke Imai, and Jacob N. Shapiro. (2011). "Statistical Analysis of Endorsement Experiments: Measuring Support for Militant Groups in Pakistan." *Political Analysis*, Vol. 19, No. 4 (Autumn), pp. 363–384. (lead article)

47. Imai, Kosuke. (2011). "Multivariate Regression Analysis for the Item Count Technique." *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Vol. 106, No. 494 (June), pp. 407–416. (featured article)

48. Ho, Daniel E., Kosuke Imai, Gary King, and Elizabeth Stuart. (2011). "MatchIt: Nonparametric Preprocessing for Parametric Causal Inference." *Journal of Statistical Software*, Vol. 42 (Special Volume on Political Methodology), No. 8 (June), pp. 1–28.

49. Imai, Kosuke, Ying Lu, and Aaron Strauss. (2011). "eco: R Package for Ecological Inference in 2×2 Tables." *Journal of Statistical Software*, Vol. 42 (Special Volume on Political Methodology), No. 5 (June), pp. 1–23.

50. Imai, Kosuke and Aaron Strauss. (2011). "Estimation of Heterogeneous Treatment Effects from Randomized Experiments, with Application to the Optimal Planning of the Get-out-the-vote Campaign." *Political Analysis*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (Winter), pp. 1–19. (lead article) Winner of the Political Analysis Editors' Choice Award.

51. Imai, Kosuke, Luke Keele, and Dustin Tingley. (2010). "A General Approach to Causal Mediation Analysis." *Psychological Methods*, Vol. 15, No. 4 (December), pp. 309–334. (lead article)

52. Imai, Kosuke and Teppei Yamamoto. (2010). "Causal Inference with Differential Measurement Error: Nonparametric Identification and Sensitivity Analysis." *American Journal of Political Science*, Vol. 54, No. 2 (April), pp. 543–560.

53. Imai, Kosuke, Luke Keele, and Teppei Yamamoto. (2010). "Identification, Inference, and Sensitivity Analysis for Causal Mediation Effects." *Statistical Science*, Vol. 25, No. 1 (February), pp. 51–71.

54. King, Gary, Emmanuela Gakidou, Kosuke Imai, Jason Lakin, Ryan T. Moore, Clayton Nall, Nirmala Ravishankar, Manett Vargas, Martha María Téllez-Rojo, Juan Eugenio Hernández Ávila, Mauricio Hernández Ávila, and Héctor Hernández Llamas. (2009). "Public Policy for the Poor? A Randomized Ten-Month Evaluation of the Mexican Universal Health Insurance Program." (with a comment) *The Lancet*, Vol. 373, No. 9673 (April), pp. 1447–1454.

55. Imai, Kosuke, Gary King, and Clayton Nall. (2009). "The Essential Role of Pair Matching in Cluster-Randomized Experiments, with Application to the Mexican Universal Health Insurance Evaluation." (with discussions) *Statistical Science*, Vol. 24, No. 1 (February), pp. 29–53.

56. Imai, Kosuke. (2009). "Statistical Analysis of Randomized Experiments with Nonignorable Missing Binary Outcomes: An Application to a Voting Experiment." *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series C (Applied Statistics)*, Vol. 58, No. 1 (February), pp. 83–104.

57. Imai, Kosuke, Gary King, and Olivia Lau. (2008). "Toward A Common Framework of Statistical Analysis and Development." *Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics*, Vol. 17, No. 4 (December), pp. 892–913.

58. Imai, Kosuke. (2008). "Variance Identification and Efficiency Analysis in Experiments under the Matched-Pair Design." *Statistics in Medicine*, Vol. 27, No. 4 (October), pp. 4857–4873.

59. Ho, Daniel E., and Kosuke Imai. (2008). "Estimating Causal Effects of Ballot Order from a Randomized Natural Experiment: California Alphabet Lottery, 1978–2002." *Public Opinion Quarterly*, Vol. 72, No. 2 (Summer), pp. 216–240.

60. Imai, Kosuke, Gary King, and Elizabeth A. Stuart. (2008). "Misunderstandings among Experimentalists and Observationalists: Balance Test Fallacies in Causal Inference." *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series A (Statistics in Society)*, Vol. 171, No. 2 (April), pp. 481–502. Reprinted in *Field Experiments and their Critics*, D. Teele ed., New Haven: Yale University Press, 2013.

61. Imai, Kosuke, Ying Lu, and Aaron Strauss. (2008). "Bayesian and Likelihood Ecological Inference for 2×2 Tables: An Incomplete Data Approach." *Political Analysis*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (Winter), pp. 41–69.

62. Imai, Kosuke. (2008). "Sharp Bounds on the Causal Effects in Randomized Experiments with "Truncation-by-Death"." *Statistics & Probability Letters*, Vol. 78, No. 2 (February), pp. 144–149.

63. Imai, Kosuke and Samir Soneji. (2007). "On the Estimation of Disability-Free Life Expectancy: Sullivan's Method and Its Extension." *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Vol. 102, No. 480 (December), pp. 1199–1211.

64. Horiuchi, Yusaku, Kosuke Imai, and Naoko Taniguchi. (2007). "Designing and Analyzing Randomized Experiments: Application to a Japanese Election Survey Experiment." *American Journal of Political Science*, Vol. 51, No. 3 (July), pp. 669–687.

65. Ho, Daniel E., Kosuke Imai, Gary King, and Elizabeth A. Stuart. (2007). "Matching as Nonparametric Preprocessing for Reducing Model Dependence in Parametric Causal Inference." *Political Analysis*, Vol. 15, No. 3 (Summer), pp. 199–236. (lead article) Winner of the Warren Miller Prize.

66. Ho, Daniel E., and Kosuke Imai. (2006). "Randomization Inference with Natural Experiments: An Analysis of Ballot Effects in the 2003 California Recall Election." *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Vol. 101, No. 475 (September), pp. 888–900.

67. Imai, Kosuke, and David A. van Dyk. (2005). "MNP: R Package for Fitting the Multinomial Probit Model." *Journal of Statistical Software*, Vol. 14, No. 3 (May), pp. 1–32. abstract reprinted in *Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics* (2005) Vol. 14, No. 3 (September), p. 747.

68. Imai, Kosuke. (2005). "Do Get-Out-The-Vote Calls Reduce Turnout? The Importance of Statistical Methods for Field Experiments." *American Political Science Review*, Vol. 99, No. 2 (May), pp. 283–300.

69. Imai, Kosuke, and David A. van Dyk. (2005). "A Bayesian Analysis of the Multinomial Probit Model Using Marginal Data Augmentation." *Journal of Econometrics*, Vol. 124, No. 2 (February), pp. 311–334.

70. Imai, Kosuke, and David A. van Dyk. (2004). "Causal Inference With General Treatment Regimes: Generalizing the Propensity Score." *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Vol. 99, No. 467 (September), pp. 854–866.

71. Imai, Kosuke, and Gary King. (2004). "Did Illegal Overseas Absentee Ballots Decide the 2000 U.S. Presidential Election?" *Perspectives on Politics*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (September), pp. 537–549. Our analysis is a part of *The New York Times* article, "How Bush Took Florida: Mining the Overseas Absentee Vote" By David Barstow and Don van Natta Jr. July 15, 2001, Page 1, Column 1.

Invited Contributions

1. Imai, Kosuke. (2022). "Causal Diagrams and Social Science Research." *Probabilistic and Causal Inference: The Works of Judea Pearl*. Geffner, Hector and Dechter, Rina and Halpern, Joseph Y. (eds). Association for Computing Machinery and Morgan & Claypool, pp. 647–654.

2. Imai, Kosuke, and Zhichao Jiang. (2019). "Comment: The Challenges of Multiple Causes." *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Vol. 114, No. 528, pp. 1605—1610.

3. Benjamin, Daniel J., *et al.* (2018). "Redefine Statistical Significance." *Nature Human Behaviour*, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 6–10.

4. de la Cuesta, Brandon and Kosuke Imai. (2016). "Misunderstandings about the Regression Discontinuity Design in the Study of Close Elections." *Annual Review of Political Science*, Vol. 19, pp. 375–396.

5. Imai, Kosuke (2016). "Book Review of *Causal Inference for Statistics, Social, and Biomedical Sciences: An Introduction.* by Guido W. Imbens and Donald B. Rubin." *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Vol. 111, No. 515, pp. 1365–1366.

6. Imai, Kosuke, Bethany Park, and Kenneth F. Greene. (2015). "Usando as respostas previsíveis da abordagem list-experiments como variaveis explicativás em modelos de regressão." *Revista Debates*, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 121–151. First printed in *Political Analysis*, Vol. 23, No. 2 (Spring).

7. Imai, Kosuke, Luke Keele, Dustin Tingley, and Teppei Yamamoto. (2014). "Comment on Pearl: Practical Implications of Theoretical Results for Causal Mediation Analysis." *Psychological Methods*, Vol. 19, No. 4 (December), pp. 482–487.

8. Imai, Kosuke, Gary King, and Elizabeth A. Stuart. (2014). "Misunderstandings among Experimentalists and Observationalists: Balance Test Fallacies in Causal Inference." in *Field Experiments and their Critics: Essays on the Uses and Abuses of Experimentation in the Social Sciences*, D. L. Teele ed., New Haven: Yale University Press, pp. 196–227. First printed in *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series A (Statistics in Society)*, Vol. 171, No. 2 (April).

9. Imai, Kosuke, Dustin Tingley, and Teppei Yamamoto. (2013). "Reply to Discussions of "Experimental Designs for Identifying Causal Mechanisms"." *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series A (Statistics in Society)*, Vol. 173, No. 1 (January), pp. 46–49.

10. Imai, Kosuke. (2012). "Comments: Improving Weighting Methods for Causal Mediation Analysis." *Journal of Research on Educational Effectiveness*, Vol. 5, No. 3, pp. 293–295.

11. Imai, Kosuke. (2011). "Introduction to the Virtual Issue: Past and Future Research Agenda on Causal Inference." *Political Analysis*, Virtual Issue: Causal Inference and Political Methodology.

12. Imai, Kosuke, Booil Jo, and Elizabeth A. Stuart. (2011). "Commentary: Using Potential Outcomes to Understand Causal Mediation Analysis." *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, Vol. 46, No. 5, pp. 842–854.

13. Imai, Kosuke, Luke Keele, Dustin Tingley, and Teppei Yamamoto. (2010). "Causal Mediation Analysis Using R," in *Advances in Social Science Research Using R*, H. D. Vinod (ed.), New York: Springer (Lecture Notes in Statistics), pp. 129–154.

14. Imai, Kosuke, Gary King, and Clayton Nall. (2009). "Rejoinder: Matched Pairs and the Future of Cluster-Randomized Experiments." *Statistical Science*, Vol. 24, No. 1 (February), pp. 65–72.

15. Imai, Kosuke. (2003). "Review of Jeff Gill's *Bayesian Methods: A Social and Behavioral Sciences Approach*," *The Political Methodologist*, Vol. 11 No. 1, 9–10.

Refereed Conference Proceedings

1. Svyatkovskiy, Alexey, Kosuke Imai, Mary Kroeger, and Yuki Shiraito. (2016). "Large-scale text processing pipeline with Apache Spark," *IEEE International Conference on Big Data*, Washington, DC, pp. 3928-3935.

Other Publications and Manuscripts

1. Goldstein, Daniel, Kosuke Imai, Anja S. Göritz, and Peter M. Gollwitzer. (2008). "Nudging Turnout: Mere Measurement and Implementation Planning of Intentions to Vote."

2. Ho, Daniel E. and Kosuke Imai. (2004). " The Impact of Partisan Electoral Regulation: Ballot Effects from the California Alphabet Lottery, 1978–2002." Princeton Law & Public Affairs Paper No. 04-001; Harvard Public Law Working Paper No. 89.

3. Imai, Kosuke. (2003). "Essays on Political Methodology," *Ph.D. Thesis.* Department of Government, Harvard University.

4. Imai, Kosuke, and Jeremy M. Weinstein. (2000). "Measuring the Economic Impact of Civil War," Working Paper Series No. 51, Center for International Development, Harvard University.

Selected Manuscripts

1. Ben-Michael, Eli, Kosuke Imai, and Zhichao Jiang. "Policy Learning with Asymmetric Utilities."

2. Imai, Kosuke, Evan Rosenman, and Santiago Olivella. "Addressing Census data problems in race imputation via fully Bayesian Improved Surname Geocoding and name supplements."

3. Imai, Kosuke and Michael Lingzhi Li. "Statistical Inference for Heterogeneous Treatment Effects Discovered by Generic Machine Learning in Randomized Experiments."

4. Ham, Dae Woong, Kosuke Imai, and Lucas Janson. "Using Machine Learning to Test Causal Hypotheses in Conjoint Analysis."

5. Goplerud, Max, Kosuke Imai, Nicole E. Pashley. "Estimating Heterogeneous Causal Effects of High-Dimensional Treatments: Application to Conjoint Analysis."

6. Malani, Anup, Phoebe Holtzman, Kosuke Imai, Cynthia Kinnan, Morgen Miller, Shailender Swaminathan, Alessandra Voena, Bartosz Woda, and Gabriella Conti. "Effect of Health Insurance in India: A Randomized Controlled Trial."

7. McCartan, Cory, Jacob Brown, and Kosuke Imai. "Measuring and Modeling Neighborhoods."

8. Ben-Michael, Eli, D. James Greiner, Kosuke Imai, and Zhichao Jiang. "Safe Policy Learning through Extrapolation: Application to Pre-trial Risk Assessment."

9. Tarr, Alexander and Kosuke Imai. "Estimating Average Treatment Effects with Support Vector Machines."

10. McCartan, Cory and Kosuke Imai. "Sequential Monte Carlo for Sampling Balanced and Compact Redistricting Plans."

11. Imai, Kosuke and Zhichao Jiang. "Principal Fairness for Human and Algorithmic Decision-Making."

12. Eshima, Shusei, Kosuke Imai, and Tomoya Sasaki. "Keyword Assisted Topic Models."

13. Tarr, Alexander, June Hwang, and Kosuke Imai. "Automated Coding of Political Campaign Advertisement Videos: An Empirical Validation Study."

14. Chan, K.C.G, K. Imai, S.C.P. Yam, Z. Zhang. "Efficient Nonparametric Estimation of Causal Mediation Effects."

15. Barber, Michael and Kosuke Imai. "Estimating Neighborhood Effects on Turnout from Geocoded Voter Registration Records."

16. Hirano, Shigeo, Kosuke Imai, Yuki Shiraito, and Masaki Taniguchi. "Policy Positions in Mixed Member Electoral Systems: Evidence from Japan."

Publications in Japanese

1. Imai, Kosuke. (2007). "Keiryō Seijigaku niokeru Ingateki Suiron (Causal Inference in Quantitative Political Science)." *Leviathan*, Vol. 40, Spring, pp. 224–233.

2. Horiuchi, Yusaku, Kosuke Imai, and Naoko Taniguchi. (2005). "Seisaku Jyōhō to Tōhyō Sanka: Field Jikken ni yoru Kensyō (Policy Information and Voter Participation: A Field Experiment)." *Nenpō Seijigaku (The Annals of the Japanese Political Science Association)*, 2005–I, pp. 161–180.

3. Taniguchi, Naoko, Yusaku Horiuchi, and Kosuke Imai. (2004). "Seitō Saito no Etsuran ha Tohyō Kōdō ni Eikyō Suruka? (Does Visiting Political Party Websites Influence Voting Behavior?)" *Nikkei Research Report*, Vol. IV, pp. 16–19.

Statistical Software

1. Eshima, Shusei, Kosuke Imai, and Tomoya Sasaki. "Keyword Assisted Topic Models." The Comprehensive R Archive Network and GitHub. 2020.

2. Li, Michael Lingzhi and Kosuke Imai. "evalITR: Evaluating Individualized Treatment Rules." available through The Comprehensive R Archive Network and GitHub. 2020.

3. Egami, Naoki, Brandon de la Cuesta, and Kosuke Imai. "factorEx: Design and Analysis for Factorial Experiments." available through The Comprehensive R Archive Network and GitHub. 2019.

4. Kim, In Song, Erik Wang, Adam Rauh, and Kosuke Imai. "PanelMatch: Matching Methods for Causal Inference with Time-Series Cross-Section Data." available through GitHub. 2018.

5. Olivella, Santiago, Adeline Lo, Tyler Pratt, and Kosuke Imai. "NetMix: Mixed-membership Regression Stochastic Blockmodel for Networks." available through CRAN and Github. 2019.

6. Enamorado, Ted, Benjamin Fifield, and Kosuke Imai. "fastLink: Fast Probabilistic Record Linkage." available through The Comprehensive R Archive Network and GitHub. Winner of the Statistical Software Award. 2017.

7. Khanna, Kabir, and Kosuke Imai. "wru: Who Are You? Bayesian Predictions of Racial Category Using Surname and Geolocation." available through The Comprehensive R Archive Network and GitHub. 2015.

8. Fifield, Benjamin, Christopher T. Kenny, Cory McCartan, and Kosuke Imai. "redist: Markov Chain Monte Carlo Methods for Redistricting Simulation." available through The Comprehensive R Archive Network and GitHub. 2015.

9. Imai, Kosuke, James Lo, and Jonathan Olmsted. "emIRT: EM Algorithms for Estimating Item Response Theory Models." available through The Comprehensive R Archive Network. 2015.

10. Blair, Graeme, Yang-Yang Zhou, and Kosuke Imai. "rr: Statistical Methods for the Randomized Response Technique." available through The Comprehensive R Archive Network and GitHub. 2015.

11. Fong, Christian, Marc Ratkovic, and Kosuke Imai. "CBPS: R Package for Covariate Balancing Propensity Score." available through The Comprehensive R Archive Network and GitHub. 2012.

12. Egami, Naoki, Marc Ratkovic, and Kosuke Imai. "FindIt: R Package for Finding Heterogeneous Treatment Effects." available through The Comprehensive R Archive Network and GitHub. 2012.

13. Kim, In Song, and Kosuke Imai. "wfe: Weighted Linear Fixed Effects Regression Models for Causal Inference." available through The Comprehensive R Archive Network. 2011.

14. Shiraito, Yuki, and Kosuke Imai. "endorse: R Package for Analyzing Endorsement Experiments." available through The Comprehensive R Archive Network and GitHub. 2012.

15. Blair, Graeme, and Kosuke Imai. "list: Statistical Methods for the Item Count Technique and List Experiments." available through The Comprehensive R Archive Network and GitHub. 2011.

16. Tingley, Dustin, Teppei Yamamoto, Kentaro Hirose, Luke Keele, and Kosuke Imai. "mediation: R Package for Causal Mediation Analysis." available through The Comprehensive R Archive Network and GitHub. 2009. Winner of the Statistical Software Award. Reviewed in *Journal of Educational and Behavioral Statistics*.

17. Imai, Kosuke. "experiment: R Package for Designing and Analyzing Randomized Experiments." available through The Comprehensive R Archive Network. 2007.

18. Ho, Daniel E., Kosuke Imai, Gary King, and Elizabeth Stuart. "MatchIt: Nonparametric Preprocessing for Parametric Causal Inference." available through The Comprehensive R Archive Network and GitHub. 2005.

19. Imai, Kosuke, Ying Lu, and Aaron Strauss. "eco: Ecological Inference in 2×2 Tables." available through The Comprehensive R Archive Network and GitHub. 2004.

20. Imai, Kosuke, and David A. van Dyk. "MNP: R Package for Fitting the Multinomial Probit Model." available through The Comprehensive R Archive Network and GitHub. 2004.

21. Imai, Kosuke, Gary King, and Olivia Lau. "Zelig: Everyone's Statistical Software." available through The Comprehensive R Archive Network. 2004.

External Research Grants

Principal and Co-Principal Investigator

1. National Science Foundation (2022-2025). "Collaborative Research: Understanding the Evolution of Political Campaign Advertisements over the Last Century." (Accountable Institutions and Behavior Program, SES–2148928). Principal Investigator (with Michael Crespin and Bryce Dietrich) $538,484.

2. National Science Foundation (2021–2024). "Collaborative Research: Causal Inference with Spatio-Temporal Data on Human Dynamics in Conflict Settings." (Algorithm for Threat Detection Program; DMS–2124463). Principal Investigator (with Georgia Papadogeorgou and Jason Lyall) $485,340.

3. National Science Foundation (2021–2023). "Evaluating the Impacts of Machine Learning Algorithms on Human Decisions." (Methodology, Measurement, and Statistics Program; SES–2051196). Principal Investigator (with D. James Greiner and Zhichao Jiang) $330,000.

4. Cisco Systems, Inc. (2020–2022). "Evaluating the Impacts of Algorithmic Recommendations on the Fairness of Human Decisions." (Ethics in AI; CG# 2370386) Principal Investigator (with D. James Greiner and Zhichao Jiang) $110,085.

5. The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation (2020–2022). "Causal Inference with Complex Treatment Regimes: Design, Identification, Estimation, and Heterogeneity." (Economics Program; 2020-–13946) Co-Principal Investigator (with Francesca Dominici and Jose Zubizarreta) $996,299

6. Facebook Research Grant (2018). $25,000.

7. National Science Foundation (2016–2021). "Collaborative Conference Proposal: Support for Conferences and Mentoring of Women and Underrepresented Groups in Political Methodology." (Methodology, Measurement and Statistics and Political Science Programs; SES–1628102) Principal Investigator (with Jeffrey Lewis) $312,322. Supplement (SES–1831370) $60,000.

8. The United States Agency for International Development (2015–2017). "Unemployment and Insurgent Violence in Afghanistan: Evidence from the Community Development Program." (AID–OAA–A–12–00096) Principal Investigator (with Jason Lyall) $188,037

9. The United States Institute of Peace (2015–2016). "Assessing the Links between Economic Interventions and Stability: An impact evaluation of vocational and skills training in Kandahar, Afghanistan," Principal Investigator (with David Haines, Jon Kurtz, and Jason Lyall) $144,494.

10. Amazon Web Services in Education Research Grant (2014). Principal Investigator (with Graeme Blair and Carlos Velasco Rivera) $3,000.

11. Development Bank of Latin America (CAF) (2013). "The Origins of Citizen Support for Narcos: An Empirical Investigation," Principal Investigator (with Graeme Blair, Fabiana Machado, and Carlos Velasco Rivera). $15,000.

12. The International Growth Centre (2011–2013). "Poverty, Militancy, and Citizen Demands in Natural Resource-Rich Regions: Randomized Evaluation of the Oil Profits Dividend Plan for the Niger Delta" (RA–2010–12–013). Principal Investigator (with Graeme Blair). $117,116.

13. National Science Foundation, (2009–2012). "Statistical Analysis of Causal Mechanisms: Identification, Inference, and Sensitivity Analysis," (Methodology, Measurement, and Statistics Program and Political Science Program; SES–0918968). Principal Investigator. $97,574.

14. National Science Foundation, (2009–2011). "Collaborative Research: The Measurement and Identification of Media Priming Effects in Political Science," (Methodology, Measurement, and Statistics Program and Political Science Program; SES–0849715). Principal Investigator (with Nicholas Valentino). $317,126.

15. National Science Foundation, (2008–2009). "New Statistical Methods for Randomized Experiments in Political Science and Public Policy," (Political Science Program; SES–0752050). Principal Investigator. $52,565.

16. National Science Foundation, (2006–2009). "Collaborative Research: Generalized Propensity Score Methods," (Methodology, Measurement and Statistics Program; SES–0550873). Principal Investigator (with Donald B. Rubin and David A. van Dyk). $460,000.

17. The Telecommunications Advancement Foundation, (2004). "Analyzing the Effects of Party Webpages on Political Opinions and Voting Behavior," Principal Investigator (with Naoko Taniguchi and Yusaku Horiuchi). $12,000.

Adviser and Statistical Consultant

1. National Science Foundation (2016–2017). "Doctoral Dissertation Research: Crossing Africa's Arbitrary Borders: How Refugees Shape National Boundaries by Challenging Them." (Political Science Program, SES–1560636). Principal Investigator and Adviser for Co-PI Yang-Yang Zhou's Dissertation Research. $18,900.

2. Institute of Education Sciences (2012–2014). "Academic and Behavioral Consequences of Visible Security Measures in Schools" (R305A120181). Statistical Consultant (Emily Tanner-Smith, Principal Investigator). $351,228.

3. National Science Foundation (2013–2014). "Doctoral Dissertation Research: Open Trade for Sale: Lobbying by Productive Exporting Firm" (Political Science Program, SES–1264090). Principal Investigator and Adviser for Co-PI In Song Kim's Dissertation Research. $22,540.

4. National Science Foundation (2012–2013). "Doctoral Dissertation Research: The Politics of Location in Resource Rent Distribution and the Projection of Power in Africa" (Political Science Program, SES–1260754). Principal Investigator and Adviser for Co-PI Graeme Blair's Dissertation Research. $17,640.

Invited Short Courses and Outreach Lectures

1. Short Course on Causal Inference and Statistics – Department of Political Science, Rice University, 2009; Institute of Political Science, Academia Sinica, 2014.

2. Short Course on Causal Inference and Identification, The Empirical Implications of Theoretical Models (EITM) Summer Institute – Harris School of Public Policy, University of Chicago, 2011; Department of Politics, Princeton University, 2012.

3. Short Course on Causal Mediation Analysis – Summer Graduate Seminar, Institute of Statistical Mathematics, Tokyo Japan, 2010; Society for Research on Educational Effectiveness Conference, Washington DC, Fall 2011, Spring 2012, Spring 2015; Inter-American Development Bank, 2012; Center for Education Research, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 2012; Bobst Center for Peace and Justice, Princeton University, 2014; Graduate School of Education, University of Pennsylvania, 2014; EITM Summer Institute, Duke University, 2014; Center for Lifespan Psychology, Max Planck Institute for Human Development, 2015; School of Communication Research, University of Amsterdam, 2015; Uppsala University, 2016

4. Short Course on Covariate Balancing Propensity Score – Society for Research on Educational Effectiveness Conference, Washington DC, Spring 2013; Uppsala University, 2016

5. Short Course on Matching Methods for Causal Inference – Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado, Boulder, 2009; Department of Political Science, Duke University, 2013.

6. Lecture on Statistics and Social Sciences – New Jersey Japanese School, 2011, 2016; Kaisei Academy, 2012, 2014; Princeton University Wilson College, 2012; University of Tokyo, 2014

Selected Presentations

1. Distinguished speaker, Harvard College Summer Program for Undergraduates in Data Science, 2021.

2. Keynote speaker, Kansas-Western Missouri Chapter of the American Statistical Association, 2021.

3. Invited plenary panelist, Association for Computing Machinery Conference on Fairness, Accountability, and Transparency (ACM FAccT) 2021.

4. Keynote speaker, Taiwan Political Science Association, 2020.
5. Keynote speaker, Boston Japanese Researchers Forum, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2020.
6. Keynote speaker, Causal Mediation Analysis Training Workshop, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, 2020.
7. Keynote speaker, Special Workshop on Evidence-based Policy Making. World Economic Forum, Centre for the Fourth Industrial Revolution, Japan, 2020.
8. Distinguished speaker, Institute for Data, Systems, and Society. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2019.
9. Keynote speaker, The Harvard Experimental Political Science Graduate Student Conference, Harvard University, 2019.
10. Invited speaker, Beyond Curve Fitting: Causation, Counterfactuals, and Imagination-based AI. Association for the Advancement of Artificial Intelligence, Spring Symposium, Stanford University, 2019.
11. Inaugural speaker, Causal Inference Seminar, Departments of Biostatistics and Statistics, Boston University, 2019.
12. Keynote speaker, The Second Latin American Political Methodology Meeting, Universidad de los Andes (Department of Political Science), 2018.
13. Keynote speaker, The First Latin American Political Methodology Meeting, Pontifical Catholic University of Chile (Department of Political Science), 2017.
14. Keynote speaker, Workshop on Uncovering Causal Mechanisms, University of Munich (Department of Economics), 2016.
15. Keynote speaker, The National Quality Registry Research Conference, Stockholm, 2016.
16. Keynote speaker, The UK-Causal Inference Meeting, University of Bristol (School of Mathematics), 2015.
17. Keynote speaker, The UP-STAT Conference, the Upstate Chapters of the American Statistical Association, 2015.
18. Keynote speaker, The Winter Conference in Statistics, Swedish Statistical Society and Umeå University (Department of Mathematics and Mathematical Statistics), 2015.
19. Inaugural invited speaker, The International Methods Colloquium, Rice University, 2015.
20. Invited speaker, The International Meeting on Experimental and Behavioral Social Sciences, University of Oxford (Nuffield College), 2014.
21. Keynote speaker, The Annual Conference of Australian Society for Quantitative Political Science, University of Sydney, 2013.
22. Keynote speaker, The Graduate Student Conference on Experiments in Interactive Decision Making, Princeton University. 2008.

Conferences Organized

1. The Asian Political Methodology Meetings (January 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; co-organizer)
2. The Experimental Research Workshop (September 2012; co-organizer)
3. The 12th World Meeting of the International Society for Bayesian Analysis (June 2012; a member of the organizing committee)
4. Conference on Causal Inference and the Study of Conflict and State Building (May 2012; organizer)
5. The 28th Annual Society for Political Methodology Summer Meeting (July 2011; host)
6. Conference on New Methodologies and their Applications in Comparative Politics and International Relations (February 2011; co-organizer)

Teaching

Courses Taught at Harvard

1. Stat 286/Gov 2003 Causal Inference (formally Stat 186/Gov 2002): introduction to causal inference
2. Gov 2003 Topics in Quantitative Methodology: causal inference, applied Bayesian statistics, machine learning

Courses Taught at Princeton

1. POL 245 Visualizing Data: exploratory data analysis, graphical statistics, data visualization
2. POL 345 Quantitative Analysis and Politics: a first course in quantitative social science
3. POL 451 Statistical Methods in Political Science: basic probability and statistical theory, their applications in the social sciences
4. POL 502 Mathematics for Political Science: real analysis, linear algebra, calculus
5. POL 571 Quantitative Analysis I: probability theory, statistical theory, linear models
6. POL 572 Quantitative Analysis II: intermediate applied statistics
7. POL 573 Quantitative Analysis III: advanced applied statistics
8. POL 574 Quantitative Analysis IV: advanced applied statistics with various topics including Bayesian statistics and causal inference
9. Reading Courses: basic mathematical probability and statistics, applied bayesian statistics, spatial statistics

Advising

Current Students

1. Soubhik Barari (Government)
2. Adam Breuer (Computer Science and Government). To be Assistant Professor, Department of Government and Department of Computer Science, Dartmouth College
3. Shusei Eshima (Government)
4. Georgina Evans (Government). To be Research Scientist, Google Brain
5. Dae Woong Ham (Statistics)
6. Zeyang Jia (Statistics)
7. Christopher T. Kenny (Government)
8. Jialu Li (Government)
9. Cory McCartan (Statistics)
10. Sayumi Miyano (Princeton, Politics)
11. Sun Young Park (Government)
12. Casey Petroff (Political Economy and Government)
13. Averell Schmidt (Kennedy School)
14. Sooahn Shin (Government)
15. Tyler Simko (Government)
16. Dom Valentino (Government)
17. Soichiro Yamauchi (Government) To be Data Scientist at Google
18. Yi Zhang (Statistics)

Current Postdocs

1. Eli Ben-Michael. To be Assistant Professor, Department of Statistics and Data Science and Heinz College of Informations Systems and Public Policy
2. Evan Rosenman

Former Students

1. Ambarish Chattopadhyay (Ph.D. in 2022, Department of Statistics, Harvard University). To be Postdoctoral Fellow, Stanford University
2. Jacob Brown (Ph.D. in 2022, Department of Government, Harvard University). To be Postdoctoral Fellow, Princeton Unviersity, followed by Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Boston University
3. Michael Lingzhe Li (Ph.D. in 2021, Operations Research, MIT). Postdoctoral Fellow, MIT. To be Assistant Professor, Technology and Operations Management Unit, Harvard Business School
4. Alexander Tarr (Ph.D. in 2021, Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Princeton University; Dissertation Committee Chair)
5. Connor Jerzak (Ph.D. in 2021, Department of Government, Harvard University). Postdoctoral Fellow, Linkoping University. To be Assistant Professor, Department of Government, University of Texas, Austin
6. Shiro Kuriwaki (Ph.D. in 2021, Department of Government, Harvard University). Postdoctoral Fellow, Stanford University. To be Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Yale University
7. Erik Wang (Ph.D. in 2020, Department of Politics, Princeton University). Assistant Professor, Department of Political and Social Change, Australian National University
8. Diana Stanescu (Ph.D. in 2020, Department of Politics, Princeton University). Postdoctoral Fellow, Stanford University
9. Nicole Pashley (Ph.D. in 2020, Department of Statistics, Harvard University). Assistant Professor, Department of Statistics, Rutgers University
10. Asya Magazinnik (Ph.D. in 2020, Department of Politics, Princeton University). Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
11. Max Goplerud (Ph.D. in 2020, Department of Government, Harvard University). Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Pittsburgh
12. Naoki Egami (Ph.D. in 2020, Department of Politics, Princeton University; Dissertation Committee Chair). Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Columbia University
13. Brandon de la Cuesta (Ph.D. in 2019, Department of Politics, Princeton University). Postdoctoral Fellow, Center on Global Poverty and Development, Stanford University
14. Yang-Yang Zhou (Ph.D. in 2019, Department of Politics, Princeton University). Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of British Columbia
15. Winston Chou (Ph.D. in 2019, Department of Politics, Princeton University). Senior Data Scientist at Apple

16. Ted Enamorado (Ph.D. in 2019, Department of Politics, Princeton University; Dissertation Committee Chair). Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Washington University in St. Louis

17. Benjamin Fifield (Ph.D. in 2018, Department of Politics, Princeton University; Dissertation Committee Chair). Data Scientist, American Civil Liberties Union

18. Tyler Pratt. (Ph.D. in 2018, Department of Politics, Princeton University). Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Yale University

19. Romain Ferrali (Ph.D. in 2018, Department of Politics, Princeton University). Assistant Professor, Aix-Marseille School of Economics

20. Julia Morse (Ph.D. in 2017, Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University). Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of California, Santa Barbara

21. Yuki Shiraito (Ph.D. in 2017, Department of Politics, Princeton University; Dissertation Committee Chair). Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Michigan

22. Carlos Velasco Rivera (Ph.D. in 2016, Department of Politics, Princeton University). Research Scientist, Facebook

23. Gabriel Lopez Moctezuma (Ph.D. in 2016, Department of Politics, Princeton University). Assistant Professor, Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences, California Institute of Technology

24. Graeme Blair (Ph.D. in 2016, Department of Politics, Princeton University). Assistant Professor, University of California, Los Angeles

25. Jaquilyn R. Waddell Boie (Ph.D. in 2015, Department of Politics, Princeton University). Private consultant

26. Scott Abramson (Ph.D. in 2014, Department of Politics, Princeton University). Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Rochester

27. Michael Barber (Ph.D. in 2014, Department of Politics, Princeton University). Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Brigham Young University

28. In Song Kim (Ph.D. in 2014, Department of Politics, Princeton University). Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

29. Alex Ruder (Ph.D. in 2014, Department of Politics, Princeton University). Principal Advisor, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

30. Meredith Wilf (Ph.D. in 2014, Department of Politics, Princeton University). Senior Director, Capital Rx

31. Will Bullock. (Ph.D. candidate, Department of Politics, Princeton University). Senior Researcher, Facebook

32. Teppei Yamamoto (Ph.D. in 2011, Department of Politics, Princeton University; Dissertation Committee Chair). Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

33. Dustin Tingley (Ph.D. in 2010, Department of Politics, Princeton University). Professor, Department of Government, Harvard University

34. Aaron Strauss (Ph.D. in 2009, Department of Politics, Princeton University). Former Executive Director, Analyst Institute

35. Samir Soneji (Ph.D. in 2008, Office of Population Research, Princeton University; Dissertation Committee Chair). Associate Professor, Department of Health Behavior at the Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

36. Ying Lu (Ph.D. in 2005, Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University; Dissertation Committee Chair). Associate Professor, Steinhardt School of Culture, Education, and Human Development, New York University

Former Predocs and Postdocs

1. Zhichao Jiang (Postdoctoral Fellow, 2016–2019). Assistant Professor, Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology, School of Public Health and Health Sciences, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

2. Adeline Lo (Postdoctoral Fellow, 2016–2019). Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Wisconsin, Madison

3. Yunkyu Sohn (Postdoctoral Fellow, 2016–2018). Assistant Professor, School of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University

4. Xiaolin Yang (Postdoctoral Fellow, 2015–2017). Research Scientist, Amazon

5. Santiago Olivella (Postdoctoral Fellow, 2015–2016). Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, University of North Carolina

6. Drew Dimmery (Predoctoral Fellow, 2015–2016). Research Scientist, Facebook

7. James Lo (Postdoctoral Fellow, 2014–2016). Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Southern California

8. Steven Liao (Predoctoral Fellow, 2014–2015). Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of California, Riverside

9. Michael Higgins (Postdoctoral Fellow, 2013–2015). Associate Professor, Department of Statistics, Kansas State University

10. Kentaro Hirose (Postdoctoral Fellow, 2012–2015). Assistant Professor, Waseda Institute for Advanced Studies

11. Chad Hazlett (Predoctoral Fellow, 2013–2014). Associate Professor, Departments of Political Science and Statistics, University of California, Los Angeles

12. Florian Hollenbach (Predoctoral Fellow, 2013–2014). Associate Professor, Department of International Economics, Government and Business at the Copenhagen Business School

13. Marc Ratkovic (Predoctoral and Postdoctoral Fellow, 2010–2012). Assistant Professor, Department of Politics, Princeton University

Editorial and Referee Service

Co-editor for *Journal of Causal Inference* (2014 – present)

Associate editor for *American Journal of Political Science* (2014 – 2019), *Journal of Business & Economic Statistics* (2015 – 2024), *Journal of Causal Inference* (2011 – 2014), *Journal of Experimental Political Science* (2013 – 2017), *Observational Studies* (2014 – present), *Political Analysis* (2014 – 2017).

Editorial board member for *Asian Journal of Comparative Politics* (2014 – present), *Journal of Educational and Behavioral Statistics* (2011 – present), *Journal of Politics* (2007 – 2008, 2019–2020), *Journal of Research on Educational Effectiveness* (2014 – 2016), *Political Analysis* (2010 – 2013), *Political Science Research and Methods* (2019 – present).

Guest editor for *Political Analysis* virtual issue on causal inference (2011).

Referee for *ACM Computing Surveys*, *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, *American Economic Review: Insights*, *American Journal of Epidemiology*, *American Journal of Evaluation*, *American Journal of Political Science*, *American Political Science Review*, *American Politics Research*, *American Sociological Review*, *Annals of Applied Statistics*, *Annals of Statistics*, *Annals of the Institute of Statistical Mathematics*, *Biometrics*, *Biometrika*, *Biostatistics*, *BMC Medical Research Methodology*, *British Journal of Mathematical and Statistical Psychology*, *British Journal of Political Science*, *Canadian Journal of Statistics*, *Chapman & Hall/CRC Press*, *Child Development*, *Communications for Statistical Applications and Methods*, *Computational Statistics and Data Analysis*, *Electoral Studies*, *Econometrica*, *Econometrics*, *Empirical Economics*, *Environmental Management*, *Epidemiology*, *European Union Politics*, *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, *International Journal of Biostatistics*, *International Journal of Epidemiology*, *International Journal of Public Opinion Research*, *International Migration Review*, John Wiley & Sons, *Journal of Applied Econometrics*, *Journal of Applied Statistics*, *Journal of Biopharmaceutical Statistics*, *Journal of Business and Economic Statistics*, *Journal of Causal Inference*, *Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics*, *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, *Journal of Econometrics*, *Journal of Educational and Behavioral Statistics*, *Journal of Empirical Legal Studies*, *Journal of Multivariate Analysis*, *Journal of Official Statistics*, *Journal of Peace Research*, *Journal of Politics*, *Journal of Research on Educational Effectiveness*,*Journal of Statistical Planning and Inference*, *Journal of Statistical Software*, *Journal of Survey Statistics and Methodology*, *Journal of the American Statistical Association (Case Studies and Applications; Theory and Methods)*, *Journal of the Japanese and International Economies*, *Journal of the Japan Statistical Society*, *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society (Series A; Series B; Series C)*, *Law & Social Inquiry*, *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, *Management Science*, Multivariate Behavioral Research, National Science Foundation (Economics; Methodology, Measurement, and Statistics; Political Science), Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada, *Nature Machine Intelligence*, *NeuroImage*, *Osteoporosis International*, *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics*, *Pharmaceutical Statistics*, *Pharmacoepidemiology and Drug Safety*, *PLOS One*, *Policy and Internet*, *Political Analysis*, *Political Behavior*, *Political Communication*, *Political Research Quarterly*, *Political Science Research and Methods*, *Population Health Metrics*, *Population Studies*, *Prevention Science*, *Proceedings of the National Academy of*

Sciences, Princeton University Press, *Psychological Methods*, *Psychometrika*, *Public Opinion Quarterly*, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, *Quarterly Journal of Political Science*, *Review of Economics and Statistics*, Routledge, Sage Publications, *Scandinavian Journal of Statistics*, *Science*, Sloan Foundation, Springer, *Sociological Methodology*, *Sociological Methods & Research*, *Statistical Methodology*, *Statistical Methods and Applications*, *Statistical Methods in Medical Research*, *Statistical Science*, *Statistica Sinica*, *Statistics & Probability Letters*, *Statistics in Medicine*, *Systems Biology*, U.S.-Israel Binational Science Foundation, *Value in Health*, *World Politics*.

University and Departmental Committees

Harvard University

Department of Government

Mmeber, Senior Lecturer Search Committee (2022–2023)

Member, Curriculum and Educational Policy Committee (2020–2021, 2022–2023)

Member, Second-year Progress Committee (2019–2020)

Member, Graduate Placement Committee (2019–2020)

Member, Graduate Admissions Committee (2018–2019)

Member, Graduate Poster Session Committee (2018–2019)

Department of Statistics

Chair, Senior Faculty Search Committee (2021–2022)

Member, Junior Faculty Search Committee (2018–2019)

Member, Second-year Progress Committee (2018–2019, 2020–2021)

Princeton University

University

Executive Committee Member, Program in Statistics and Machine Learning (2013–2018)

Executive Committee Member, Committee for Statistical Studies (2011-2018)

Member, Organizing Committee, Retreat on Data and Information Science at Princeton (2016)

Member, Council of the Princeton University Community (2015)

Member, Search Committee for the Dean of College (2015)

Member, Committee on the Library and Computing (2013–2016)

Member, Committee on the Fund for Experimental Social Science (2013–2018)

Member, Personally Identifiable Research Data Group (2012–2018)

Member, Research Computing Advisory Group (2013–2018)

Member, Task Force on Statistics and Machine Learning (2014–2015)

Department of Politics

Chair, Department Committee on Research and Computing (2012–2018)

Chair, Formal and Quantitative Methods Junior Search Committee (2012–2013, 2014–2015, 2016–2017)

Chair, Reappointment Committee (2015–2016)

Member, Diversity Initiative Committee (2014–2015)

Member, American Politics Junior Search Committee (2012–2014)

Member, Department Chair's Advisory Committee (2010–2013, 2015–2016)

Member, Department Priority Committee (2012–2013, 2014–2015, 2016–2017)

Member, Formal and Quantitative Methods Curriculum Committee (2005–2006)

Member, Formal and Quantitative Methods Junior Search Committee (2009–2010, 2015–2016)

Member, Formal and Quantitative Methods Postdoc Search Committee (2009–2018)

Member, Graduate Admissions Committee (2012–2013)

Member, Reappointment Committee (2014–2016)

Member, Space Committee (2014–2016)

Member, Undergraduate Curriculum Committee (2014–2015)

Member, Undergraduate Exam Committee (2007–2008)

Member, Undergraduate Thesis Prize Committee (2005–2006, 2008–2011)

Center for Statistics and Machine Learning

Executive Committee Member (2016–2018)

Member, Search Committee (2015–2017)

Services to the Profession

National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine

Committee on National Statistics, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, Panel on the Review and Evaluation of the 2014 Survey of Income and Program Participation Content and Design (2014–2017)

National Science Foundation

Proposal Review Panel (2020)

The Society for Political Methodology

President (2017–2019)

Vice President and President Elect (2015–2017)

Annual Meeting Committee, Chair (2011)

Career Award Committee (2015–2017)

Program Committee for Annual Meeting (2012), Chair (2011)

Graduate Student Selection Committee for the Annual Meeting (2005), Chair (2011)

Miller Prize Selection Committee (2010–2011)

Statistical Software Award Committee (2009–2010)

Emerging Scholar Award Committee (2013)

American Statistical Association

Journal of Educational and Behavioral Statistics Management Committee (2016 – present)

Others

External Review Committee member, Department of Political Science, University of Rochester (2022)

External Expert, Department of Methodology, London School of Economics and Political Science (2017)

Memberships

American Political Science Association; American Statistical Association; Midwest Political Science Association; The Society for Political Methodology.

Expert Reports

1.

2. Graham *et al. v.* Adams *et al.* Commonwealth of Kentucky Franklin Circuit Court Division, Case No. 22-CI-00047

3. League of Women Voters of Ohio *et al. v.* Frank LaRose *et al.* The Supreme Court of Ohio, Case No. 2022–0303

4. Meryl Neiman, *et al. v.* Secretary of State Frank LaRose, *et al.* The Supreme Court of Ohio, Case No. 2022–0298

5. Benninghoff *v.* 2021 Legislative Reapportionment Commission. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Case No. 11 MM 2022

6. The Pennsylvania Legislative Reapportionment Commission, January 2022.

7. The South Carolina State Conference of the NAACP, *et al. v.* McMaster, *et al.* United States District Court for the District of South Carolina Columbia Division, Case No. 3-21-cv-03302-JMC-TJH-RMG

8. Milligan *et al. v.* Merrill *et al.* United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama, Case No. 2:2021cv01530

9. League of Women Voters of Ohio *et al. v.* Ohio Redistricting Commission *et al.* The Supreme Court of Ohio, Case No. 2021–1193

10. League of Women Voters of Ohio *et al. v.* Ohio Redistricting Commission *et al.* The Supreme Court of Ohio, Case No. 2021–1449

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE DIVISION

JACKSONVILLE BRANCH
OF THE NAACP, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

Case No. 3:22-cv-493-MMH-LLL

v.

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, *et al.*,

Defendants.
_____/

DECLARATION OF ISAIAH RUMLIN

My name is Isaiah Rumlin. I am over the age of 18 and competent to make this declaration. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 and the laws of the United States, I state the following:

1. I serve as the President of the Jacksonville Branch of the NAACP ("NAACP Branch"), a local nonpartisan nonprofit membership organization and plaintiff in this matter.
2. The NAACP Branch was founded over 100 years ago as an affiliate of the Florida State Conference of Branches and Youth Units of the NAACP (the oldest civil rights organization in the state).
3. The mission of the NAACP Branch is to eliminate race-based discrimination and ensure the political, educational, social, and economic equality of rights of all persons.
4. As part of the organization's mission, the NAACP Branch has consistently advocated for the voting rights of its members, African Americans, and other voters of color in Jacksonville.
5. The NAACP Branch membership includes voters and residents throughout the City of Jacksonville, most of whom are Black. NAACP members live in each of the proposed City Council Districts 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 14, and School Board Districts 4, 5, and 6. NAACP Branch members are individual plaintiffs in this case.

6. The racial gerrymander of the proposed City Council and School Board maps unfairly classifies residents of Jacksonville and NAACP Branch members on the basis of race.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 15th day of July, 2022.

By: _____
Isaiah Rumlin

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE DIVISION

JACKSONVILLE BRANCH OF THE NAACP, *et al.*, *Plaintiffs*, v. CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, *et al.*, *Defendants*.	Case No. 3:22-cv-493-MMH-LLL

/

DECLARATION OF BEN FRAZIER

My name is Ben Frazier. I am over the age of 18 and competent to make this declaration. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 and the laws of the United States, I state the following:

- I am the President of the Northside Coalition of Jacksonville, Inc. ("Northside Coalition"), a plaintiff in this case.
- The Northside Coalition was founded in 2015 as a nonprofit advocacy organization with a mission of empowering, educating, and organizing community members against racial, economic, and social injustice. It was officially incorporated in 2017.
- The Northside Coalition works alongside elected officials, law enforcement, the business community, and local faith-based organizations to fulfill its mission. As part of this work, the Northside Coalition has organized programming in Jacksonville addressing a variety of racial, economic, and social injustice issues. Events have endeavored to decrease gun violence, reduce poverty, and promote economic empowerment.
- Additionally, the Northside Coalition engages in public awareness campaigns and promotes community engagement in important and timely issues that impact the community. For example, the Northside Coalition has been heavily involved in educating the public and

promoting membership engagement in Jacksonville's redistricting process to ensure fair maps and democratic equality for Black residents.

- The Northside Coalition has approximately 1,400 members, supporters, and volunteers.
- The Northside Coalition's membership includes residents and voters throughout the City of Jacksonville, including in Jacksonville in City Council Districts 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 14, and School Board Districts 4, 5, and 6, which we believe are fundamentally unfair to our members and impair their voting rights.
- The enacted City Council and School Board maps hurt our members' quality of representation. The sprawling, noncompact districts make it more difficult for our members to establish meaningful relationships with their Council and School Board members, and mean that those elected officials are less responsive to the needs of the varied and geographically dispersed communities that they try to serve.
- In addition to the negative impact on our members, the Council and School Board maps make it more difficult for the Northside Coalition itself to advocate at the local level. Organizing action that relates to a specific neighborhood or section of the city, for example, may require interfacing with numerous Council members whose districts cut across that geographic area.
- Because of Florida's public meetings laws, elected officials are usually reluctant to meet together with members of the public, or even hear from the public what other elected officials have said in other meetings on a particular issue. Therefore, when Northside Coalition members from the same community try to advocate around a common issue of interest, it often requires organizing multiple, in-seriatim meetings—at which discussions of what happened at other meetings are forbidden—with the different Council or School Board members who represent that one community. If each neighborhood or community were kept whole in a logical and compact district, our members' advocacy on the issues they care about would be easier and more effective.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of

America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 19 day of July, 2022.

By: _____
Ben Frazier

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE DIVISION

JACKSONVILLE BRANCH
OF THE NAACP, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

Case No. 3:22-cv-493-MMH-LLL

v.

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, *et al.*,

Defendants.

_____/

DECLARATION OF BEJAE SHELTON

My name is BeJae Shelton, Esq. I am over the age of 18 and competent to make this declaration. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 and the laws of the United States, I state the following:

1. I declare the testimony set forth in this declaration is based on my personal knowledge.
2. I am a member of the ACLU of Florida Northeast Chapter ("ACLU Chapter"), the regional chapter of the ACLU of Florida. I also serve as the ACLU Chapter's State Chapter Representative, and in that capacity am a member of the Chapter's Board. The ACLU Chapter is a plaintiff in this case.
3. Founded in 2019, the ACLU Chapter's mission is to defend civil liberties and freedoms through education, outreach, and advocacy in Northeast Florida.
4. The ACLU Chapter conducts a wide variety of mission-oriented programming throughout the region, including hosting and attending events related to civil liberties, partnering with other organizations to promote the mission, and promoting voter turnout, civic engagement, and volunteerism.
5. The ACLU Chapter's activities often focus on voting rights in Jacksonville.
6. The ACLU Chapter's membership consists of over two thousand members. These members include all members of the ACLU of Florida in Baker, Clay, Duval, Nassau, and St. Johns Counties. Many of our members live in Jacksonville in the districts challenged in the above-captioned litigation. One of our members is an individual plaintiff in this case.

7. The Council and School Board districts challenged in this case harm our members by stereotyping and categorizing them on the basis of race.
8. By separating Jacksonville residents (including ACLU Chapter members) by race, the challenged maps intrinsically hurt their rights to be free from discrimination on the basis of race.
9. Furthermore, the maps harm our members' ability to be represented fairly and adequately on the City Council and School Board.
10. Because the ACLU Chapter is a regional organization, we see this phenomenon play out by comparing the type of representation our members have in the districts challenged in this case, with what our members in other, non-challenged, compact and logically arranged districts receive. For example, City Council District 1 is logically arranged to encompass Arlington and surrounding communities between Atlantic Boulevard, I-295, and the St. Johns River. Our members living in District 1 experience more responsive representation around issues that impact their community as a result, and find it easier to organize around those common issues.
11. In contrast, on the whole, our members in the sprawling, noncompact challenged districts that are drawn based on race experience less responsive representation, and the ACLU Chapter similarly finds it difficult to shape our advocacy around these districts that contain geographically disparate neighborhoods and combine communities of varied interests.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 15th day of July, 2022.

By: _____
BeJae Shelton

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE DIVISION

JACKSONVILLE BRANCH
OF THE NAACP, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

Case No. 3:22-cv-493-MMH-LLL

v.

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, *et al.*,

Defendants.
_____/

DECLARATION OF MONÉ HOLDER

My name is Moné Holder. I am over the age of 18 and competent to make this declaration. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 and the laws of the United States, I state the following:

1. I am the Senior Director of Advocacy & Programs at Florida Rising Together, Inc. ("Florida Rising"). Florida Rising is a plaintiff in this matter.
2. Florida Rising's mission is to increase the voting and political power of marginalized communities. Since our organization's founding, we have endeavored to promote democracy by ensuring the right to vote is secure for every eligible voter in the state.
3. As part of this mission, Florida Rising engages in voting-related programs, including community voter registration, education, community engagement, and election protection. One such program is Florida Rising's Expanding Democracy Program.
4. As part of the Expanding Democracy Program, Florida Rising has engaged in the local redistricting process in Jacksonville through efforts to educate local residents about the process of redistricting, encouraging individuals to become involved in the process themselves, and working with partner organizations to increase community awareness of the redistricting process.
5. Florida Rising's membership includes Black residents and voters of Jacksonville in City Council Districts 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 14, and School

Board Districts 4, 5, and 6 ("Challenged Districts"). If the Challenged Districts are not enjoined, Florida Rising members will be harmed by being classified and drawn into districts on the basis of race.

6. The districts challenged in this case harm Florida Rising members in another way, as their illogical, sprawling, noncompact configurations yield lower-quality representation for Florida Rising members on the School Board and City Council. These district shapes impede elected officials' responsiveness to the many and varied neighborhoods that make up their districts.
7. A comparison with the compact and logical configurations of some of the districts not challenged in this case highlights the problems Florida Rising members in the challenged districts. For example, the compact Council District 13 logically includes all of Jacksonville's Beaches communities. Our members in District 13 experience more responsive representation around issues that uniquely impact the Beaches as a result.
8. Meanwhile, our members in the illogically drawn challenged districts have a harder time with representation that responds to issues impacting their neighborhoods and sections of the city, since their communities are chopped up and divided among multiple, sprawling Council and School Board districts.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 21 day of July, 2022.

By: Moné A. Holder
Moné Holder

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE DIVISION

JACKSONVILLE BRANCH
OF THE NAACP, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

Case No. 3:22-cv-493-MMH-LLL

v.

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, *et al.*,

Defendants.
_____/

DECLARATION OF MARCELLA WASHINGTON

My name is Marcella Washington. I am over the age of 18 and competent to make this declaration. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 and the laws of the United States, I state the following:

1. I live at 11361 Skimmer Court, Jacksonville, FL 32225. Thus, I live in City Council District 2 and School Board District 1 under the recently enacted Jacksonville City Council map.
2. I am African American.
3. I am a longtime and committed Jacksonville voter. I intend to vote in the next City Council election and the next School Board elections.
4. I care deeply about the City of Jacksonville, and I am engaged in politics and community affairs here. I am a retired Professor of Political Science at Florida State College at Jacksonville, where my focus was studying Black politics, so my professional interests intersect with my personal engagement in the community here.
5. As part of my commitment to my community, I care about the fairness of the redistricting process.
6. I am concerned that the redistricting process was unfair, particularly to the Black community in Jacksonville. I am concerned the redistricting process unfairly categorized voters on the basis of race.

7. As a resident of the newly enacted City Council District 2 and School Board District 1, I am concerned about Black voters being categorized and stripped from the districts.
8. I worry that my representatives believe they were elected to represent the interests of white voters only, because so many Black voters were stripped out of the districts.
9. I am particularly concerned about the illogical border between City Council District 2 and District 7, which squiggles between the districts to keep white voters in District 2 and Black voters in District 7.
10. I am also concerned District 2 crosses the St. Johns River despite alternative maps in which the district did not cross the river and the Council's Redistricting Committee's commitment to minimizing river crossings. I am concerned about this unnecessary river crossing and the Committee's prioritization of race-based decisions over all other logical concerns.
11. In my view, it is more logical to adhere to the St. Johns River when drawing Council districts, since the neighborhoods on my side of the river in and around East Arlington share a lot in common, while the areas on the north side of the river have different interests. I am worried that these two distinct halves of my district were grouped together simply because they are both predominantly white.
12. I believe the racial classification of voters in the City Council and School Board maps prevents fair representation in Jacksonville.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 20 day of July, 2022.

By: Marcella Washington

Marcella Washington

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE DIVISION

JACKSONVILLE BRANCH
OF THE NAACP, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

Case No. 3:22-cv-493-MMH-LLL

v.

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, *et al.*,

Defendants.
_____/

DECLARATION OF INGRID MONTGOMERY

My name is Ingrid Montgomery and I am over the age of 18 and competent to make this declaration. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 and the laws of the United States, I state the following:

1. I live at 11783 Alexandra Drive, Jacksonville, FL 32218. Therefore, I am a current resident of City Council District 7 and School Board District 4.
2. I am African American.
1. As a community member and consistent voter, I care about my city and my community. I am currently a member of the Jacksonville Branch of the NAACP.
3. I have voted in City Council and School Board elections consistently for years, and I plan to vote in all future local elections.
4. I care about the fairness of the redistricting process. I believe that the redistricting process was unfair to Jacksonville and the Black community in particular. In particular, I believe the redistricting process unfairly prioritized race and categorized voters on the basis of race.
5. As a community member living in City Council District 7, I am concerned that Black voters were unfairly drawn into my district on the basis of race. I am concerned that this led to the packing of Black voters in District 7.
6. Additionally, I am concerned about the illogical border between District 2 and District 7. Jacksonville's northern suburbs have a lot of common issues and interests that cut across racial lines. But since the District 2/7

border divides more heavily Black neighborhoods into District 7 and white neighborhoods into District 2, I am concerned voters are not represented fairly in the City Council and School Board.

7. Further, I am concerned about District 7's noncompact shape. Since District 7 is extremely thin, shaped like an hourglass, and only connected by a thin strip of land, I am concerned voters in the district cannot be effectively represented.
8. Shoving distant neighborhoods into the same district (like LaVilla, Downtown, and Midtown far to the south with my own Biscayne) hurts the representation I have in my Council and School Board districts.
9. It would be more logical to be represented in the same Council district as surrounding suburbs north of the Trout River, like Forest Trails/Braddock Road, Biscayne Terrace, and Highlands, which are currently separated into District 8.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 20th day of July, 2022.

By: Ingrid Montgomery
Ingrid Montgomery

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE DIVISION

JACKSONVILLE BRANCH
OF THE NAACP, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

Case No. 3:22-cv-493-MMH-LLL

v.

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, *et al.*,

Defendants.

_____/

DECLARATION OF AYESHA FRANKLIN

My name is Ayesha Franklin. I am over the age of 18 and competent to make this declaration. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 and the laws of the United States, I state the following:

1. My address is 1230 West 3rd Street, Apartment 8, Jacksonville, FL 32209. Therefore, I live in Jacksonville City Council District 8 and School Board District 4 under the recently enacted Jacksonville City Council map.
2. I am African American.
3. I care about the community of Jacksonville, and I am politically engaged.
4. I care about the fairness of the redistricting process in Jacksonville. This process should have been fairer to the community of Jacksonville and specifically the African American community.
5. As a resident of City Council District 8, I am concerned that Black voters have been classified on the basis of their race and packed into my district. I am concerned that District 8 is 70.3% Black and that the redistricting process did not conduct a functional analysis to assess the population needed for fair representation.
6. I am also concerned that District 8 has a bizarre and noncompact shape. Since District 8 is so noncompact and hooks around like an arcade claw machine, I am concerned voters in my district are not able to be fairly represented. I am concerned that this "claw," which drops south to include Moncrief, Riverview, and part of my own Mid-Westside neighborhood, has been drawn so to

maximize packing of Black voters into the district. This claw-like appendage is noncompact, illogical, and unnecessary.

7. I live at the very edge of the claw I just described. If I walk about one block south from my home, I cross into District 9. If I walk about one block west, I also cross into District 9. If I walk a few blocks east, I cross into District 7.
8. Meanwhile, my district runs north all the way past the Trout River and then west all the way to the city limits.
9. I have much more in common with other residents of the Urban Core who are split into other districts than I do with residents of many areas of my district.
10. In particular, I have more in common with other Mid-Westside residents and New Town (just a block south of my house) than I do with folks up by Sherwood Forest far to the north, the new subdivisions out past I-295, or people living on Otis Road far to the west.
11. I am also concerned racial classification of voters in the enacted map prevents fair representation in my City Council district and my School Board district, among others.
12. I fear that my community in the Urban Core was split between Council Districts 7, 8, and 9 (and that my specific neighborhood was split in a jagged line between Districts 8 and 9) just because that was the most effective way the City Council could find to pack Black voters into those districts—not to further fair representation.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 20 day of July, 2022.

By: _____
Ayesha Franklin

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE DIVISION

JACKSONVILLE BRANCH
OF THE NAACP, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

Case No. 3:22-cv-493-MMH-LLL

v.

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, *et al.*,

Defendants.

_____/

DECLARATION OF TIFFANIE ROBERTS

My name is Tiffanie Roberts. I am over the age of 18 and competent to make this declaration. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 and the laws of the United States, I state the following:

1. My current address is 1412 West 22nd Street, Jacksonville, FL 32209. I live in the recently drawn Jacksonville City Council District 8 and School Board District 4.
2. I am African American.
3. I am politically engaged in my community, and I have been committed to community efforts for many years. For example, I have assisted the ACLU in early voting advocacy. I have also been involved in other community advocacy efforts, including on improving after-school programs and bus service.
4. I am a regular Jacksonville voter, and I intend to vote in the next City Council and School Board elections.
5. I believe redistricting must be a fair process. I believe that the Jacksonville redistricting process unfairly classified voters based on their race.
6. As a voter who lives in District 8, I am concerned that Black voters, including me, were categorized and packed into my district based on their race.
7. I am concerned that the focus on race in the new Council and School Board maps prevents fair representation in my City Council district and my School Board district.

8. Also, I am concerned about the noncompactness of my district. Since the eastern part of my district unnecessarily scoops around other districts to pick up more Black neighborhoods, I am concerned voters (including me) are unfairly represented.
9. I live in Moncrief Park, which is at the heart of Jacksonville's Urban Core. My district drops down to capture my community and spans all the way west to Jacksonville's border.
10. My district thus pairs me with voters with whom I have little in common, and areas closer to me are placed in other districts.
11. The needs of my neighborhood are very different from the needs of other far-apart neighborhoods in my district, and I worry about the adequacy of my representation.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 20th day of July, 2022.

By: _____
Tiffanie Roberts

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE DIVISION

JACKSONVILLE BRANCH
OF THE NAACP, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

Case No. 3:22-cv-493-MMH-LLL

v.

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, *et al.*,

Defendants.
_____/

DECLARATION OF ROSEMARY McCOY

My name is Rosemary McCoy. I am over the age of 18 and competent to make this declaration. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 and the laws of the United States, I state the following:

1. I live at 2038 Betsy Drive, Jacksonville, FL 32210. I thus reside in Jacksonville City Council District 9 and School Board District 5 under the recently enacted City Council map.
2. I am African American.
3. Over the years, I have been consistently committed to serving the City of Jacksonville in many capacities. For example, I am the President of the Harriet Tubman Freedom Fighters ("HTFF"), a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization that focuses its voter registration efforts on new voters, particularly youth, communities of color and returning citizens.
4. I am a member and Vice President of the ACLU of Florida Northeast Chapter.
5. I believe the local redistricting process should be fair to all, but I believe that the redistricting process failed to be fair to the African American community.
6. I have been involved in advocacy regarding redistricting since the process began. At the City Council Rules Committee's February 10, 2022, public hearing, I introduced a letter to the Council on behalf of HTFF and the organizations who are now plaintiffs in this case (Jacksonville NAACP,

Northside Coalition, and ACLU of Florida's Northeast Chapter). The letter reminded councilmembers of their obligations under the Voting Rights Act and the Fourteenth Amendment and explained that without assessing what Black Citizen Voting Age Population levels are necessary for Section 2 compliance, the Council risked unnecessarily packing Black voters into districts. A true and accurate copy of the letter is attached as Exhibit A.

7. The letter was accompanied by a report by Dr. Hannah Walker based on her analysis of racially polarized voting in Jacksonville. A true and accurate copy of the report is attached as Exhibit B.
8. As a resident of the newly enacted and packed City Council District 9, I am concerned about Black residents being categorized and packed into my district on the basis of race.
9. I reside in Precinct 903. District 9 is only as wide as Precinct 903 around where I live. Six hundred yards west of me is District 10. Less than a mile east of me is District 14 (covering the whiter Lakeshore neighborhood).
10. I reside in the Hyde Park neighborhood. The neighborhood is split between three different Council districts. My daughter also lives in Hyde Park, about a five-minute drive from me, but her home is in District 10. This split makes it harder for me to advocate for issues that affect Hyde Park, since councilmembers aren't too concerned about the sliver of the neighborhood included in their district.
11. I am also concerned the map's focus on race prevents fair representation in my City Council district and my School Board district, among others.
12. Furthermore, I am concerned that District 9 is bizarrely shaped and extremely noncompact. District 9 illogically connects heavily Black neighborhoods on the far north and south of the district through a thin strip. I live in the middle of this thin strip, just down the road from two other districts. I am concerned this noncompactness prevents fair representation of my community. It makes it harder to organize politically in the district, for example, or do voter education activities when district residents are so spread out.
13. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 12th day of July, 2022.

By: Rosemary McCoy
Rosemary McCoy

EXHIBIT A

February 10, 2022, Letter to Council re: Walker Report

February 10, 2022

Brenda Priestly Jackson, Chair
Rules Committee
Jacksonville City Council
117 West Duval Street, Suite 430
Jacksonville, FL 32202

Copies to: Council Members
School Board Members
Barbara Ireland Hobson, Legislative Assistant, Rules Committee
Jason Teal, General Counsel
Paige Johnston, Chief, Legislative Affairs Department

Re: Report on Racially Polarized Voting in Jacksonville Elections by Dr. Hannah Walker

Members of the Rules Committee of the Jacksonville City Council,

We are the leaders of four Jacksonville-based civic and racial justice organizations:

- The Northside Coalition of Jacksonville is a diverse group from all walks of life with the common focus of improving social, racial, and economic injustice. Our mission is to empower, educate and organize our communities in an effort to establish greater self-sufficiency.
- The ACLU Northeast Florida Chapter's mission is to defend the civil liberties and freedoms of Duval, Baker, Clay, Nassau and St. Johns County residents through education, outreach, and advocacy.
- Harriet Tubman Freedom Fighters is a nonpartisan organization established to ensure that all voters are heard. Our mission is to improve civic engagement in underserved communities.
- Founded in 1917, the Jacksonville NAACP's mission is to ensure the political, educational, social, and economic equality of rights of all persons and to eliminate race-based discrimination in the Jacksonville area.

After hearing concerns from Jacksonville residents, we engaged Dr. Hannah L. Walker, Assistant Professor of Government at the University of Texas at Austin, to ensure that the new City Council and School Board districts appropriately and lawfully represent all Jacksonville communities. We attach her report here. Dr. Walker's report examines 14 citywide elections held in Jacksonville between 2014 and 2020 to measure the level, if any, of racially polarized voting between Black and white voters in our elections.

Dr. Walker uses two methods of measurement: scatterplots with fitted lines and methods of ecological inference with 95 percent confidence bands. Dr. Walker concludes that those 14 elections "reveal[ ] a consistent pattern of

racially polarized voting" in Jacksonville. In those elections, Dr. Walker found that candidates preferred by Black voters disproportionately did not achieve electoral success citywide. Further, a majority of white voters in Jacksonville vote as a bloc against Black-preferred candidates. In every single election studied in the report, most Black voters supported one candidate, and most white voters supported the opposing candidate.

The existence of racially polarized voting in Jacksonville, given its history of discrimination against the Black community, means that the City must ensure that its Council districts comply with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, 52 U.S.C. § 10301. Of course, the City must also respect the federal Constitution's prohibition on racial gerrymandering.

Dr. Walker's report conducts a functional analysis of the level of Black Citizen Voting Age Population (BCVAP) that a district would need for it to usually allow Black voters the opportunity to elect candidates of their choice. Her report concludes that this number could be between 19 and 60 percent (depending on the election), with an average of **41 percent BCVAP.** Given these findings, we ask the Rules Committee and City Council to analyze and, as necessary, redraw the currently proposed neighborhood seat plan such that Black voters are properly and lawfully represented in the final plan. This will require a functional analysis using reconstituted elections of all proposed districts. We are happy to provide all the code and data that Dr. Walker used in her report to assist the Council with that analysis.

In the last two public hearings, many residents expressed concern about what appears to be the intentional and unnecessary packing of Black voters into proposed Council Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10; and School Board Districts 4 and 5. With the findings in the attached report, the Committee has an opportunity to listen to the people of Jacksonville and create districts that avoid this overconcentration of Black voters and the representational and legal problems that would follow. We hope the Committee answers the call of the people of Jacksonville and draws a district plan that will improve elections for all.

Sincerely,

Ben Frazier
President, Northside Coalition of Jacksonville

Michelle Charron Hollie
President, Northeast Florida Chapter of the ACLU

Rosemary McCoy
President, Harriet Tubman Freedom Fighters

Isaiah Rumlin
President, Jacksonville Branch of the NAACP

EXHIBIT B

"Racially Polarized Voting and Black Electoral Success in Jacksonville, Florida" by Hannah Walker, PhD

Racially Polarized Voting and Black Electoral Success in Jacksonville, Florida

Hannah Walker, PhD

University of Texas at Austin

Executive Summary

In this report, I examine past election data from the City of Jacksonville and Duval County in Florida to evaluate whether voting is racially polarized – that is, whether Black voters prefer one candidate and white voters, generally speaking, vote as a group against the Black-preferred candidate. To determine whether patterns of racially polarized voting exist, I evaluate 14 citywide elections between 2014 and 2020. Using this past election data, I further perform analysis to estimate the proportion of the electorate that would need to be Black in order for the Black-preferred candidate to achieve electoral success. I conclude the following:

- Patterns of racially polarized voting are present in Jacksonville. In every single election under study, the majority of Black voters support one candidate, and the majority of white voters support the opposing candidate.
- I evaluate the data both by examining simple scatterplots with fitted lines displaying the relationship between percent of each racial group in a given precinct and percent of votes cast for each candidate. I find that as the percent of voters who are Black in a precinct increases, so do votes cast for the Black-preferred candidate. I also evaluate the data using methods of iterative ecological inference. This allows me to derive an estimated proportion of each racial group who supported each candidate in a given election, with 95 percent confidence bands. Both methods reveal patterns of racially polarized voting.
- Candidates preferred by Black voters disproportionately do not achieve electoral success citywide. The majority of white voters in Jacksonville vote as a bloc against the Black-preferred candidate. This is true in 10 out of 14 elections (71 percent) under study.
- All elections were evaluated to estimate the proportion of the citizen voting age population (CVAP) that would need to be Black in order for the Black-preferred candidate to achieve electoral success. Across all elections, estimates ranged widely from 19 percent to 60 percent, with an average of 41 percent. Omitting elections where the Black candidate succeeded citywide, the average was 44 percent.

Background and Qualifications

I am an Assistant Professor of Government at the University of Texas, at Austin. I received my Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Washington in 2016. Previous appointments include as a post-doctoral fellow with the Prisons and Justice Initiative at Georgetown University

(2016-2017), and as an Assistant Professor of Political Science and Criminal Justice at Rutgers University (2017-2020).

My area of expertise concerns institutional barriers to civic participation including voting, with an emphasis on barriers to participation faced by justice-involved people. I have 21 peer-reviewed articles published or forthcoming, including an award-winning book with Oxford University Press titled ``Mobilized by Injustice: Criminal Justice Contact, Political Participation and Race.'' My research has been published in the discipline's leading journals, including The Journal of Politics, Perspectives on Politics, Political Research Quarterly and Political Behavior. My research has been recognized for its excellence from my colleagues in Political Science, including multiple best paper awards and the best book in Racial and Ethnic Politics published in 2020 from the American Political Science Association. My research has likewise received recognition for its merit through the award of nearly half a million dollars in funding, cumulatively, from such organizations as the Russell Sage Foundation and the Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab at MIT. My curriculum vitae is provided in the Appendix to this report.

This report provides analysis as to whether patterns of racially polarized voting are present in Jacksonville, Florida; and an estimated percentage of Black voting-eligible citizens that is likely to yield electoral success for Black-preferred candidates within the city. In order to formulate the opinions presented in this report, I evaluate 14 previous elections held between 2014 and 2020. I evaluate election data publicly available via the Duval County Supervisor of Elections website using methods of ecological inference in order to assess patterns of racially polarized voting. I further draw on estimates of voter registration and turnout in order to estimate the percent of citizen voting age residents who would need to be Black that is likely to lead to electoral success for the Black-preferred candidate.

Racially Polarized Voting

Racially polarized voting is understood to be present in a given electoral context when a plurality of a minority group votes for a given candidate (or initiative/ballot measure), and a plurality of the dominant racial group votes for the opposing candidate (or against the relevant initiative/ballot measure). In the case of Jacksonville, Florida, we are most interested in the voting patterns of the two largest racial groups in Duval County, white and Black residents.[1]

Experts evaluate multiple elections to assess whether a pattern of racially polarized voting occurs in a relevant geographic unit. In the case of Jacksonville, Florida, I evaluate voting patterns at the precinct level in the City of Jacksonville, which is coterminous with Duval County. If racially

[1] According to the most recent estimates of citizen voting age population (CVAP) provided by the Census (2019), the Whites comprised 58.5 percent of the CVAP in Jacksonville, Black residents accounted for 29 percent, Latinos accounted for 7.3 percent, Asian Americans accounted for 4.1 percent and residents of some other race accounted for the remaining 1.1 percent. Estimates were retrieved from: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/voting-rights/cvap.html

polarized voting is present, in a two-candidate contest I would expect to see a majority of Black voters to support one candidate (referred to as the Black-preferred candidate), and a majority of white voters to support the other candidate (referred to as the white-preferred candidate). However, if a majority of both racial groups support the same candidate, then voting patterns in that particular election are not racially polarized.

The existence of racially polarized voting does not mean that voters intended to discriminate when choosing who to vote for. Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act does not require the presence of intentional race discrimination in voters' preferences for the law's mandates to apply. Instead, Section 2 prohibits the dilution of the voting power of minority groups. When patterns of racially polarized voting are present, depending on the configuration of political districts, dominant group voters may block minority voters from electing preferred candidates. The redistricting process offers the opportunity to create districts that allow minority voters to elect their preferred representatives, ensuring their voices are heard in the policy making process.

In this report, I evaluate whether patterns of racially polarized voting are present in Jacksonville, Florida. Details about the elections chosen for analysis are included below. I assess patterns of racially polarized voting at the precinct level. There are 199 precincts in Jacksonville. There are 14 City Council Districts. I elect to evaluate the data at the precinct level, rather than among the 14 districts, because patterns of the nature under study are easier to detect when one has more data points. Moreover, whether voting is racially polarized is a distinct question from one about the most equitable configuration of city council districts. I elaborate further on the empirical choices made for this report below.

Ecological Inference

To determine if patterns of racially polarized voting occur, analysts must infer individual-level voting behavior from aggregate data. They do this in the absence of individual level information about voters who are registered; voters who cast a ballot; and crucially, for whom they vote. Analysts use ecological inference to infer individual-level vote choice based on patterns observed in different precincts. They will estimate the racial composition of eligible voters in a given precinct using methods of spatial interpolation to convert voting-age population/citizen voting-age population estimates made available via the Census into estimates for the appropriate geographic unit. The Duval County Supervisor of Elections publicly provides a count of votes cast by racial group, and a count of eligible voters by race for each precinct. This allows for a more precise estimation of the candidate preference of a given racial group than might otherwise be possible were we to employ methods of spatial interpolation using only Census data.

Nevertheless, without data on individual-level voting decisions, I still do not know exactly how many ballots were cast by Black voters for a specific candidate. To estimate this, experts leverage various methods of ecological inference, including iterative ecological regression, homogenous precinct analysis and ecological inference. The R software package, eiCompare (Collingwood et al. 2020), builds upon packages eiPack (Lau, Moore, and Kellermann 2020) and ei (King and Roberts 2016) to streamline analysis of racially polarized voting, and includes several kinds of statistical methods. In this report, I first examine each election at the bivariate level, presenting simple scatterplots with fitted lines displaying the relationship between percent of the two racial groups analyzed in this report in a given precinct and the percent of votes cast

for each candidate. I then subject the observed relationships to more rigorous analysis, relying on iterative ecological inference as implemented via eiCompare. Finally, for each analysis I provide 95 percent confidence bands to demonstrate the range of statistical uncertainty contained in the estimates.

List of Elections Analyzed

Fourteen elections were selected for evaluation of racially polarized voting in Jacksonville, Florida. The Duval County Supervisor of Elections makes election results available to the public. Data suitable for analysis are easily accessible via this website from 2014 onward.[2] Elections which featured a Black candidate who received a substantial portion of the vote, and in which all 199 precincts participated were considered for analysis. My analysis includes general elections, municipal first elections featuring only two candidates, and nonpartisan judicial primaries featuring only two candidates—all of which are open to all voters in the City, regardless of party registration. Minor contests that are not obviously political, such as member of the soil and water conservation board, were also omitted for the sake of parsimony.

Table 1 lists the 14 contests between 2014 and 2020 that met the specifications I outlined above. Racially polarized voting is evident in every race evaluated for this report. In two races, the candidate preferred by Black voters is not themselves Black, but they face a Black opponent. In the 2019 general election for the at large city council seat for group 1, Lisa King, a white Democrat, is the Black-preferred candidate running against Terrance Freeman, a Black Republican. During the same election cycle the contest for at large city council seat for group 3, the Black-preferred candidate is white democrat Tommy Hazouri, running against Black Republican Greg Rachal. In 10 out 14 contests, the candidate preferred by Black voters was blocked from successful election; white voters voted as a bloc for the alternative candidate. Three contests are for statewide offices: the attorney general race during the 2018 general election, the gubernatorial race during the 2018 general election, and the commissioner of agriculture race during the 2014 general election.

[2] Data for evaluation were retrieved from here: https://www.duvalelections.com/Election-Information/Past-Election-Results. Available data included counts of the number of votes cast and number of registered voters by race, at the precinct level. This information was used to calculate turnout by race, by precinct.

Table 1. Contests Analyzed in Jacksonville, Florida.

Race	Election	Black-preferred	White-Preferred	Type of Office	RPV	Black Pref'd Blocked
County judge group 1	primary 2020	Isaac D. East	Scott Mitchell	Judicial	Yes	Yes
County judge group 6	primary 2020	Rhonda Peoples Waters	Erin Perry	Judicial	Yes	No
city council at large group 1	general 2019	Lisa King	Terrance Freeman	City	Yes	Yes
city council at large group 3	general 2019	Tommy Hazouri	Greg Rachal	City	Yes	No
sheriff	primary 2019	Tony Cummings	Mike Williams	County	Yes	Yes
tax collector	general 2018	Mia L. Jones	Jim Overton	County	Yes	No
mayor	general 2015	Alvin Brown	Lenny Curry	City	Yes	Yes
sheriff	general 2015	Ken Jefferson	Mike Williams	County	Yes	Yes
city council at large group 1	general 2015	Kimberly Daniels	Anna Lopez Brosche	City	Yes	Yes
city council at large group 5	general 2015	Ju'Coby Pittman	Samuel C. Newby	City	Yes	Yes
supervisor of elections	primary 2015	Tracie Davis	Mike Hogan	County	Yes	Yes
attorney general	general 2018	Sean Shaw	Ashley Moody	State	Yes	No
governor	general 2018	Andrew Gillum	Ron DeSantis	State	Yes	Yes
commissioner of agriculture	general 2014	Thaddeus Thad Hamilton	Adam Putnam	State	Yes	Yes

Racially Polarized Voting Across Elections

For each election evaluated, I present scatterplots displaying the bivariate association between race and candidate choice. In order to more precisely estimate the degree to which white and Black voters support opposing candidates, I also present estimates derived using methods of ecological inference. Ecological inference is most appropriately applied when the units under evaluation (in this case, precincts) are characterized by a high degree of homogeneity. In the case of Jacksonville, of the 199 precincts included in the analysis, in 20 of them more than 90 percent of voters are white, and in 20 of them more than 90 percent of voters are Black.

County Judge, Group 1, August 2020 Primary: Isaac East (Black-Preferred) vs. Scott Mitchell (White-Preferred)

Figure 1 visually displays the bivariate association between race and candidate choice for the election of Duval County Judge (Group 1) in the 2020 Primary Election. The Black-preferred candidate is Isaac East. The correlation coefficient between percent of voters who are Black and percent vote for Isaac East is .83 (correlation coefficients range from -1 to 1, and 0.83 is thus very high and positive). The top two panels display support for the Black-preferred candidate, while the bottom two panels display support for the white-preferred candidate. The panels on the left side of the plot display support for each candidate as the percent of Black voters in a precinct increases; the panels on the right side of the plot display support for each candidate as the percent of white voters in a precinct increases. As the percent of Black voters declines in a given precinct, so too does support for Isaac East. The bivariate results provide clear evidence of racially polarized voting.

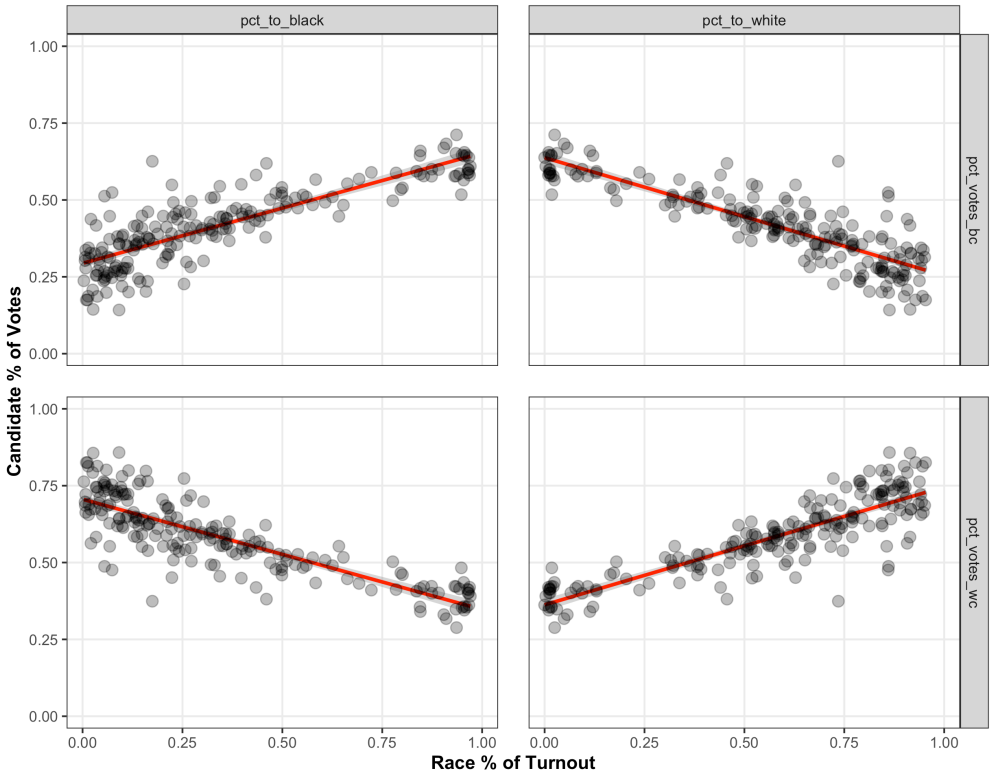

Figure 1. *Bivariate association between candidate support and precinct racial demographics, county judge group 1, 2020 primary.*

In order to more precisely estimate the degree of racially polarized voting in this election, I turn to methods of ecological inference. The results are displayed in Figure 2. The results reflect the bivariate plots above. Estimates indicate Black voters supported Isaac East at 64.93 percent, compared to only 25.93 percent of white voters. By contrast, white voters supported the opposing candidate, Scott Mitchell, at 74.08 percent, relative to only an estimated 35.03 percent of Black voters. Evaluating the data using ecological inference does not change the overall conclusion that racially polarized voting is present in this election.

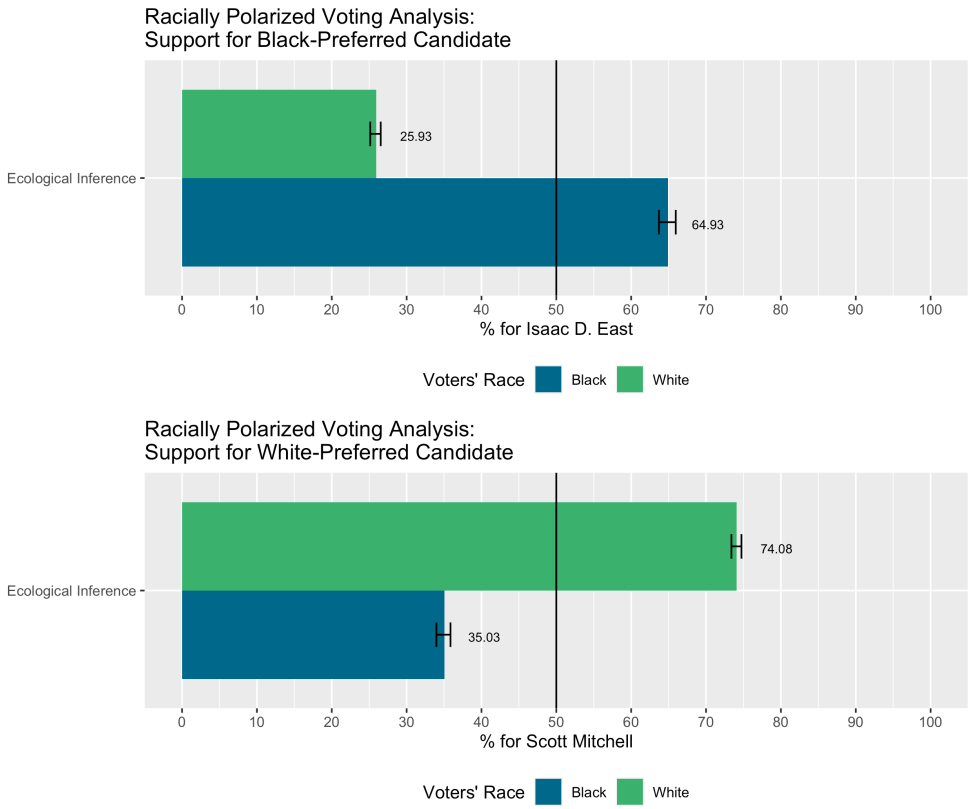

Figure 2. *Racially polarized voting assessment, county judge group 1, 2020 primary*

County Judge, Group 6, August 2020 Primary: Rhonda Peoples Waters (Black-Preferred) vs. Erin Perry (White-Preferred)

During the same election (August 2020), there was a second County Judge contest, in Group 6. This contest features an even stronger association between race and candidate choice. The correlation coefficient between percent of voters who are Black and support for the Black candidate of choice, Rhonda Peoples Waters, is a striking .95. Figure 3 suggests that as the percent of Black voters in a precinct increases, so too does support for Peoples Waters. In contrast, as the percent of white voters increases, support for Peoples Waters declines and support for the white candidate, Erin Perry increases.

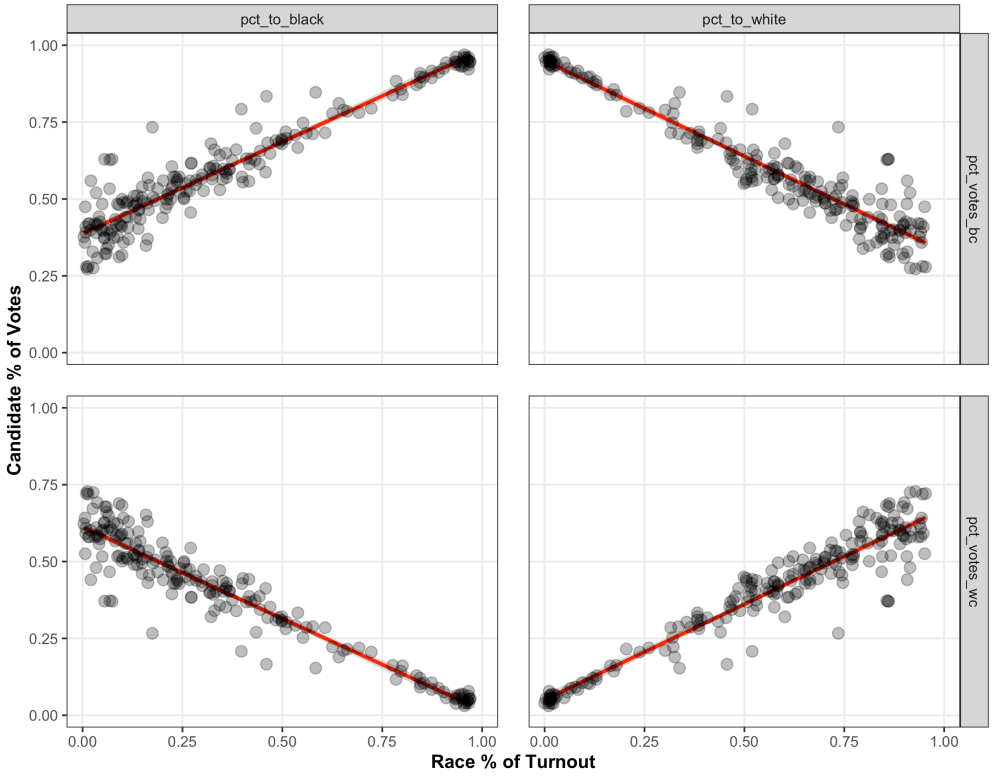

Figure 3. *Bivariate association between candidate support and precinct racial demographics, county judge group 6, 2020 primary.*

Figure 4 offers further evidence of racially polarized voting. An estimated 97.77 percent of Black voters cast a ballot for Peoples Waters. While a not insignificant proportion of white voters also backed Peoples Waters (an estimated 31.72 percent), the majority are estimated to have voted for Perry (68.28 percent)

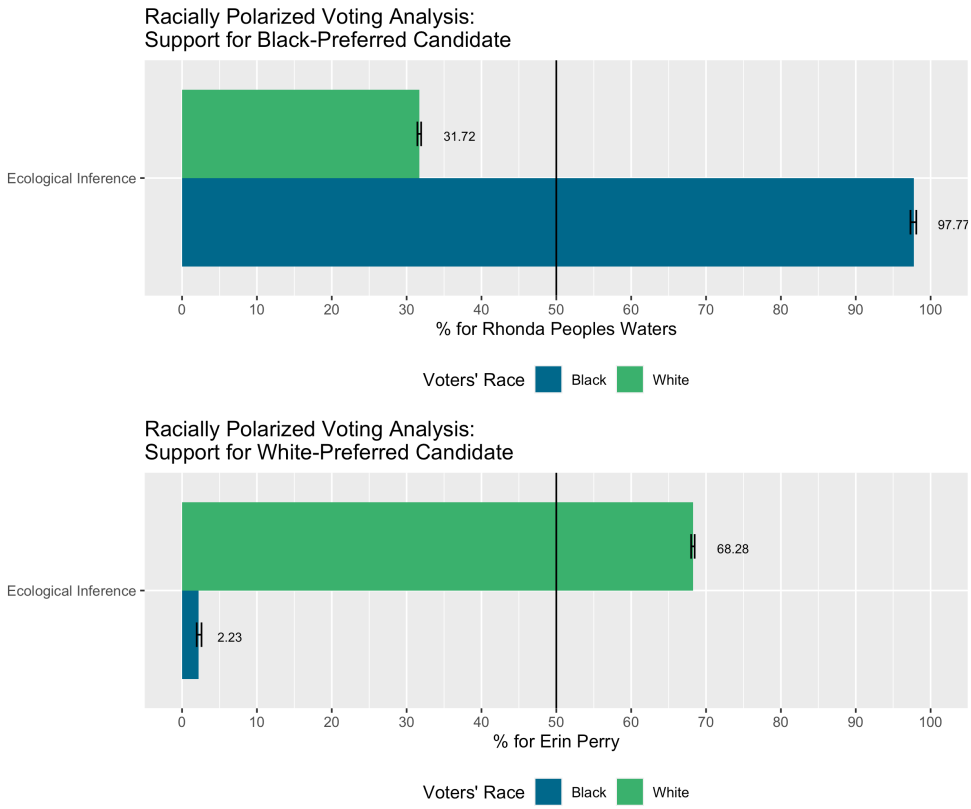

Figure 4. *Racially polarized voting assessment, county judge group 6, 2020 primary*

City Council At-Large, May 2019 General: Lisa King (Black-Preferred) vs. Terrance Freeman (White-Preferred)

The election for an at large, Group 1 representative on the Jacksonville City Council featured a white Democrat, Lisa King, running against a Black Republican, Terrance Freeman. In this instance, as displayed in Figure 5, the Black-preferred candidate is Lisa King. The correlation coefficient between percent Black voters and percent support for Lisa King is .87. Overall, although the Black-preferred candidate is herself white, there is evidence of racially polarized voting at the bivariate level.

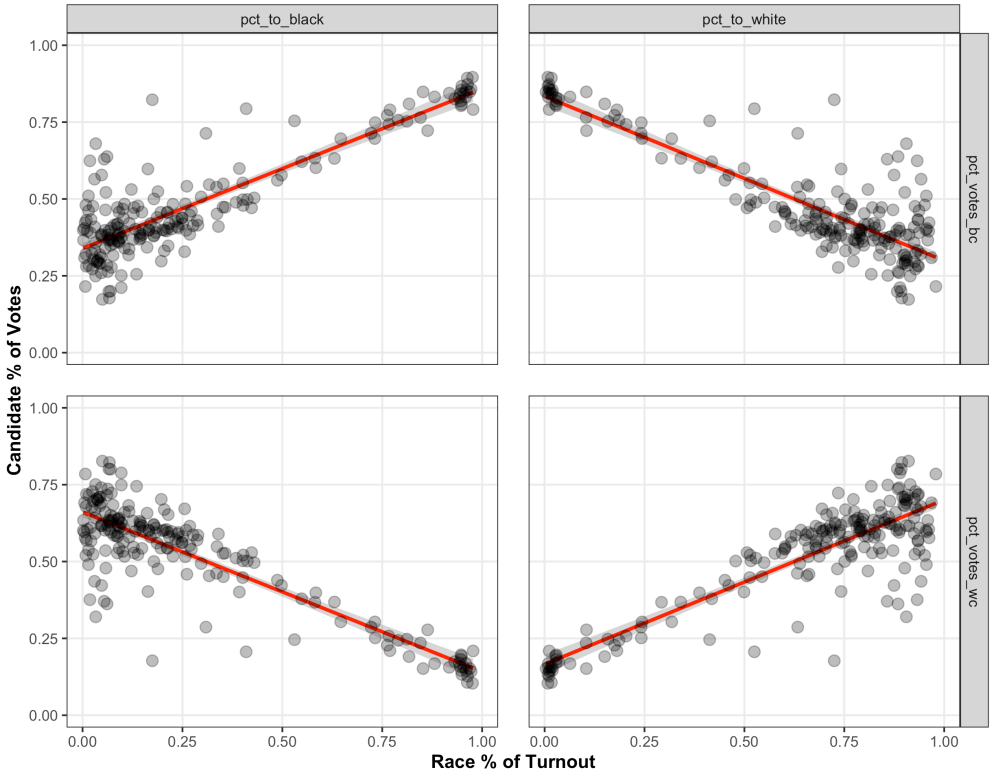

Figure 5. *Bivariate association between candidate support and precinct racial demographics, city council at large group 1, 2019 general.*

The relationship holds when subjected to more precise analysis, using methods of ecological inference. King is estimated to have received 86.43 percent of the Black vote, relative to 30.21 percent of the white vote. By contrast, Freeman received only 13.44 percent of the Black vote and 69.76 percent of the white vote.

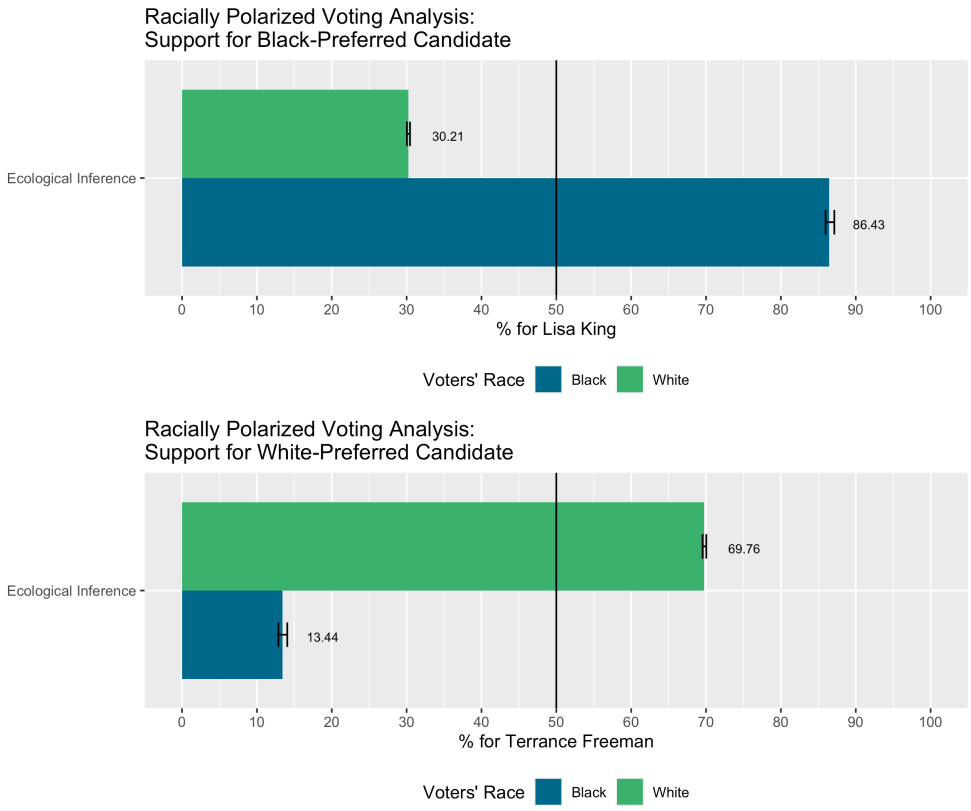

Figure 6. *Racially polarized voting assessment, city council at large group 1, 2019 general*

Group 3 City Council At Large, Fall 2019 General Election: Tommy Hazouri (Black-preferred) vs. Greg Rachal (White Preferred)

The contest between Tommy Hazouri, a white Democrat, and Greg Rachal, a Black Republican, displays similar patterns to those seen in the elections analyzed so far. The bivariate relationships, displayed in Figure 6, indicate that voting is racially polarized and that Hazouri is the Black-preferred candidate. The correlation coefficient between support for Hazouri and percent Black voters is .87.

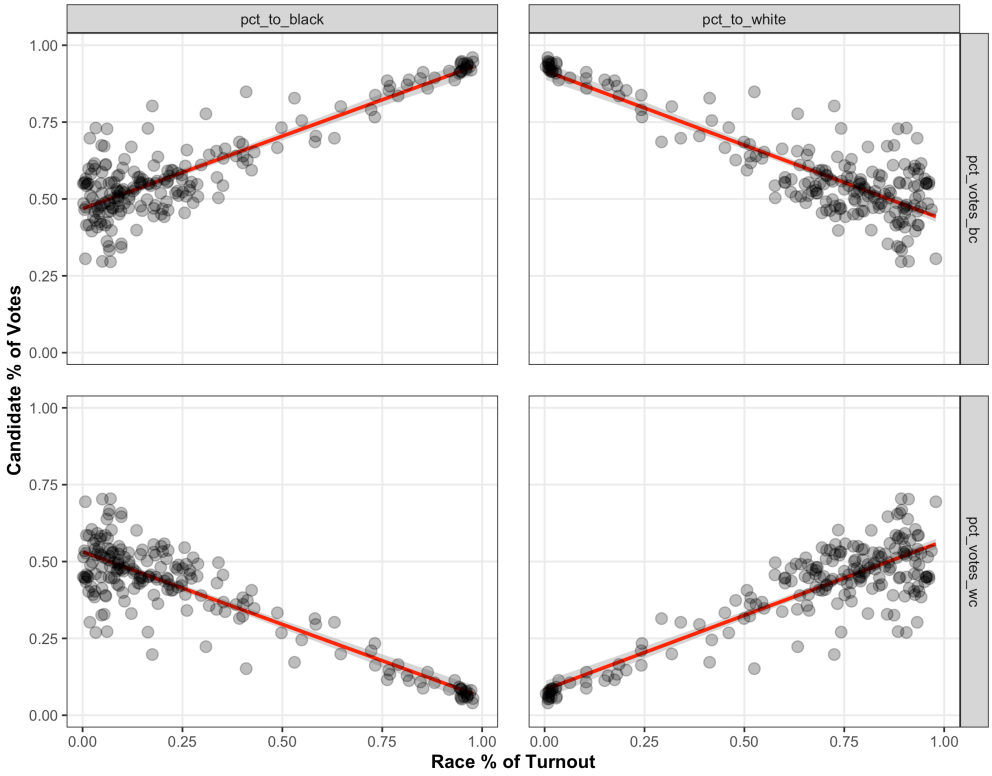

Figure 7. *Bivariate association between candidate support and precinct racial demographics, city council at large group 3, 2019 general.*

Estimates derived from methods of ecological inference suggest that Hazouri garnered nearly 95 percent of the Black vote. He also garnered 43.54 percent of the white vote, but a majority of whites are predicted to have supported Rachal (56.54 percent).

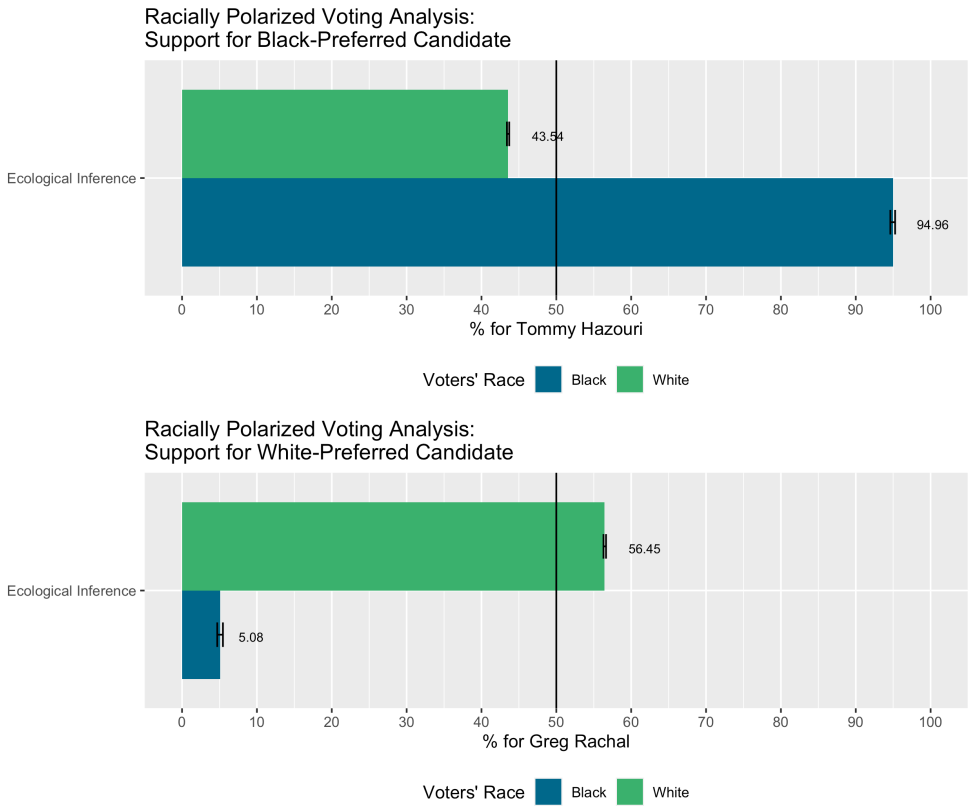

Figure 8. *Racially polarized voting assessment, city council at large group 3, 2019 general.*

Jacksonville Sheriff, March 2019 First Election: Tony Cummings (Black-Preferred) vs. Mike Williams (White-Preferred)

The 2019 First Election included a race for Jacksonville Sheriff. Tony Cummings (Black-preferred) ran against Mike Williams (white-preferred). The correlation coefficient between percent Black voters and support for Cummings is, again, very high, at .94. Figure 9 displays the bivariate relationship, with clear evidence that the more heavily white a precinct, the lesser support received by Cummings (and greater support for Williams).

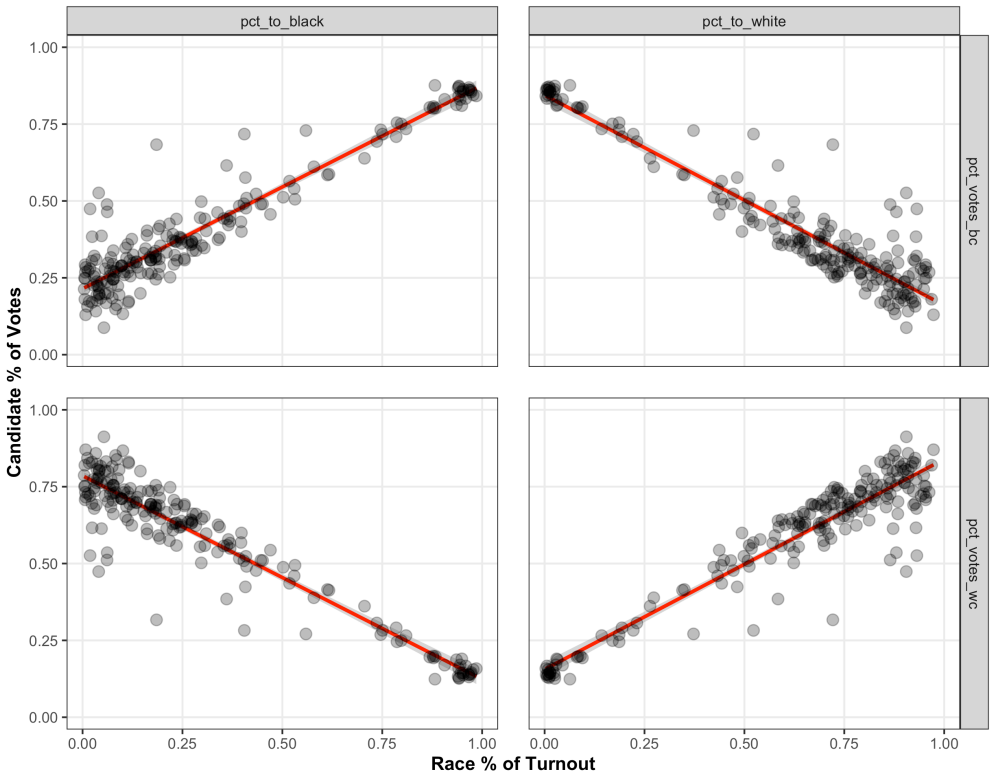

Figure 9. *Bivariate association between candidate support and precinct racial demographics, Sheriff, 2019 First Election*

Ecological inference analysis estimates that 87.99 percent of Black voters supported Cummings, while an estimated 84.74 percent of the white vote went to Williams. Cummings lost to Williams.

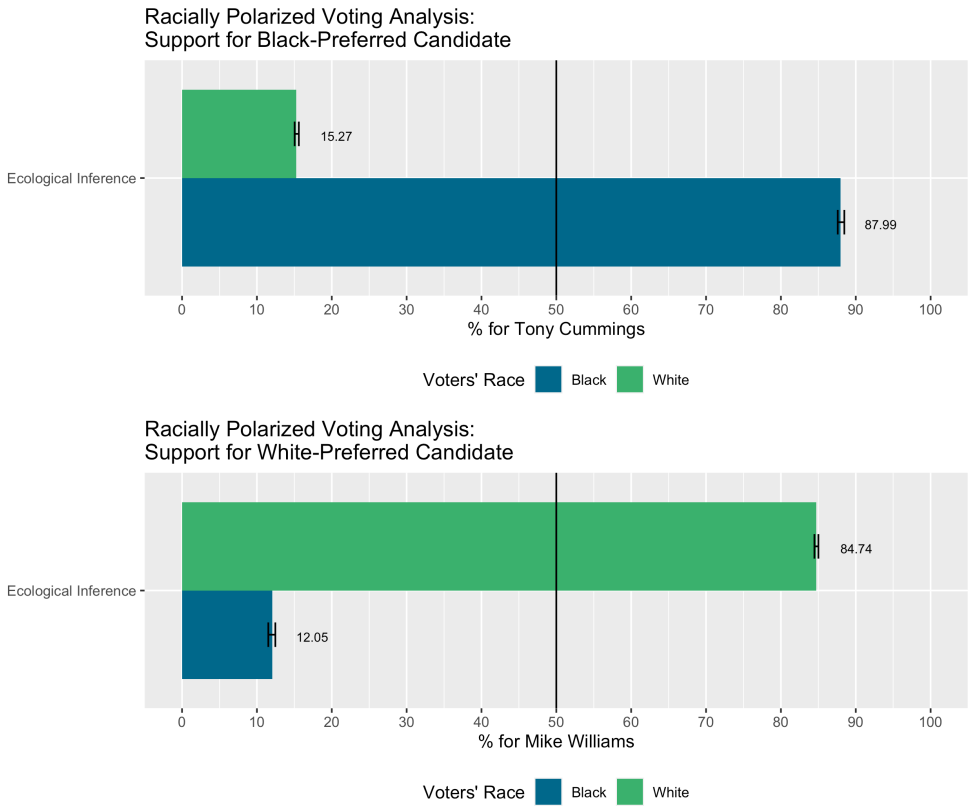

Figure 10. *Racially polarized voting assessment, sheriff, 2019 First Election*

Florida Governor (subset to Duval County), Fall 2018 General Election: Andrew Gillum (Black-Preferred) vs. Ron DeSantis (White-Preferred)

The 2018 general election featured the gubernatorial contest between Ron DeSantis (a white Republican) and Andrew Gillum (a Black Democrat). Again, this particular election provides evidence of racially polarized voting (Figure 11). The correlation coefficient between support for Gillum and percent Black voters is .93. As the percent of voters who are white increases, so does support for Ron DeSantis.

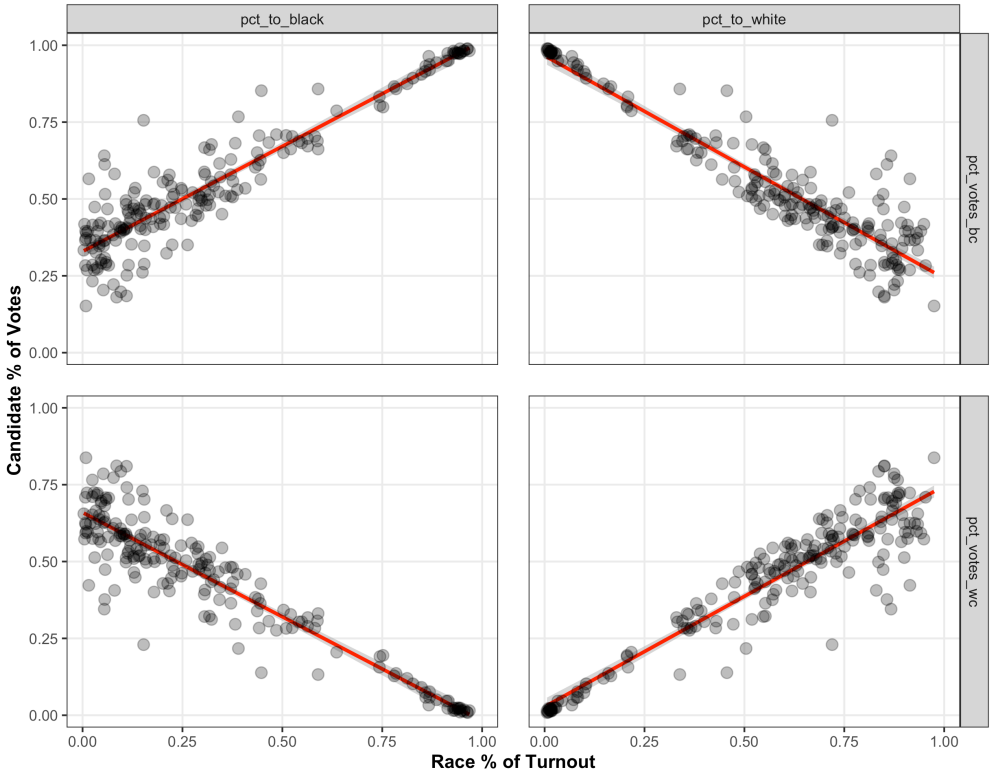

Figure 11. *Bivariate association between candidate support and precinct racial demographics, Florida Governor, 2018 general.*

Ecological inference analysis estimates that over 99 percent of Black voters supported Gillum (displayed in Figure 12). 75.72 percent of white voters are estimated to have supported DeSantis. It is not always the case that the Black-preferred candidate is blocked from successful election. In this instance, Gillum won in Duval County, even as he lost the race state-wide.

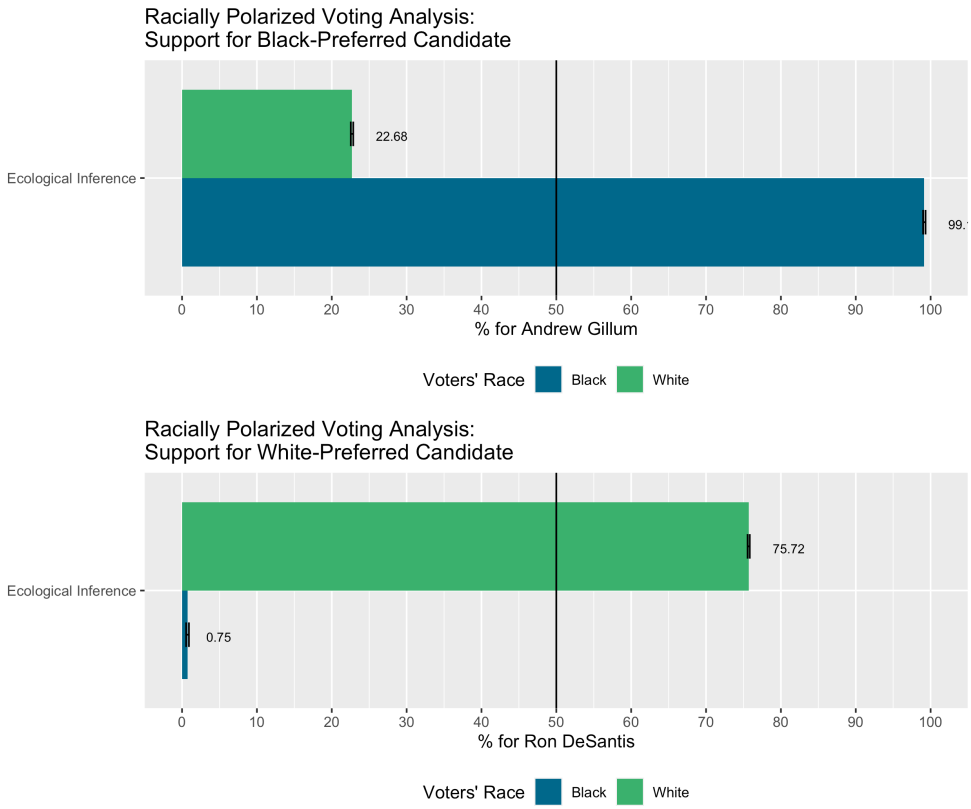

Figure 12. *Racially polarized voting assessment, Florida Governor, 2018 general.*

Florida Attorney General (subset to Duval County), Fall 2018 General Election: Sean Shaw (Black-preferred) vs. Ashley Moody (White-Preferred)

The results for the state-wide Attorney General race are similarly polarized. The correlation between percent Black voters and percent support for the Black-preferred candidate, Sean Shaw, is .94. Figure 13 displays that as precincts become more heavily Black, support for Ashley Moody steadily declines, and support for Shaw increases.

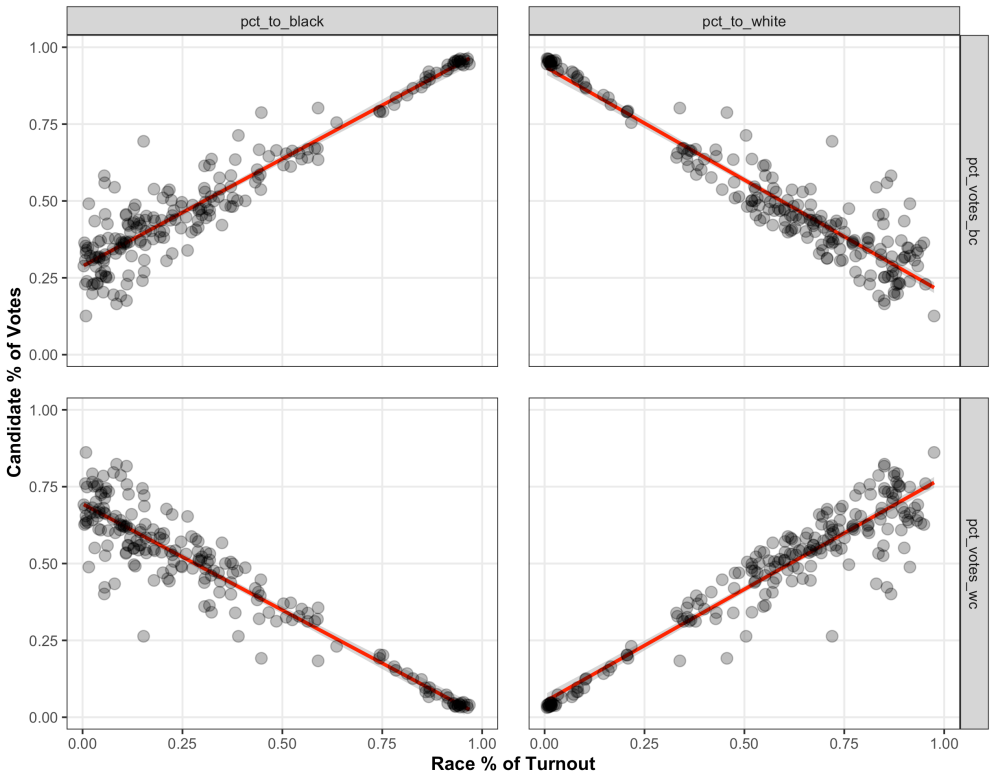

Figure 13. *Bivariate association between candidate support and precinct racial demographics, Florida Attorney General, 2018 general.*

Figure 14 displays estimates from the method of ecological inference. Shaw received an estimated 98.8 percent of the Black vote and only 18.34 percent of the white vote. Moody received an estimated 79.75 percent of the white vote and only 1.2 percent of the Black vote.

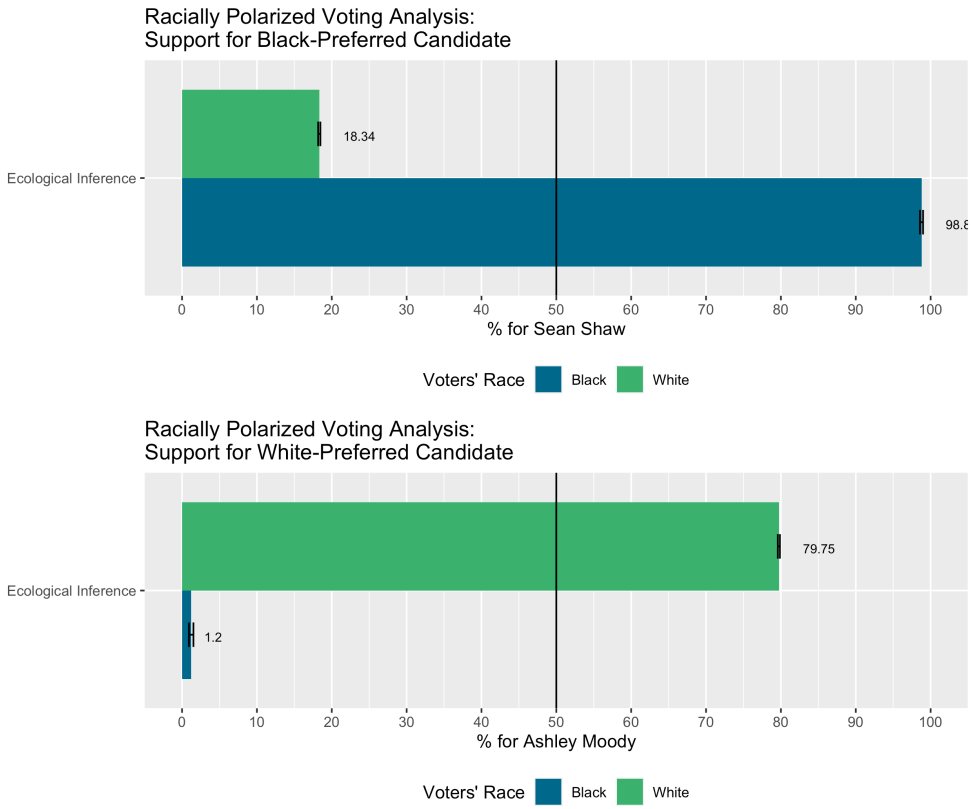

Figure 14. *Racially polarized voting assessment, Florida Attorney General, 2018 general.*

Duval County Tax Collector, Fall 2018 General Election: Mia Jones (Black-Preferred) vs. Jim Overton (White-Preferred)

The Fall 2018 general election included a special election for a county-wide race as well for the position of Tax Collector. Mia Jones, both herself Black and the Black-preferred candidate, ran against Jim Overton. The correlation coefficient between percent Black voters in a precinct and support for Jones is .95, and bivariate relationship displayed in Figure 15 again indicate patterns of racially polarized voting.

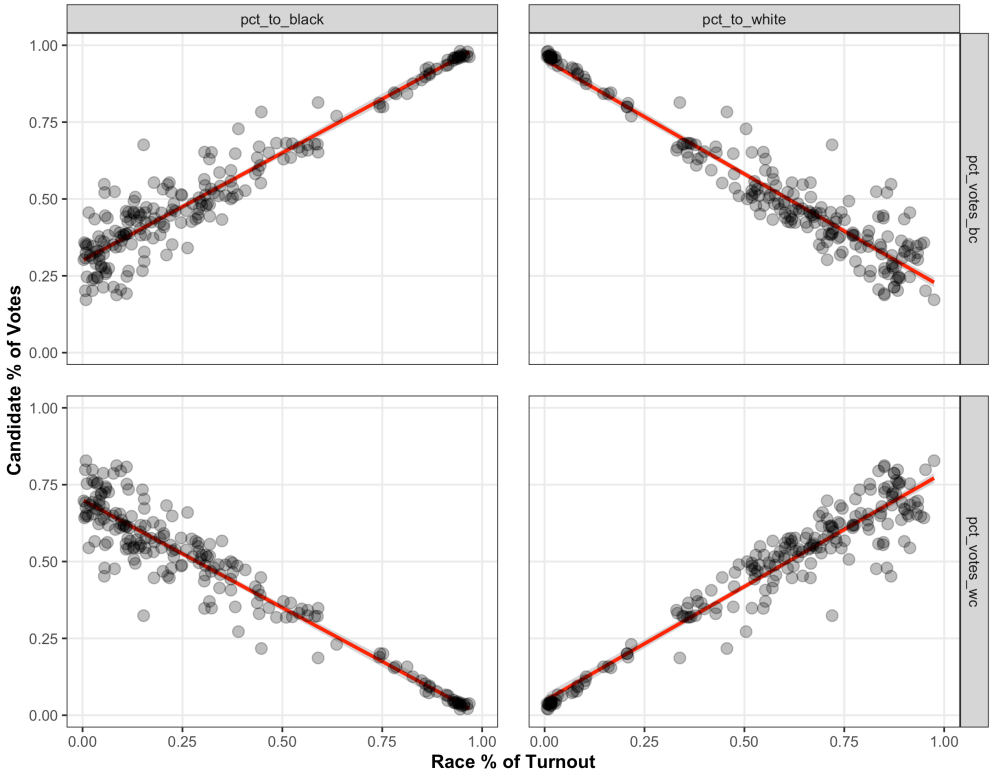

Figure 15. *Bivariate association between candidate support and precinct racial demographics, Tax Collector, 2018 general*

Estimates derived from ecological inference support this overall pattern (Figure 16). Only 19.5 percent of white voters are estimated to have voted for Jones, relative to 99 percent of Black voters. Overton won the election, with 80.48 percent of white voters supporting his candidacy, and only one percent of the Black vote.

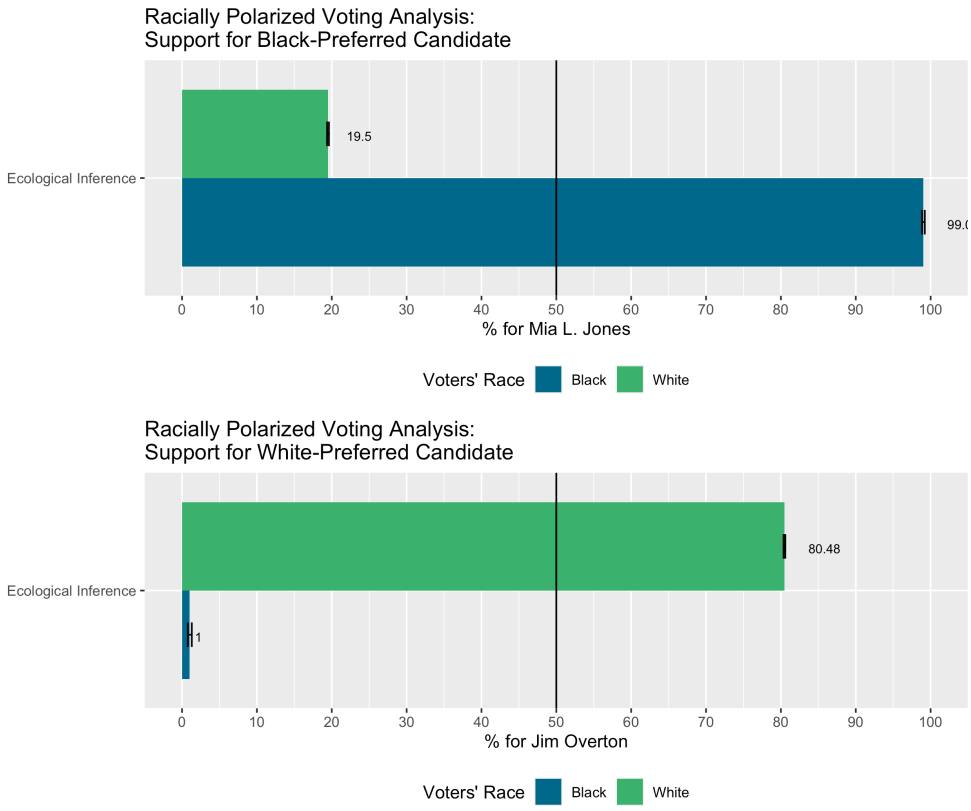

Figure 16. *Racially polarized voting assessment, Tax Collector, 2018 general*

Jacksonville Mayor, May 2015 General: Alvin Brown (Black-Preferred) vs. Lenny Curry (White-Preferred)

In the 2015 general election, residents of Jacksonville voted on a mayor. Incumbent Alvin Brown (a Black Democrat) faced off against Lenny Curry (a white Republican). Figure 17 displays the bivariate relationship between turnout by race, and support for each of the candidates. Black voters overwhelmingly supported Brown (correlation coefficient is .97), and white voters overwhelmingly supported Curry (correlation coefficient is .96).

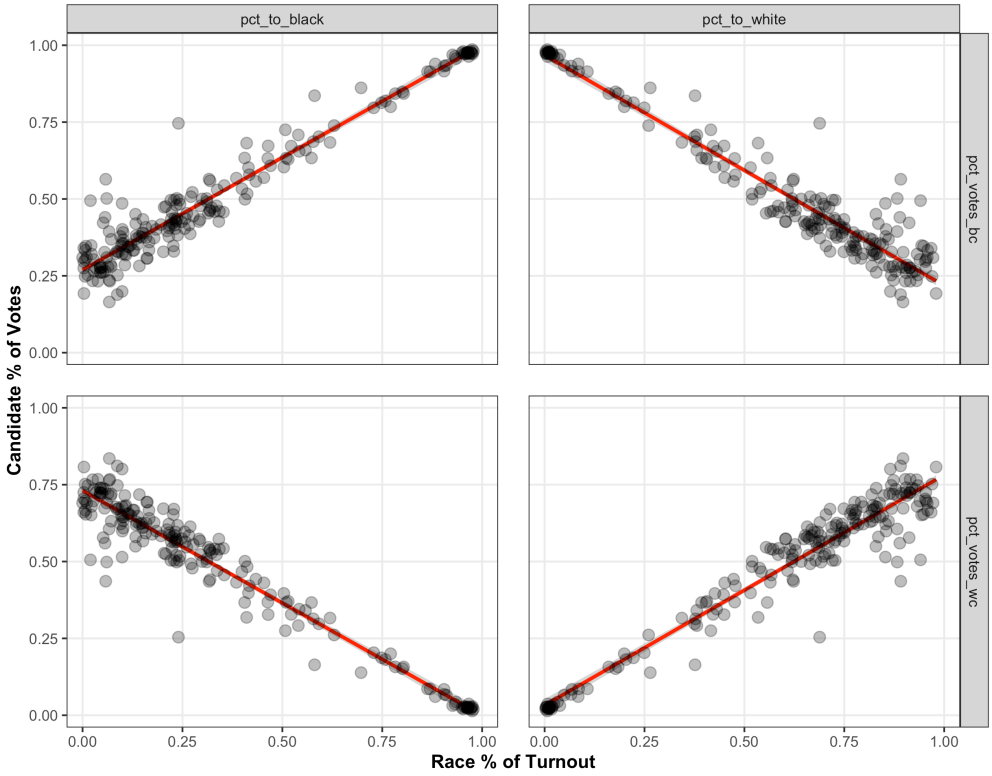

Figure 17. *Bivariate association between candidate support and precinct racial demographics, Jacksonville Mayor, 2015 general*

Ecological inference analysis further confirms patterns of racially polarized voting (Figure 18). Brown is estimated to have received 98.8 percent of the Black vote. He only garnered 20.69 percent of the white vote. Curry won the election with 79.31 percent of the white vote and 1.04 percent of the Black vote.

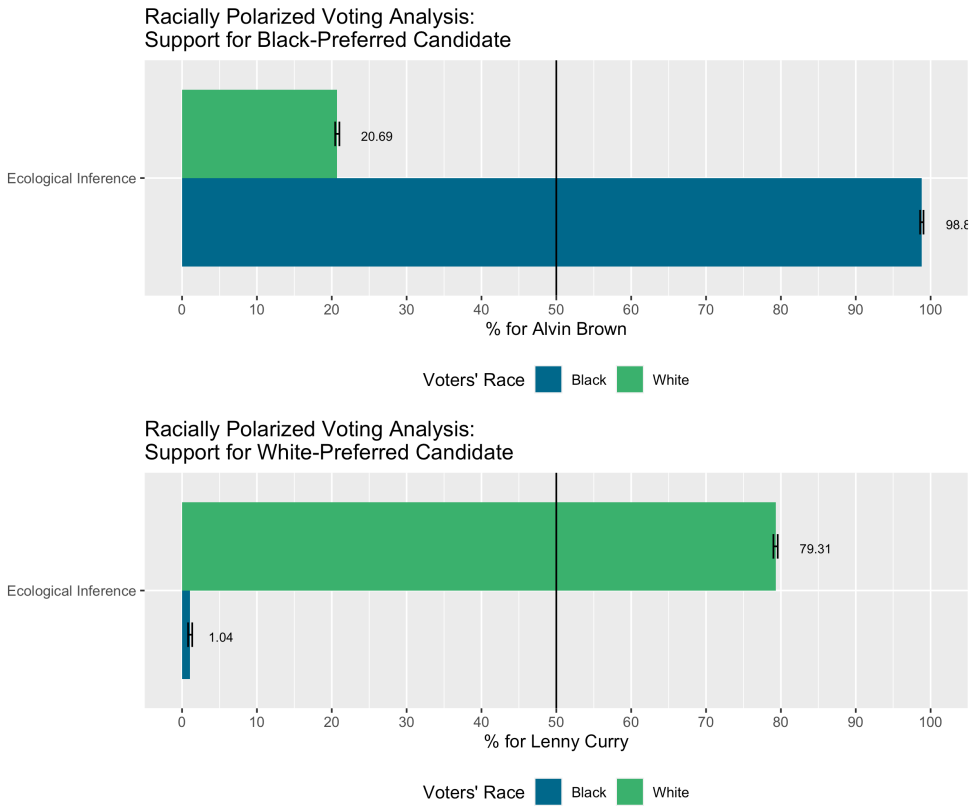

Figure 18. *Racially polarized voting assessment, Jacksonville Mayor, 2015 general*

Jacksonville Sheriff, May 2015 General: Ken Jefferson (Black-Preferred) vs. Mike Williams (White-Preferred)

Figure 18 displays the bivariate relationship between race and candidate choice in the 2015 general race for Jacksonsville Sheriff. Mike Williams was again the white-preferred candidate, and was challenged by Ken Jefferson, the Black-preferred candidate. The correlation coefficient between percent Black voters and support for Jefferson is .98. The correlation coefficient between percent white voters and support for Williams is .97.

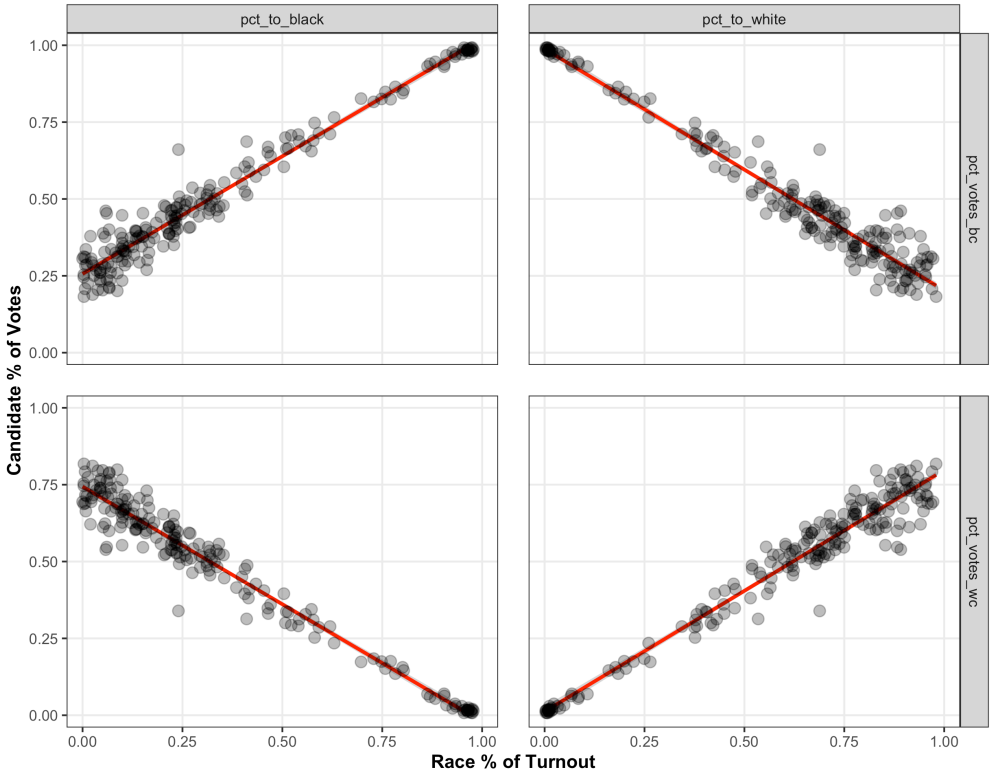

Figure 19. *Bivariate association between candidate support and precinct racial demographics, Sheriff, 2015 general*

The pattern of racially polarized voting is confirmed when subjected to ecological inference (Figure 20). Williams is estimated to have received less than one percent of the Black vote (.85), and 80.04 percent of the white vote. Even as about 20 percent of white voters joined the over 99 percent of Black voters estimated to have voted for Jefferson, Williams nevertheless won the election.

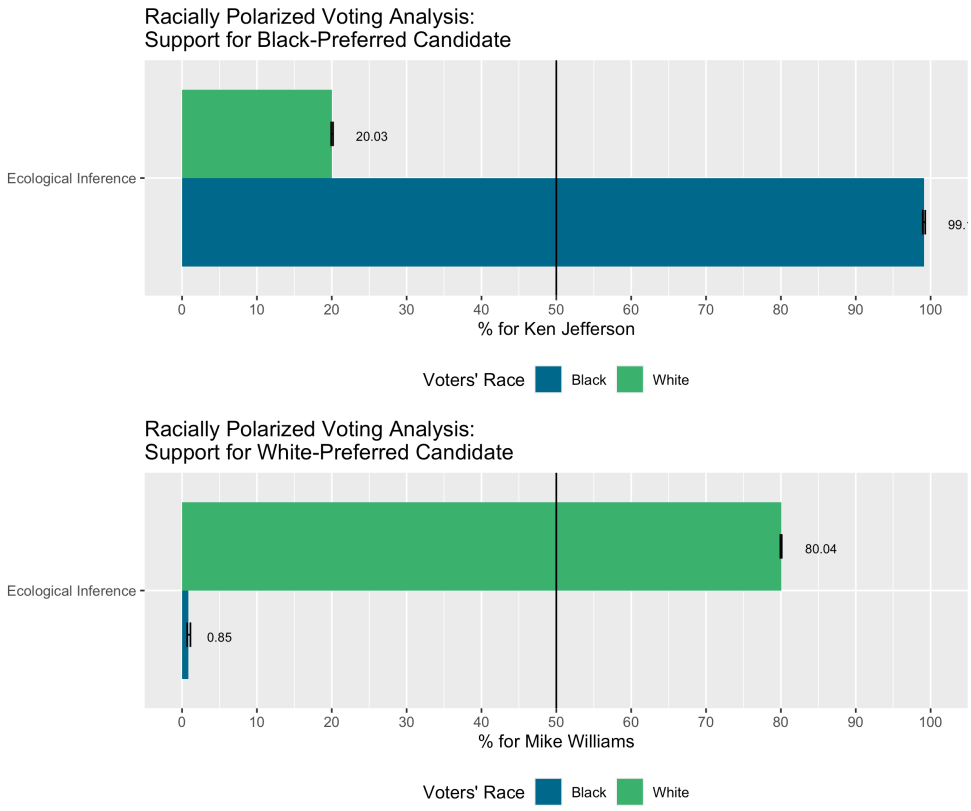

Figure 20. *Racially polarized voting assessment, Sheriff, 2015 general*

City Council At Large, Group 1, May 2015 General: Kimberly Daniels (Black-Preferred) vs. Anna Lopez Brosche (White-Preferred)

Figure 21 displays voting patterns in the contest an at large seat on the City Council in Group 1, during the 2015 general election. The correlation coefficient between percent Black voters and support for Kimberly Daniels, the Black-preferred candidate, is .991. The correlation coefficient between percent white voters and support for Anna Lopez Brosche, the white-preferred candidate is .988. The bivariate plots very clearly suggest patterns of racially polarized voting.

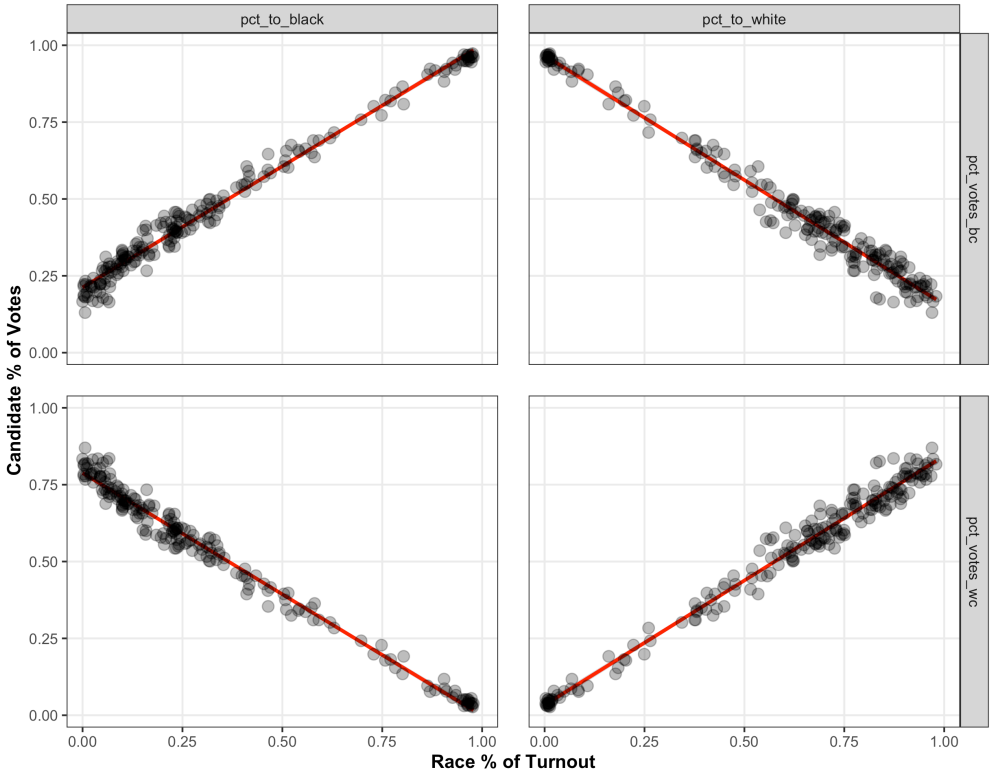

Figure 21. *Bivariate association between candidate support and precinct racial demographics, city council at large group 1, 2015 general*

Estimates derived from the ecological inference analysis further suggest racially polarized voting. 98.3 percent of Black voters are estimated to support Daniels, compared to only 15.36 percent of white voters. Likewise, only 1.47 percent of Black voters are estimated to have supported Brosche, who garnered 85.64 percent of white votes and ultimately won the contest.

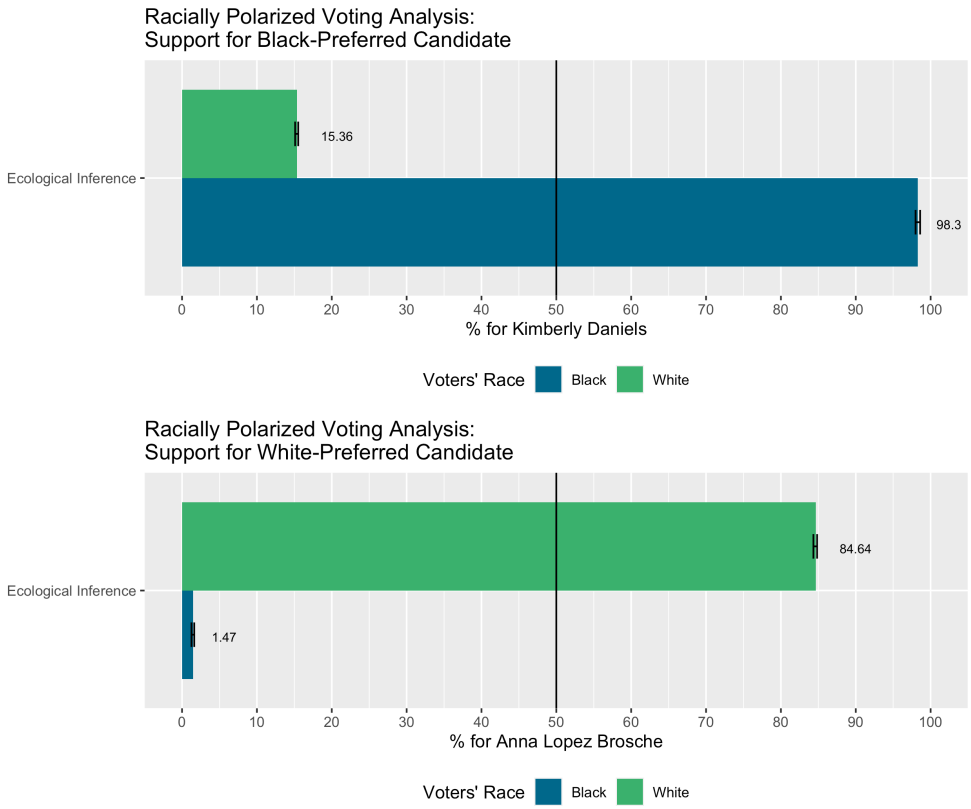

Figure 22. *Racially polarized voting assessment, city council at large group 1, 2015 general*

City Council At Large, Group 5, May 2015 General: Ju'Coby Pittman (Black-Preferred) vs. Samuel Newby (White-Preferred)

The same election cycle also featured a contest for the at large city council seat in Group 5. In this instance, both candidates were Black. Ju'Coby Pittman, a Black Democrat, was the Black-preferred candidate. The correlation coefficient between percent Black voters and support for Pittman is .96. Samuel Newby, a Black Republican, was the white-preferred candidate, with a correlation coefficient of .95. The bivariate relationship, displayed in Figure 23, again suggests racially polarized voting in Jacksonville.

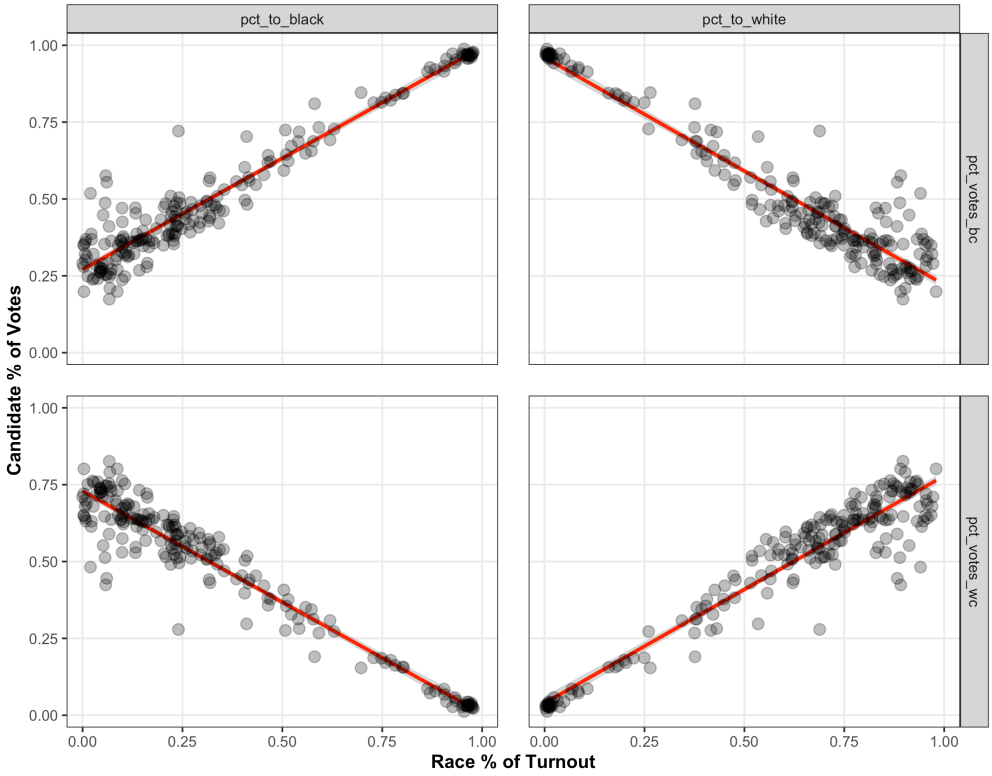

Figure 23. *Bivariate association between candidate support and precinct racial demographics, city council at large group 5, 2015 general*

Figure 24 displays estimates derived from ecological inference methods. As is the case with several elections, the Black-preferred candidate (Pittman) is estimated to have received nearly 100 percent of the black vote (99 percent). Nevertheless, her candidacy was blocked by Newby, with 78.99 percent of the white vote (and one percent of the Black vote).

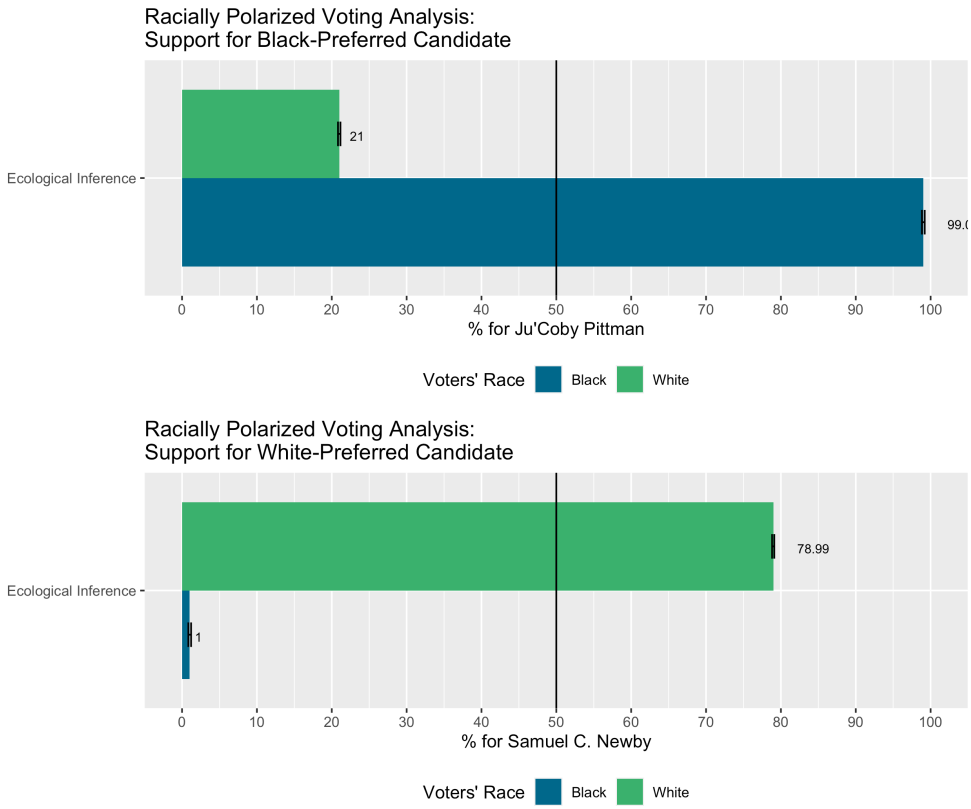

Figure 24. *Racially polarized voting assessment, city council at large group 5, 2015 general*

Supervisor of Elections, Spring 2015 First: Tracie Davis (Black-preferred) vs. Mike Hogan (White-Preferred)

The 2015 Spring First election included a contest for supervisor of elections in Duval County. Tracie Davis (a Black Democrat) ran against Mike Hogan (a white Republican). Davis is clearly the Black-preferred candidate, with a correlation coefficient between percent Black voters and support for her candidacy of .96. Figure 25 again suggests that racially polarized voting occurs in Jacksonville.

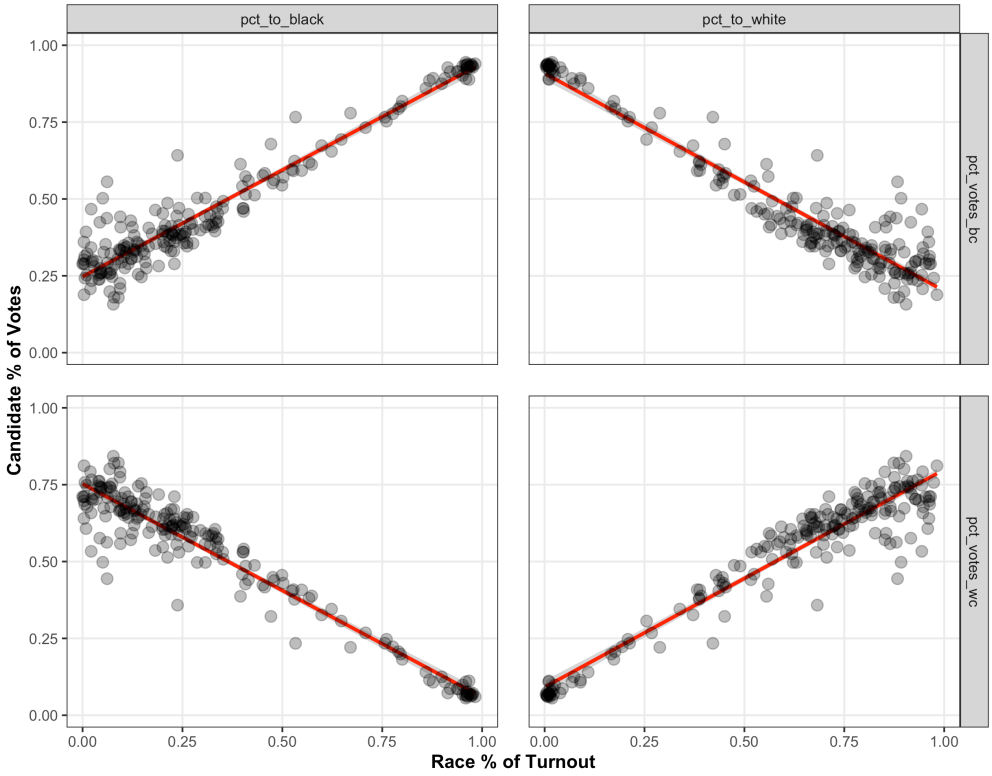

Figure 25. *Bivariate association between candidate support and precinct racial demographics, supervisor of elections, 2015 first*

Figure 26 displays the vote estimates for each candidate by race of voter derived from ecological inference analysis. Davis received an estimated 95.32 percent of the Black vote and 18.43 percent of the white vote. Even with some support from white voters, Davis lost to Hogan, who received an estimated 81.56 percent of the support of white voters and 4.67 percent of the support of Black voters.

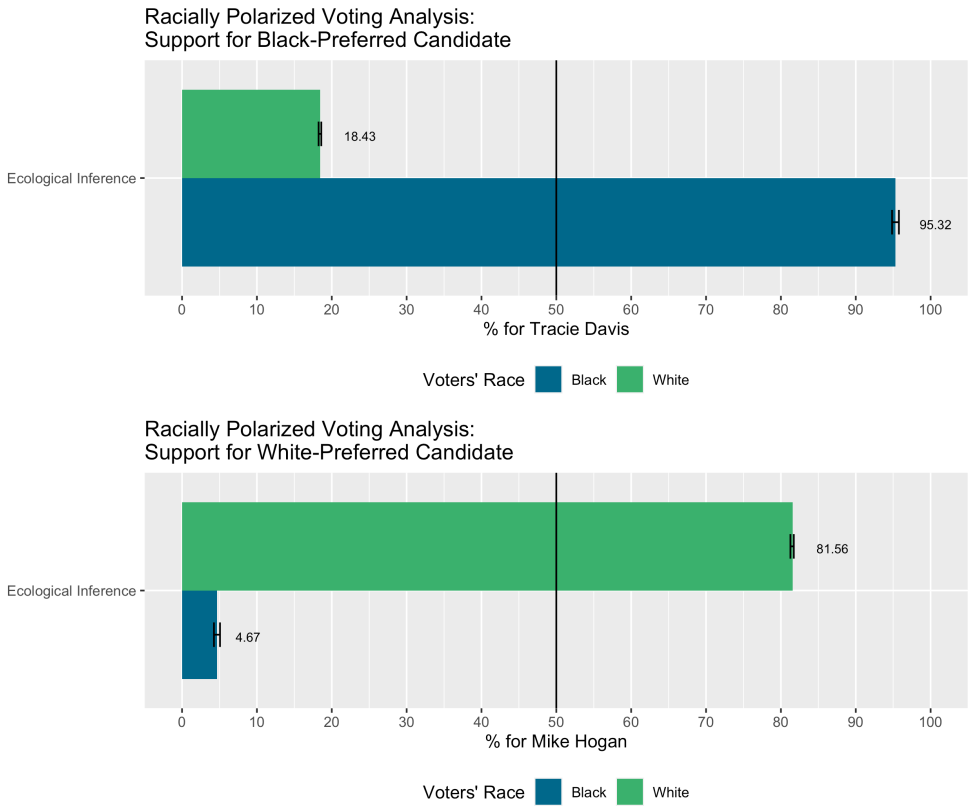

Figure 26. *Racially polarized voting assessment, supervisor of elections, 2015 first*

Florida Commissioner of Agriculture (subset to Duval County), Fall 2014 General: Thaddeus Hamilton (Black-Preferred) vs. Adam Putanm (White-Preferred)

The final election evaluated for this report is the contest for Florida Commissioner of Agriculture, held during the 2014 general election. Thaddeus Hamilton, a Black Democrat, ran against Adam Putnam, a white Republican. Figure 27 presents the bivariate relationship between race and candidate preference. Hamilton is clearly the Black-preferred candidate, and the correlation coefficient between percent Black voters and support for Hamilton is .97.

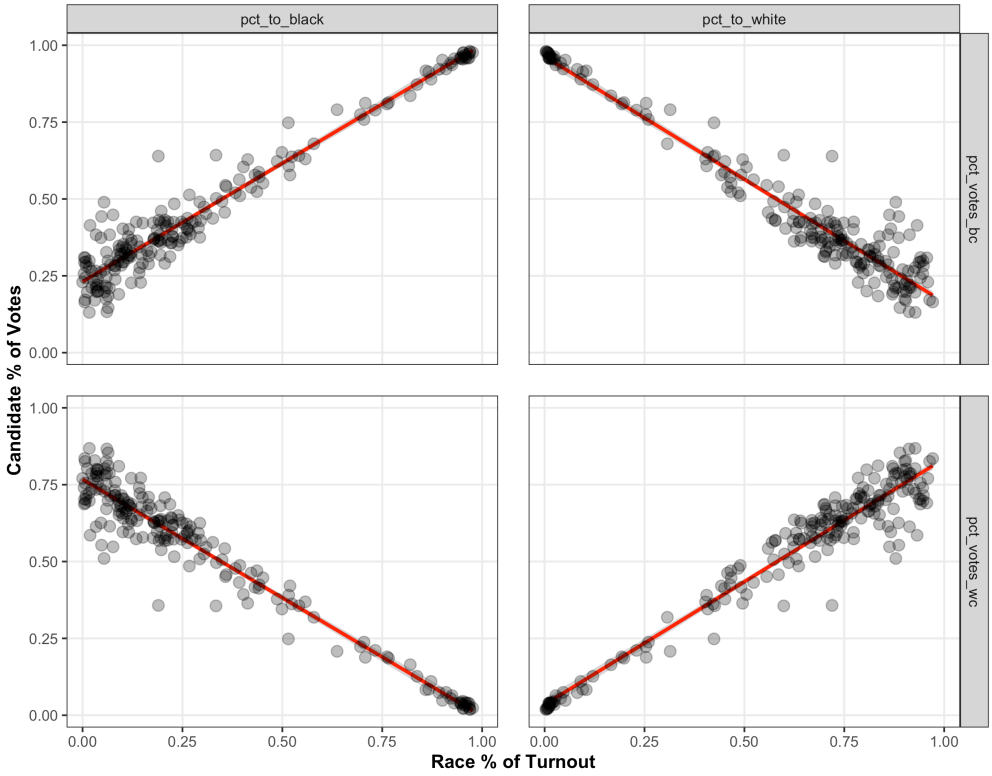

Figure 27. *Bivariate association between candidate support and precinct racial demographics, Florida commissioner of agriculture, 2014 general*

Figure 28 presents estimates of candidate support by race derived from methods of ecological inference. 98.6 percent of Black voters are estimated to have supported Hamilton, relative to 15.5 percent of white voters. 84.34 percent of white voters are estimated to have supported Putnam, relative to 1.12 percent of Black voters. This final election, once again, provides evidence that racially polarized voting occurs in Jacksonville, Florida.

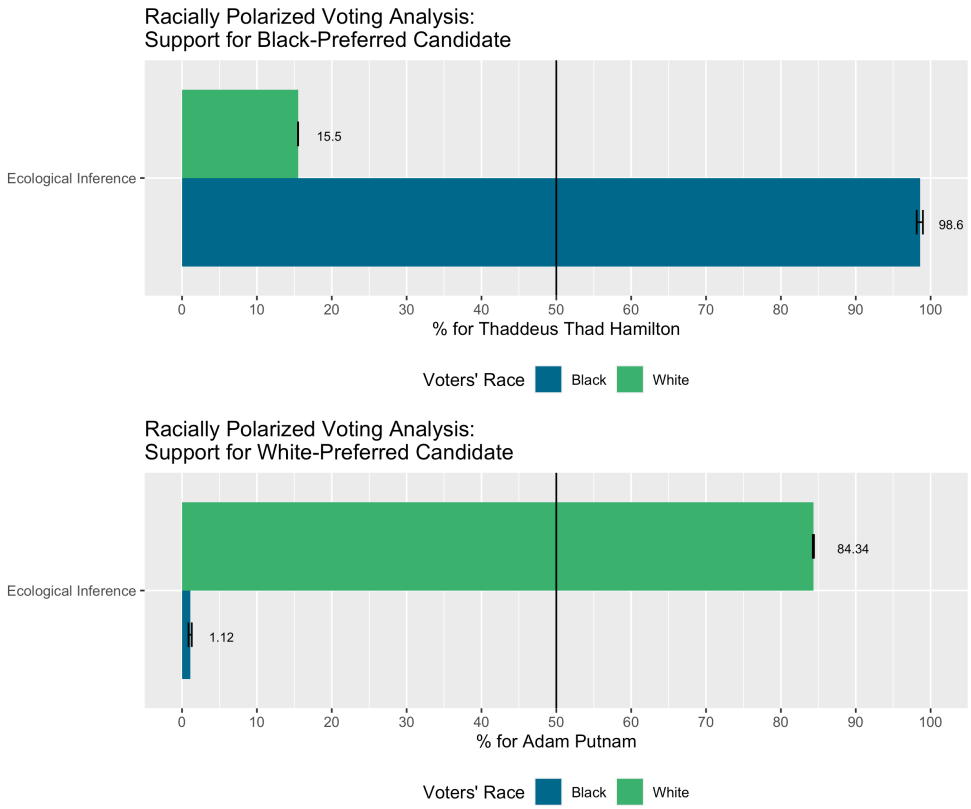

Figure 28. *Racially polarized voting assessment, Florida commissioner of agriculture, 2014 general*

Estimated Threshold Proportion of Black Voters to Perform

Analysis of 14 elections in Jacksonville, Florida between 2014 and 2020 reveals a consistent pattern of racially polarized voting. It is also the case that in 10 out of 14 elections (71 percent) evaluated, the Black-preferred candidate was blocked from electoral success. In this section, I offer an estimate of the proportion of the citizen voting age population that is Black (Black CVAP) required in (a city council district in) Jacksonville for a Black-preferred candidate to achieve electoral success.

To develop this estimate, I calculate turnout among both Black and white voters, respectively (using estimates of registered voters by election, made publicly available by the Duval County Supervisor of Elections). I also calculate the share of eligible voters overall who are Black (measured using citizen voting age population (CVAP) estimates by race, available via the census). I then estimate the share of overall votes the Black-preferred candidate would have received using estimated Black and white support derived from methods of ecological inference, displayed above. I do this over a possible range of percent of CVAP that is Black. This allows me to determine the proportion of the Black CVAP at which the Black-preferred candidate would have achieved at least 51 percent of the vote, given known turnout in each election.

This approach uses known Black turnout and Black and white support for the Black-preferred candidate to develop such an estimate. Across the elections under study, the proportion of the CVAP that is Black is between 30-33 percent. By varying Black CVAP, and using actual Black voter turnout and estimates of support for the Black-preferred candidate, we can begin to answer the question: how would the Black-preferred candidate have fared if the Black CVAP were 40 or 50 percent of the electorate, and at what proportion does the Black-preferred candidate achieve success, given estimated support from white voters?

The variables used to develop these estimates include Black and white turnout, white support for the Black-preferred candidate, and Black support for the Black-preferred candidate. Each of these factors vary by election contest. I therefore evaluate all 14 elections used in the analysis above, in order to ascertain a range of percent Black CVAP that is likely to yield success for the Black-preferred candidate. I calculate the mean and median percent Black CVAP among 14 elections. There are four races where the Black-preferred candidate was successful. These elections tended to feature higher than average support from white voters. I therefore also calculate the mean and the median percent Black CVAP that would lead to success for the Black-preferred candidate among only those candidates that did not achieve electoral success. I do this to provide a conservative estimate of percent Black CVAP likely to yield success for the Black-preferred candidate.

All 14 races, the level of estimated support received from Black and white voters, and percent Black CVAP required to obtain success for the Black-preferred candidate are listed below in Table 2. Below, the estimated thresholds are displayed graphically. The measures of central tendency used to derive percent Black CVAP needed for the Black candidate range between 41 percent and 44 percent.

Table 2. Estimated percent of Black registered voters needed for the Black-preferred candidate to succeed among select races.

Race	Election	Est. % Black vote	Est. % white vote	% Black CVAP needed
County judge group 1	primary 2020	64.88	25.89	60.00
County judge group 6	primary 2020	97.76	31.71	26.00
city council at large group 1	general 2019	86.44	30.24	46.00
city council at large group 3	general 2019	94.91	43.53	19.00
sheriff	first 2019	87.97	15.25	55.00
attorney general	general 2018	98.83	18.32	42.00
governor	general 2018	99.12	22.70	39.00
tax collector	general 2018	99.05	19.50	41.00
mayor	general 2015	98.81	20.69	38.00
sheriff	general 2015	99.13	20.05	38.00
city council at large group 1	general 2015	98.33	15.35	42.00

city council at large group 5	general 2015	99.04	21.01	37.00
supervisor of elections	first 2015	95.34	18.41	42.00
commissioner of agriculture	general 2014	98.64	15.50	47.00
All races	Mean	94.16	22.73	40.86
All races	Median	98.48	20.37	41.50
Black candidate blocked	Mean	92.77	20.51	44.40
Black candidate blocked	Median	98.48	20.37	42.00

Figure 29 displays the range of possible outcomes for the Black-preferred candidate in the group 1 contest for county judge in 2020. In this race, the preferred candidate received higher than average support from white voters, and the lower support from Black voters than in any other contest under evaluation (65 percent). Under these conditions, the Black-preferred candidate is likely to achieve electoral success when Black CVAP is 60 percent.

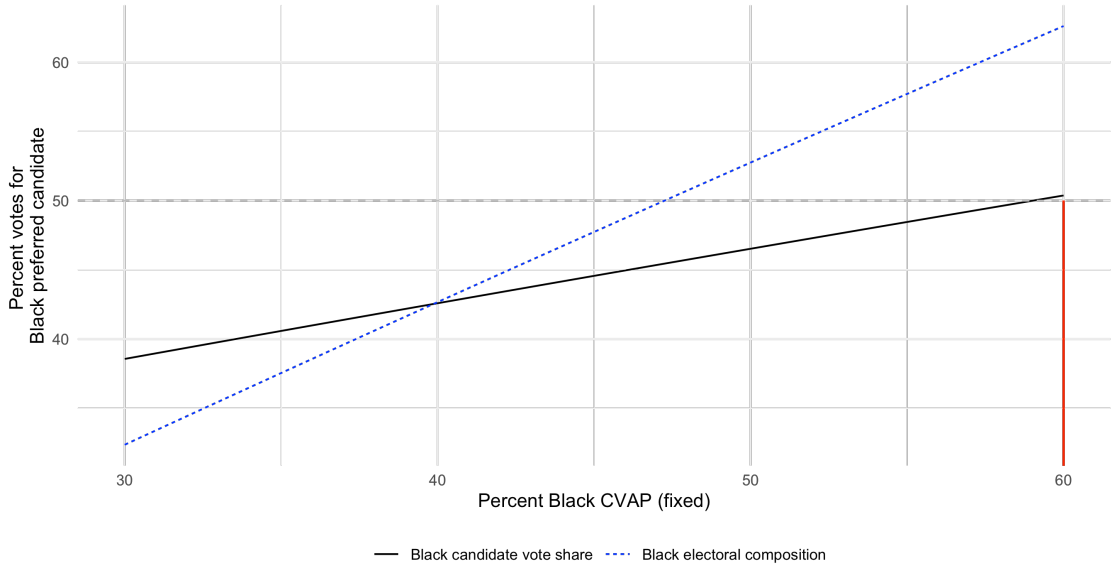

Figure 29. *Percent of Black registered voters needed to elect Black-preferred candidate, county court judge group 1, 2020 primary*

Figure 30 displays the same information, but for the group 6 contest for county judge in 2020. In this race, the Black-preferred candidate did succeed, receiving higher than average support from both white and Black voters (31 percent and 98 percent respectively). Thus, the percent Black CVAP required for the Black-preferred candidate to succeed is 26 percent, the second lowest estimate across elections under evaluation.

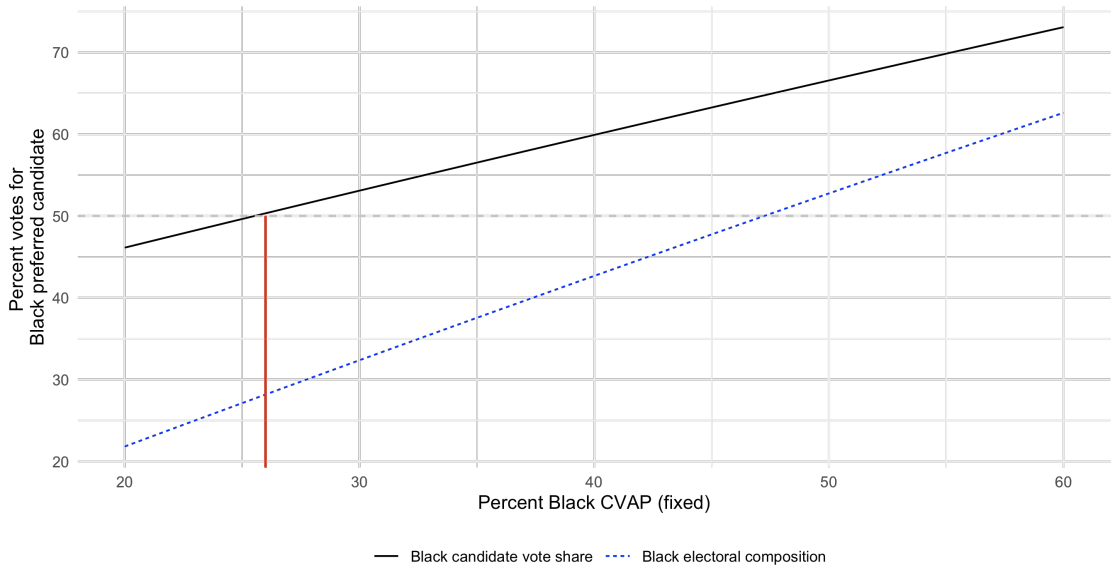

Figure 30. *Percent of Black registered voters needed to elect Black-preferred candidate, county court judge group 6, 2020 primary*

Figure 31 displays the range of possible outcomes for the Black-preferred candidate in the group 1 contest for an at large city council seat in 2019. In this race, again, the preferred candidate received higher than average support from white voters (30 percent), and lower than average support from Black voters (86 percent). It is perhaps worth noting that in this election, the Black-preferred candidate is a white Democrat. Under these conditions, an estimated 45 percent of the CVAP should be Black before the Black-preferred candidate is successful.

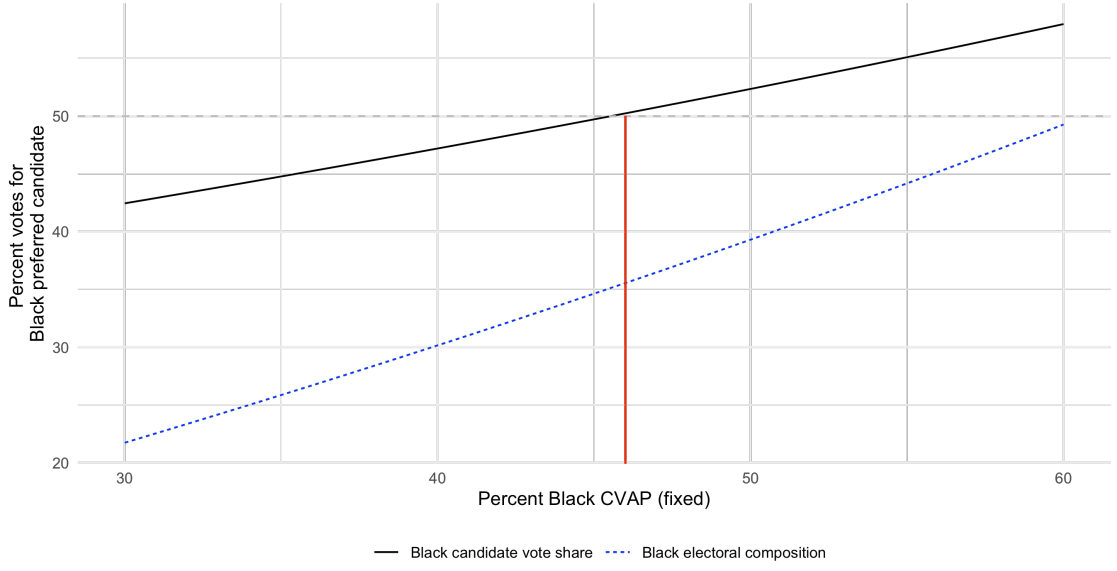

Figure 31. *Percent of Black registered voters needed to elect Black-preferred candidate, city council at large group 1, 2019 general*

The same information for the group 3 at large contest for a seat on the city council in 2019 is displayed in Figure 32. Here, again, the Black-preferred candidate received an unusually high degree of support from white voters (44 percent). He received 95 percent support from Black voters. In this case, the Black-preferred candidate did obtain success. The estimated percent Black CVAP required for success is 19 percent, the lowest estimate across all elections under study.

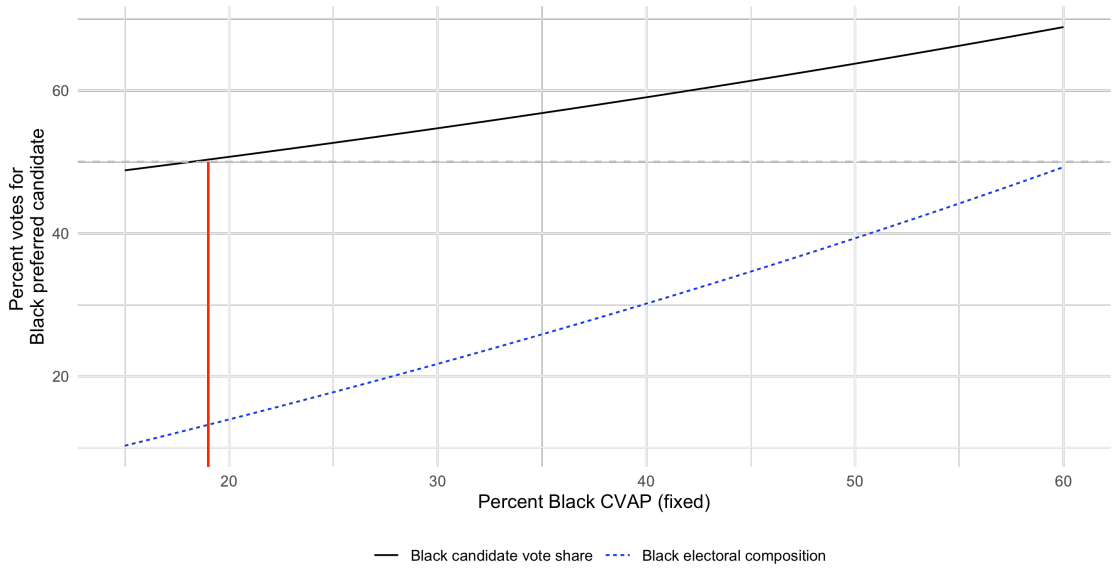

Figure 32. *Percent of Black registered voters needed to elect Black-preferred candidate, city council at large group 3, 2019 general*

Figure 33 displays the 2019 contest for Jacksonville Sheriff. This race featured below average support from both white and Black voters. Under these conditions, the proportion of the electorate that is Black is 54 percent when the Black-preferred candidate obtains at least 50 percent of votes overall.

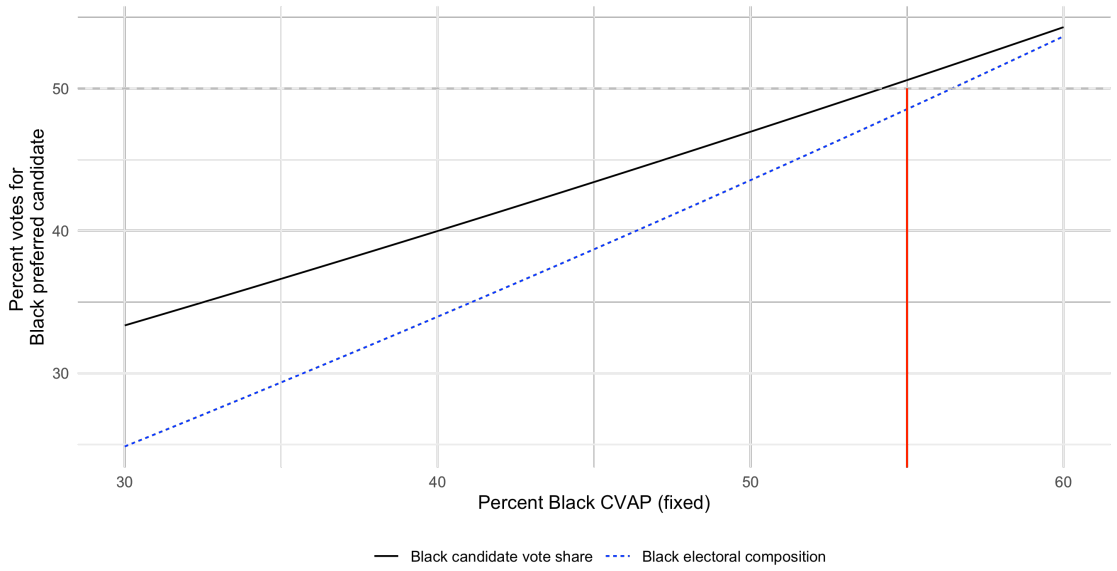

Figure 33. *Percent of Black registered voters needed to elect Black-preferred candidate, sheriff, primary 2019*

The statewide race for attorney general in 2018 (subset to Jacksonville) is displayed in Figure 34. The Black-preferred candidate received 99 percent of Black support and 18 percent of white support. The estimated threshold at which the Black-preferred candidate would succeed is closer to the overall average, at 42 percent.

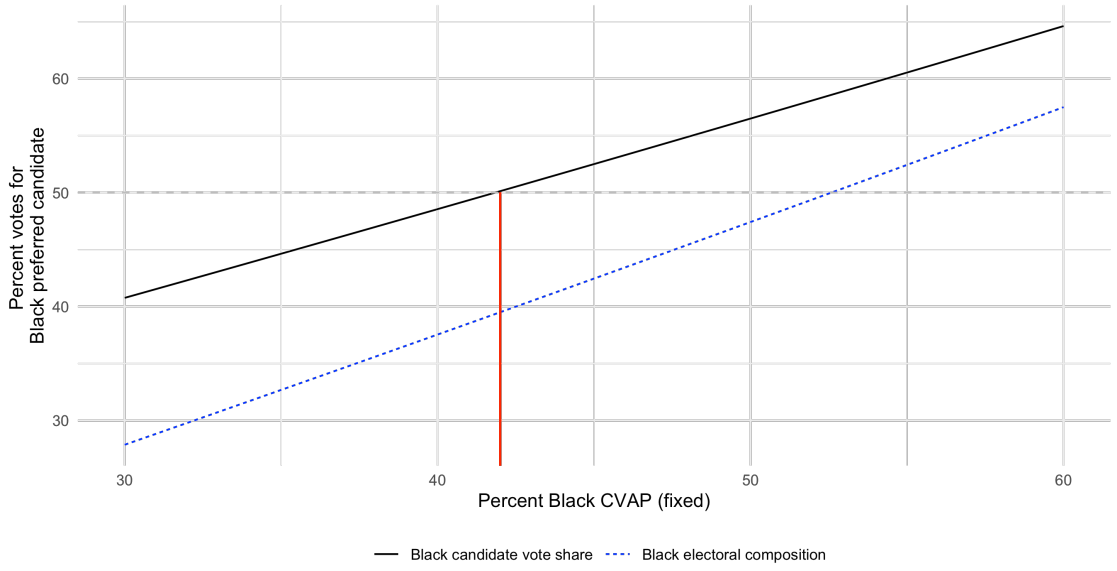

Figure 34. *Percent of Black registered voters needed to elect Black-preferred candidate, attorney general, general 2018*

The 2018 gubernatorial race is displayed in Figure 35. The Black-preferred candidate received an estimated 99 percent of the Black vote, and 23 percent of the white vote. The threshold at which the Black-preferred candidate would achieve success is when Black people comprise 39 percent of the citizen voting age population.

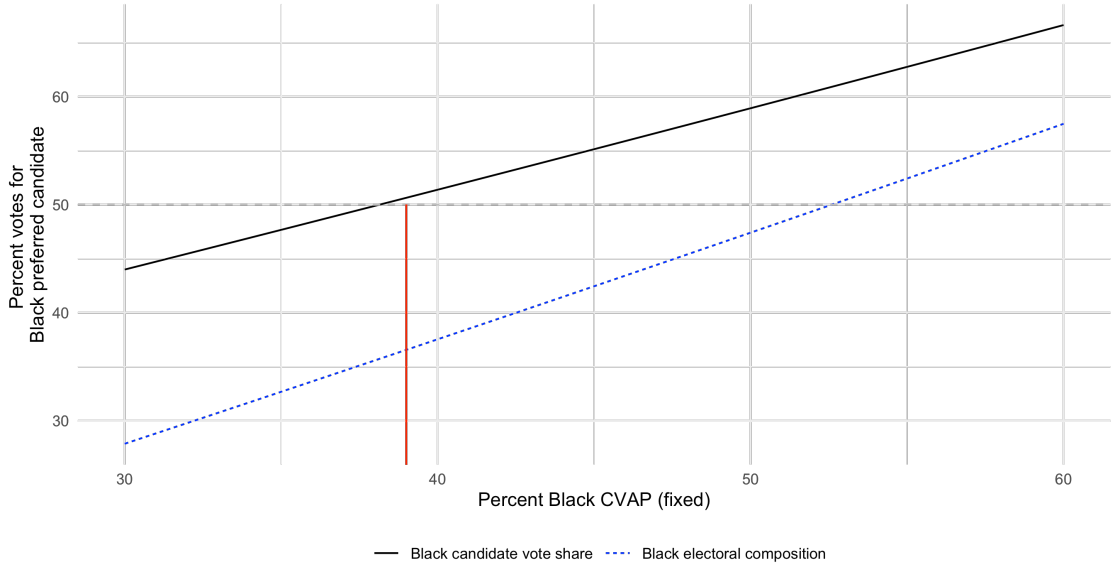

Figure 35. *Percent of Black registered voters needed to elect Black-preferred candidate, governor, 2018 general*

Figure 36 displays the share of votes the Black-preferred candidate would have received given a range of proportion of the electorate that is Black in the 2018 race for Duval County tax collector. The Black-preferred candidate receives more than 50 percent of the vote when Black CVAP is 41 percent.

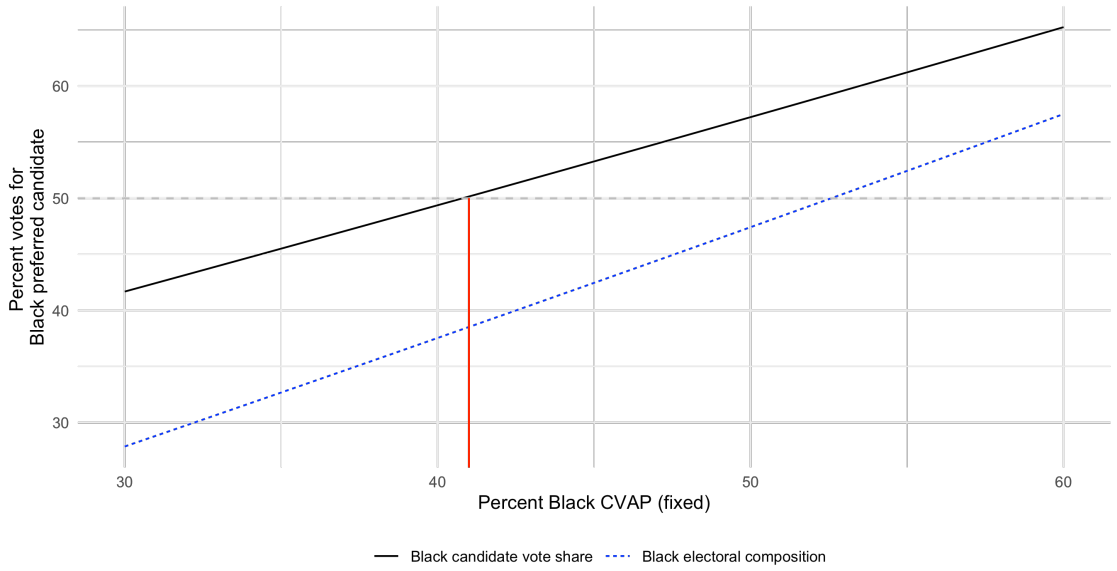

Figure 36. *Percent of Black registered voters needed to elect Black-preferred candidate, tax collector, 2018 general*

Figure 37 displays the share of votes the Black-preferred candidate would have received given a range of proportion of the electorate that is Black in the 2015 mayoral election. In this election, the Black-preferred candidate is estimated to have received more than 50 percent of the vote had Black registered voters comprised 37 percent of the electorate.

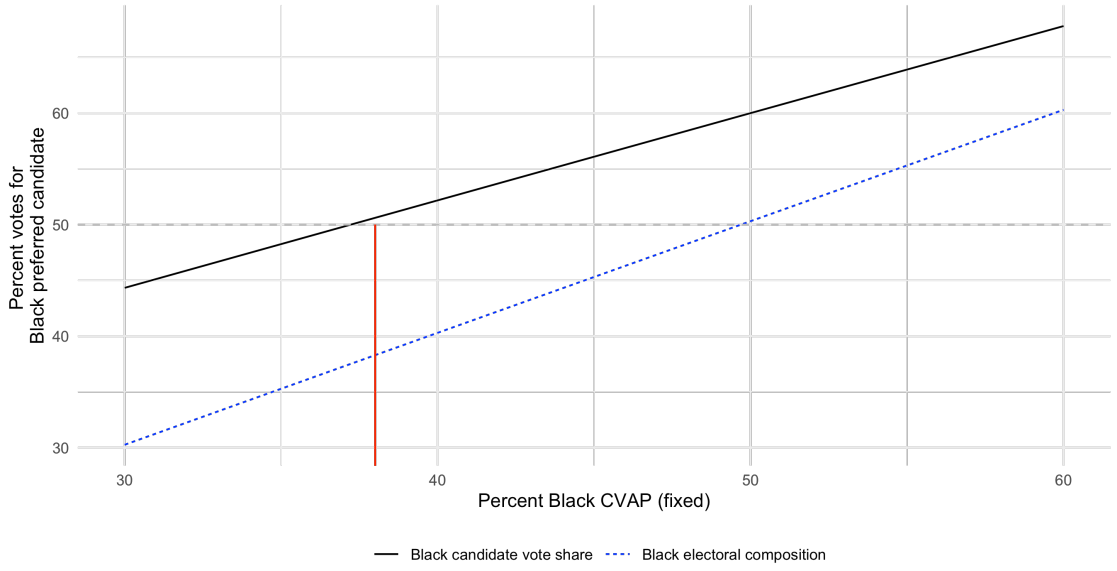

Figure 37. *Percent of Black registered voters needed to elect Black-preferred candidate, mayor, 2015 general*

In the 2015 contest for Jacksonville sheriff, the Black-preferred candidate received an estimated 99 percent of the Black vote, and 20 percent of the white vote. The estimated threshold at which the Black-preferred candidate would have received over 50 percent of the vote is 38 percent Black CVAP.

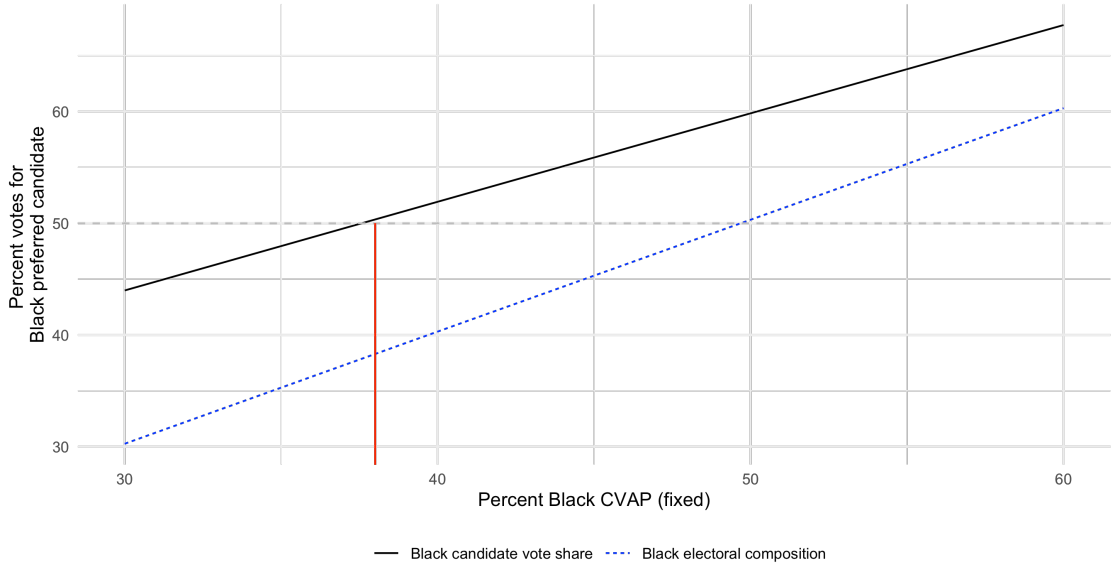

Figure 38. *Percent of Black registered voters needed to elect Black-preferred candidate, sheriff, 2015 general*

In the 2015 group 1 at large contest for city council, the Black-preferred candidate is estimated to achieve electoral success when Black CVAP reaches 42 percent. This estimate is displayed in Figure 39.

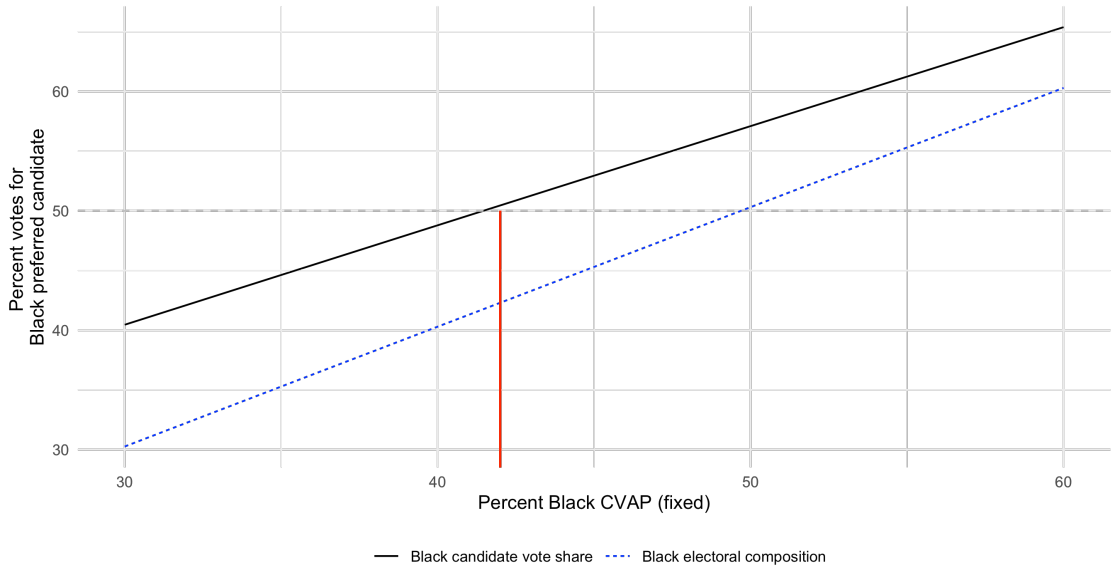

Figure 39. *Percent of Black registered voters needed to elect Black-preferred candidate, city council at large group 1, 2015 general*

Figure 40 displays the threshold at which the Black-preferred candidate would have achieved electoral success in the 2015 group 5 at large contest for city council. 99 percent of Black voters are estimated to have supported their candidate, compared to 21 percent of white voters. The Black-preferred candidate is estimated to receive more than 50 percent of the vote when Black CVAP reaches 37 percent.

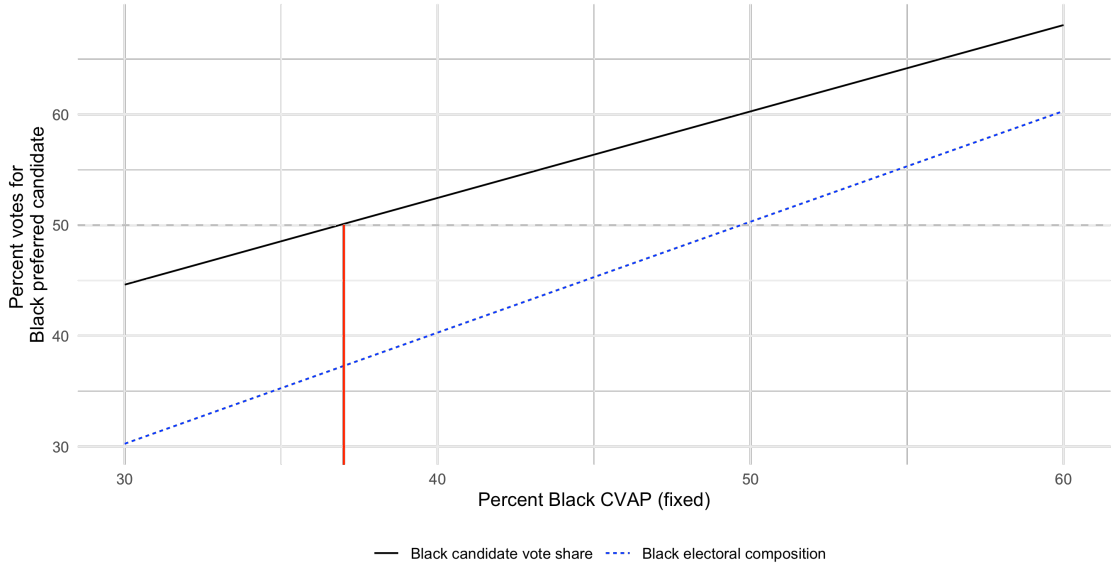

Figure 40. *Percent of Black registered voters needed to elect Black-preferred candidate, city council at large group 5, 2015 general*

Figure 41 displays range of possible outcomes for the Black-preferred candidate, given the proportion of the electorate that is Black, in the 2015 race for the supervisor of elections. The Black-preferred candidate is estimated to receive more than 50 percent of the vote when the Black CVAP is 41 percent.

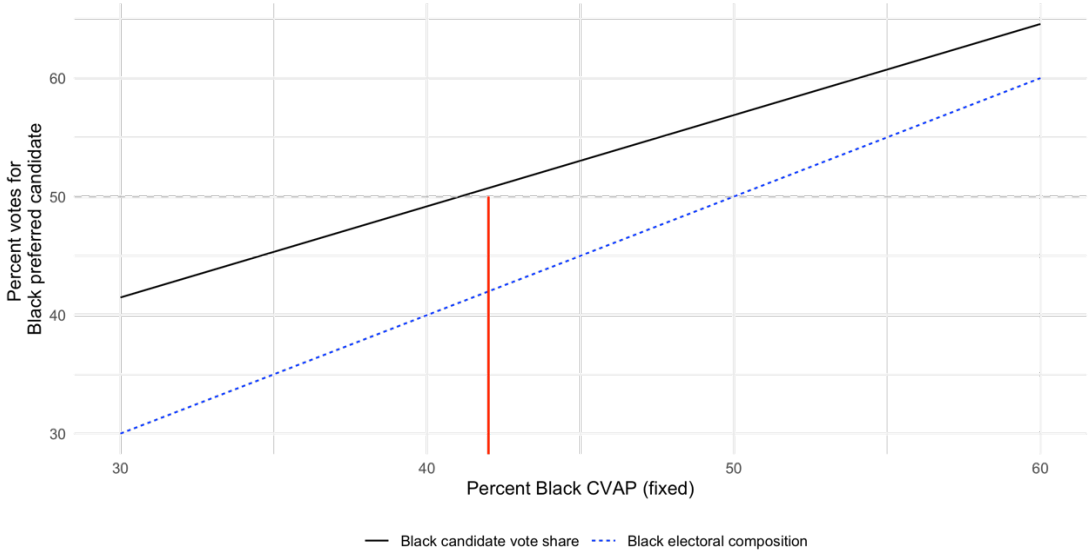

Figure 41. *Percent of Black registered voters needed to elect Black-preferred candidate, supervisor of elections, 2015 first*

The final election under study is the contest for the commissioner of agriculture for the state of Florida in 2014. Here, the Black-preferred candidate is likely to achieve electoral success when Black people account for 47 percent of the overall CVAP.

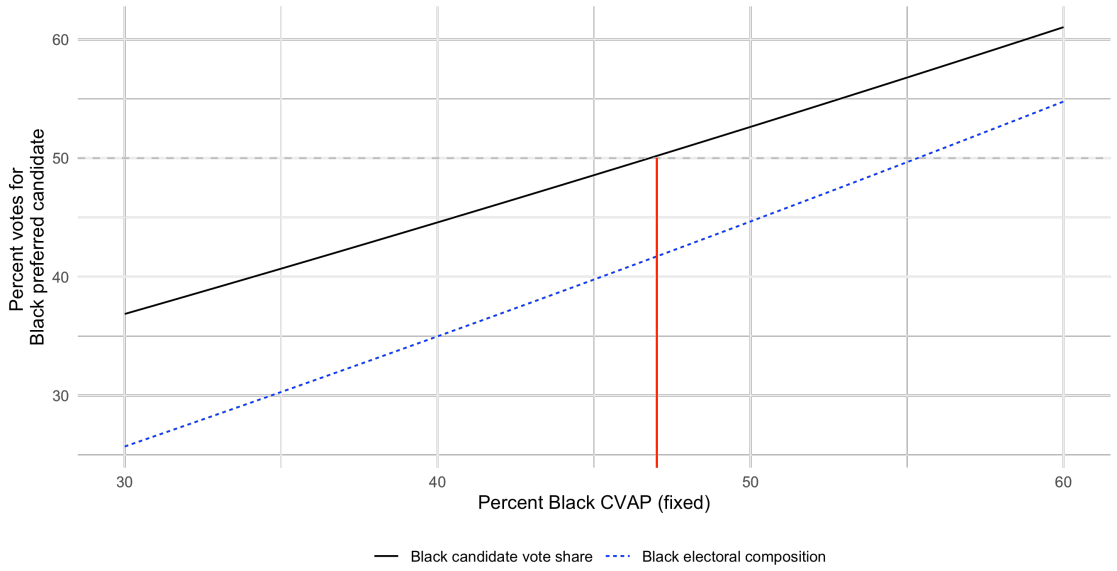

Figure 42. *Percent of Black registered voters needed to elect Black-preferred candidate, commissioner of agriculture, 2014 general*

Accounting for all races, the mean threshold at which the Black-preferred candidate is likely to achieve success is when they comprise 41 percent of the citizen voting age population. The median is slightly higher at 42 percent, reflecting that a few races featured higher than average white support, leading the success of the Black-preferred candidate overall (the Black-preferred candidate succeed in four out of fourteen races). Omitting contests where the Black-preferred candidate achieved success, the mean threshold at which the Black-preferred candidates would have achieved success is 44 percent.

Conclusion

The purpose of this report is to evaluate whether patterns of racially polarized voting are present in Jacksonville, Florida; and to develop an estimated threshold of percent Black CVAP at which the Black-preferred candidate is usually likely to succeed. I evaluated 14 elections that occurred between 2014 and 2020.

I evaluate the data first by examining simple scatterplots with fitted lines displaying the relationship between the percent of each racial group in a given precinct and the percent of votes each candidate received. I also evaluate the data using methods of ecological inference, in order to develop estimates of the level of support each candidate received from each racial group, with 95 percent confidence bands. Across both methods, patterns of racially polarized voting were observed in every single election under study. Moreover, the Black-preferred candidate failed to obtain electoral success in 10 out of 14 contests (71 percent) because white voters voted as a bloc in favor of the opposing candidate.

In order to estimate a threshold of the proportion of CVAP that would need to be Black in order for the Black-preferred candidate to obtain more than 50 percent of the vote, I used known

turnout among Black and white voters together with estimates of support each candidate received in a given election. I then evaluate, over a range of possible proportions of Black people among the citizen voting age population, the percent at which the Black-preferred candidate is likely to achieve electoral success. I do this among all 14 elections, and among the subset of those contests where the Black-preferred candidate did not achieve electoral success. I calculate the mean and median across all elections.

The measures of central tendency suggest that Black CVAP should comprise between 41 - 44 percent of a given district for Black-preferred candidates to achieve electoral success. It is important to note that the threshold offered here is not a guarantee that the preferred Black candidate will succeed in a given election. Potential configurations of city council districts should be subjected to a reconstituted election analysis to assess whether they are likely to ensure the usual success of the Black-preferred candidate.

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King, Gary, and Molly Roberts. 2016. *Ei: Ecological Inference*. https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=ei.

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Employment

Assistant Professor of Government, University of Texas at Austin, 2020 - Present

Faculty Affiliate, Teresa Lozano Long Institute of Latin American Studies
Research Affiliate, Population Research Center
Faculty Fellow, Politics of Race and Ethnicity Lab

Assistant Professor of Political Science and Criminal Justice, Rutgers University, 2017 - 2020

Postdoctoral Fellow, Prisons and Justice Initiative, Georgetown University, 2016-2017

Education

University of Washington

Ph.D. Political Science, June 2016
Research Fields: American Politics, Race and Ethnic Politics, Political Methodology

Center for Statistics in the Social Sciences Political Methodology Field Certificate, May 2014

Master of Arts, Political Science, December 2013

Rutgers University

Masters of Public Policy, May 2011

Washington State University-Vancouver

Bachelor of Arts, Public Affairs, May 2009

Book Manuscripts

Walker, Hannah L. 2020. *Mobilized by Injustice: Criminal Justice Contact, Political Participation and Race*. Oxford University Press.
**Winner of the American Political Science Association Racial and Ethnic Politics Section best book award, 2020*

Journal Publications

21. Barreto, Matt, Sanchez, Gabriel, and **Hannah, Walker L.** "Battling the Hydra: Voter ID Laws and Native Americans in North Dakota." *Journal of Racial and Ethnic Politics*, forthcoming.

20. Garcia-Rios, Sergio, Lajevardi, Nazita, Oskooii, Kassra, and **Walker, Hannah L.** 2021. "The Participatory Implications of Racialized Policy Feedbacks." *Perspectives on Politics*, doi: https://doi.org/10.1017/S15375927210 *First view*.

19. Roman, Marcel, **Walker, Hannah L.** and Barreto, Matt. 2021. "Overcoming the limits of illegality: How social ties with undocumented immigrants motivate Latinx political participation." *Political Research Quarterly*, doi: 10.1177/10659129211019473. *Online first.*

18. Walker, Hannah L., McCabe, Katherine and Matos, Yalidy. "Proximal contact with Latino Immigrants, Perceptions of Immigrants, and Policy Attitudes among non-Hispanic Whites." *Politics, Groups and Identities*, doi: 10.1080/21565503.2021.1882315. *Online first.*

17. McCabe, Katherine, Matos, Yalidy and **Walker, Hannah L.** 2020. "Priming legality: Perceptions of Latino and undocumented Latino immigrants." *American Politics Research*, doi: 10.1177/1532673X20959600. *Online first.*

16. Walker, Hannah L., Collingwood, Loren, and Lopez Bunyasi, Tehama. 2020. "White Response to Black Death: A Racialized Theory of White Attitudes Towards Gun Control." *Du Bois Review*, doi:10.1017/S1742058X20000156. *Online first*.

15. Walker, Hannah L., Roman Marcel, and Barreto Matt. 2020. "The Ripple Effect: The Political Consequences of Proximal Contact with Immigration Enforcement." *The Journal of Racial and Ethnic Politics*, doi: https://doi.org/10.1017/rep.2020.9. *Online first*.

14. Walker, Hannah L. 2020. "Targeted: The mobilizing effect of perceptions of unfair policing practices." *The Journal of Politics*, 82(1): 119-134.

13. Lajevardi, Nazita, Oskooii, Kassra, and **Walker, Hannah L.** and Westfall, Aubrey. 2020. "The Paradox Between Integration and Perceived Discrimination Among American Muslims." *Political Psychology*, 41(3): 587-606.

12. Walker, Hannah L., Roman, Marcel and Barreto, Matt. 2020. "The Direct and Indirect Effects of Immigration Enforcement on Latino Political Engagement." *UCLA Law Review*. 67.

11. Barreto, Matt, Nuño, Stephen, Sanchez, Gabriel, and **Walker, Hannah L.** 2019. "The Racial Implications of Voter ID Laws in America." *American Politics Research*, 47(2), 238-249.

10. García-Castañon, Marcela, Huckle, Kiku, **Walker, Hannah L.** and Chong, Chinbo. 2019. "Democracy's Deficit: The role of institutional contact in non-white political behavior." *Journal of Race, Ethnicity and Politics*, 4(1): 1-31.

9. Owens, Michael Leo and **Walker, Hannah L.** 2018. "Civic Voluntarism of 'Custodial Citizens': Involuntary Criminal Justice Contact, Associational Life and Political Participation." *Perspectives on Politics*, 16(4), 990-1013.

8. Walker, Hannah L., Herron, Michael C., and Smith, Daniel A. 2018. "Early voting changes and voter turnout: North Carolina in the 2016 General Election." *Political Behavior*, doi:10.1007/s11109-018-9473-5. *Online first*.

7. Dana, Karam, Lajevardi, Nazita, Oskooii, Kassra, and **Walker, Hannah L.** 2018. "Veiled politics: Experiences with discrimination among American Muslims." *Religion and Politics*, doi:10.1017/S1755048318000287. *Online first*.
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4. Sanchez, Gabriel R., Vargas, Eduard D., **Walker, Hannah L.**, and Ybarra, Vickie D. 2015. "Stuck Between a Rock and a Hard Place: The Relationship Between Latino/a's Personal Connections to Immigrants and Issue Salience and Presidential Approval." *Politics, Groups and Identities*, 3(3).
3. Walker, Hannah L. and Bennett, Dylan. 2015. "The Wages of Wisconsin's Whiteness: Black Milwaukee, White Waukesha, and the Destruction of Public Sector Labor Unions." *New Political Science: A Journal of Politics and Culture*, 37(2): 181-203.
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1. Walker, Hannah L. 2014. "Extending the Effects of the Carceral State: Proximal Contact, Political Participation and Race." *Political Research Quarterly*, 67(4): 809-822.

Book Chapters, Reviews, and other Academic Works

5. Harris, Allison, **Walker, Hannah L.**, and Eckhouse, Laurel. 2020. "No Justice, No Peace: Political Science Perspectives on the American Carceral State. *The Journal of Racial and Ethnic Politics*, 5: 427–449. Introduction to special issue on the politics of criminal justice.
4. Bennet, Dylan and **Walker, Hannah L.** 2019. "Cracking the Racial Code: Black Threat, White Rights and the Lexicon of American Politics." Invited submission. *The American Journal of Economics and Sociology*, 77(3–4): 689-727.
3. Sanchez, Gabe, **Walker, Hannah L.**, Nuño, Stephen, and Barreto, Matt. 2019. Encyclopedia Entry for "The Impact of Voter ID Laws." in Jessica Lavariega-Monforti (ed.) Latinos in the American Political System: An Encyclopedia of Latinos as Voters, Candidates, and Office Holders.
2. Walker, Hannah L., Sanchez, Gabe, Nuño, Stephen, and Barreto, Matt. 2017. "Race and the Right to Vote: The Modern Barrier of Voter ID Laws." in Todd Donovan (ed.) Election Rules and Reforms. New York: Rowman and Littlefield.
1. Walker, Hannah L. Review of "*Incarceration Nation: How the United States Became the Most Punitive Democracy in the World.* Peter K. Enns. New York: Cambridge University Press (2017) 192, ISBN 978-1-107-13288-7, 178-1-316-50061-3," *The Howard Journal of Criminal Justice*, 56(2): 269-271.

Select Working Papers

Lajevardi, Nazita, Oskooii, Kassra, and Walker, Hannah L. "Unmediated Digital News Consumption and Support for Anti-Muslim American Policy Proposals." Revise and resubmit.

Dias, Megan, Epp, Derek, Roman, Marcel and Walker, Hannah L. "The practical efficiency and normative efficacy of police discretion." Under review.

Lopez Bunyasi, Tehama, Watts Smith, Candis and Walker, Hannah L. "Are These My People? The Geography of Black Politics." Working paper.

Doleac, Jennifer, Eckhouse, Laurel, Harris, Allison, Walker, Hannah L. and White, Ariel. "Registering Returning Citizens to Vote: Field Experiments in North Carolina and Texas." Working paper.

Matos, Yalidy, McCabe, Katherine, Walker, Hannah L. and Greene, Stacey. "The Impact of Misperceiving Latino Neighborhood Density on Attitudes towards Immigration." Working paper.

Funding

Russell Sage Trustee Grant in Social, Political and Economic Inequality, "Registering Re-Entering Citizens to Vote," 2021-2023, $166,865.00 (with Jennifer Doleac, Laurel Eckhouse, Eric Foster-Moore, Allison Harris, and Ariel White).

J-PAL North America Pilot Grant, "Registering Re-entering Citizens to Vote," 2019-2022, $174,636 (with Jennifer Doleac, Laurel Eckhouse, Eric Foster-Moore, Allison Harris, and Ariel White).

Russell Sage Foundation Pipeline Grant, "Intersecting (In)Justice: The Causes and Consequences of the Criminalization of Immigration," 2020-2021, $26,428.00

J-PAL North America Pilot Grant, "Pilot: Registering Re-entering Citizens to Vote," 2019, $49,126.30 (with Jennifer Doleac, Laurel Eckhouse, Eric Foster-Moore, Allison Harris, and Ariel White).

Rutgers University Research Council Award, 2019-2020, $2,880.00

MIT Election Lab New Initiatives Grant, 2019-2020, $9,992.13 (with Laurel Eckhouse, Allison Harris and Ariel White)

Brian and Diane Jones Graduate Research Grant, University of Washington, Department of Political Science, 2015, $1,500.00

Center for Statistics and Social Science Graduate Student Research Presentation and Training Grant, Spring 2014, $1,000.00

WISER Survey Research Fellowship, Fall 2011-Fall 2014, $2,000.00

WISER Summer Research Fellowship, Summer 2012, $2,500.00

Christopherson Fellowship, 2011-2012 Academic Year

Bloustein Fellowship in Public Policy, 2009-2010 Academic Year.

Awards

Racial and Ethnic Politics Section Best Book Award, APSA, 2020, *Mobilized by Injustice: Criminal Justice Contact, Political Participation and Race.*

Latino Caucus Best Paper in Latino Politics, WPSA, 2019, "The Ripple Effect: The Political Consequences of Proximal Contact with Immigration Enforcement," (with Marcel Roman and Matt Barreto).

Racial and Ethnic Politics Section Best Conference Paper Award, APSA, 2019, "Acculturation and Perceived Discrimination among Muslim Americans," (with Nazita Lajevardi, Kassra Oskooii and Aubrey Westfall).

Best Graduate Paper in Political Science, 2014, "Executive Discretion: A Mixed-Method Study of the Pardon and Clemency Process in Washington State," (with Kassra Oskooii)

Western Political Science Association Paper Award 2012, Best Paper in Black Politics. "The Effects of Indirect Contact With the Criminal Justice System on Political Participation."

Public Writing

2018. What gets ex-prisoners politically and civically involved? *The Monkey Cage*, September 21. With Michael Leo Owens.

2018. How changes to how the Census counts people has implications for democracy and inequality. *LSE American Politics and Policy Blog*, February 15. with Rebecca U. Thorpe.

2018. Here's what the Democrats need to do to get the DREAM Act through Congress. *LSE American Politics and Policy Blog*, January 29. Also covered by *Newsweel* U.S. Ediction. with Kassra A.R. Oskooii and Sergio Garcia-Rios.

2017. Allies in name only? Latino-only leadership on DACA may trigger implicit racial biases among white liberals. *LSE American Politics and Policy Blog*, September 28. with Kassra A.R. Oskooii and Sergio Garcia-Rios.

2016. Voter Suppression in a post-Shelby world. *Huffington Post Latino Decisions Blog*, November 29.

Teaching

Introduction to American Politics

Immigration Enforcement

Race, Criminal Justice and Civil Rights

Crime and Public Policy

Law and society

Public Policy Formation

American Politics Pro Seminar (graduate)

Political Behavior (graduate)

Citizenship, Violence and Political Exclusion (graduate)

Research and Consulting Experience

Florida, 2020, expert witness, Jones v. Desantis

North Dakota, 2016, 2018, provided research support for expert report with Dr. Matt Barreto, Dr. Gabe Sanchez and Janelle Johnson submitted to federal court in the case Brakebill at al. v Jaeger

Texas, 2014, provided research support for expert report with Dr. Matt Barreto and Dr. Gabe Sanchez submitted to federal court in the case Veasey v. Perry

City of Seattle, Office for Civil Rights, Research and Evaluation Assistant, 2013 - 2014

Pennsylvania, 2012, provided research support for expert report with Dr. Matt Barreto and Dr. Gabe Sanchez submitted to federal court in the case Applewhite v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Milwaukee County, WI, 2012, provided research support for expert report Dr. Matt Barreto and Dr. Gabe Sanchez submitted to federal court the case Frank v. Walker

Washington Poll, University of Washington, 2012 - 2014.

Rutgers Eagleton Poll, Rutgers University, 2009 - 2010

The New Jersey Institute for Social Justice, 2010

Invited Talks and Conference Presentations

SNF Paideia Program, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 2021

Citrin Center on Public Opinion, University of California, Berkeley, 2020

Teresa Lozano Long Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Texas, Austin, 2020

Race, Inequality and Policy Initiative, Wake Forest University, 2020

Facebook, Race and Social Justice Workshop, 2020

Department of Political Science Research in American Politics Workshop, University of California, Berkeley, 2019

Department of Political Science Race, Ethnicity and Politics Workshop, University of California, Los Angeles, 2019

University of Denver, 2019

Columbia University, 2018

Yale University, 2018

Seminar in Racial and Ethnic Politics, Pace University, 2017

Winant Symposium on Democratic Deficits and American Politics, Rothermere American Institute at the University of Oxford, 2016

Latino National Health and Immigration Survey Mini-Conference, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Center for Health Policy at the University of New Mexico, 2015

American Political Science Association Meeting, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021

Western Political Science Association Meeting, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019

The Midwestern Political Science Association Meeting, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019

Politics of Race, Immigration and Ethnicity Consortium, 2013, 2019, 2021

Professional Service

Discipline

American Political Science Association, section on Race, Ethnicity and Politics best paper award committee, 2021

Journal of Racial and Ethnic Politics, special issue in criminal justice, 2020 (guest editor with Allison Harris and Laurel Eckhouse)

American Political Science Association, section on Race, Ethnicity and Politics program chair, 2020

Women in REP Writing Retreat, co-organizer, June 2019

American Political Science Association, section on Race, Ethnicity and Politics Newsletter editor, 2017 - 2019

American Political Science Association, mini-conference on "Justice and Injustice: Political Science Perspectives on Crime and Punishment" co-organizer, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021

Manuscript reviewer for Journal of Politics, American Political Science Review, American Journal of Political Science, Political Behavior, Religion and Politics, Politics, Groups and Identities and the Journal of Racial and Ethnic Politics

University

Dissertation committee member:

Bailey Socha (Rutgers University)
Katie Krumholz (Rutgers University)
Megan Dias (UT Austin)
Ben White (UT Austin)
Klara Fredrikkson (UT Austin)

Criminal Legal System Research Interest Group (CLS RIG) advisory committee member, 2020 - present

Racial and Ethnic Politics Search Committee, 2021

Provost's Early Career Fellowship Program Search Committee, 2020

Diversity and Inclusion in Government Graduate Studies (DIGGS) recruitment participant, 2021, 2022

Admissions Committee, 2019

Advisory Committee, 2017 - 2018

Panelist, Mass Incarceration Round Table, Department of Journalism and Media Studies, January 2018

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE DIVISION

JACKSONVILLE BRANCH
OF THE NAACP, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

Case No. 3:22-cv-493-MMH-LLL

v.

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, *et al.*,

Defendants.
_____/

DECLARATION OF SHEILA SINGLETON

My name is Sheila Singleton. I am over the age of 18 and competent to make this declaration. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 and the laws of the United States, I state the following:

1. I live at 6594 Winding Greens Drive, Jacksonville, FL 32244, in Jacksonville City Council District 9 and School Board District 5.
2. I am African American.
3. I care deeply about my community, and I want what is best for the community of Jacksonville. I am politically engaged and plan to continue being politically engaged in the future.
4. I believe the City Council and School Board maps should be drawn fairly. I believe that the process of creating the maps should have been fairer, including to Black residents of Jacksonville.
5. As a resident of the newly enacted City Council District 9, I am concerned that Black residents like me have been packed into my district on the basis of their race.
6. I am also concerned that District 9 is extremely noncompact in shape. I am troubled that District 9 uses a narrow land bridge of just two blocks to combine Black communities to the north and south. Since District 9 is so noncompact, I am concerned voters are not fairly represented on the City Council and School Board.

7. I live at the southern end of District 9. The area in which I live is split between three districts—Districts 9, 10, and 14—and my subdivision backs up to both of these other districts.
8. I am paired with areas in the Urban Core of Jacksonville a 15-mile drive away, with whom I have little in common.
9. I worry that it is harder for my area to advocate for its needs because we are split between three different districts.
10. I am also concerned that these maps' classifying residents based on their race prevents residents from being fairly represented on the City Council and School Board.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 18th day of July, 2022.

By: Sheila Singleton
Sheila Singleton

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE DIVISION

JACKSONVILLE BRANCH
OF THE NAACP, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

Case No. 3:22-cv-493-MMH-LLL

v.

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, *et al.*,

Defendants.
_____/

DECLARATION OF EUNICE BARNUM

My name is Eunice Barnum. I am over the age of 18 and competent to make this declaration. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 and the laws of the United States, I state the following:

1. I currently live at 9121 Spottswood Road, Jacksonville, FL 32208. My address is located in Jacksonville City Council District 10 and School Board District 5.
2. I am African American.
3. I am engaged in politics and want what is best for the community of Jacksonville. I have been a consistent voter here for many years. I have also served my community in many capacities, including as the current President of the Sherwood Forest/Paradise Park Community Association. I believe in the importance of serving the best interests of the community and making fair decisions.
4. I plan to vote in the next Jacksonville City Council election.
5. I plan to vote in the next Jacksonville School Board election.
6. I believe the redistricting process in Jacksonville should be fair, including to the African American community. I believe that the redistricting process was unfair to the African American community and failed to best serve the interests of the community.
7. As a resident of the new City Council District 10, I am concerned about the extremely odd shape of my district, which resembles a thin squiggly line

connecting Black communities at its northern and southern ends, weaving through and avoiding whiter communities in the middle.

8. As the President of the Sherwood Forest/Paradise Park Community Association, I advocate for better funding for the community.[1]
9. Sherwood Forest and its neighbor Osceola Forest were divided between City Council Districts. It remains divided between Districts in the new maps.
10. The majority of Sherwood Forest/Osceola Forest was and remains at the northern-most part of a sprawling district that reaches far to the south, nearly hitting the southern city limits.
11. The splitting of the neighborhood and its placement in a non-compact district made advocacy on behalf of our neighborhood issues harder.
12. I am worried that the sprawling, non-compact shapes of Council District 10 and School Board District 5 hurt the representation that I have in local government, because any elected official will find it hard to serve such an illogical district made up of far-flung neighborhoods.
13. I am concerned that voters have been categorized and packed into my district on the basis of their race.
14. I am concerned that my neighborhood was split between two districts not to advance fair representation on the Council and School Board, but rather because it was the tactic the Council discovered could optimally pack Black residents into these districts.
15. I am worried that these maps treat Sherwood Forest/Osceola Forest residents as interchangeable with residents in far-flung neighborhoods with different concerns, simply because we are all predominantly African American neighborhoods.
16. I am also concerned racial classification of voters in my district and the redistricting map as a whole prevents fair representation in our local government.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct, to the best of my knowledge.

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[1] *See, e.g.*, Ken Amaro, *Northwest Jacksonville Wants City Hall to Step Up with Economic Development*, FIRST COAST NEWS (June 21, 2021), https://www.firstcoastnews.com/article/news/local/northwest-jacksonville-wants-city-hall-to-step-up-with-economic-development-soutel-drive/77-901a6dd9-7b75-46dc-9dd1-1573451d7595.

Executed on this 20th day of July, 2022.

By: Eunice Barnum
Eunice Barnum

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE DIVISION

JACKSONVILLE BRANCH
OF THE NAACP, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

Case No. 3:22-cv-493-MMH-LLL

v.

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, *et al.*,

Defendants.
_____/

DECLARATION OF JANINE WILLIAMS

My name is Janine Williams. I am over the age of 18 and competent to make this declaration. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 and the laws of the United States, I state the following:

1. My current address is 4221 Santee Road, Jacksonville, FL 32209. I live in Jacksonville City Council District 10 and School Board District 5.
2. I am African American.
3. I am politically engaged in my community, and I care deeply about the issues facing Jacksonville.
4. I am passionate about doing what is best for my community and about the fairness of the redistricting process. I believe that the redistricting process should have been fairer to members of my community, including the African American community.
5. As a resident of the newly enacted and packed City Council District 10, I am concerned about Black residents being categorized and packed into my district on the basis of race.
6. I am concerned racial classification of residents in the enacted map prevents fair representation in my City Council district and my School Board district, among others.
7. I am also concerned about the extreme lack of compactness of City Council District 10. I live in the northernmost tip of District 10, in Edgewood Manor. District 10 strings together far-flung, predominantly Black

neighborhoods in the northernmost tip (like mine) with those very far south, including Cedar Hills and Sweetwater. District 10 appears as an odd, extremely thin, snake-like shape that pair me with communities that have little in common with mine.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 16th day of July, 2022.

By: _____
Janine Williams

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE DIVISION

JACKSONVILLE BRANCH
OF THE NAACP, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

Case No. 3:22-cv-493-MMH-LLL

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, *et al.*,

Defendants.

_____/

DECLARATION OF DENNIS BARNUM

My name is Dennis Barnum. I am over the age of 18 and competent to make this declaration. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 and the laws of the United States, I state the following:

1. I live at 2747 Post Street, Jacksonville, FL 32205. I thus reside in Jacksonville City Council District 14 and School Board District 6 under the recently enacted City Council map.
2. I am African American.
3. I am politically engaged and have voted consistently for years, including in Jacksonville City Council and School Board elections.
4. I intend to vote in the next City Council election.
5. I intend to vote in the next School Board election.
6. I want the redistricting process in Jacksonville to be fair to all. I believe the redistricting process that produced the current map should have been fairer to members of my community, including the African American community.
7. As a resident of the newly enacted and stripped City Council District 14, I am concerned about Black voters being categorized and stripped from my district on the basis of race.
8. I am also concerned that my district's lack of compactness prevents voters, including myself, from being fairly represented on the City Council and School Board. I live in the northernmost part of District 14, in the Riverside neighborhood. District 14 snakes from the northernmost tip all the way around

the south side of District 9 and District 10 to cover whiter neighborhoods, stripping Black voters from the district who would be included if the district was drawn compactly.

9. Furthermore, my Riverside neighborhood is split into two different Council and School Board districts, plus the contiguous and closely associated neighborhood of Murray Hill is similarly split between different districts. This cracking of my community impairs the quality of my representation on the City Council and School Board.
10. I am concerned that the extreme and noncompact shapes of the districts and racial classification of voters into their districts prevents voters from being represented fairly in the City Council and on the School Board.
11. I worry that my elected officials will think that their primary job is to represent white voters because the lines were drawn to exclude Black voters from my district.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 21 day of July, 2022.

By: _____
Dennis Barnum

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE DIVISION

JACKSONVILLE BRANCH OF THE NAACP, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, *et al.*,

Defendants.
_____/

Case No. 3:22-cv-493-MMH-LLL

DECLARATION OF NICHOLAS WARREN

I, Nicholas Warren, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, hereby declare the following:

1. I am one of the attorneys representing Plaintiffs in the above-captioned matter. I make this declaration based on my personal knowledge and in support of Plaintiffs' Motion for a Preliminary Injunction dated July 22, 2022.

I. 1991 Redistricting Cycle Exhibits

2. Attached as Exhibit A to this declaration is a true and correct copy of Jacksonville Ordinance 91-1075-446-E and all exhibits to the same.

3. Attached as Exhibit B is a true and correct copy of the news article: Beth Reese, *Panel Braces for Reapportionment Task*, FLA. TIMES-UNION, Aug. 5, 1991.

4. Attached as Exhibit C is a true and correct copy of the news article: Beth Reese, *Council Panel Gets Bonus Reapportionment Plan*, FLA. TIMES-UNION, Aug. 17, 1991.

5. Attached as Exhibit D is a true and correct copy of the news article: Beth

Reese, *Redistricting: Drawn-Out Way to Line Up Goal*, FLA. TIMES-UNION, Sep. 8, 1991.

6. Attached as Exhibit E is a true and correct copy of the editorial: *Gerrymander Was the Rule, as City Charter Was Ignored*, FLA. TIMES-UNION, Dec. 11, 1991.

7. Attached as Exhibit F is a true and correct copy of the news editorial: *Election Dysfunction: Your Tax Dollars at Work*, FLA. TIMES-UNION, Nov. 8, 1992.

II. 2001 Redistricting Cycle Exhibits

8. Attached as Exhibit G to this declaration is a true and correct copy of Jacksonville Ordinance 2001-675-E and all exhibits to the same.

9. Attached as Exhibit H is a true and correct copy of the news article: Matthew I. Pinzur, *Power Shift: Southside Growth Means Jacksonville's City Council Districts Require a Major Overhaul*, FLA. TIMES-UNION, Apr. 5, 2001.

10. Attached as Exhibit I is a true and correct copy of the news article: Matthew I. Pinzur, *Drawing Districts in Duval Difficult: Neighborhoods Now Less Segregated*, FLA. TIMES-UNION, Apr. 12, 2001.

11. Attached as Exhibit J is a true and correct copy of the news article: Matthew I. Pinzur, *Redistricting Meetings Heat Up*, FLA. TIMES-UNION, May 3, 2001.

12. Attached as Exhibit K is a true and correct copy of the news article: Matthew I. Pinzur, *Redistricting: Committee OKs New District Map for City*, FLA. TIMES-UNION, June 28, 2001.

13. Attached as Exhibit L is a true and correct copy of the editorial: *City*

Council: A Done Deal, FLA. TIMES-UNION, July 3, 2001.

14. Attached as Exhibit M is a true and correct copy of the news article: Matt Galnor, *Murray Hill Wins Another Map Look*, FLA. TIMES-UNION, Sep. 29, 2001.

15. Attached as Exhibit N is a true and correct copy of the news article: Matt Galnor, *Council Panel to Vote on Map*, FLA. TIMES-UNION, Oct. 27, 2001.

16. Attached as Exhibit O is a true and correct copy of the news article: Matt Galnor, *Redistricting Still Faces a Hurdle*, FLA. TIMES-UNION, Oct. 30, 2001.

17. Attached as Exhibit P is a true and correct copy of the news article: *City Council Finally Makes a Map*, FLA. TIMES-UNION, Nov. 17, 2001.

II. 2011 Redistricting Cycle Exhibits

18. Attached as Exhibit Q to this declaration is a true and correct copy of Jacksonville Ordinance 2011-554-E.

19. Attached as Exhibit R to this declaration is a true and correct copy of Exhibit 1 to Jacksonville Ordinance 2011-554-E.

20. Attached as Exhibit S to this declaration is a true and correct copy of the Eighth Revised Exhibit 2 to Jacksonville Ordinance 2011-554-E.

21. Attached as Composite Exhibit T is a compilation of the true and correct copies of the official Notices and Minutes of: each 2011 meeting of the Jacksonville City Council's Reapportionment Committee; each 2010–11 Council Member Public Meeting regarding Council redistricting; each 2011 Rules Committee Redistricting Public Hearing; and each 2011 Rules Committee Redistricting Meeting.

22. Attached as Exhibit U is a true and correct copy of the news article: Tia

Mitchell, *Jacksonville City Council Faces Redistricting Process*, FLA. TIMES-UNION, Dec. 9, 2010.

23. Attached as Exhibit V is a true and correct copy of the op-ed: Matt Schellenberg, *Guest Column: Redistricting Map Is Relic of the Past*, FLA. TIMES-UNION, Sep. 27, 2011.

24. Attached as Exhibit W is a true and correct copy of the news article: Steve Patterson, *Jacksonville City Council Panel OKs New District Lines*, FLA. TIMES-UNION, Oct. 31, 2011.

III. Other Exhibits Relating to Redistricting History

25. Attached as Exhibit X is a true and correct copy of the news article: Andrew Pantazi, *For Decades, Jacksonville City Council Redistricted Based Off 'Misinformation,'* THE TRIBUTARY, July 21, 2022.

26. Attached as Demonstrative Exhibit Y is a map of the 1991 City Council plan enacted in Ordinance 91-1075-446-E (discussed in paragraph 2 above and attached as Exhibit A). Because the maps attached to Ordinance 91-1075-446-E are not fully legible, counsel produced this image by tracing those maps, referencing the population figures and street names written thereon, in geographic information system (GIS) software using 1990 Census block shapes sourced from the National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS) and 1990s precinct shapes sourced from FREDS 2000, the Florida Legislature's 2000 redistricting application, to better illustrate an approximation of the 1991 plan.

27. Attached as Demonstrative Exhibit Z is a map of the 2001 City Council

plan enacted in Ordinance 2001-675-E (discussed in paragraph 8 above and attached as Exhibit G). Because the maps attached to Ordinance 2001-675-E are not fully legible, counsel produced this image by tracing those maps and the maps that showed the 2001 plan attached to Ordinance 2011-554-E in GIS software using 2000 Census block shapes sourced from NHGIS, to better illustrate the 2001 plan.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATED this 22nd day of July, 2022.

/s/ Nicholas Warren
Nicholas Warren

EXHIBIT A
TO DECLARATION OF NICHOLAS WARREN

Jacksonville Ordinance 91-1075-446-E and Exhibits Thereto

Table of Contents

Exhibit No. (to the Ordinance)	Description	ECF Page Range of this Filing
—	Jacksonville Ordinance 91-1075-446-E	2–3
Exhibit A	"63% Plan – Revision 4" maps and statistical summaries	4–22
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Amended 10/24/91
Amended 11/04/91

Introduced by the Rules Committee Acting as the Reapportionment Committee:

ORDINANCE 91-1075-446

AN ORDINANCE REAPPORTIONING THE FOURTEEN COUNCIL DISTRICTS; AMENDING APPENDIX 1 TO THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF JACKSONVILLE TO PRESCRIBE THE BOUNDARIES OF EACH COUNCIL DISTRICT AS REQUIRED BY SECTION 5.02 OF THE CHARTER FOLLOWING THE 1990 CENSUS OF THE CITY; ADOPTING FINDINGS; AMENDING APPENDIX 2 TO THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF JACKSONVILLE TO PRESCRIBE THE BOUNDARIES OF EACH SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICT AS REQUIRED BY SECTION 13.03 OF THE CHARTER FOLLOWING THE 1990 CENSUS OF THE CITY; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the City of Jacksonville:

Section 1. Appendix 1 to the Charter of the City of Jacksonville is amended by repealing each of the fourteen Council Districts therein described by metes and bounds and substituting in lieu thereof the fourteen Council Districts described and contained in Exhibit A attached to this ordinance and by this reference made a part hereof. This amendment constitutes the reapportionment of the Council Districts required by Section 5.02 of the Charter following the 1990 census. The districts described in Exhibit A are described by maps. These maps are computer-generated maps based on specific data and computer programs as set forth in the attached Exhibit C. Appendix 1 to the Charter shall be those streets and other boundaries which by words describe the maps. The Council Secretary shall attach to this file Appendix 1 upon completion by the Consultant. Also on file with the Council Secretary are computed disks which generate the maps.

Section 2. The Council adopts the proposed findings attached hereto as Exhibit B.

Section 3. Appendix 2 of the Charter is amended to read as follows:

School Board District 1 - Council Districts 1 and 2

School Board District 2 - Council Districts 3 and 6

School Board District 3 - Council Districts 4 and 5

School Board District 4 - Council Districts 7 and 8

School Board District 5 - Council Districts 9 and 10

School Board District 6 - Council Districts 11 and 12

School Board District 7 - Council Districts 13 and 14.

Section 4. This ordinance shall become effective upon signa-ture by the Mayor or upon becoming effective without the Mayor's signature.

Form Approved:

Stephen Michael Dunbar

Assistant Counsel

SMD/lmt 11/8/91

EXHIBIT A

STRATEGIC DEMOGRAPHICS RESEARCH

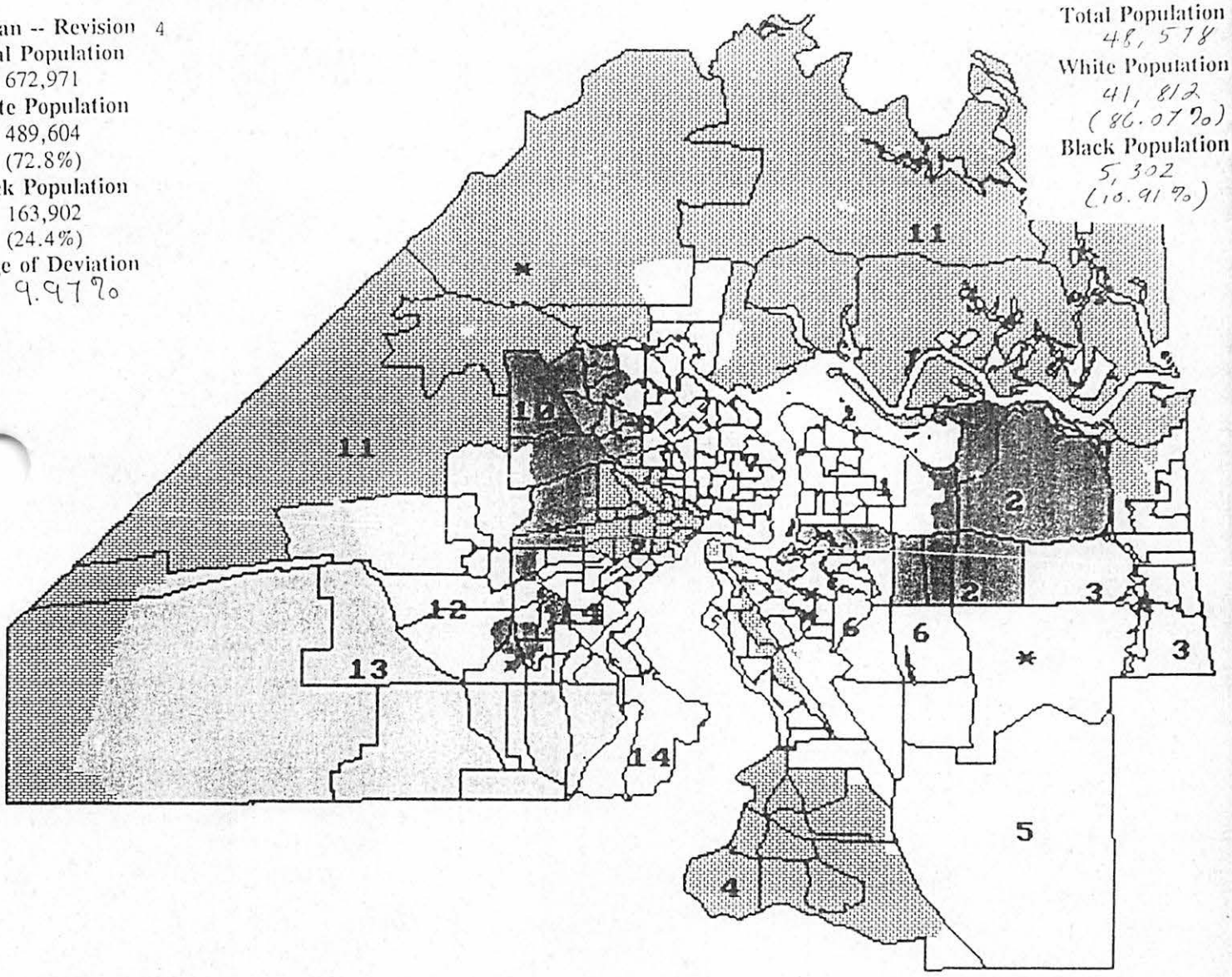
63% PLAN -- REVISION 4

NOVEMBER 4, 1991

1216 N.W. 8th Avenue, Gainesville, FL 32601 • Telephone (904) 374-7989 • Fax (904) 378-8530

63% Plan -- Revision 4
Total Population
672,971
White Population
489,604
(72.8%)
Black Population
163,902
(24.4%)
Range of Deviation
9.97%

DISTRICT 11
Total Population
48,518
White Population
41,812
(86.07%)
Black Population
5,302
(10.91%)



63% R 4 NOVEMBER 1, 1991 STATISTICAL SUMMARY

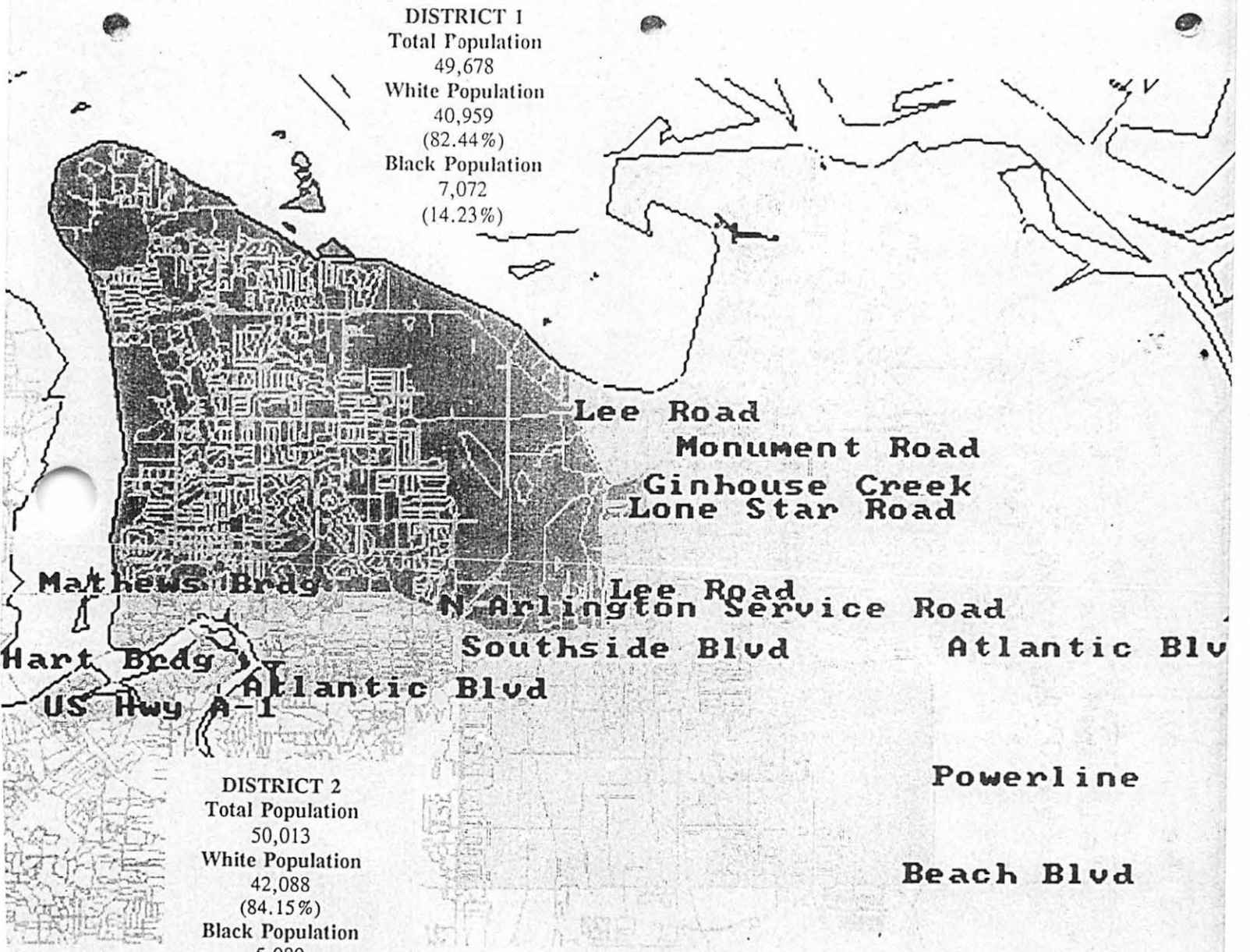
District #	Deviation Numeric	%	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	% Black	Over 18 Total	Over 18 White	Over 18 Black	% BLACK Of Blk&Wh
1	1609	3.35%	49678	40959	7072	14.24%	36479	31891	4588	12.58%
2	1944	4.04%	50013	42088	5080	10.16%	34716	31496	3220	9.28%
3	2309	4.80%	50378	44951	3901	7.74%	37426	35000	2426	6.48%
4	2307	4.80%	50376	47141	1984	3.94%	35498	34175	1323	3.73%
5	2250	4.68%	50319	46018	3000	5.96%	40069	37914	2155	5.38%
6	2246	4.67%	50315	42591	6198	12.32%	37062	33348	3714	10.02%
7	−2476	−5.15%	45593	16220	28948	63.49%	32372	13660	18712	57.26%
8	−2482	−5.16%	45587	12157	33124	72.66%	32374	9558	22816	70.00%
9	−2487	−5.17%	45582	16026	28808	63.20%	32149	12662	19487	59.64%
10	−2486	−5.17%	45583	15983	28527	62.58%	31499	12025	19474	60.39%
11	509	1.06%	48578	41812	5302	10.91%	35045	31008	4037	11.52%
12	−444	−0.92%	47625	41855	3740	7.85%	33034	30829	2205	6.67%
13	−2398	−4.99%	45671	38545	4924	10.78%	30644	27592	3052	9.96%
14	−396	−0.82%	47673	43258	3294	6.91%	36683	34519	2164	5.90%
Totals:			672971	489604	163902		485050	375677	109373	
Deviation is:		9.97								
Minority access Districts			Blacks	119407		Whites	60386			
Minority access Districts			Blacks 18+	80489		Whites 18+	47905			

STATISTICS FOR DISTRICTS CROSSING THE RIVER

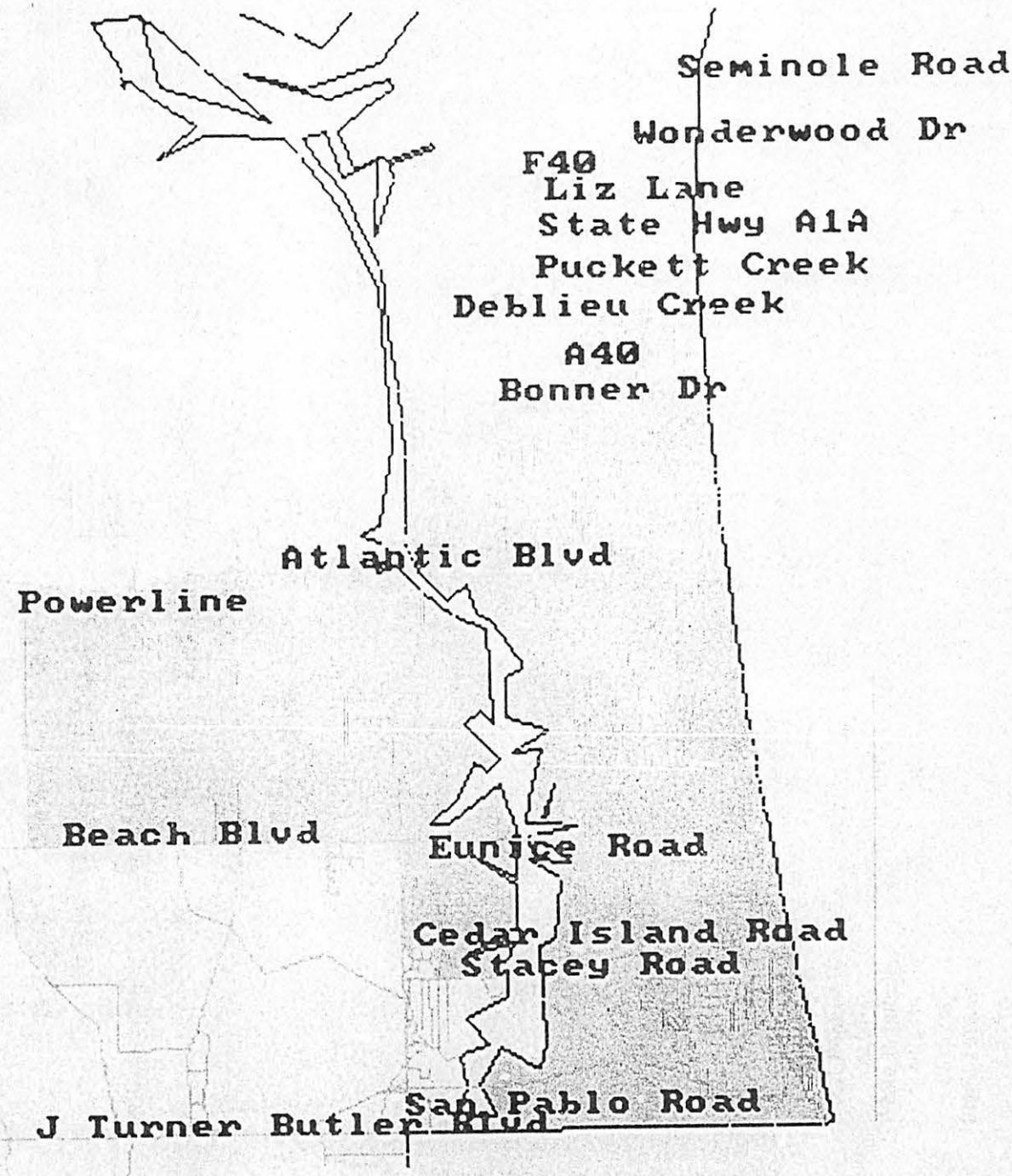
DISTRICT	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK
6	84	73	7
7	3784	1752	1952
8	13710	8239	5276
9	10105	5379	4425
11	17656	13201	3273

MAYPORT PRECINCT

TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK
9333	6553	1859

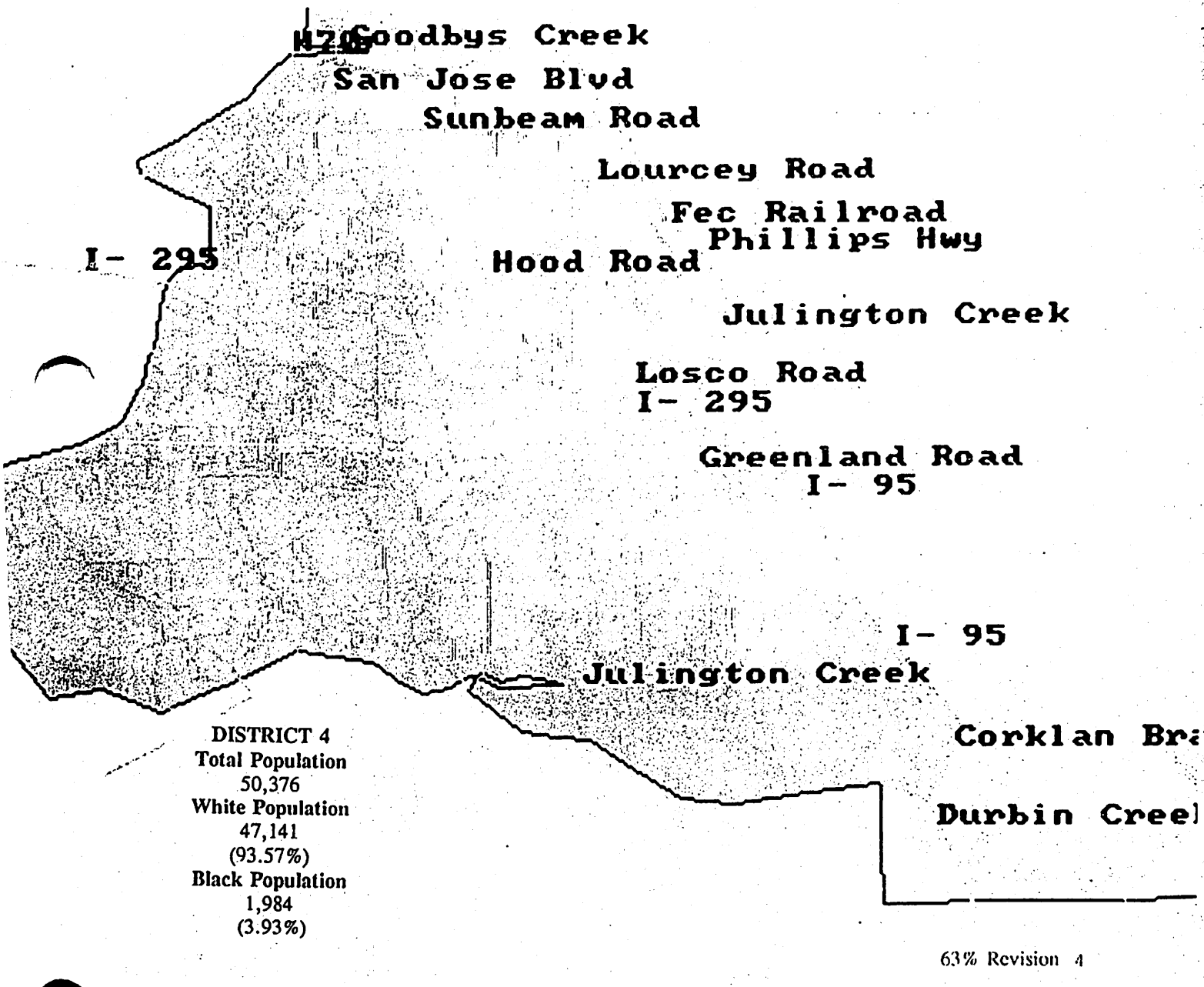


63% Revision 4



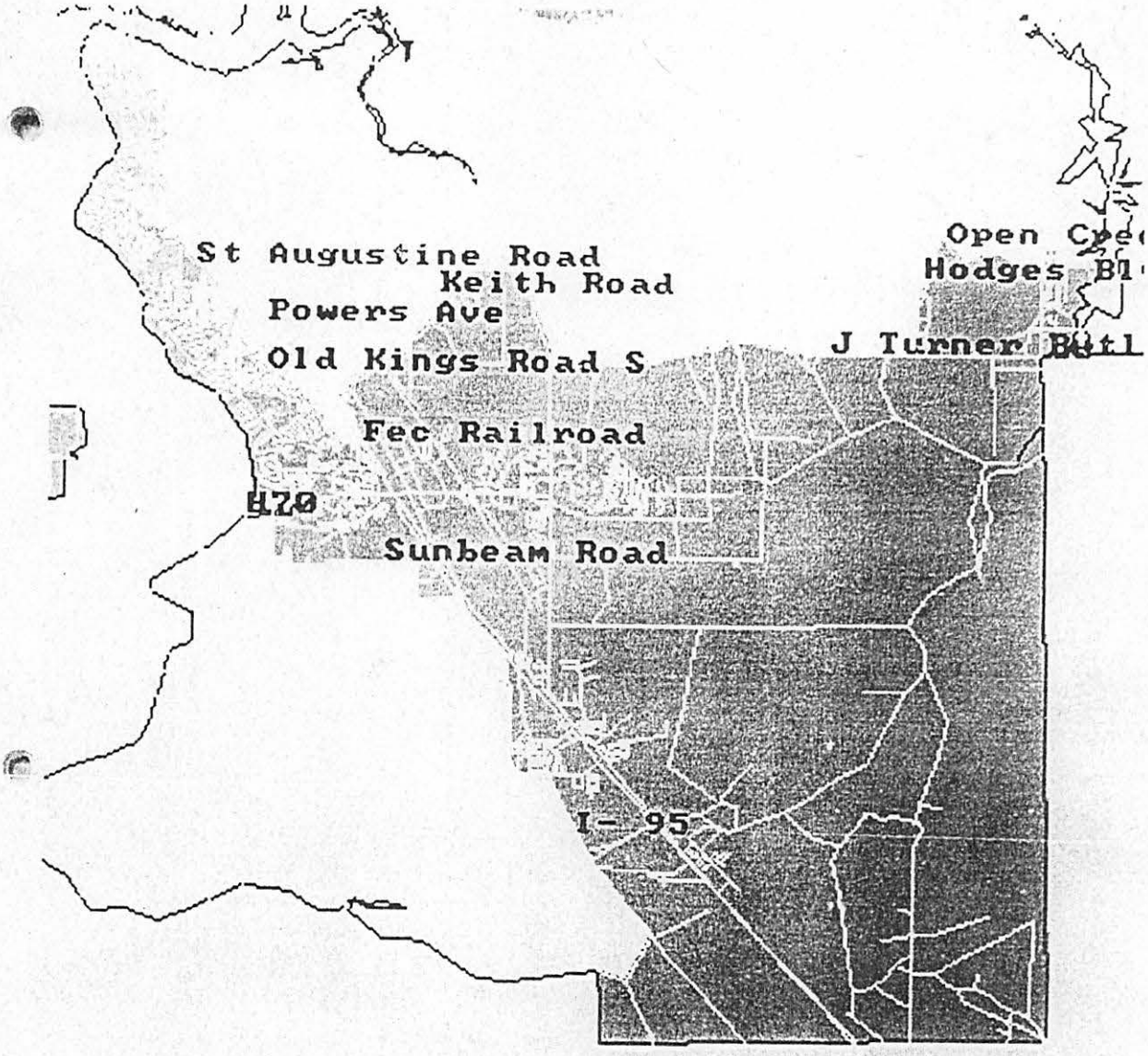
DISTRICT 3
Total Population
50,378
White Population
44,951
(89.22%)
Black Population
3,901
(7.74%)

63% Revision 4



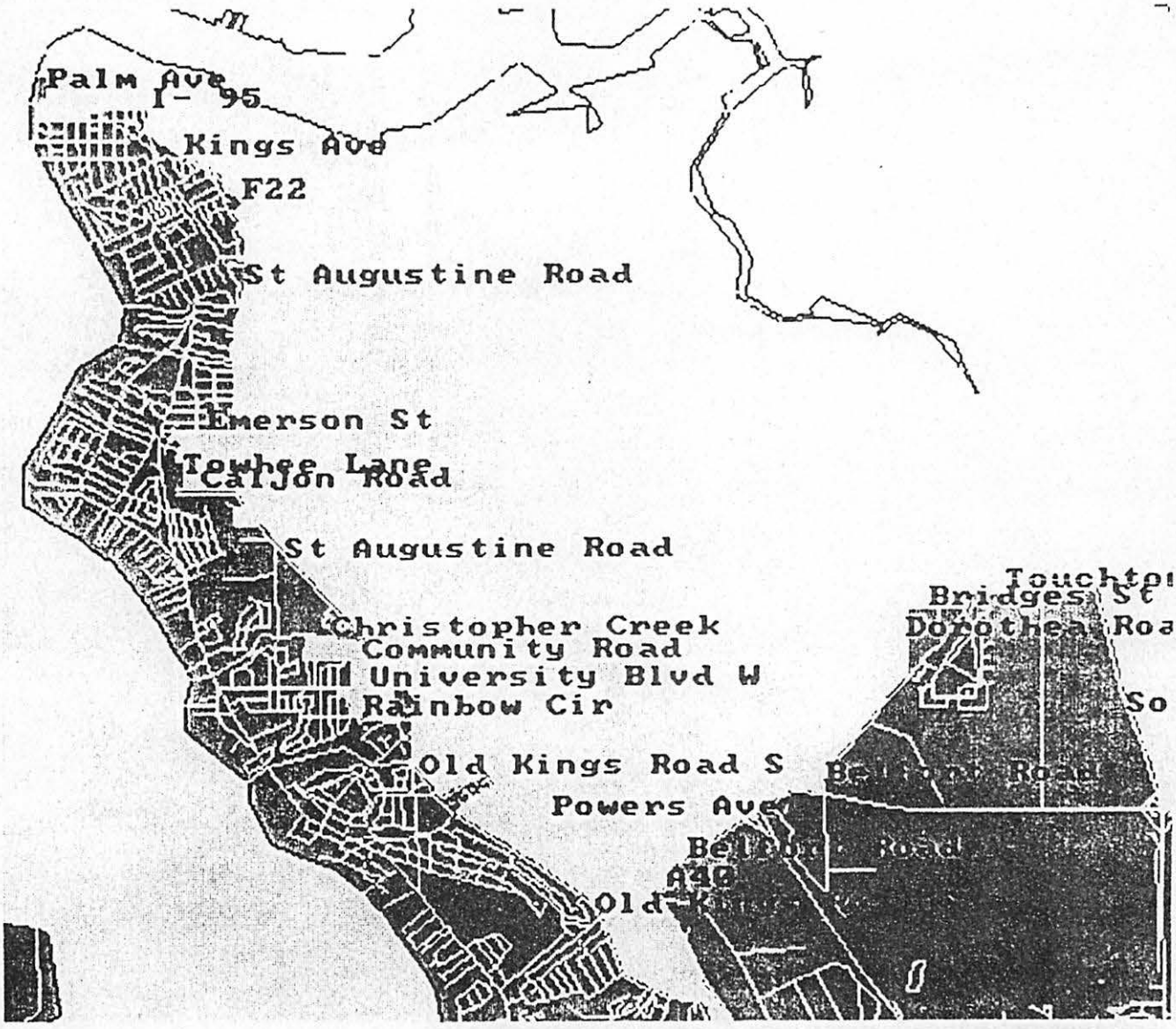
DISTRICT 4
Total Population
50,376
White Population
47,141
(93.57%)
Black Population
1,984
(3.93%)

63% Revision 4



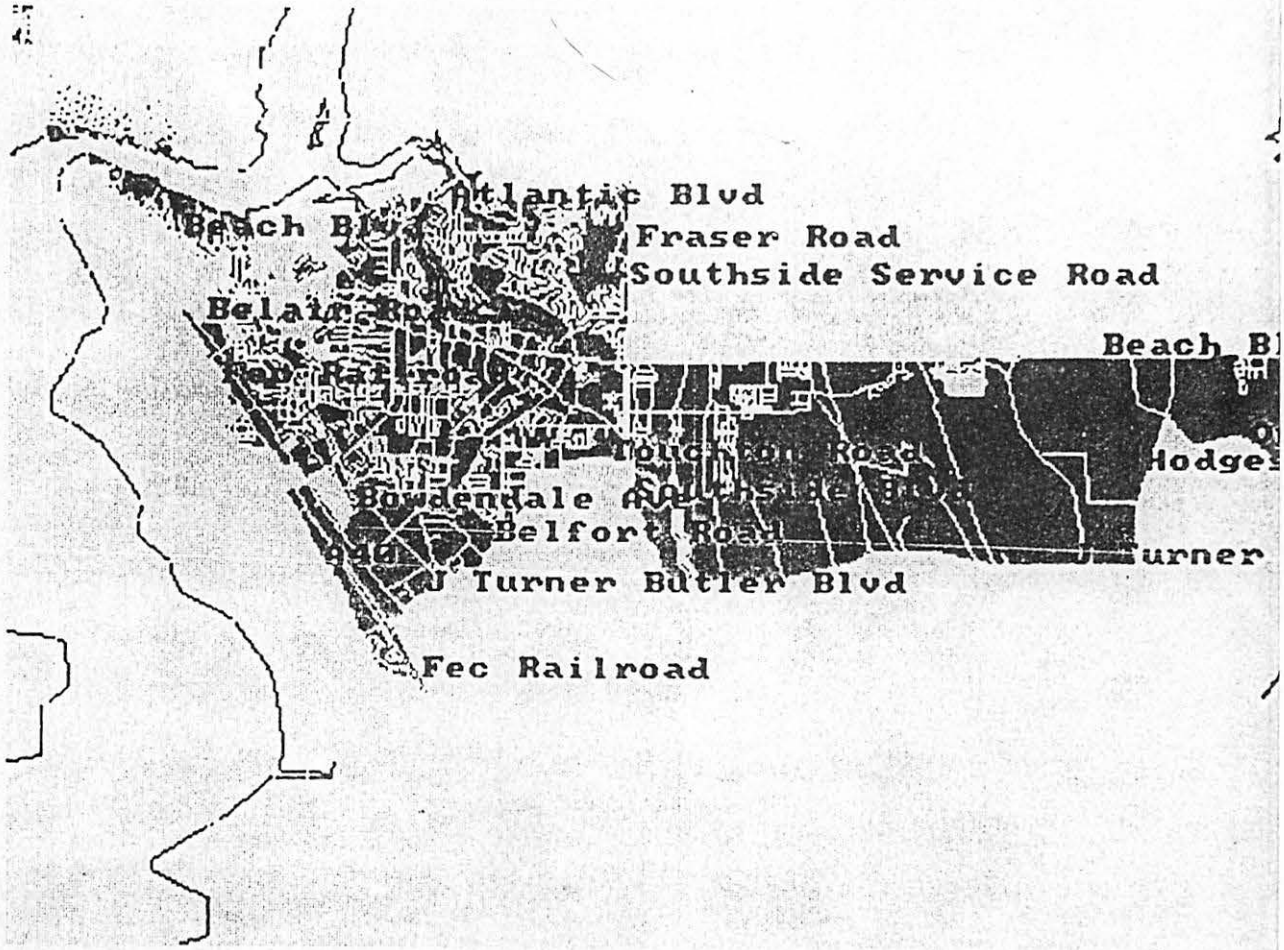
DISTRICT 5
Total Population
50,319
White Population
46,018
(91.45%)
Black Population
3,000
(5.96%)

63% Revision 4



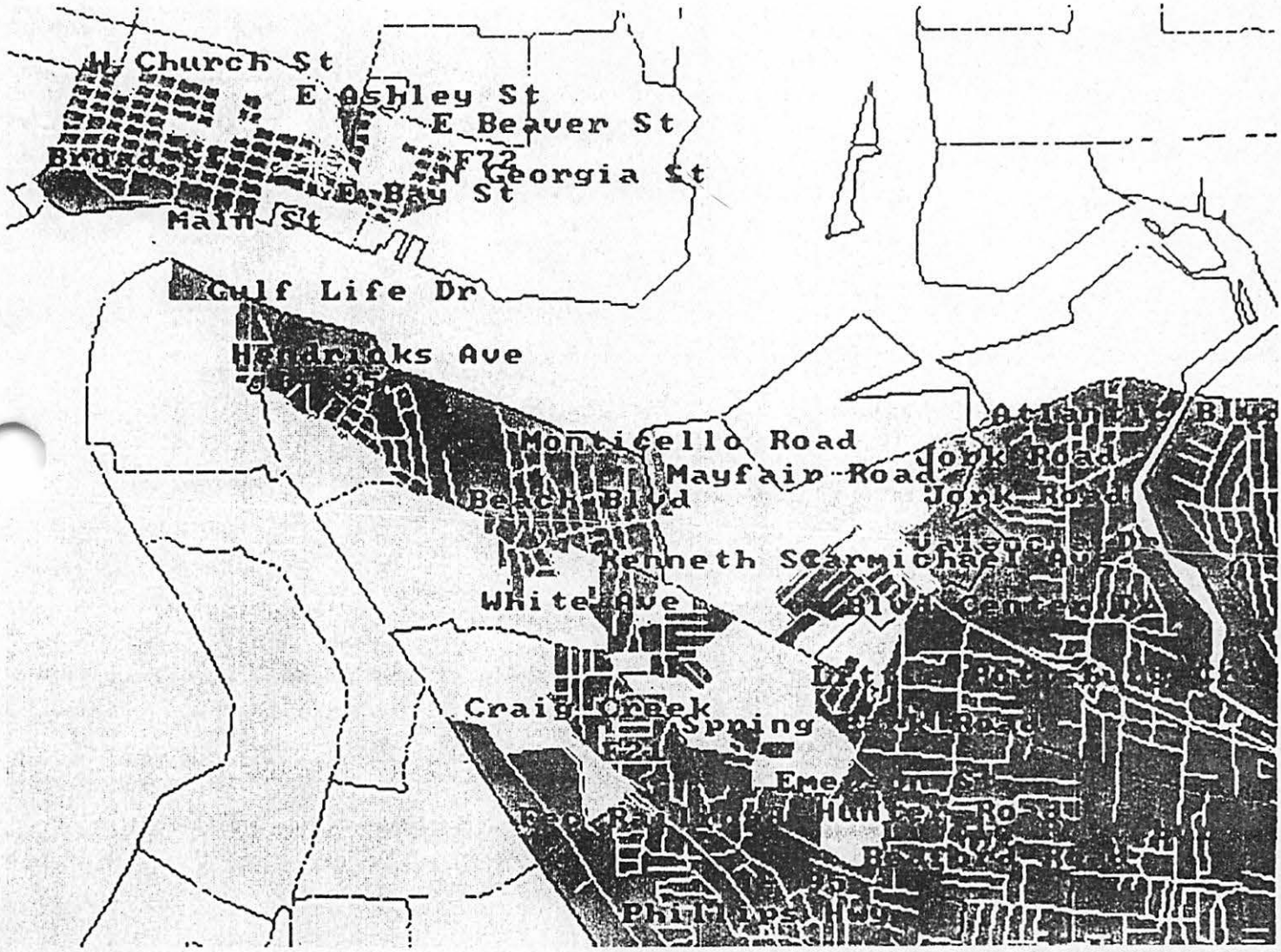
ict 5N

63% Revision 4



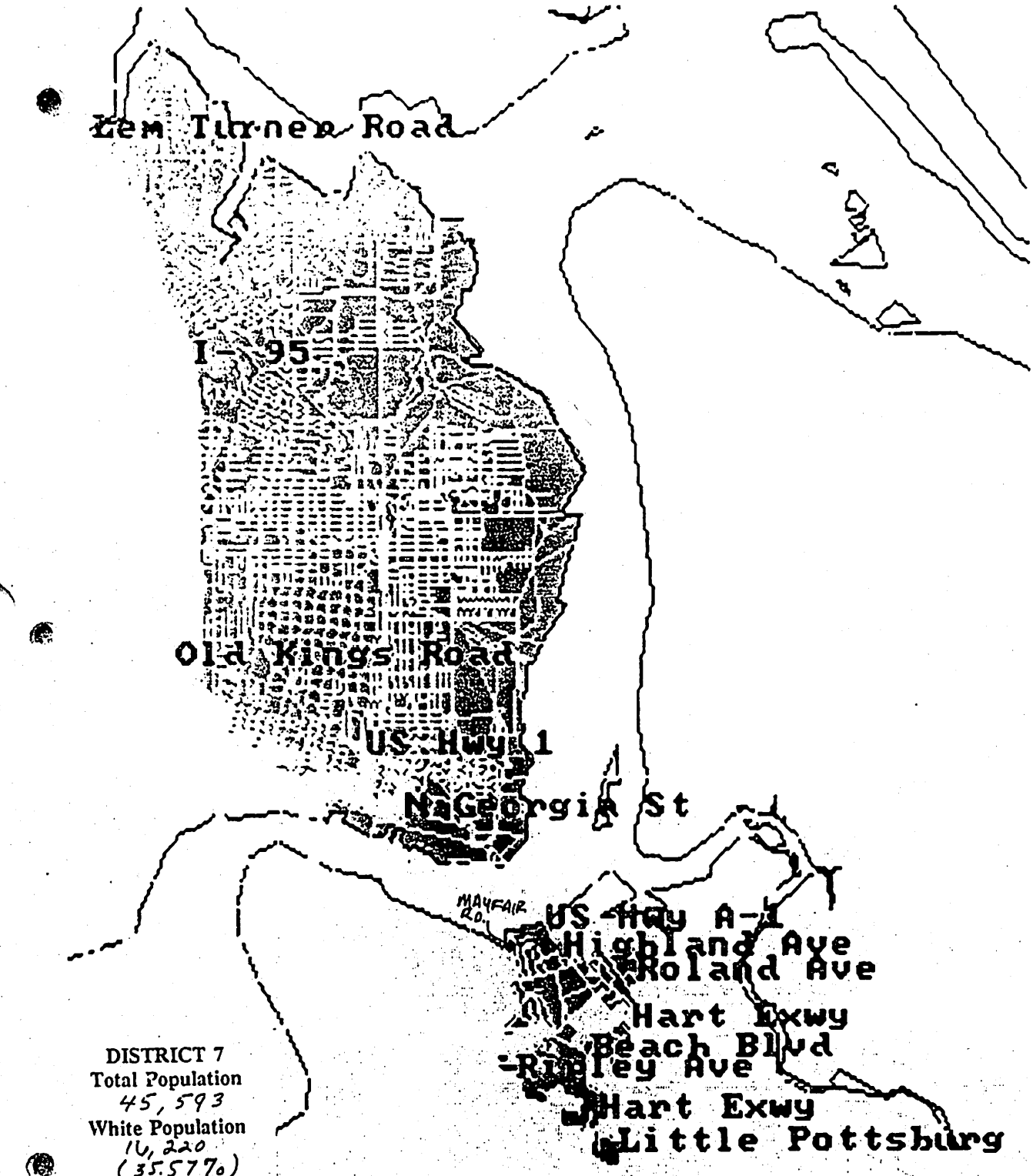
DISTRICT 6
T... Population
315
W... Population
42,591
(84.64%)
Black Population
6,198
(12.31%)

63% Revision 4



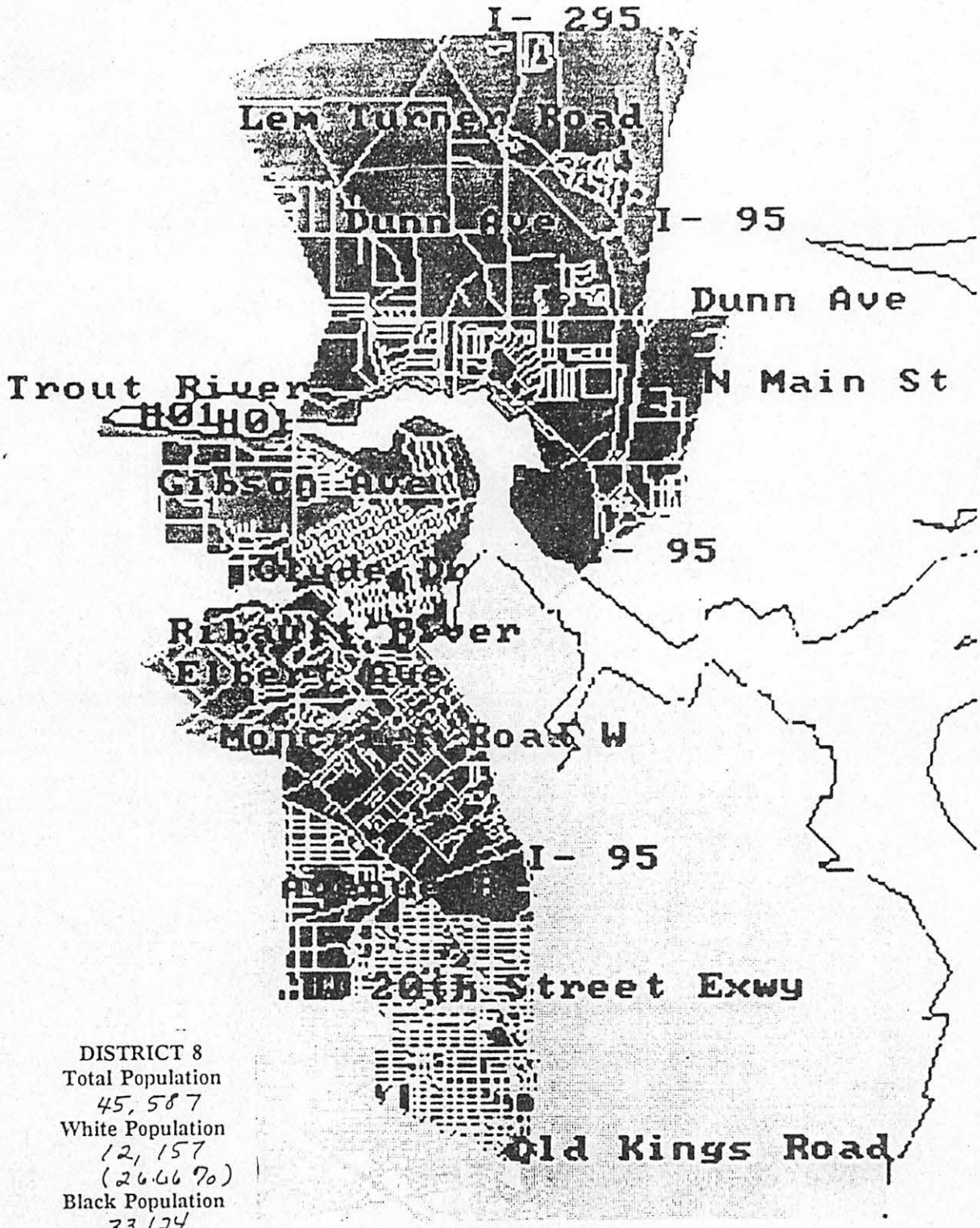
District 6N + 7S

63% Revision 4



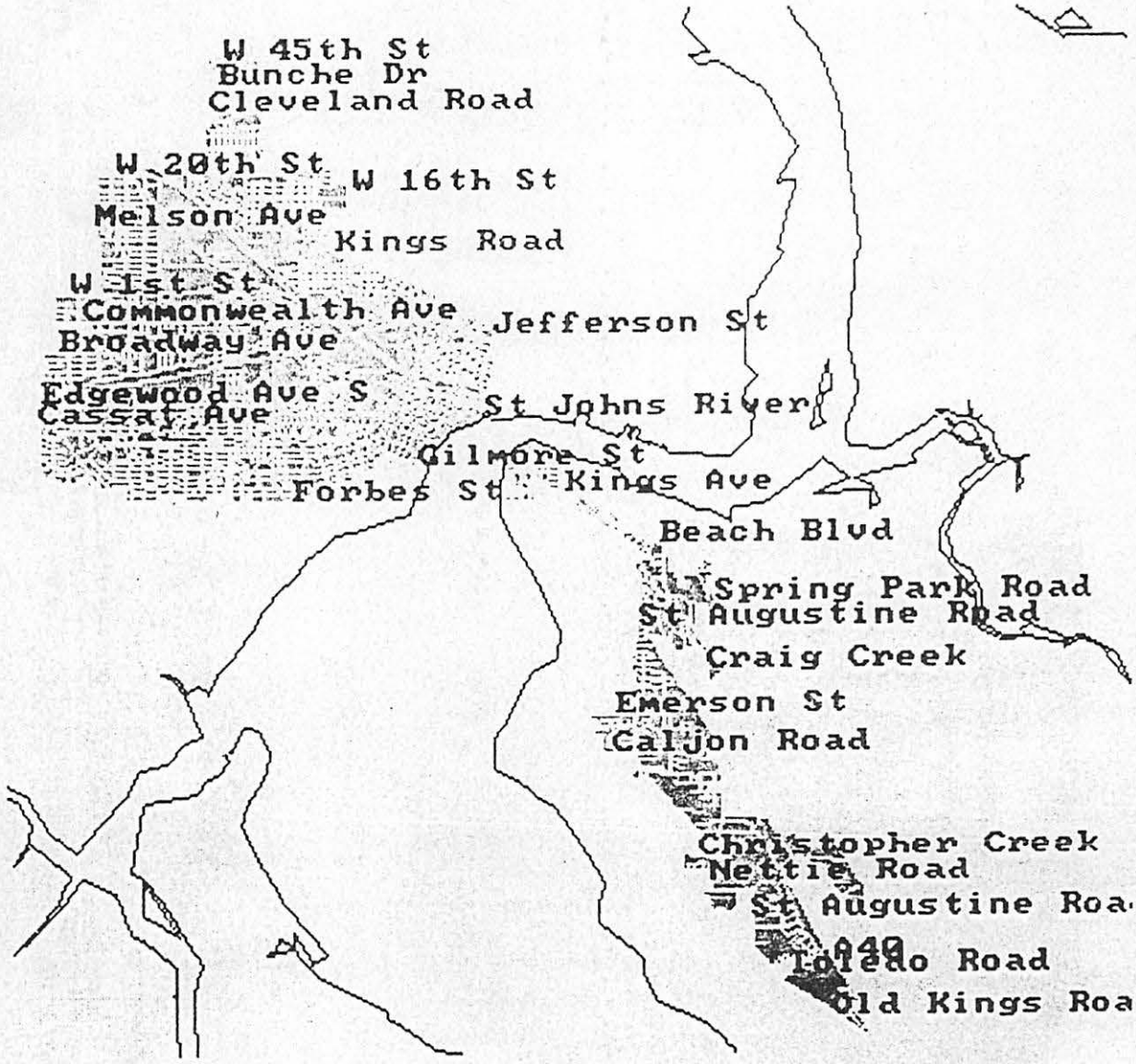
DISTRICT 7
Total Population
45,593
White Population
16,220
(35.57%)
Black Population
28,948
(63.49%)

63% Revision 4



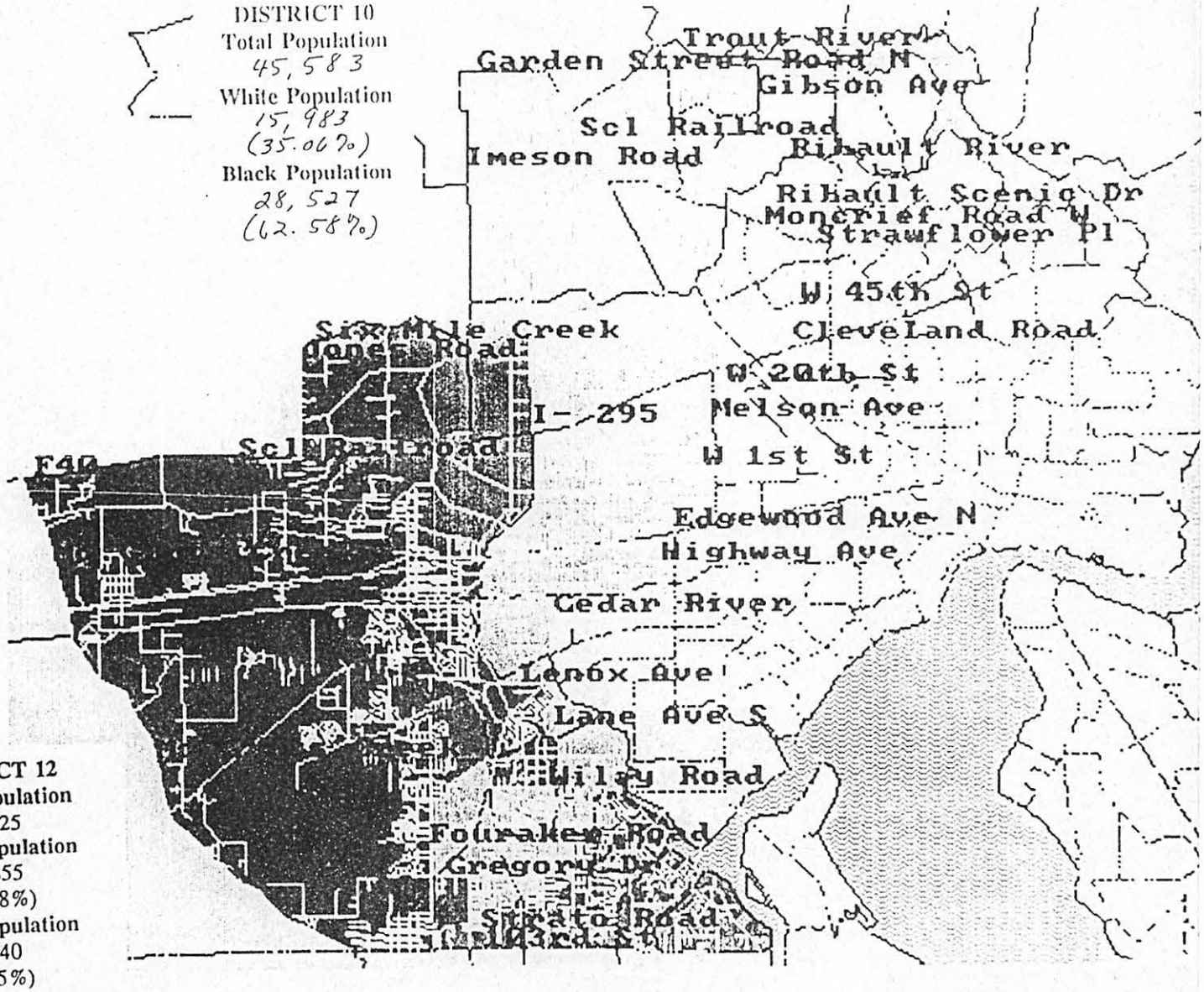
DISTRICT 8
Total Population
45,587
White Population
12,157
(26.66%)
Black Population
33,124
(72.66%)

63% Revision 4

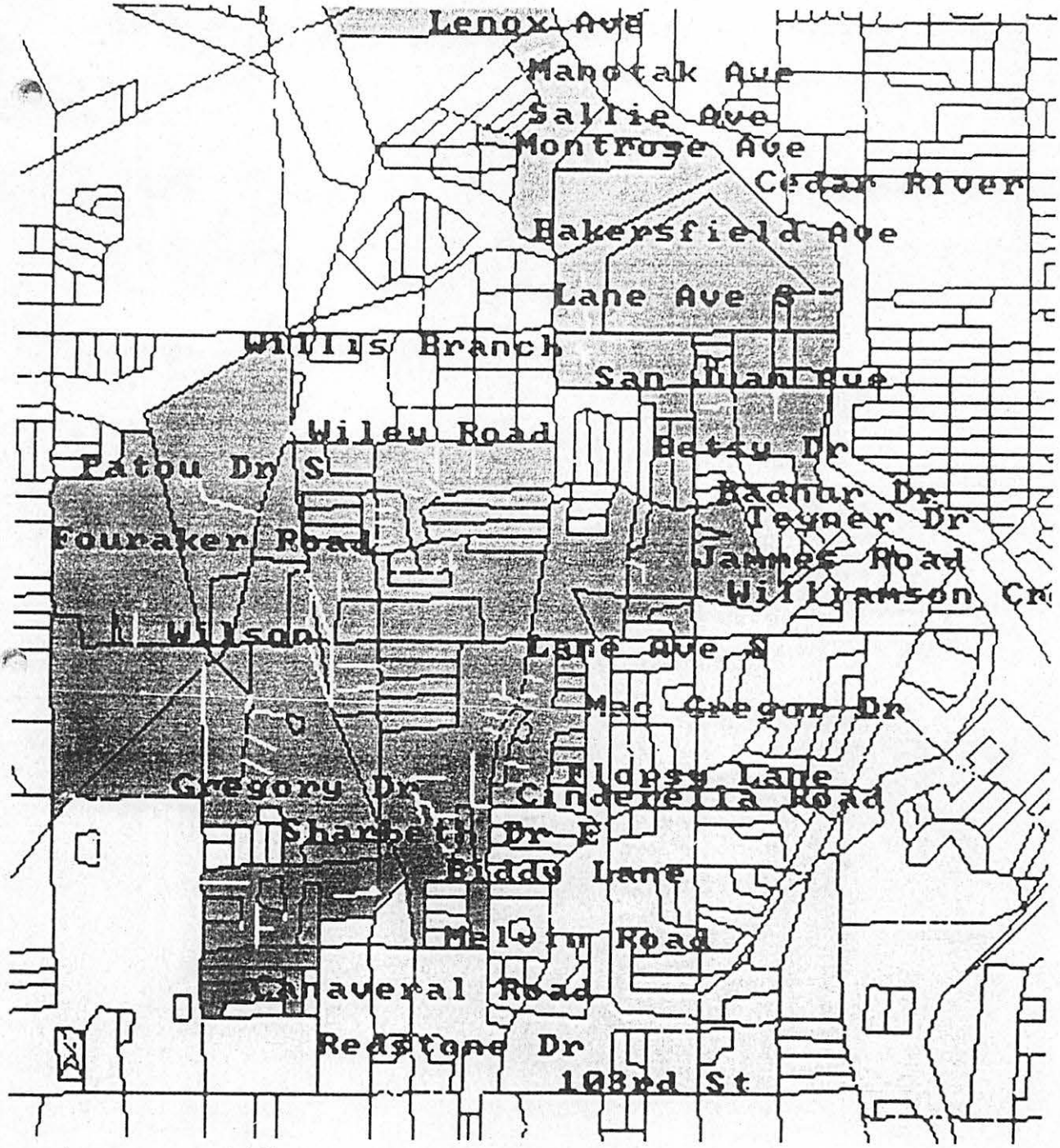


DISTRICT 9
Total Population
45,582
White Population
16,026
(35.15%)
Black Population
28,808
(63.20%)

63% Revision 4

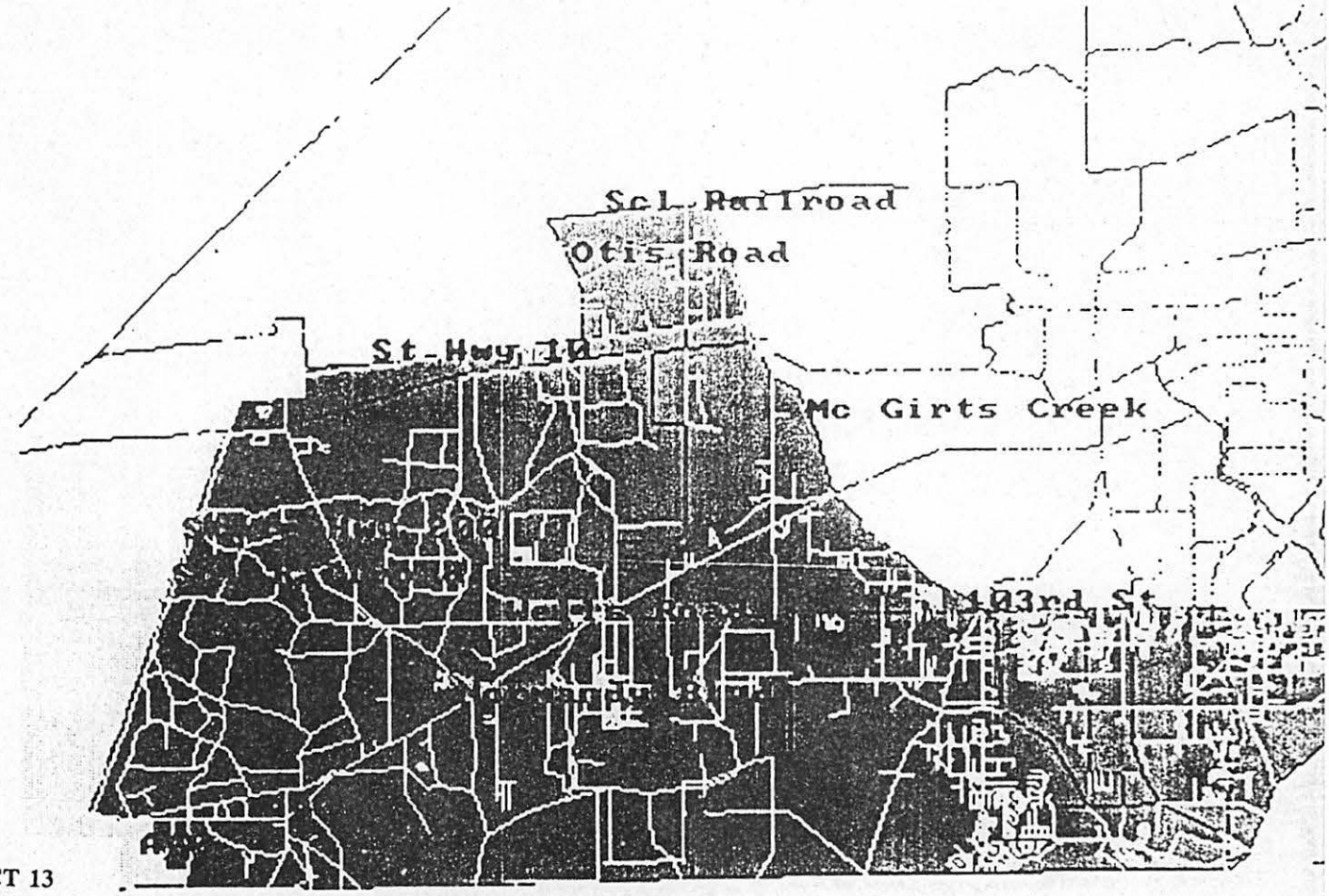


63% Revision 4



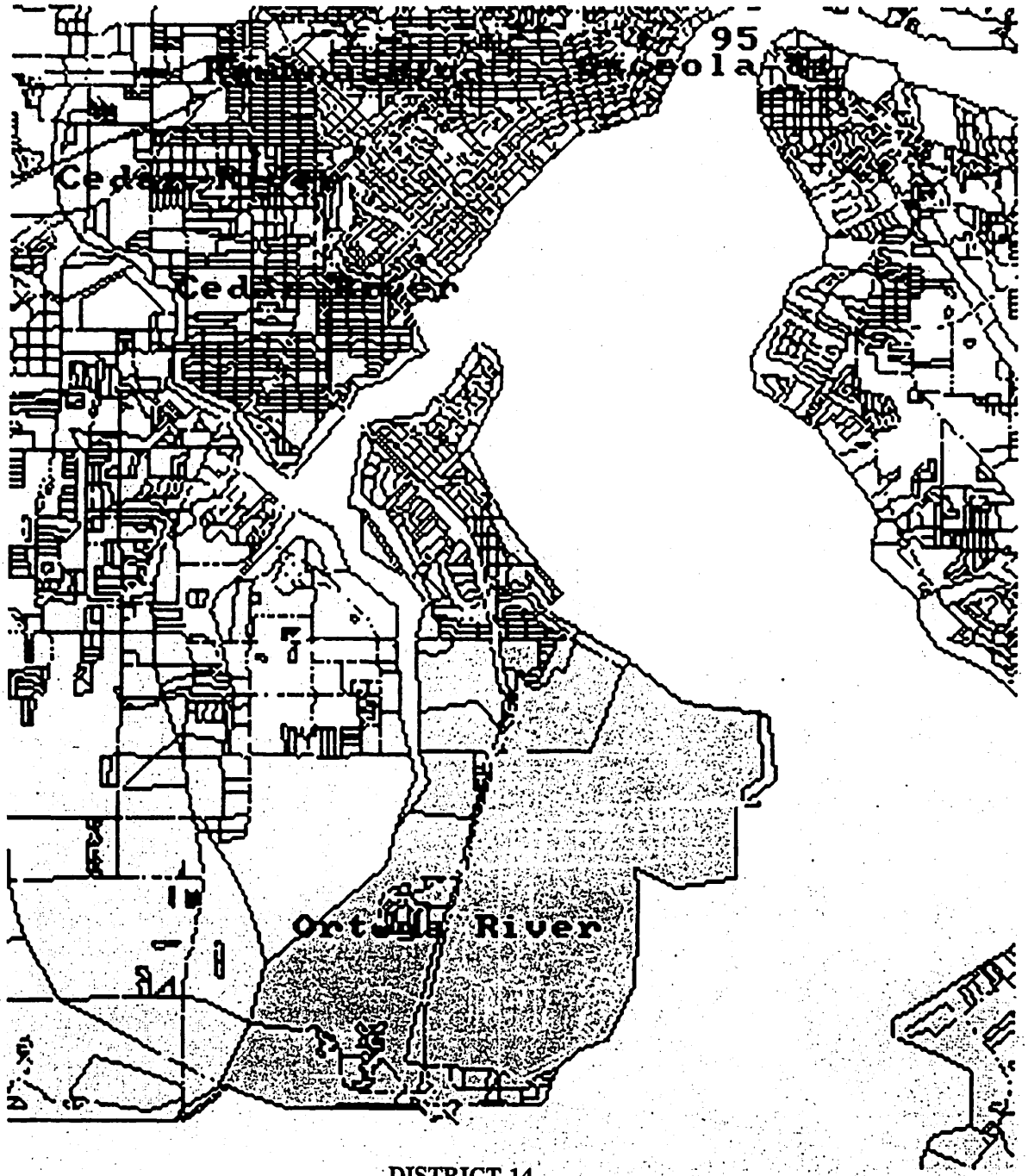
Districts 10 + 12

63% Revision 4



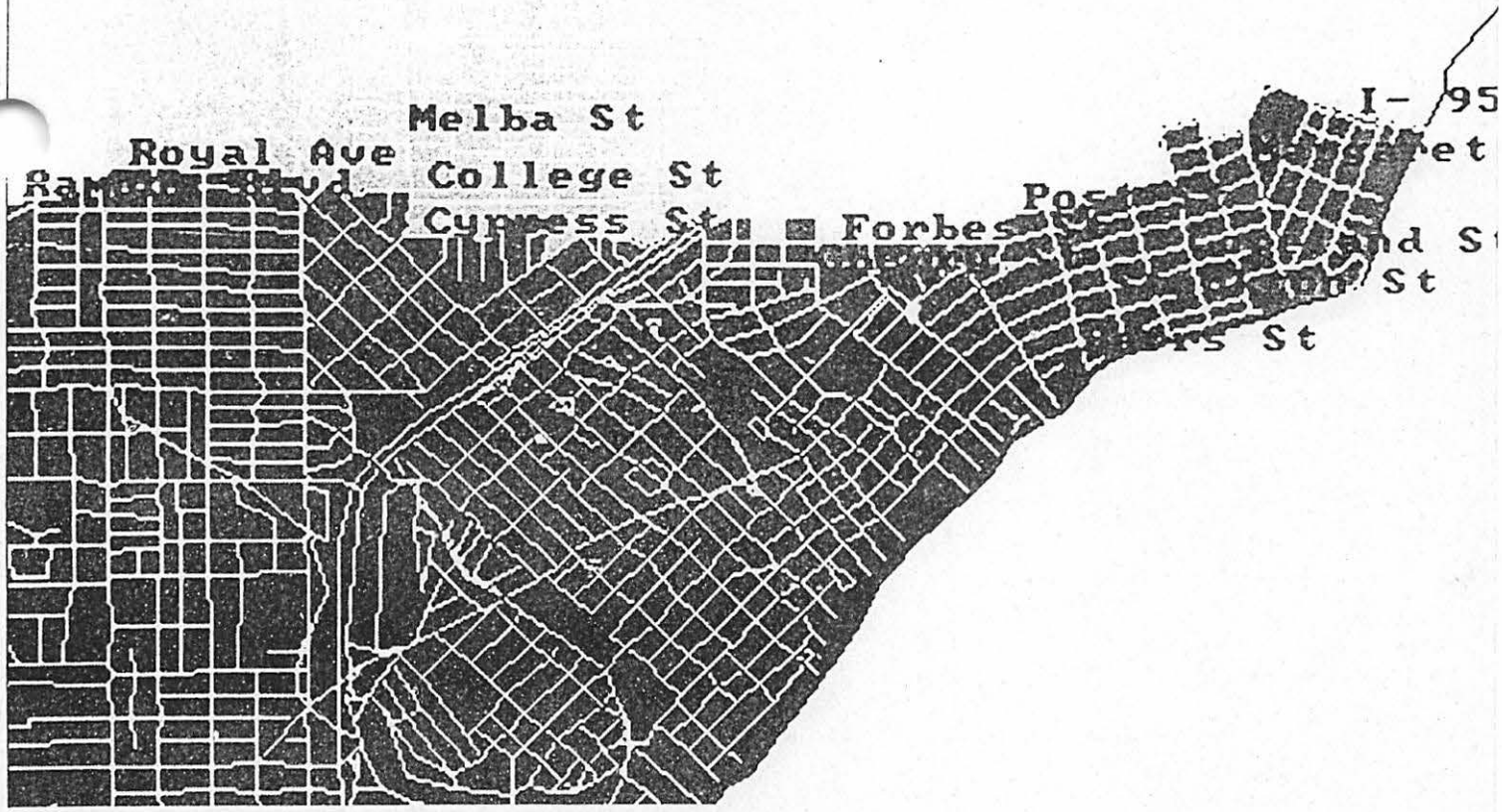
DISTRICT 13
Total Population
45,671
White Population
38,545
(84.39%)
Black Population
4,924
(10.78%)

63% Revision 4



DISTRICT 14
Total Population
47,673
White Population
43,258
(90.73%)
Black Population
3,294
(6.90%)

63% Revision 4



63% Revision 4

District 9 South & District 14 North

NARRATIVE EXPLAINING DISTRICTS

A. Overall: The proposed districts have been designed to satisfy the legal demands of:

1.) Equal representation -- districts that have an overall relative range of deviation of less than 10 percent.

2.) Racial fairness -- districts that provide a minority population a meaningful opportunity to elect a preferred representative.

3.) Political fairness -- districts free of the influence of political gerrymandering.

4.) Compactness -- districts that are compact and contiguous and whose lines reflect natural and manmade geographical boundaries.

In addition, the districts have been drawn with every effort directed toward a design which reflects the protection of communities of interest and maintains the core of existing districts and continuity of existing representation. Public input received through open meetings and hearings has played an influential role in the design.

Geographical features and population patterns present special problems for redistricting. The bi-section of the City by the St. Johns River and a large minority population that is generally concentrated, but showing signs of dispersing, present particular problems when designing a single-member plan that protects minority access. These specific characteristics place limitations on the alternatives available in the final design.

Overall, the design proposes nineteen (19) Council seats -- fourteen (14) single-member districts and five (5) at-large districts, elected county-wide, in accordance with the

City charter. The plan deals with the boundaries of the single-member districts.

Each of the districts deviates from the ideal district size of 48,069 by no more than 5.17 percent. The total overall relative range of deviation is 9.97 percent. The most populated district contains 50,378 people, while the smallest has a population of 45,582.

The plan provides four minority access districts in which minority citizens comprise approximately 63 percent of the district population.

B. District-by-district

District 1

The lines of District 1 are dictated by natural boundaries and by major highways. The St. Johns River bounds the district on the west and north sides and the Matthews Bridge approach is the southern line.

To attain the desired population for this district, the existing population has been increased by 9,745 persons. The geographical area is reduced slightly because of the concentration of population growth.

District 2

This district is well defined by natural boundaries and major roads. The St. Johns River and the Intercostal Waterway bound the district on the north and east sides, respectively. Lee Road and Southside Boulevard set the western limits and Beach and Atlantic Boulevards form the southern boundary.

District 2 has been reduced in population by 340 persons. The land area has been

expanded westerly to the Intercostal Waterway to encompass an area formerly in District 3.

District 3

This is a district of rapid growth. The proposed boundaries reduce the existing population by 17,769. The district is primarily situated south of Mayport Naval Base, west of the Atlantic Ocean, north of J. Turner Butler Boulevard, and east of the Intercostal Waterway. One area of the district is west of the Intercostal Waterway, south of Atlantic Boulevard, north of Beach Boulevard, and extending west to the powerline.

The district lines are drawn to include the beach communities within a single district. The land area is reduced with a large portion west of the Intercostal Waterway moving into District 2.

District 4

This is the most rapidly growing district and one of the largest in land area. To meet the requirements of the plan, the district has been reduced in population by 44,928 people. The land area is reduced considerably. Most of the existing western portion, that area east of Interstate-95, is removed from District 4 and placed in District 5. The proposed district is situated south of Sunbeam Road and west of Julington creek and I-95. The St. Johns River and the southern line of Duval County bound the district on the west and south, respectively.

The district maintains the traditional Mandarin community.

District 5

The population size and land area configuration of District 5 are altered substantially. The current population is increased by 8,021 persons. The existing south and west district lines shift to the south and west. This shift is necessitated by the sizeable contraction of District 4. A major portion of lands formerly included in District 4 is now within the proposed District 5.

The district is situated, generally, south of J. Turner Butler Boulevard, west of the St. Johns County line, north of the Clay County line, and east of I-95 and Julington Creek. A portion of the district extends along the east shoreline of the St. Johns River, north of Sunbeam Road, south of I-95, and west of St. Augustine Road. The latter description is similar to the existing district.

The district includes the San Marco historic district.

District 6

This district, as it exists and as proposed, encompasses the downtown business district on both the north and south banks of the St. Johns River. The district has been designed to include the business community in a single district.

To meet deviation requirements of the plan, the population has been increased by 10,773. The district loses some land area on the north bank of the Riverside area but maintains the central business district. On the south side of the river, the district extends westerly to San Pablo Boulevard and south to J. Turner Butler Boulevard. The proposed district lines move the district more to the west and south than the existing lines.

District 7

This inner city district is bounded by the St. Johns River on three sides -- south, east, and north. Interstate-95 and Lem Turner Road form the western line. In addition, an irregularly shaped portion of the district extends south of the St. Johns River along both sides of the approach to the Hart Bridge and extends southeasterly to Little Pottsburg Creek and Bedford Road.

The river was crossed to the south to meet deviation and minority access requirements. While most of the black population of the district resides north of the river, the inclusion of the portion south of the river allows deviation requirements to be fulfilled, while maintaining a minimum of 63 percent minority residents.

Total population is 45,593, an increase of 10,866 residents. The increase represents an increase of 5,981 black residents; 4,745 white residents; and 140 other population residents.

District 8

The district is a minority access district with a population of 45,587, an increase of 7,963. The district is somewhat irregular in shape but generally bounded on the south by Old Kings Road and the west by Avenue B and Lem Turner Road. The northern boundary is Interstate-295. The eastern line is Interstate-95 and North Main Street.

The district extends from the inner city north across the Trout River. The river is crossed to the north to meet deviation requirements while maintaining a minority access district of 72.66 percent.

The population change is represented by an increase of 7,201 whites, 573 blacks, and 189 other population.

The district includes the general area known as historic Durkeeville.

District 9

This district is an inner city minority access district with a black population of 63.20 percent. The district is situated both north and south of the St. Johns River. On the north the district is generally bounded on the south by College, Forbes, and Cypress Streets and Interstate-10; the west by Edgewood Avenue and Melson Avenue; on the north by 45th Street; and on the east by Kings Road and Jefferson Street.

The portion situated south of the river is a strip lying on both sides of Phillips Highway extending south from the Acosta Bridge to Old Kings Road.

The river is crossed to the south to meet deviation and minority access requirements. The total population is 45,582, an increase of 14, 921 over the existing population. Black population is increased by 7,407 and white population increases by 7,076. Other populations total 438.

District 10

The district is an inner city minority access district with a black population of 62.58 percent. The district is bounded on the north by the Trout River and Garden Street; on the west by Imerson Road and I-295; on the south by Strato Road; and on the east by Gibson Avenue, Moncrief Road, Cleveland Road, Melson Avenue, and Edgewood Avenue.

Total population is 47,625, an increase of 10,083 residents. Black population increases 5,163. White population increases by 4,077. Other populations increase by 843.

District 11

The district runs from the east to the western sides of the county, encompassing the extreme northern portion of the county. The southwestern boundary is the Duval County line. The eastern boundary of the southwest portion is State Road 200, including the area of Maxville. The south central portion of the district borders the inner city minority access districts. The eastern border is the Atlantic Ocean, and the southeastern border is Mayport Naval Base and a portion bounded by the Intercostal Waterway and Puckett Creek.

The population of the district is 48,578, a decrease of 2,605.

District 12

The district is situated in the western portion of the county. The district is bounded on the north by Six Mile Creek and the SCL Railroad. The western boundary is formed by Jones Road and McGirts Creek. The southern line is 103rd Street. The east line is I-95 in the north and the Cedar River in the south.

The total population is 47,625, an increase of 3,513.

District 13

The district is situated in the south portion of the county, extending west from the Ortega River to State Road 200. The northern boundary is I-10 and the east line is McGirts

Creek and the Ortega River. The south boundary is the north line of Clay County.

The total population is 45,671, a decrease of 15,017.

District 14

The district is generally bounded by natural boundaries. The east line is the St. Johns River. The south boundary is the north Clay County line. The district is bounded on the west by the Ortega River and the Cedar River. The north line is I-10, Ramona Boulevard, Cypress and Forbes Streets.

The total population is 47,673, an increase of 4,774 residents.

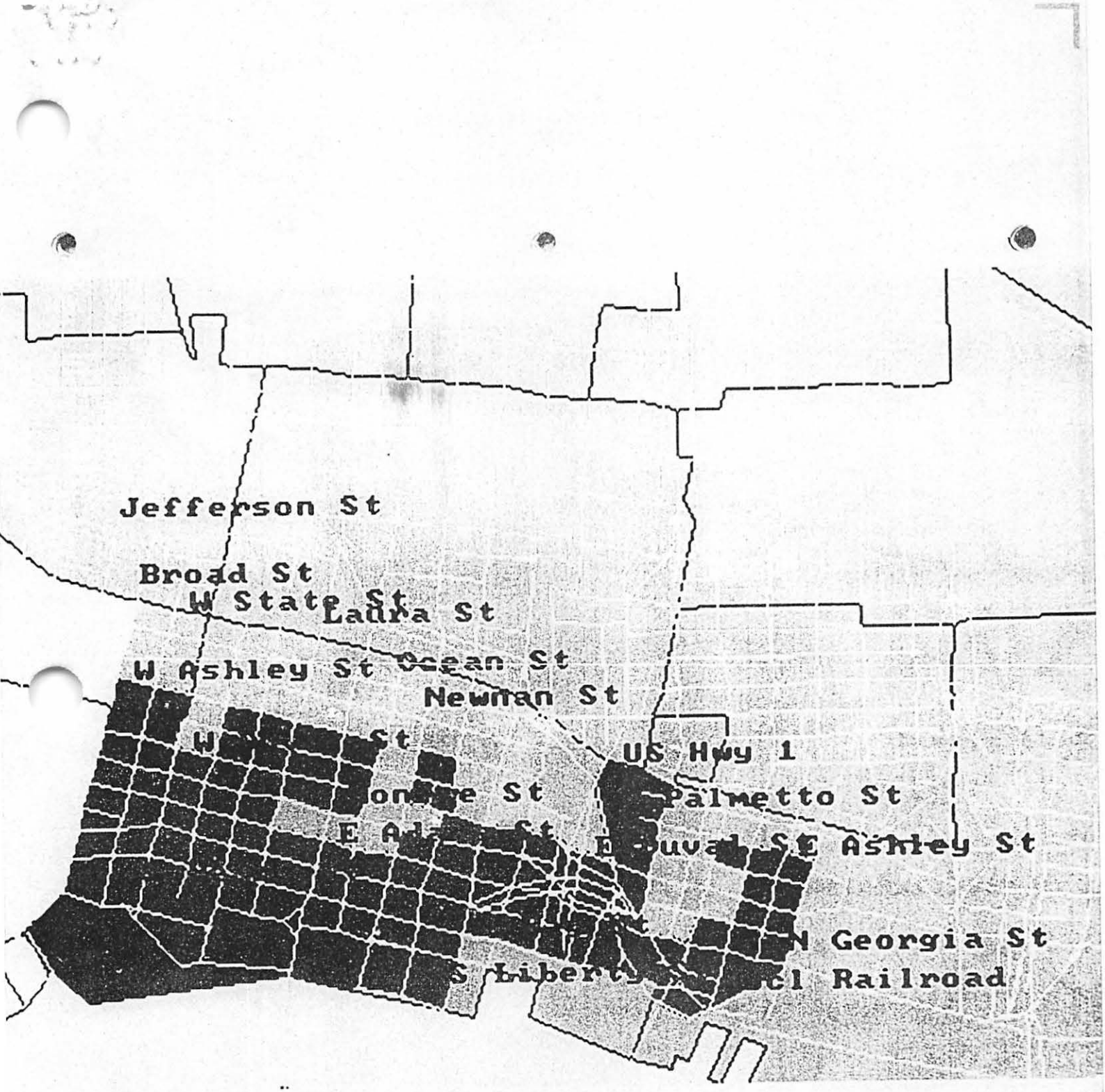
The district reunifies the historic areas of Riverside and Avondale into one district.

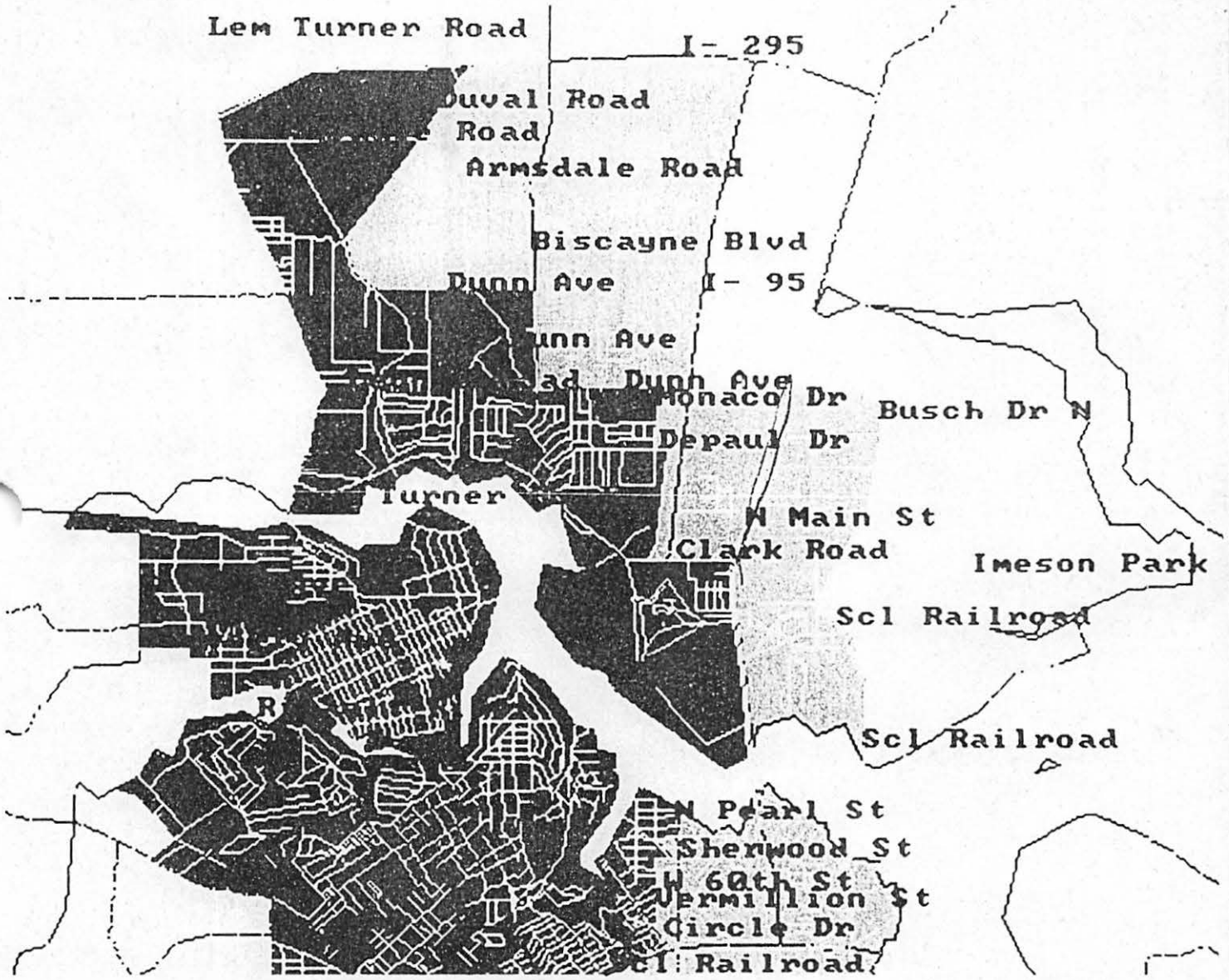
63% R 4 OPTION "A" NOVEMBER 4, 1991 STATISTICAL SUMMARY

District #	Deviation Numeric	%	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	% Black	Over 18 Total	Over 18 White	Over 18 Black	% BLACK Of Blk&W
1	1609	3.35%	49678	40959	7072	14.24%	36479	31891	4588	12.58%
2	1944	4.04%	50013	42088	5080	10.16%	34716	31496	3220	9.28%
3	2309	4.80%	50378	44951	3901	7.74%	37426	35000	2426	6.48%
4	2307	4.80%	50376	47141	1984	3.94%	35498	34175	1323	3.73%
5	2250	4.68%	50319	46018	3000	5.96%	40069	37914	2155	5.38%
6	2246	4.67%	50315	42591	6198	12.32%	37062	33348	3714	10.02%
7	−2460	−5.12%	45609	15092	30035	65.85%	32538	12722	19465	59.82%
8	−2419	−5.03%	45650	13449	31952	69.99%	32795	10630	21990	67.07%
9	−2395	−4.98%	45674	16027	28899	63.27%	32756	12663	19566	59.73%
10	−2486	−5.17%	45583	15983	28527	62.58%	31499	12025	19474	60.39%
11	338	0.70%	48407	41647	5296	10.94%		31008	4037	ERR
12	−444	−0.92%	47625	41855	3740	7.85%	33034	30829	2205	6.67%
13	−2398	−4.99%	45671	38545	4924	10.78%	30644	27592	3052	9.96%
14	−396	−0.82%	47673	43258	3294	6.91%	36683	34519	2164	5.90%
Totals:			672971	489604	163902		451199	375812	109379	

Deviation is: 9.97

Minority access Districts	Blacks	119413	Whites	60551	
Minority access Districts	Blacks 18+	80495	Whites 18+	48040	


Jefferson St
Broad St
W State St
Ladra St
W Ashley St
Ocean St
Newman St
US Hwy 1
Palmetto St
E Ashley St
N Georgia St
Railroad


Lem Turner Road
I- 295
Armsdale Road
Biscayne Blvd
Dunn Ave
I- 95
Monaco Dr
Busch Dr N
Depaul Dr
Turner
N Main St
Clark Road
Imeson Park
Scl Railroad
Scl Railroad
N Pearl St
Sherwood St
W 60th St
Vermillion St
Circle Dr
Railroad

STRATEGIC DEMOGRAPHICS RESEARCH

BAPTIST MEDICAL COMPLEX -- SDR REVISION

DISTRICT 6
TOTAL POPULATION
50,315
WHITE POPULATION
42,591
(84.64%)
BLACK POPULATION
6,198
(12.31%)

DISTRICT 9
TOTAL POPULATION
45,594
WHITE POPULATION
16,033
(35.16%)
BLACK POPULATION
28,813
(63.19%)

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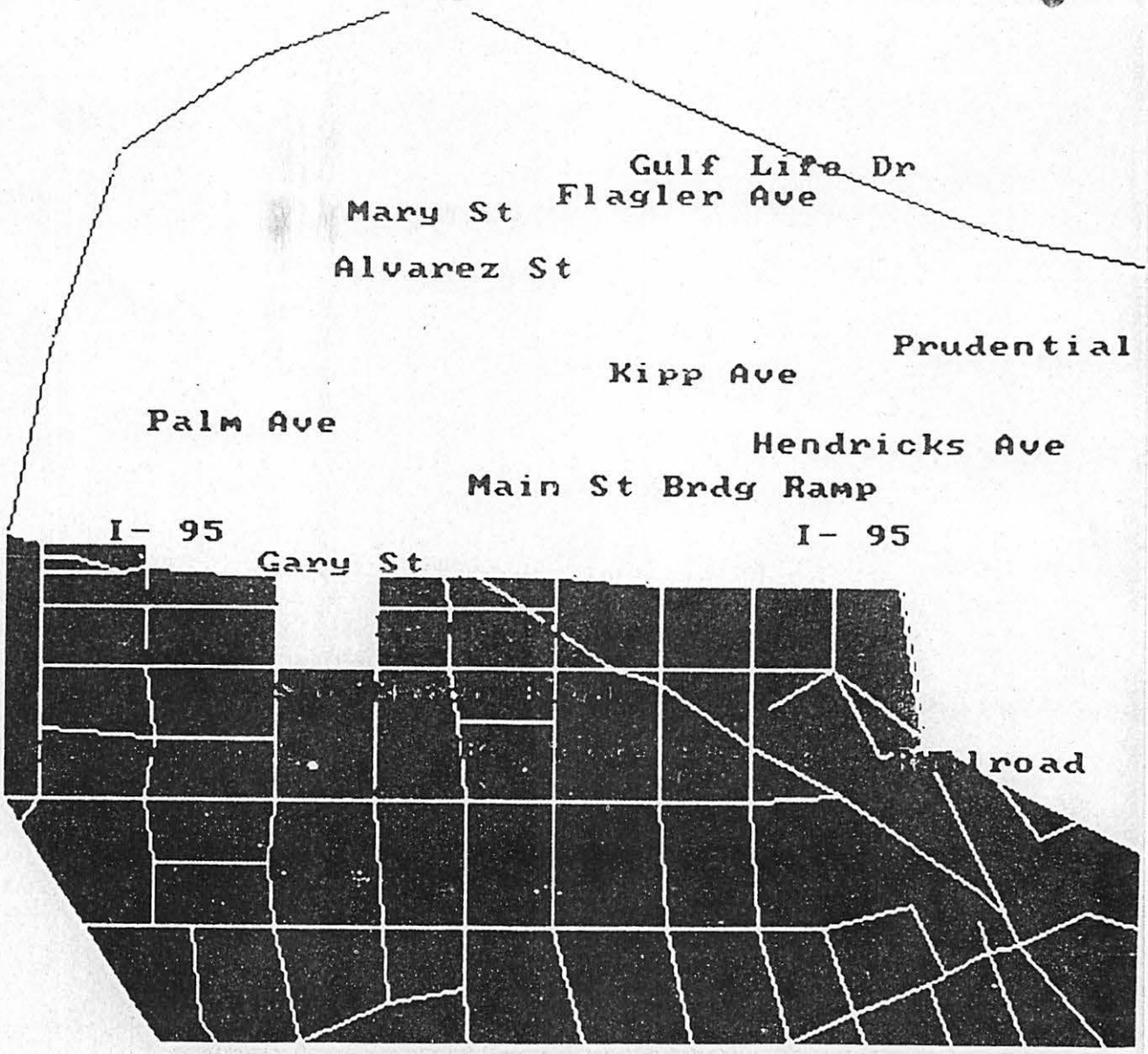


PTIST MEDICAL COMPLEX -- SDR REVISION

EXHIBIT B

EXHIBIT B

FINDINGS OF THE JACKSONVILLE CITY COUNCIL

WHEREAS, the Jacksonville City Council is required by the Charter to redistrict City Council seats, School Board seats, and Civil Service Board seats every ten years, after each United States Census;

WHEREAS, the City Council held public hearings (list attached) and received public input during seven months to obtain public viewpoints on redistricting;

WHEREAS, the City Charter requires fourteen (14) single-member council districts and five (5) at-large council seats;

The Council finds:

1. It is the intent of the Council to follow the expressed wishes and desires of the citizens of Jacksonville as presented to council members, the Council and its committees at public meetings and through other direct communications.

2. It is the intent of the Council to consider the general legal principles of redistricting, including: respecting local and community boundaries, making districts compact, preserving the cores of existing districts, avoiding contests between incumbents where possible, and preserving the voting strength of minorities.

3. It is the intent of the Council to comply with constitutional legal requirements of equal representation and equal protection. Specifically, districts are created within a 10% range of population deviation to comply with court opinions which indicate that a 10% range meets federal constitutional requirements for local government redistricting.

4. It is the intent of the Council to provide fair and reasonable opportunity for the minority community to elect candidates of their choice.

5. It is the intent of the Council to consider guidelines in and to comply with the Voting Rights Act and its 1982 amendments as interpreted by the courts.

6. It is the intent of the Council to provide four minority access districts with approximately 60% minority voting age population to meet the legal definition of fair opportunity.

SMD/lmt 11/4/91

EXHIBIT C

STRATEGIC DEMOGRAPHICS RESEARCH

EXHIBIT C

This letter and the two enclosed 3.5" computer disks, serial numbers 1001-4216 and 323A-OEF9, serve as the official transmittal from Strategic Demographics Research, Inc., to the Jacksonville City Council, of the detailed description of the boundaries for 14 Jacksonville City Council districts as presented to the Council on November 4, 1991, and referred to as plan "63% R 4".

Enclosed are two computer disks. Each disk contains:
1-an archived copy of plan **JAX63R4**
2-an archived copy of the plan **JAX63RMy** "Myrick"
3-an archived copy of the plan **JAX63RDr** "Draper amendment"

All plans were created using the software program GeoDistrict (DOS/16 M Protected Run-Time Version 3.94 with subsequent upgrades, Copyright 1987-1990 by Rational Systems, Inc.), licensed to the City of Jacksonville by Geographic Data Technology, Inc.

1216 N.W. 8th Avenue, Gainesville, FL 32601 • Telephone (904) 374-7989 • Fax (904) 378-8530

ORDINANCE 91-1075-446

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICATION

ENACTED BY THE COUNCIL

November 4, ,19 91

Warren A. Jones

WARREN A. JONES
COUNCIL PRESIDENT

ATTEST:

Beverly S. Simmons

BEVERLY S. SIMMONS
SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL

APPROVED 11-8-91, 19

Ed Austin

ED AUSTIN, MAYOR

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA

EXHIBIT B
TO DECLARATION OF NICHOLAS WARREN

Beth Reese, *Panel Braces for Reapportionment Task*,
Fla. Times-Union, Aug. 5, 1991

Panel braces for reapportionment task

By Beth Reese
Staff writer

You know how road maps can become nightmares when you try to fold them up in the car?

Piece of cake compared with the wringing of hands some other kinds of maps might soon produce at Jacksonville's City Hall.

The maps, which are now being drawn by a computer in Gainesville, will illustrate proposals for new City Council district boundaries. The redrawing of boundaries, called reapportionment, occurs every 10 years to accommodate population shifts.

The city's redistricting plan for the next decade must be adopted and signed by Mayor Ed Austin by Nov. 5. The maps go to the council's Rules Committee for initial review Friday, and that's when the wringing of hands will begin.

"It will get very territorial," said Councilman Harry Reagan, who holds one of the council's five at-large seats and serves on the Rules Committee.

The reason: The maps must pass the muster of more than Rand McNally. Haggling over them will be 14 incumbent district council members, some of whom probably will bring a parochial air to the proceedings, and a throng of community groups looking out for their own interests.

"You've got people [district council members] who are going to take some new territory or have to lose some territory," Reagan said. "They will try to analyze it on the basis of whether it helps or hurts them politically. It's human nature."

But council members should rise above human nature, said Rules Committee Chairwoman Denise Lee, who represents the Northside's District 8.

"These seats are not ours," she said. "They shouldn't be saying, 'I want my little domain.' You have to think about the future, overall, what's good for the community."

The Rules Committee took over reapportionment duties recently, from the special council committee that handled it previously. The panel is working with consultant Strategic Demographic Research Inc. of Gainesville to develop a batch of proposed maps. The company's contract expires Sept. 4, whether the city has adopted a

(See REAPPORTIONMENT, Page B-4)

Reapportionment plan must pass many tests

(From Page B-1)

reapportionment plan or not.

On July 24, the committee asked the consultant to revise two preliminary scenarios — both of which included four minority districts — into proposed maps that could be taken out to public hearings.

Does the general public care about any of this? Not just yet, Reagan said.

"I don't think they understand or care at this point," he said.

But they should, Ms. Lee said.

"Reapportionment is something very serious," she said.

The new boundaries will determine the 14 council districts — and seven corresponding School Board and Civil Service Board districts — that represent everyone in Duval County.

The district outline determines who in elective office gets the blame at City Hall when things go awry and who gets the credit when they don't. And it determines which council and School Board members are mandated to stick up for a particular area of town and its needs.

This will sink in with the public eventually, Reagan said.

"They will understand as time goes by . . . once they can see the [proposed] maps and realize what the issues are," he said.

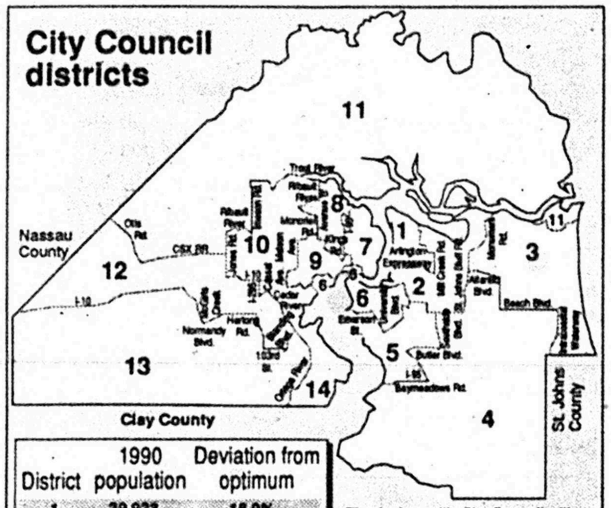
The issues are many.

First the numbers: The council districts must be drawn as close as possible to the optimum district size of 48,069. The target population is the city's 1990 census count of 672,971 divided by the number of council districts.

District sizes can deviate from that ideal number by no more than 10 percent, according to past federal court decisions.

To pass legal muster, reapportionment plans also must assure racial fairness and meet the U.S. Supreme Court's one-person, one-vote edict, which mandates that residents in each district be equally represented, said Jon Mills of Strategic Demographic Research.

Another issue will be whether the four largely minority Northside districts that elected black council members this year — Districts 7, 8, 9 and 10 — can be maintained in the face of their declining populations.



District	1990 population	Deviation from optimum
1	39,933	-16.9%
2	50,353	4.8%
3	68,147	41.8%
4	95,304	98.3%
5	42,298	-12%
6	39,542	-17.7%
7	34,727	-27.6%
8	37,624	-21.7%
9	30,661	-36.2%
10	35,500	-26.1%
11	61,183	6.5%
12	44,112	-8.2%
13	60,688	26.3%
14	42,899	-10.8%

The Jacksonville City Council will soon begin reapportionment, the redrawing of council district boundaries every 10 years to equalize district populations. Based on the 1990 census, the 14 council districts will be drawn as close as possible to the optimum district size of 48,069 residents. Districts with higher populations may be trimmed geographically; districts with lower populations may be expanded. Deviations of less than 10 percent either way from the optimum are allowable.

— Staff

When people who live in those districts realize the newly found minority power could lose its base, they will make themselves heard, Ms. Lee said.

The Rules Committee, in its request for proposals from the consultant, said its goal was to maintain the four minority districts. Those districts, Ms. Lee said, should be kept alive.

"We obviously must have four minority access districts. That is just the fact," she said. "There is no need for the City Council not to address that, but we've got to make sure they are drawn right."

Also to be addressed is the Southside population boom that now gives District 4 a population of 95,304. The district, which runs from Mandarin to Atlantic Boulevard, is now almost twice as large as the optimum district size.

Plus, there is the ideal of keeping established neighborhoods together rather than dividing them by district lines.

The newest kink is the request by some Beaches residents to split Atlantic, Jacksonville and Neptune Beaches between two council districts, giving more than one council member a Beaches allegiance.

You might think council members faced with such a massive job would run the other way, but newly elected Councilman John Draper said he asked to be appointed to the Rules Committee.

"I feel like reapportionment is important," he said. "We're at a crossroads."

Ultimately, the crossroads could affect more than district boundary lines. Various community groups, including the NAACP, are studying the council structure itself: specifically, whether the five at-large seats should be abolished.

The council members who hold at-large seats are elected citywide, but all of the current incumbents are from the Southside. As a result, some residents complain Northside districts get the short end of the stick from at-large council members.

Draper has introduced a bill asking the consultant also to prepare a reapportionment plan based on a 19-district council, with no at-large seats. He said he has received "a lot of positive response" in the community to his bill.

Ms. Lee is one council member who has definite opinions about at-large seats.

"There is a lot of concern about at-large council districts. The predominantly black [Northside] districts just have not had the representation or help from the at-large seats in the past," she said. "Either we should get rid of the at-large seats or elect them from a particular area."

The current at-large members on the council have denied any districts go underrepresented.

Ms. Lee, despite her concerns about at-large seats, said she preferred to keep Draper's bill separate from the reapportionment proceedings. The bill, she said, will be handled at the Rules Committee's regular meetings, rather than the special sessions on redistricting.

Whether the full council will approve the bill remains to be seen.

But the idea of altering the council structure already is on the menu of the Charter Revision Commission, which is studying whether the city charter — adopted with consolidation in 1968 — is due an overhaul.

Vice Chairman Adam Herbert, president of the University of North Florida, said the commission's study topics include the council's size, its at-large membership and whether at-large members should be elected citywide or from particular regions of the city.

The commission's report is due to the council in October, a month before the reapportionment plan must be signed, sealed and delivered.

EXHIBIT C
TO DECLARATION OF NICHOLAS WARREN

Beth Reese, *Council Panel Gets Bonus Reapportionment Plan*, Fla. Times-Union, Aug. 17, 1991

Council panel gets bonus reapportionment plan

By Beth Reese
Staff writer

The Jacksonville City Council's reapportionment committee got its second package of redistricting plans yesterday — but not from the consultant the city hired to do the work.

Last week, Strategic Demographic Research, the Gainesville consulting firm under contract to redraw boundaries for the council's 14 districts, gave the committee two plans, both of which included four minority-access districts.

Committee members had mixed reactions and asked for revisions, which are expected to be presented later this month.

Yesterday, another consulting firm, ATS Research, which specializes in public opinion and economic and demographic research, volunteered its own package.

ATS, not restricted by a city contract mandating only 14-district plans, prepared a 14-district map as well as a 19-district map.

The 14-district map included four minority districts; the 19-district plan had five minority districts.

ATS also submitted a plan for 12 "neighborhood" districts and seven larger "super districts."

Again, council members had mixed reactions.

Councilwoman Ginny Myrick was concerned that Riverside and San Marco, both of which currently are in her District 6, were each split between two districts in the new plans. Distinct neighborhoods such as those, she said, should remain intact within the same district if possible.

But Councilman Terry Fields, who represents the Northside District 7, endorsed ATS' 19-district plan. He welcomed the elimination of at-large districts, which he said dilute black voting strength.

To abolish at-large seats, however, would require an amendment to the city charter.

Committee Chairman Denise Lee said the city's consultants will meet individually with council members next week to review their proposed plans. The committee likely will meet again this month to select which plans will be taken out for public hearings.

Reapportionment is required every 10 years to accommodate population shifts. The committee will accept alternate redistricting plans from the public through Aug. 30.

The full council is scheduled to adopt a final redistricting plan in late October.

EXHIBIT D
TO DECLARATION OF NICHOLAS WARREN

Beth Reese, Redistricting: *Drawn-Out Way to Line Up Goal*, Fla. Times-Union, Sep. 8, 1991

Redistricting: Drawn-out way to line up goal

By Beth Reese
Staff writer

As maps go, the various Jacksonville City Council redistricting plans being bandied about City Hall could easily double as Rorschach inkblot tests.

Some districts jump the St. Johns River.

Fingers of districts meander far into other districts.

One plan splits San Marco's historic district from San Marco.

The bottom line, consultants and council members say, is that regardless of which plan ultimately is adopted for the 14-district council, the redrawn districts will look *weird*.

"There is nothing neat about it," Councilman John Draper said.

And regardless of which plan is adopted, the city likely will get sued over the council's five at-large seats, which opponents say dilute black voting strength.

"Anything with an at-large component is going to be questioned in court," said Jon Mills, who heads Strategic Demographic Research Inc., the city reapportionment consultant that has drawn up three redistricting plans.

Mills, whose company will be paid about $205,000 for its efforts, said Jacksonville probably is the toughest Florida city to redistrict because of its unique governmental and geographical traits.

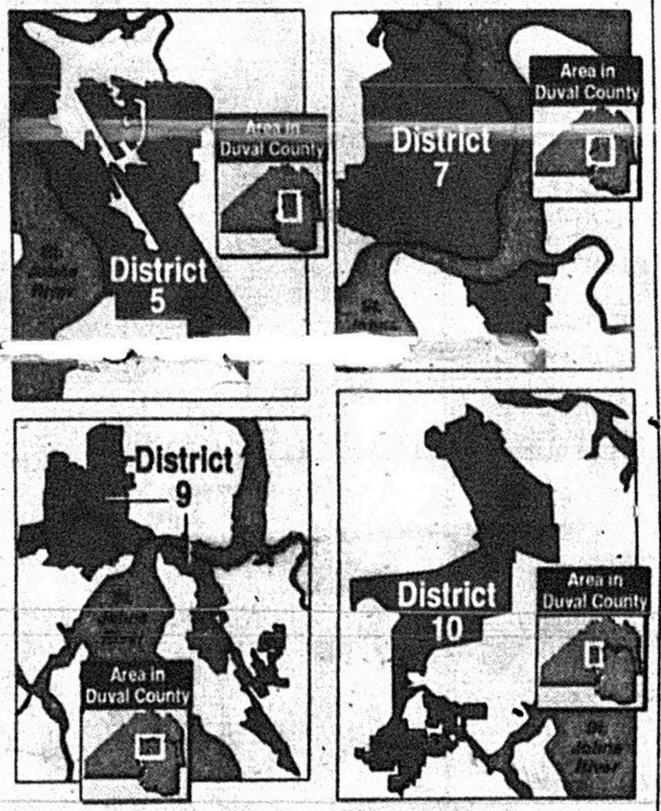
Constitutional and case law requires contiguous, equal size districts, and "black access" districts for Jacksonville's 25 percent black population must be matched with the city's size and sprawl, consolidated government, shifting population and the meandering St. Johns, he said.

"We're trying to fit a round peg into a square hole,"

(See DRAWING THE LINE, Page A-11)

Redrawing district lines

Proposed redistricting plans would give Jacksonville City Council districts a new look. But they also would give some districts odd shapes. Here are examples of proposed districts from one of three plans submitted by the city's consultant:



Sources: City Council Reapportionment Committee, Strategic Demographic Research Inc.

— Mona C. Hodge/staff

The Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, Sunday, September 8, 1991 A-11

Drawing the line in Jacksonville gets harder as the years go by

(From Page A-1)

Draper said.

Also, Mills' company has had to stir into the mix the opinions and political aspirations of 19 council members, particularly the 14 district council members.

"We've got too many bull-headed people," Councilman C.B. Griffin said.

Still, Ed Brunson, manager of ATS Research Inc., another consultant that volunteered its own set of redistricting plans, said the process "shouldn't be as difficult as it has been" in Jacksonville.

Ten years ago, John Libby, who is now Brunson's associate at ATS, drew the local redistricting plan that was ultimately adopted — for free.

Twenty years ago, a plan drawn free-of-charge by a 17-year-old student won the prize.

But times have changed, consultants and council members said.

Jacksonville has grown, its population has shifted south and the black community is no longer as clustered into particular areas as in past years, they said. Thus, accomplishing the goal of redistricting — accommodating population shifts — is more difficult.

The primary goal for the council's reapportionment committee is to submit to the council a plan that includes 14 districts of about 48,069 people. A second goal is to avoid diluting black voting strength by including four black access districts, which would have 60 to 65 percent black population and a greater opportunity to elect a black council member.

Several committee members said they are leaning toward a Mills plan that would have a 63 percent black population in those districts.

Federal case law mandates that redistricting plans include as many minority access districts as the population will support: If three districts with majority black populations are created — but four could have been — the plan would be

the Northside Districts 7, 8, and 10 — have lost population in the past 10 years. So, to retain those districts, black residents were pulled in from other districts to make up the difference.

For instance, one plan took the central business district and parts of San Marco from District 6 and put them into District 9.

"I'm the donor," said Councilwoman Ginny Myrick of District 6. "It is convoluted to make the four access districts . . . They are literally strafing my district to get contiguous, to make the numbers that are valid in court."

Ms. Myrick has asked the consultant to prepare a plan based on 60 percent majority in the black access districts, which she said could eliminate some of the convoluted drawing.

Because smaller districts' population boosts also increase their incumbents' ability to get re-elected, could "strafing" be looked at as gerrymandering, which is drawing boundary lines to protect incumbents?

Not quite, Ms. Myrick said.

"It is gerrymandering, but I don't think it is for an incumbent. I think it is specifically to maintain four access districts," she said.

At-large Councilman Eric Smith agreed.

"I don't believe this committee deserves to be tainted with the ink of gerrymandering," he said. "None of these plans are gerrymandering."

Maybe "judicialmandering," Smith said. "That's when the court makes you do it," he said.

It is a means to an end, although not very attractive on a map, said Councilman Terry Wood, also an at-large member.

"Gerrymandering has a negative context. Sometimes it can be legally required . . . to pick up people," he said. "There is positive and negative gerrymandering."

The point is, Wood said, that "integrated neighborhoods are working."

The plans may look weird, but committee members said they are generally pleased with the output of Mills' group.

"They've done the job that we told them to do," Draper said.

Added Wood, "A lot of what we paid for hasn't shown up on the maps: statistics, analysis, having a [legally] defensible plan. There has been a lot of time and research. It's been comprehensive."

Committee Chairman Denise Lee, however, is miffed at the consultant's failure to provide overlap maps to compare existing district lines with the proposed boundaries.

The committee has also received alternative plans from the NAACP and various other community groups. Mills said the NAACP plan, which has 19 districts and no at-large seats, would be "the most bullet-proof" in court.

But until the city charter is amended, the reapportionment committee and the full council can consider only plans for the current, 14-district structure.

"Our mission by law is to draw 14 districts," Ms. Lee said. "I do not think we should deviate from that."

The committee likely will meet early next week to decide which of the plans under consideration to submit to the council. At least one public hearing will then be held in each council district. The council's deadline for adopting a plan is Nov. 5.

EXHIBIT E
TO DECLARATION OF NICHOLAS WARREN

Editorial, *Gerrymander Was the Rule, as City Charter Was Ignored*, Fla. Times-Union, Dec. 11, 1991

Gerrymander was the rule, as city charter was ignored

T.U. DEC 1 1 199

Voting districts

reapportionment

Jacksonville's law on City Council redistricting apparently was largely ignored by the council when it redistricted this year.

The redistricting effort by the council obviously had two primary goals:

- Create no district containing two incumbents.
- Create four districts with large black majorities.

However, the criteria for redistricting in the ordinance mentions neither of these two objectives.

Although the code says, "The practice of gerrymandering shall not be used in establishing district boundaries," that is exactly what was done.

It was not gerrymandering for partisan advantage, but for racial advantage, although the result was the same.

The problem it created is that, after gerrymandering districts for race and incumbent protection, all other factors had to be force-fitted into the plan.

Districts "shall be as compact as possible and all territory included within a district shall be reasonably contiguous," the city charter says.

The code requires the original district boundaries to be the starting point, yet allows the council to disregard them completely if it is "desirable to meet the charter requirement of compactness and contiguity."

Therefore, compactness and contiguity seem to be paramount considerations. A glance at the maps will show how much consideration those factors actually got, which was very little.

Generally, boundaries shall follow natural barriers or established rights of way and may not split parcels of land. Most people would consider the St. Johns River a natural barrier, but the council acted as if it didn't exist.

Specifically, the code says, these factors "shall be considered":

- Population density and distribution in the proposed district.
- Topography of the proposed district, as it relates to natural and man-made barriers that would tend to make the election process in the proposed district more or less difficult than some other arrangement.
- Transportation, as it relates to the ease inhabitants of the proposed district might have in reaching polling places in the proposed district.
- Geography, as it relates to the size of the proposed district and the communality of interest among the various neighborhoods and areas in the district.
- Agricultural, commercial, industrial and resort activities in the proposed district, which indicate common economic interest and objectives.

Not one word about racial balance.

City lawyers say court decisions require the preservation of gains in electoral strength made by minorities.

If those court decisions do subordinate all other criteria to that goal, then all the language in the code might as well be stricken because it is superfluous. It could simply say, "Once a black candidate is elected from a district, the district must be gerrymandered so that a black candidate is almost certain to be elected from that district evermore. After that, other districts can be drawn to suit the council's collective fancy."

Barring legal challenge, the redistricting is a done deal. But it is not a good deal for most Jacksonville residents.

EXHIBIT F
TO DECLARATION OF NICHOLAS WARREN

Editorial, *Election Dysfunction: Your Tax Dollars at Work*, Fla. Times-Union, Nov. 8, 1992

ELECTION DYSFUNCTION

Your tax dollars at work

T.U. NOV 6 1992

The Jacksonville City Council deserves blame for much of the confusion on election day.

It could have avoided a great deal of the problem had it redistricted in more timely fashion, or in less political fashion.

Instead, the council took all the time it wanted to redistrict. One time-consumer was the council's insistence on protecting incumbents, an insistence it shared with the Legislature. It could be argued that some of the delay was necessary to maximize the opportunity to elect blacks to both legislative bodies but, even given that necessity, the process was unnecessarily slow.

The City Council wisely decided not to do its own initial redistricting but unwisely decided not to let the expert who had done it in 1980 do it again because he was "too political." Instead, the city paid a lot of money to let two ex-legislators (non-political) do the job, and then "improved" the results, non-politically.

As a result, election precincts throughout Jacksonville are carved up worse than last year's Thanksgiving turkey.

To get from one point to another in some of the crazy districts created during the past year, would require a boat. Someone attempting to traverse the new 3rd Congressional District now represented by Corrine Brown might face a situation threatening to life and limb. The district for a stretch between the Bowden section of Jacksonville's Southside and Bayard extends from the center of U.S. 1 to the center of the FEC railroad tracks parallel to the road.

School Board Member Billy Parker had to move several times in an effort to stay within the shifting lines of his district, yet it took a special meeting of the council and jiggling the lines again to get it just right.

There are 78 split precincts among the 233 voting precincts, split as many as eight ways.

It was a supervisor of election's nightmare. There were 53 different ballots. Color-coded voting machines had to be used in some precincts Tuesday to help the voter — whose hands already were full with a lengthy ballot and whose mind might well have been numbed by election-year rhetoric.

The council avoided redistricting before the 1991 city elections, although it could have done so. Afterward, it refused to call new elections. As a result, council members continue to represent people in districts based on the 1980 census, now badly unbalanced in population, and will remain so until 1995, 15 years after that census.

One result of that has been some slippage. When a group of residents in Precinct 3K found themselves in a zoning dispute they called their councilman, who essentially brushed them off. They had to turn to the person who will be their councilman three years from now.

New City Council district lines don't become official until the 1995 city elections except for School Board elections. School Board districts are each combinations of two council districts. That exception added greatly to the confusion.

Meanwhile, there is an election in fall 1994 to get through. After that, the elections office will have two months to revamp all the voting precincts in the city.

There ought to be a law that says legislative bodies must implement their own redistricting plans.

EXHIBIT G
TO DECLARATION OF NICHOLAS WARREN

Jacksonville Ordinance 2001-675-E and Exhibits Thereto

Table of Contents

Exhibit No. (to the Ordinance)	Description	ECF Page Range of this Filing
—	Jacksonville Ordinance 2001-675-E	2–3
Exhibit A	Maps and District Statistics Table	4–13
Exhibit B	Statement of Methodology	14–15
Exhibit C	Draft Maps	16–39
—	Certificate of Authentication	40

Amended 11/13/01
Amended 07/24/01

Introduced by the Reapportionment Subcommittee:

ORDINANCE 2001-675-E

AN ORDINANCE REAPPORTIONING THE FOURTEEN COUNCIL DISTRICTS AND FIVE AT LARGE RESIDENCE AREAS; AMENDING APPENDIX 1 AND APPENDIX 1-A TO THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF JACKSONVILLE TO PRESCRIBE THE BOUNDARIES OF EACH COUNCIL DISTRICT AND EACH RESIDENCE AREA AS REQUIRED BY SECTION 5.02 OF THE CHARTER FOLLOWING THE 2000 CENSUS OF THE CITY; ADOPTING FINDINGS; AMENDING APPENDIX 2 TO THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF JACKSONVILLE TO PRESCRIBE THE BOUNDARIES OF EACH SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICT AS REQUIRED BY SECTION 13.03 OF THE CHARTER FOLLOWING THE 2000 CENSUS OF THE CITY; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the City of Jacksonville:

Section 1. Appendix 1 and Appendix 1-A to the Charter of the City of Jacksonville are amended by repealing each of the fourteen Council Districts and five at large residence areas; therein described by metes and bounds and substituting in lieu thereof the fourteen Council Districts and five at large residence areas described and contained in Exhibit A attached to this ordinance and by this reference made a part hereof. This amendment constitutes the reapportionment of the fourteen Council Districts and five at large residence areas required by Section 5.02 of the Charter following the 2000 census. The districts and residence

areas described in Exhibit A are described by maps. These maps are computer-generated maps based on specific data and computer programs as set forth in the attached Exhibit B. Considered plans and information are attached hereto as Exhibit C and by this reference made a part hereof. Appendix 1 and Appendix 1-A to the Charter shall be those streets and other boundaries, which by words describe the maps. The Council Secretary shall attach to this file Appendix 1 and Appendix 1-A upon completion by the Consultant.

Section 2. The Council adopts the proposed findings attached hereto as Exhibit A.

Section 3. Appendix 2 of the Charter is amended to read as follows:

School Board District 1 - Council Districts 1 and 2
School Board District 2 - Council Districts 3 and 13
School Board District 3 - Council Districts 4 and 5
School Board District 4 - Council Districts 7 and 8
School Board District 5 - Council Districts 9 and 10
School Board District 6 - Council Districts 11 and 12
School Board District 7 - Council Districts 6 and 14

Section 4. This ordinance shall become effective upon signature by the Mayor or upon becoming effective without the Mayor's signature.

Form Approved:

Office of General Counsel

Legislation Prepared By: Virginia Baker Norton

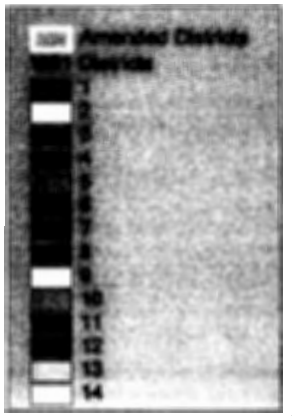
11/15/01 G:\shared\LEGIS.CC\2001 Leg\Ord\2001-675.2nd-amd.doc

Exhibit A
Maps of the
General Services Districts and
District Statistics Table

11/07/01

The 1991 City Council Districts with an overlay showing the Amended District Boundaries

November 7th, 2001



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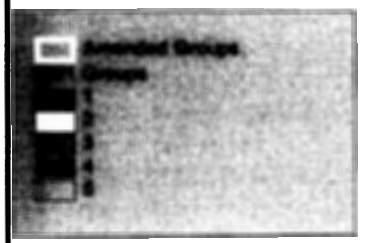
The 1991 At Large City Group Districts with an overlay showing the Amended At Large Group Boundaries

November 7th, 2001



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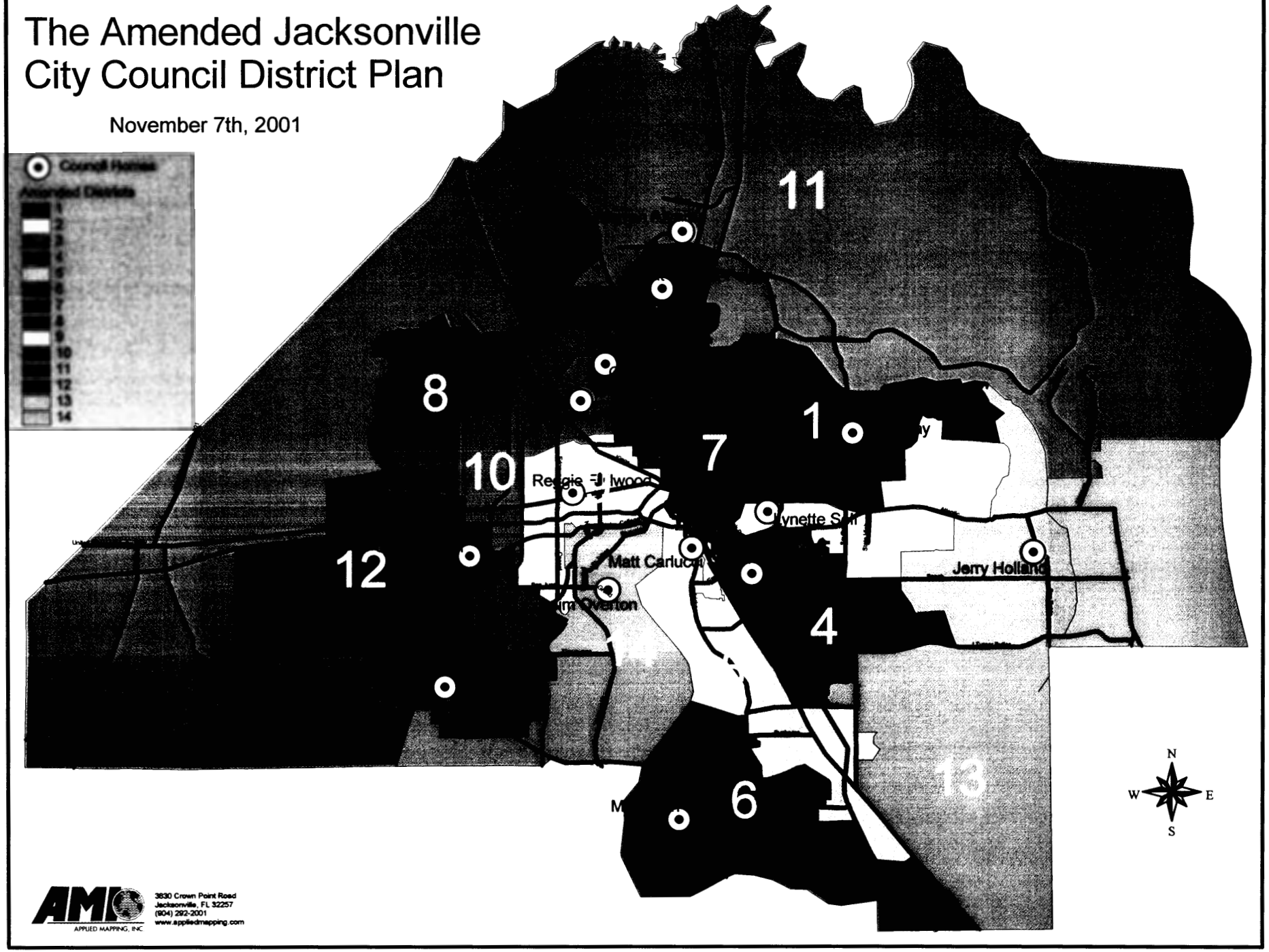
The Amended Jacksonville City Council District Plan

November 7th, 2001



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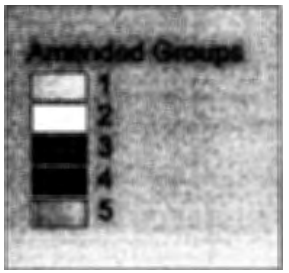
The Amended Jacksonville City At Large Group Plan

November 7th, 2001



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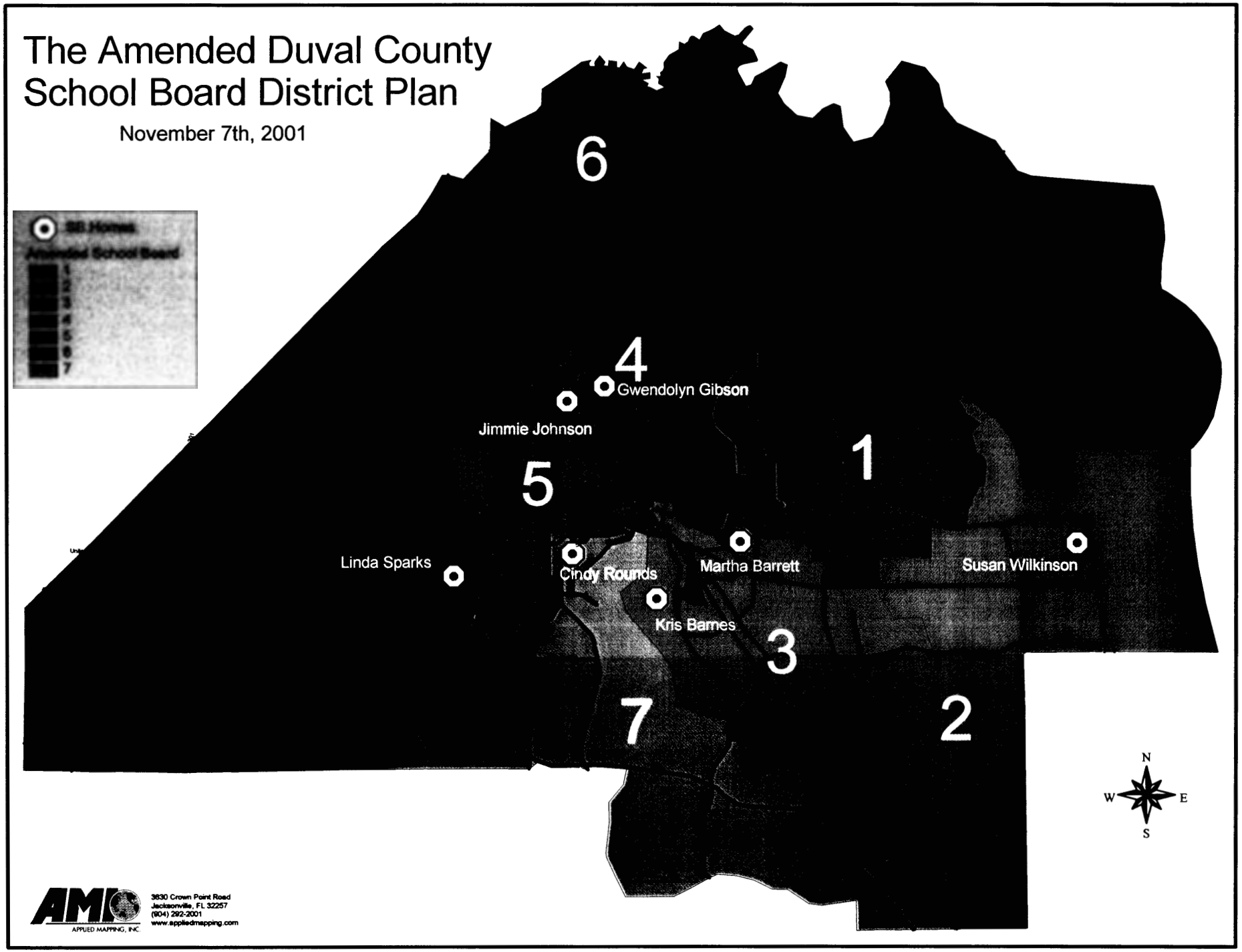

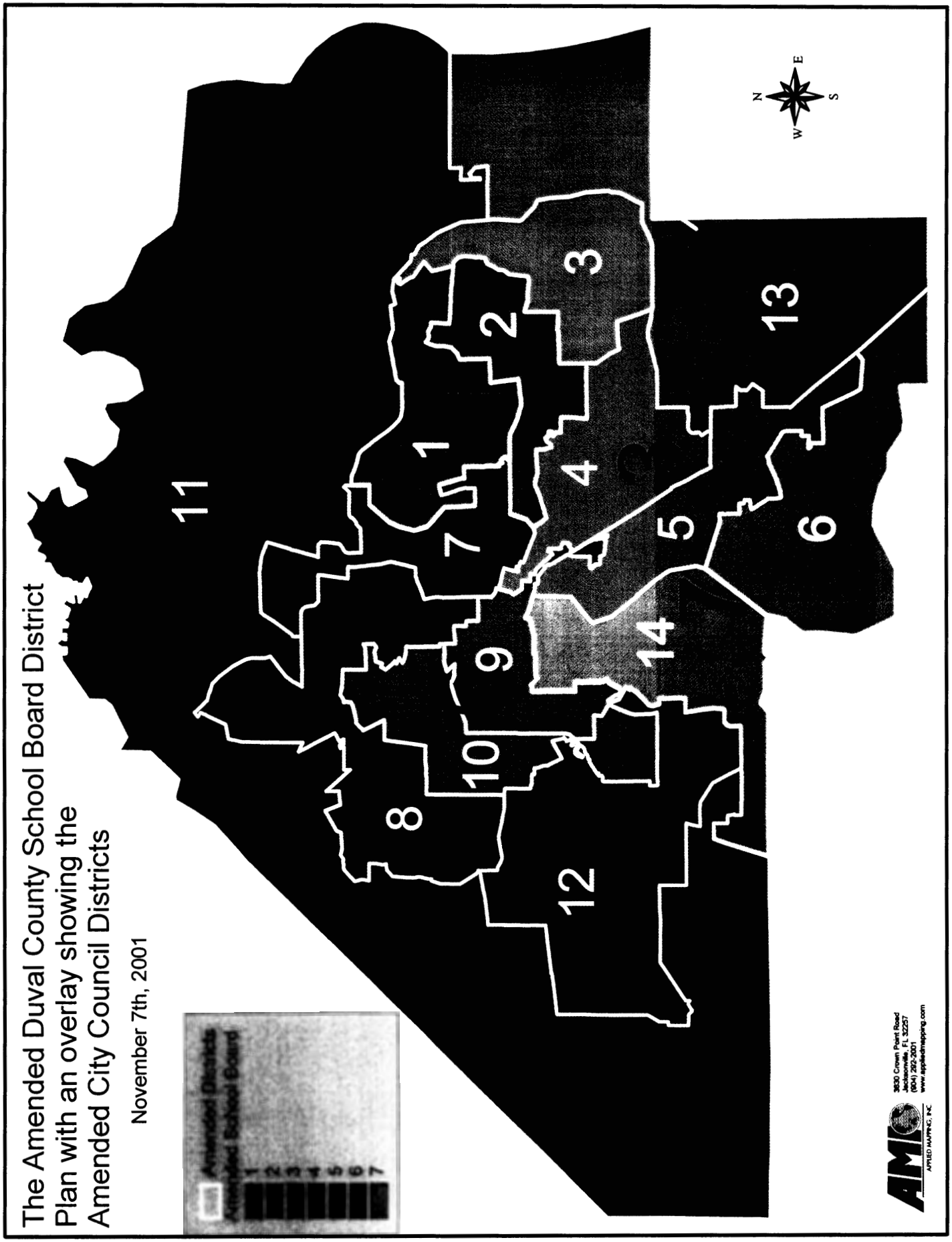
The Amended Duval County School Board District
Plan with an overlay showing the
Amended City Council Districts
November 7th, 2001
Amended Districts
Amended School Board
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
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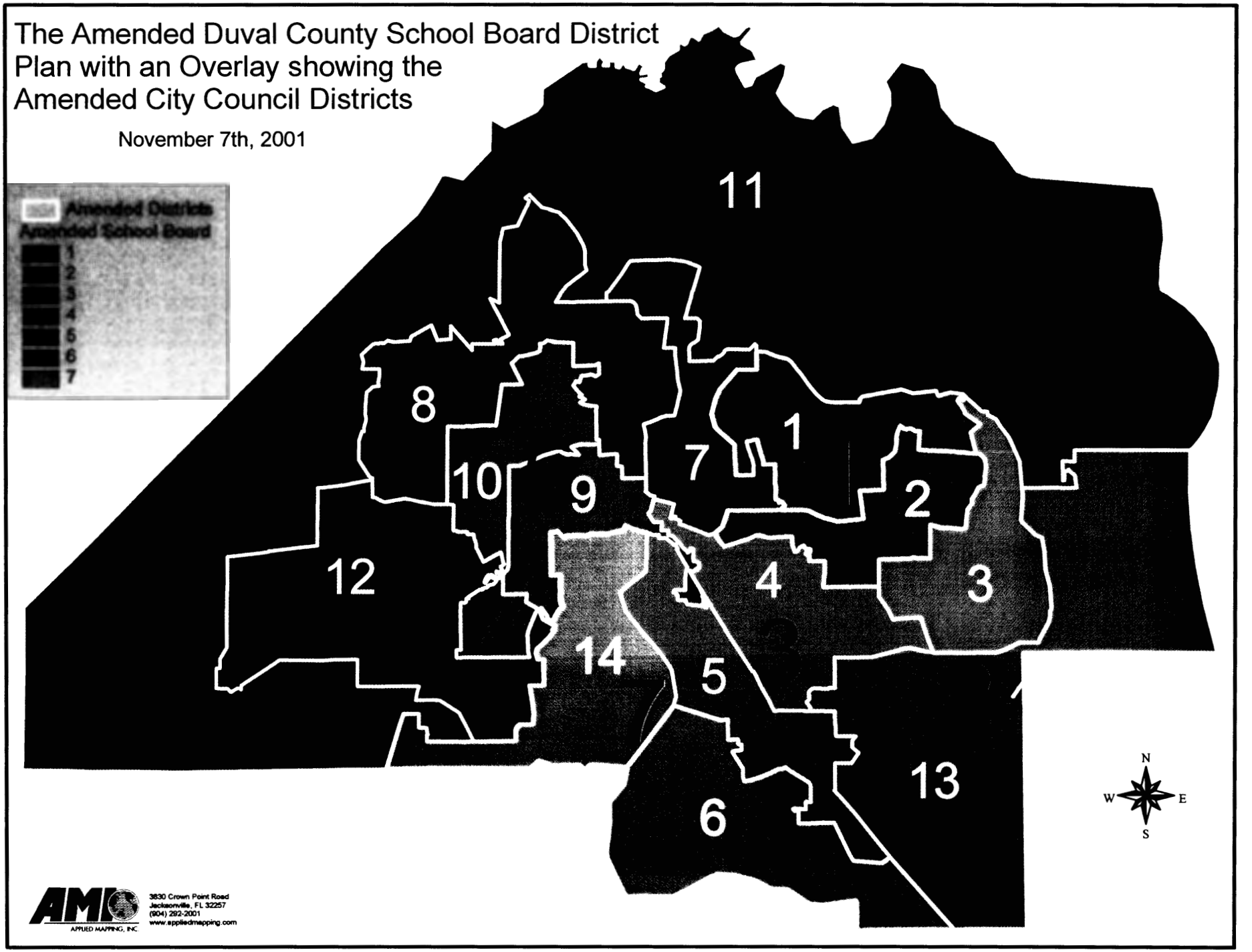

The Amended Jacksonville City Council Districts Plan

Table Indicating Population of each Amended District and Variation in each

District	Total Population	Target	Deviation	% Deviation	% Latino	% White	% Black	% Indian	% Asian	% Islander	% Other	% Two or More
1	56707	55634	1073	1.93	4.53	67.50	23.06	0.29	2.71	0.05	0.18	1.66
2	53294	55634	-2340	-4.21	6.49	63.34	22.18	0.36	5.12	0.08	0.26	2.17
3	54763	55634	-871	-1.57	5.62	76.88	9.90	0.29	5.09	0.07	0.22	1.94
4	54356	55634	-1278	-2.30	5.37	70.86	18.38	0.30	2.63	0.02	0.18	2.26
5	57450	55634	1816	3.26	5.50	76.19	11.47	0.25	4.28	0.05	0.21	2.05
6	58570	55634	2936	5.28	3.88	86.74	5.25	0.20	2.44	0.06	0.21	1.22
7	53099	55634	-2535	-4.56	2.63	26.07	68.79	0.28	0.67	0.05	0.18	1.33
8	53115	55634	-2519	-4.53	1.07	31.15	66.39	0.21	0.30	0.03	0.09	0.75
9	55429	55634	-205	-0.37	2.54	35.70	58.40	0.28	1.56	0.04	0.13	1.35
10	53371	55634	-2263	-4.07	2.52	35.46	58.25	0.22	1.93	0.03	0.17	1.41
11	53276	55634	-2358	-4.24	4.34	80.02	11.70	0.54	1.35	0.12	0.17	1.75
12	58518	55634	2884	5.18	4.34	72.62	17.52	0.39	3.34	0.08	0.16	1.56
13	58579	55634	2945	5.29	4.18	83.04	7.76	0.25	3.12	0.04	0.14	1.48
14	58352	55634	2718	4.89	4.24	76.49	14.07	0.41	2.72	0.06	0.22	1.78
	778879		Overall Deviation = 9.85%									

Source: US Census

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November 7th, 2001

The Amended Jacksonville City Council At Large Group Plan

Table Indicating Population of each Amended Group and Variation in each

Group	Total Population	Target	Deviation	% Deviation	% Latino	% White	% Black	% Indian	% Asian	% Islander	% Other	% Two or More
1	150065	155775	-5710	-3.67	3.75	73.80	17.58	0.39	2.73	0.06	0.16	1.53
2	161306	155775	5531	3.55	5.01	71.95	17.53	0.37	2.98	0.08	0.20	1.88
3	158079	155775	2304	1.48	5.18	78.48	9.45	0.26	4.61	0.06	0.23	1.73
4	155316	155775	-459	-0.29	4.95	72.34	17.75	0.29	2.47	0.05	0.19	1.98
5	154113	155775	-1662	-1.07	1.53	20.44	76.12	0.22	0.55	0.03	0.13	0.98
	778879		Overall Deviation = 7.22%									

Source: US Census

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November 7th, 2001

Exhibit B
Statement of the Redistricting Methodology

11/07/01

Exhibit B – Statement of the Redistricting Methodology

The methodology used in arriving at the Proposed Jacksonville City Council District Plan recommended by the Special Committee for Redistricting is as follows:

The proposed districts were designed to satisfy the criteria as set forth in Exhibit A-1, Paragraph I, Subparagraph B of the Jacksonville City Council RFP P-09-01, for a Council Reapportionment Consultant.

Preliminary technical analysis was performed using the U.S. Census Bureau 2000 Data provided by the City of Jacksonville's Planning and Development Department, 1991 redistricting records, and pertinent City Ordinances from the Jacksonville City Council's Research Office. Also, extensive research of the City Charter along with related legal, political, statistical, and historical information was completed to provide a foundation for the redistricting process and to provide assistance to all of the parties involved in the redistricting.

The U.S. Census Bureau 2000 data included total population, voting age population, and racial composition for Duval County. Traditional redistricting concepts of compactness, contiguity, and consideration for communities of interest as defined in the City Charter were also used to create balanced plans for review by the Special Committee for Redistricting.

AMI conducted individual meetings with all of the City Council members to gather information regarding the expected changes to each of the districts. The Special Committee also held weekly public meetings and full-day workshops throughout the process. During those meetings input from public officials and private citizens played an integral role in the Redistricting process. Most importantly, specific directions from the Special Committee, along with recommendations from all of the City Council members, advice from the City of Jacksonville Office of General Counsel, and weekly meetings with the City Planning and Development Department, were the primary factors in creating the plan recommended for the new City Council districts.

Residency requirements for incumbent School Board members were also considered during the City Council redistricting process.

The Proposed Jacksonville City Council District Plan, as approved for submittal by the Special Committee on Redistricting on June 27, 2001, is the culmination of numerous recommendations made by City Council members, and testimony from the public. A total of 23 balanced versions of the plan were created to accommodate, as much as possible, the specific needs of the communities and citizens represented by each Council member. The City Council district map was revised based on the changes requested and presented to the Special Committee for their review and comments.

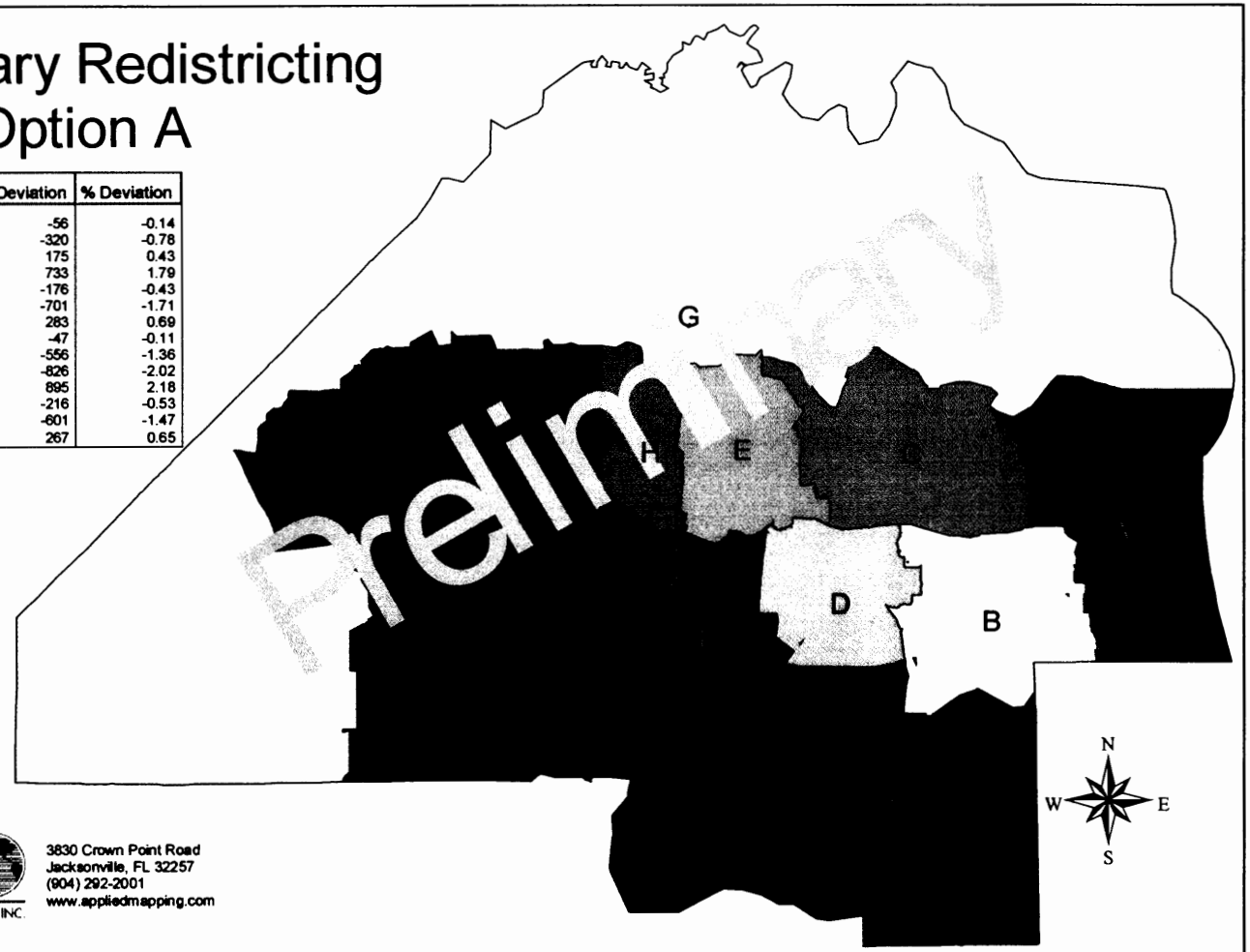
The geographic configuration of Duval County with the St. Johns River coursing through the heart of the City of Jacksonville, coupled with significant population growth Southerly and Easterly of the river, presented unique technical challenges to create a City Council District Map that adhered to the redistricting criteria as outlined in this report.

Exhibit C
Maps of
Versions A through X
of the
Redistricting Plan

11/07/01

Preliminary Redistricting Option A

District	Voting Pop	Target	Deviation	% Deviation
A	41048.0000	40992	-56	-0.14
B	41312.0000	40992	-320	-0.78
C	40817.0000	40992	175	0.43
D	40259.0000	40992	733	1.79
E	41168.0000	40992	-176	-0.43
F	41693.0000	40992	-701	-1.71
G	40709.0000	40992	283	0.69
H	41039.0000	40992	-47	-0.11
I	41548.0000	40992	-556	-1.36
J	41818.0000	40992	-826	-2.02
K	40097.0000	40992	895	2.18
L	41208.0000	40992	-216	-0.53
M	41593.0000	40992	-601	-1.47
N	40725.0000	40992	267	0.65



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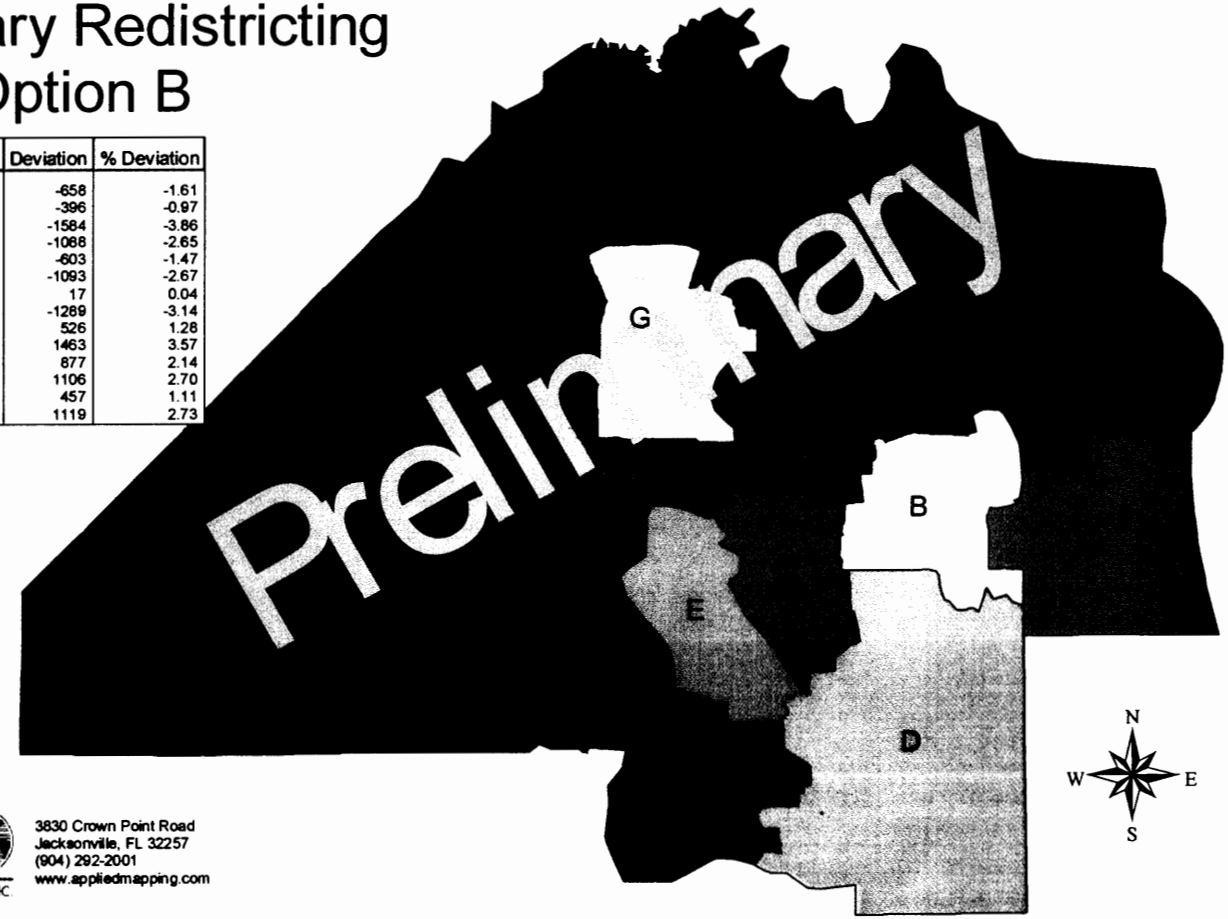
Preliminary Redistricting Option B

District	Voting Pop	Target	Deviation	% Deviation
A	41650.0000	40992	-658	-1.61
B	41388.0000	40992	-396	-0.97
C	42576.0000	40992	-1584	-3.86
D	42080.0000	40992	-1088	-2.65
E	41595.0000	40992	-603	-1.47
F	42085.0000	40992	-1093	-2.67
G	40975.0000	40992	17	0.04
H	42281.0000	40992	-1289	-3.14
I	40466.0000	40992	526	1.28
J	39529.0000	40992	1463	3.57
K	40115.0000	40992	877	2.14
L	39886.0000	40992	1106	2.70
M	40535.0000	40992	457	1.11
N	39873.0000	40992	1119	2.73



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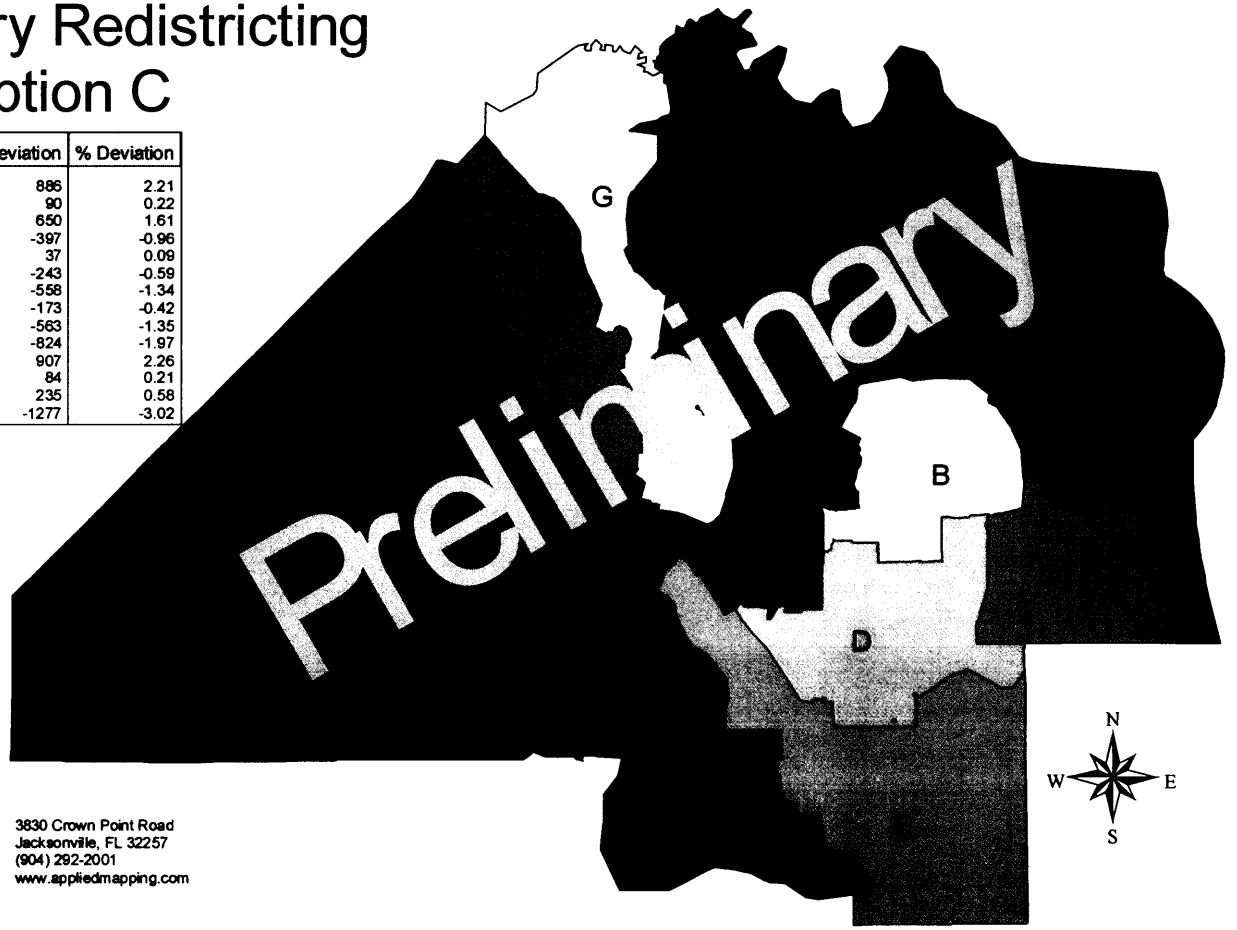
Preliminary Redistricting Option C

District	Voting Pop	Target	Deviation	% Deviation
A	40106.0000	40992	886	2.21
B	40902.0000	40992	90	0.22
C	40342.0000	40992	650	1.61
D	41389.0000	40992	-397	-0.96
E	40955.0000	40992	37	0.09
F	41235.0000	40992	-243	-0.59
G	41550.0000	40992	-558	-1.34
H	41165.0000	40992	-173	-0.42
I	41555.0000	40992	-563	-1.35
J	41816.0000	40992	-824	-1.97
K	40085.0000	40992	907	2.26
L	40908.0000	40992	84	0.21
M	40757.0000	40992	235	0.58
N	42269.0000	40992	-1277	-3.02



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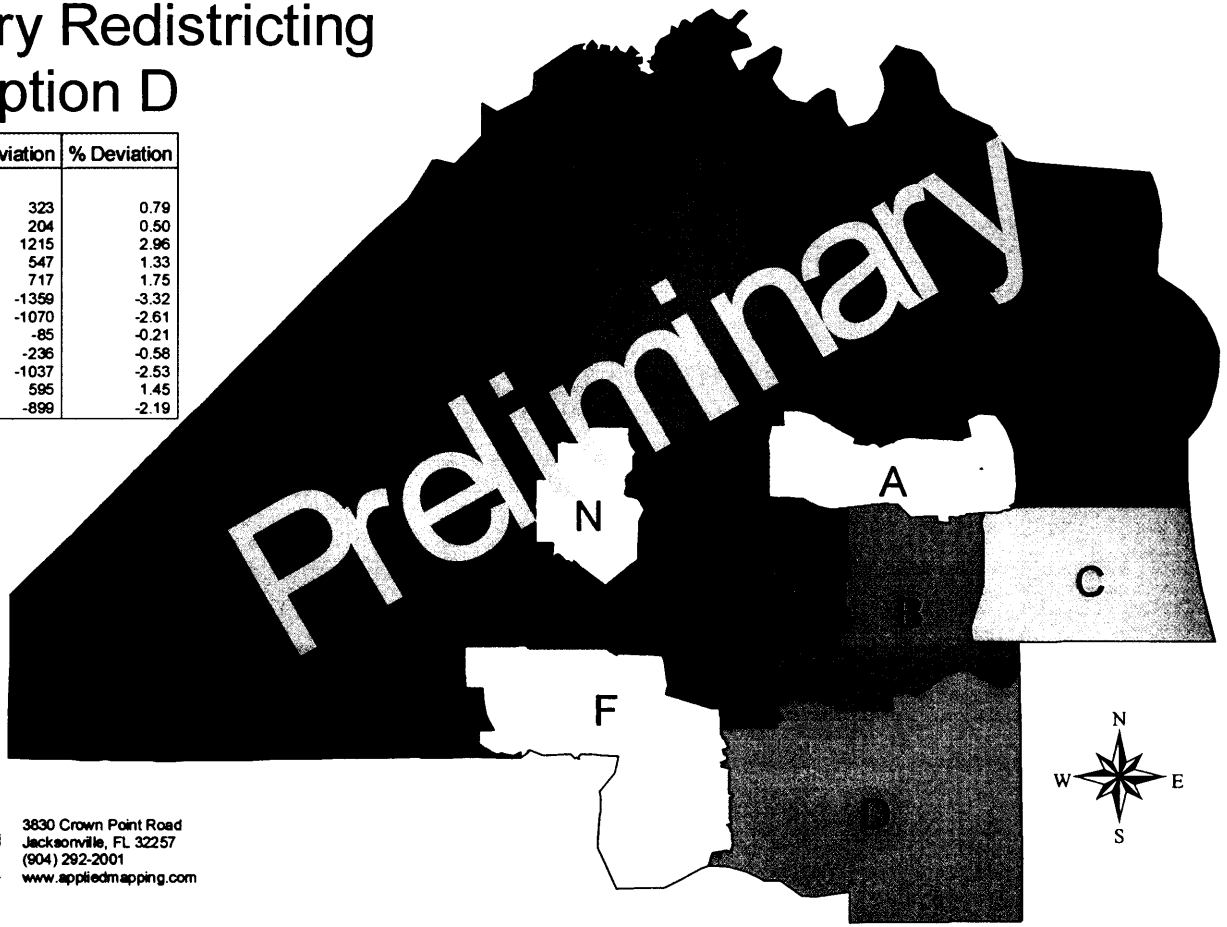
Preliminary Redistricting Option D

District	Voting Pop	Target	Deviation	% Deviation
A	40669.0000	40992	323	0.79
B	40788.0000	40992	204	0.50
C	39777.0000	40992	1215	2.96
D	40445.0000	40992	547	1.33
E	40275.0000	40992	717	1.75
F	42351.0000	40992	-1359	-3.32
G	42062.0000	40992	-1070	-2.61
H	41077.0000	40992	-85	-0.21
I	41228.0000	40992	-236	-0.58
J	42029.0000	40992	-1037	-2.53
K	40397.0000	40992	595	1.45
L	41891.0000	40992	-899	-2.19



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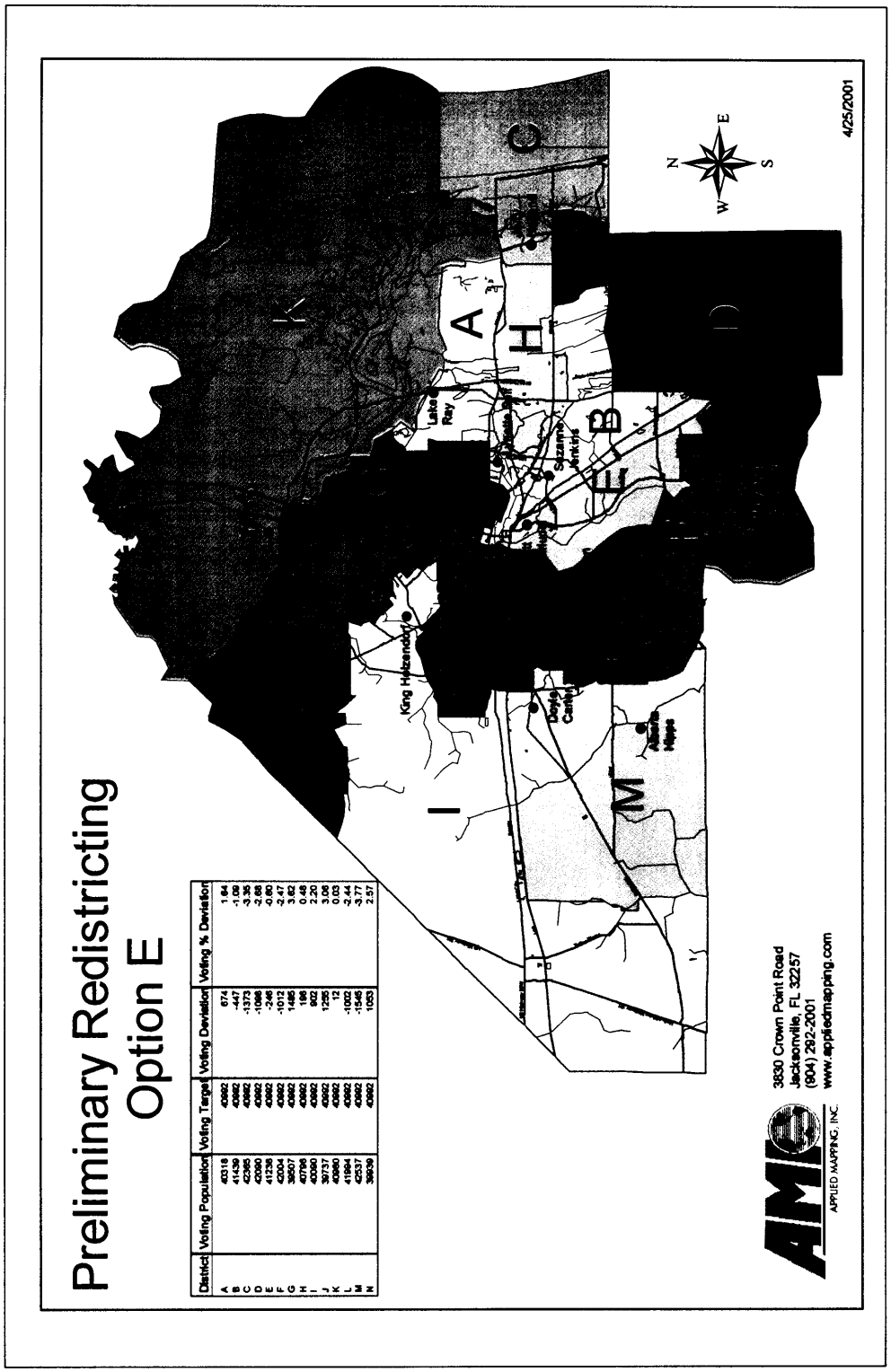
Preliminary Redistricting
Option E
District | Voting Population | Voting Target | Voting Deviation | Voting % Deviation
A | 40318 | 40992 | 674 | 1.64
B | 41439 | 40992 | 447 | 1.09
C | 40566 | 40992 | -1373 | -3.35
D | 42080 | 40992 | -1088 | -2.65
E | 41238 | 40992 | -246 | -0.60
F | 42004 | 40992 | -1012 | -2.47
G | 38507 | 40992 | 1485 | 3.62
H | 41798 | 40992 | 198 | 0.48
I | 42060 | 40992 | 922 | 2.25
J | 39737 | 40992 | 1255 | 3.06
K | 40980 | 40992 | 12 | 0.03
L | 41894 | 40992 | -1002 | -2.44
M | 42537 | 40992 | -1545 | -3.77
N | 38639 | 40992 | 1053 | 2.57
A
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Lake Ray
Sazama Park
King Holzendorf
Boyd Cannon
Alpine House
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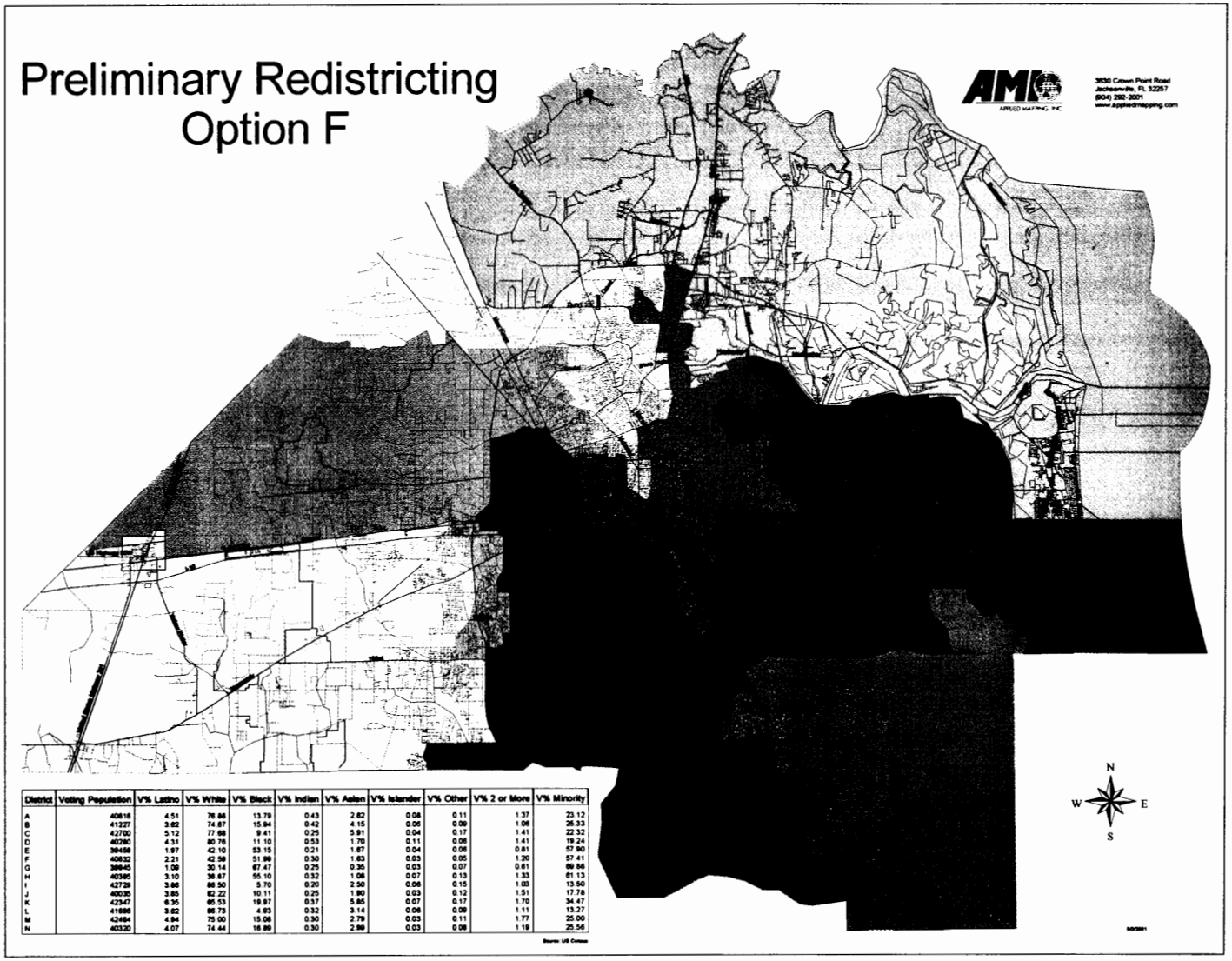
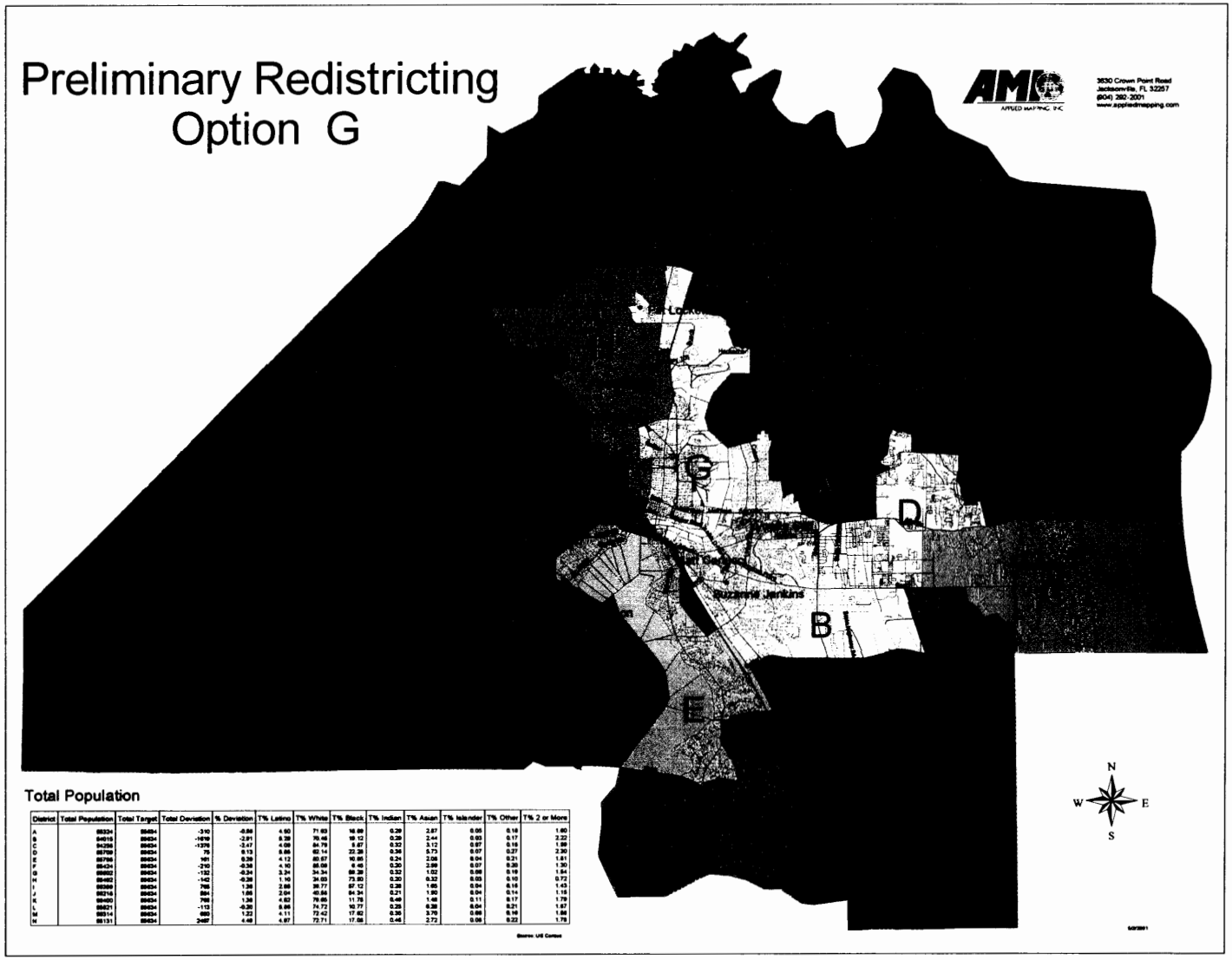
Preliminary Redistricting Option F



District	Voting Population	V% Latino	V% White	V% Black	V% Indian	V% Asian	V% Islander	V% Other	V% 2 or More	V% Minority
A	40818	4.51	76.86	13.79	0.43	2.82	0.08	0.11	1.37	23.12
B	41227	3.62	74.67	15.94	0.42	4.15	0.06	0.09	1.06	25.33
C	42700	5.12	77.68	9.41	0.25	5.91	0.04	0.17	1.41	22.32
D	40260	4.31	80.76	11.10	0.53	1.70	0.11	0.06	1.41	19.24
E	39458	1.97	42.10	53.15	0.21	1.67	0.04	0.06	0.81	57.90
F	40832	2.31	42.58	51.99	0.30	1.63	0.03	0.05	1.20	57.41
G	39645	1.09	30.14	67.47	0.25	0.35	0.03	0.07	0.61	69.86
H	40385	3.10	38.67	55.10	0.32	1.06	0.07	0.13	1.33	61.13
I	42729	3.86	86.50	5.70	0.20	2.50	0.06	0.15	1.03	13.50
J	40035	3.85	82.22	10.11	0.25	1.80	0.03	0.12	1.51	17.78
K	42347	6.35	65.53	19.97	0.37	5.85	0.07	0.17	1.70	34.47
L	41686	3.62	86.73	4.93	0.32	3.14	0.06	0.09	1.11	13.27
M	42464	4.84	75.00	15.08	0.50	2.78	0.03	0.11	1.77	25.00
N	40320	4.07	74.44	16.89	0.30	2.99	0.03	0.08	1.19	25.56

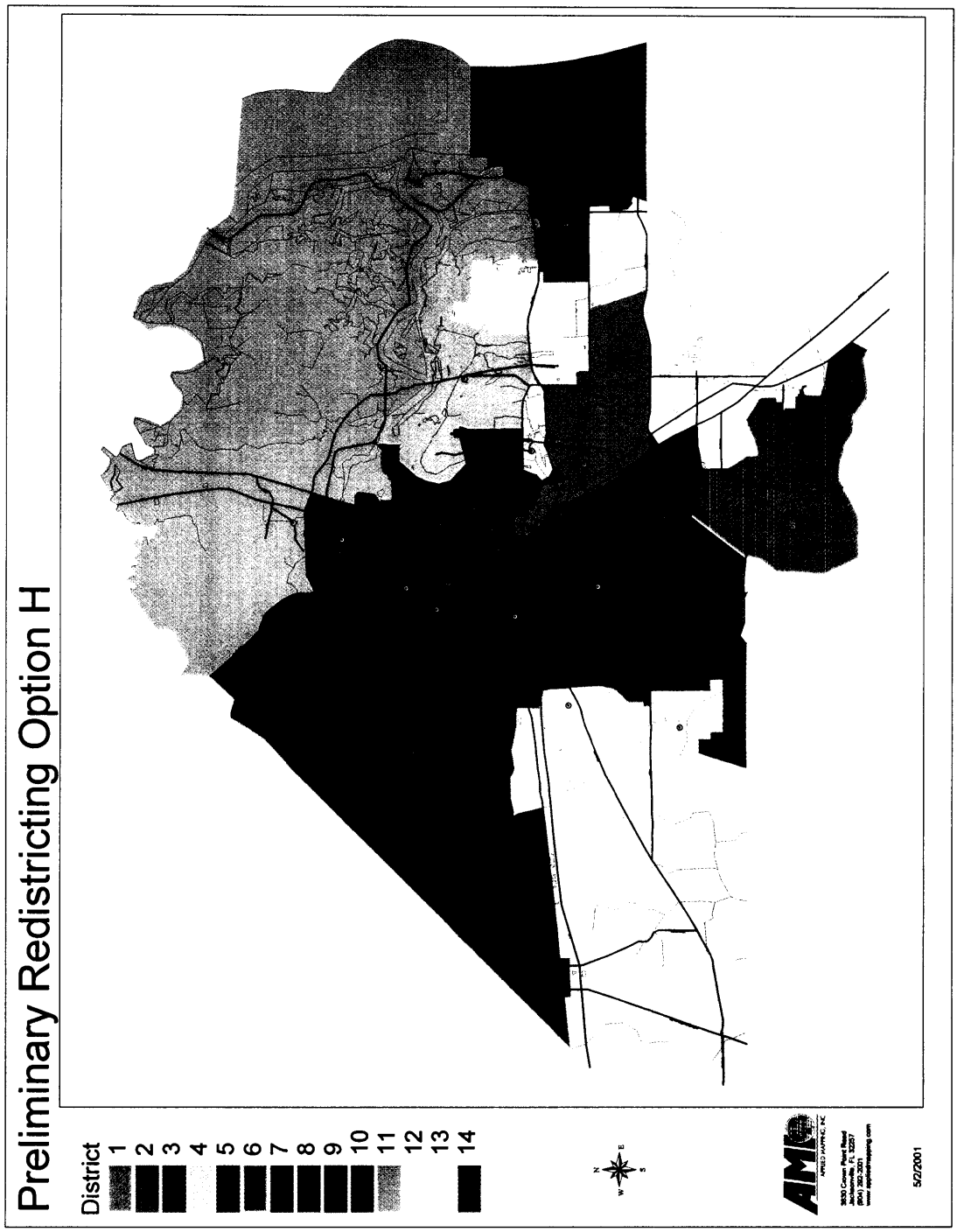
Source: US Census



Total Population

District	Total Population	Total Target	Total Deviation	% Deviation	T% Latino	T% White	T% Black	T% Indian	T% Asian	T% Islander	T% Other	T% 2 or More
A	88324	88634	-310	-0.84	4.60	71.69	18.49	0.28	2.81	0.06	0.18	1.90
B	84618	88634	-1616	-2.91	8.39	76.46	10.12	0.29	2.44	0.03	0.17	2.22
C	84258	88634	-1376	-3.47	4.08	84.79	5.87	0.32	3.12	0.07	0.18	1.56
D	88799	88634	76	0.13	5.88	82.14	22.39	0.36	5.73	0.07	0.27	2.30
E	88796	88634	161	0.39	4.12	80.67	10.66	0.24	2.68	0.04	0.21	1.61
F	88424	88634	-210	-0.38	4.10	86.66	6.48	0.26	2.88	0.07	0.26	1.30
G	88502	88634	-132	-0.24	3.24	84.34	66.26	0.32	1.02	0.08	0.18	1.54
H	88492	88634	-142	-0.26	1.16	34.03	73.60	0.20	0.32	0.03	0.10	0.72
I	88868	88634	768	1.39	2.66	36.77	67.12	0.28	1.65	0.04	0.16	1.43
J	89218	88634	884	1.69	2.01	40.66	64.34	0.21	1.90	0.01	0.14	1.15
K	89401	88634	768	1.39	4.63	79.66	11.79	0.48	1.48	0.11	0.17	1.79
L	88621	88634	-113	-0.20	5.88	74.72	16.77	0.28	0.38	0.04	0.21	1.67
M	89914	88634	880	1.22	6.11	72.42	17.82	0.36	3.78	0.06	0.16	1.84
N	88131	88634	2497	1.48	4.87	72.71	17.56	0.46	2.72	0.06	0.22	1.78

Source: US Census


Preliminary Redistricting Option H
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5/2/2001

Preliminary Redistricting Option I

Total Population

District	Total Population	T Target	T Deviation	T% Deviation	T% Latino	T% White	T% Black	T% Indian	T% Asian	T% Islander	T% Other	T% Two or More
A	55575	55634	-59	-0.11	4.51	47.69	28.21	0.31	2.37	0.05	0.19	1.66
B	53648	55634	-1917	-3.33	5.48	48.90	19.00	0.24	3.02	0.03	0.19	2.14
C	54894	55634	740	1.33	4.24	61.60	9.63	0.36	1.96	0.11	0.19	1.84
D	57102	55634	1468	2.64	6.73	65.30	19.77	0.36	5.19	0.08	0.26	2.30
E	57838	55634	2204	3.96	4.20	60.42	11.00	0.28	2.00	0.04	0.18	1.88
F	57977	55634	2343	4.21	3.84	66.89	5.12	0.20	2.46	0.06	0.21	1.22
G	58257	55634	2377	4.27	2.74	35.86	49.10	0.37	0.88	0.05	0.18	1.36
H	54853	55634	881	1.22	1.08	31.67	65.70	0.22	0.33	0.03	0.06	0.73
I	53781	55634	1853	3.33	2.41	35.43	58.67	0.26	1.06	0.04	0.13	1.30
J	54711	55634	923	1.66	2.23	41.58	52.88	0.22	1.67	0.04	0.15	1.21
K	53092	55634	-2542	-4.42	4.89	77.29	12.14	0.41	3.67	0.08	0.12	1.62
L	57751	55634	-2117	-3.61	5.27	78.13	8.81	0.28	5.44	0.07	0.21	1.80
M	53385	55634	2249	4.06	4.36	72.46	17.44	0.36	3.06	0.07	0.17	1.57
N	53680	55634	2074	3.73	5.22	69.82	16.95	0.44	3.24	0.07	0.25	2.01

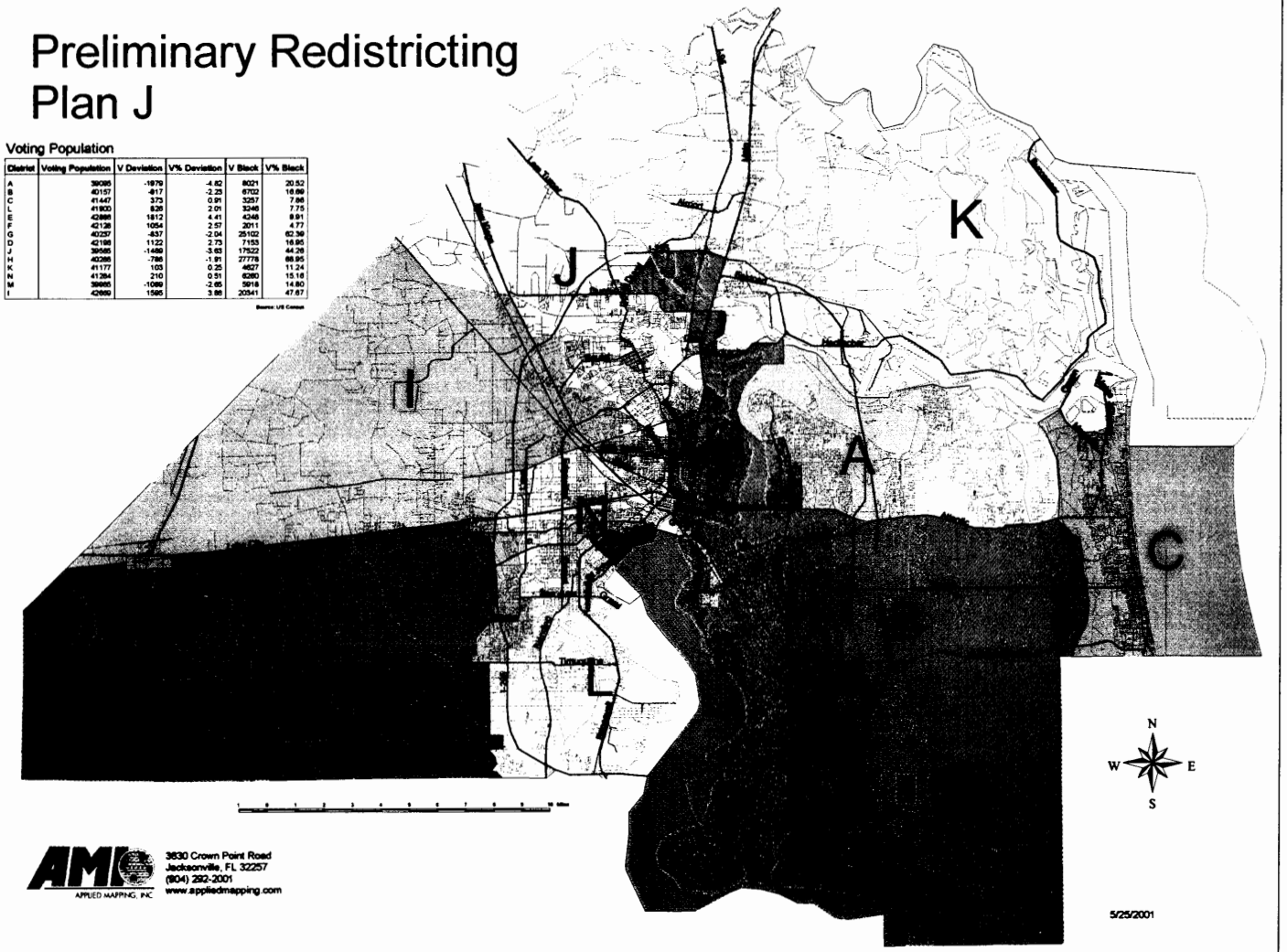
Source: US Census

Preliminary Redistricting Plan J

Voting Population

District	Voting Population	V Deviation	V% Deviation	V Black	V% Black
A	39085	-1979	-4.82	8021	20.52
B	40157	-917	-2.23	6702	16.69
C	41447	373	0.91	3257	7.86
D	41803	729	2.01	3246	7.75
E	42888	1812	4.41	4246	9.91
F	42139	1054	2.57	2011	4.77
G	40237	-837	-2.04	25102	62.39
H	42188	1122	2.73	7153	16.95
I	39565	-1498	-3.65	17522	44.28
J	40288	-786	-1.91	27778	68.95
K	41177	103	0.25	4627	11.24
M	41364	210	0.51	6280	15.18
N	38985	-1089	-2.65	5918	14.80
I	42669	1585	3.86	20341	47.67

Source: US Census



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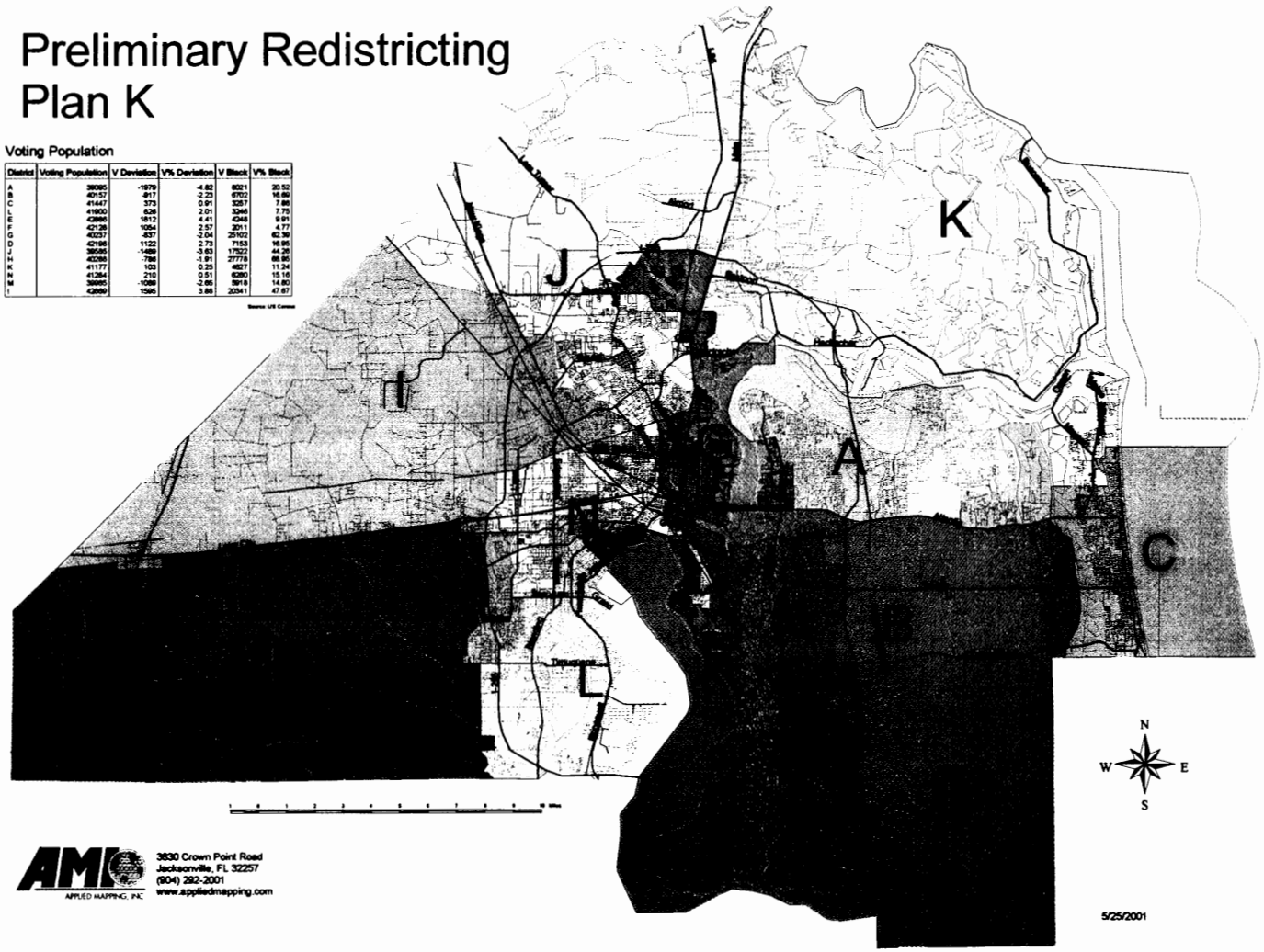
Preliminary Redistricting Plan K

Voting Population

District	Voting Population	V Deviation	V% Deviation	V Black	V% Black
A	39095	-1879	-4.62	6821	20.52
B	40157	-817	-2.29	6702	16.69
C	41447	373	0.91	3357	7.86
D	41890	816	2.01	3246	7.75
E	42355	1613	4.41	6248	9.91
F	42139	1056	2.57	2911	4.73
G	40237	-837	-2.04	25402	62.36
H	42186	1122	2.73	7153	16.95
I	39585	-1469	-3.65	17522	44.36
J	42388	-766	-1.91	27778	65.80
K	41177	-103	0.25	4627	11.24
L	41264	210	0.51	6260	15.16
M	39855	-1099	-2.85	5918	14.80
-	42869	1585	3.86	20341	47.67

Source: US Census



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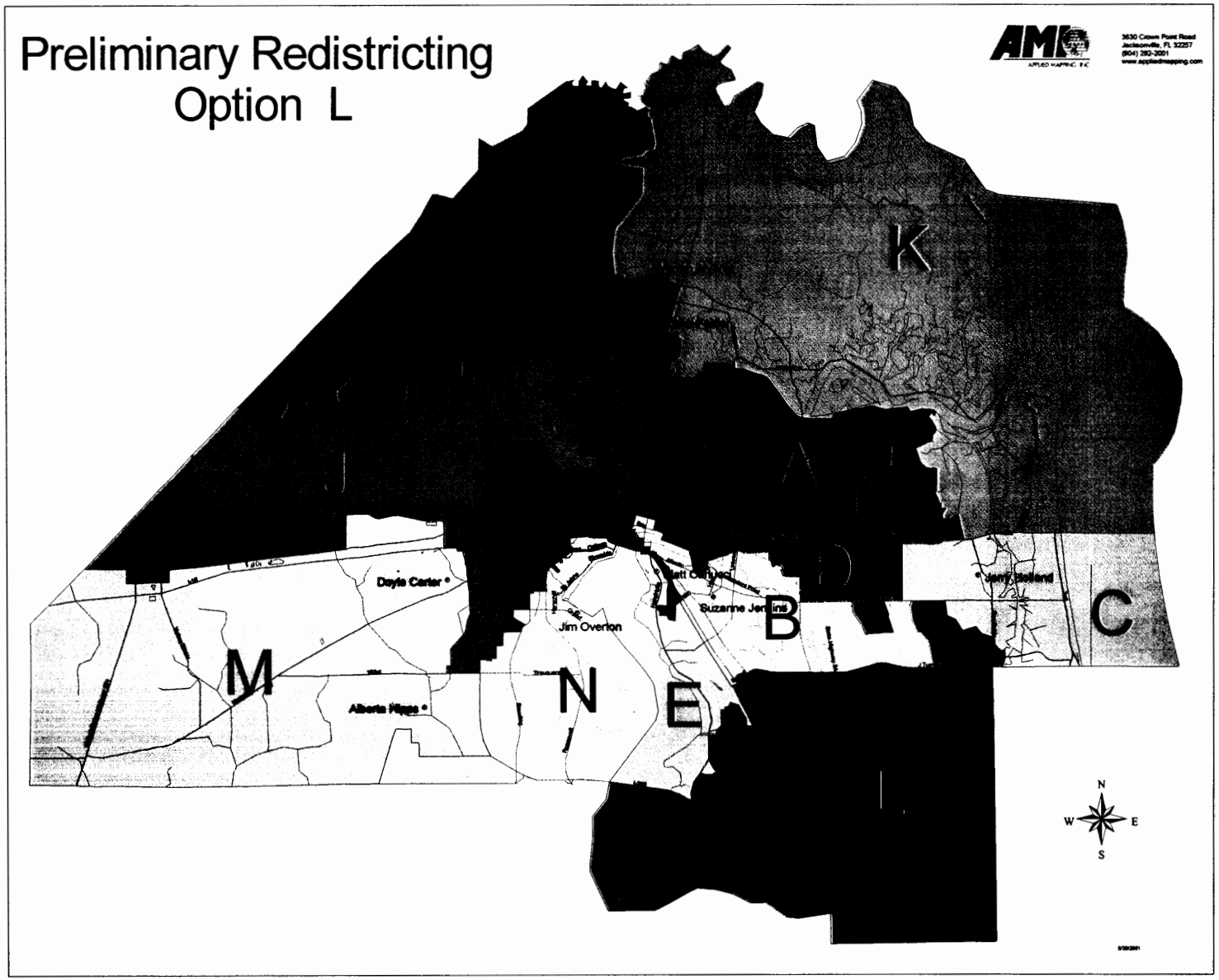
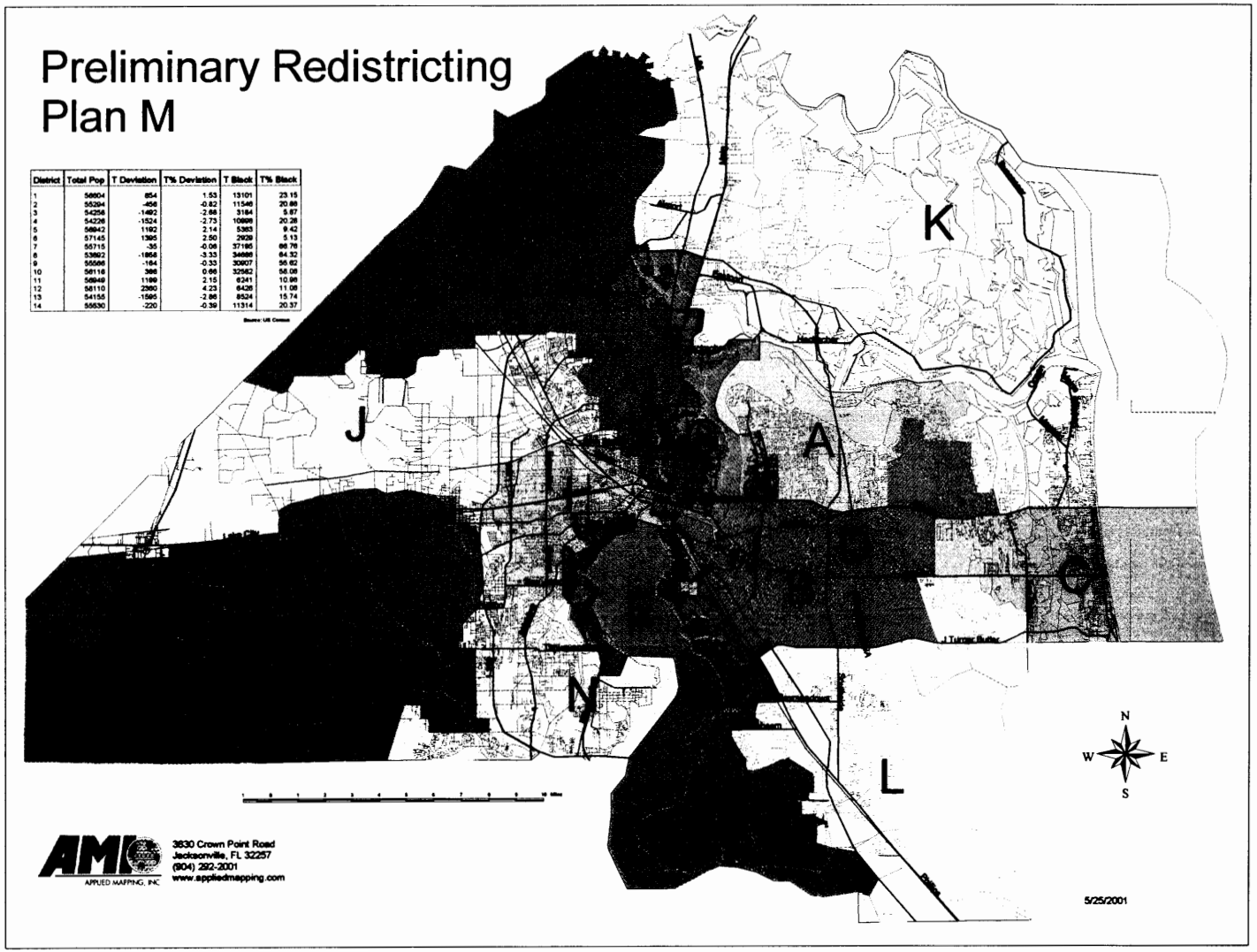


Preliminary Redistricting Plan M

District	Total Pop	T Deviation	T% Deviation	T Black	T% Black
1	56604	854	1.53	13101	23.15
2	55294	-456	-0.82	11546	20.88
3	54258	-1492	-2.68	3184	5.87
4	54226	-1524	-2.73	10866	20.28
5	56842	1192	2.14	5383	9.42
6	57145	1395	2.50	2928	5.13
7	55715	-35	-0.06	37195	66.76
8	53862	-1858	-3.33	34688	64.32
9	55586	-184	-0.33	30807	55.62
10	56116	346	0.66	32562	58.08
11	56849	1199	2.15	6241	10.98
12	56110	2360	4.23	6426	11.08
13	54155	-1595	-2.86	8524	15.74
14	55530	-220	-0.39	11314	20.37

Source: US Census



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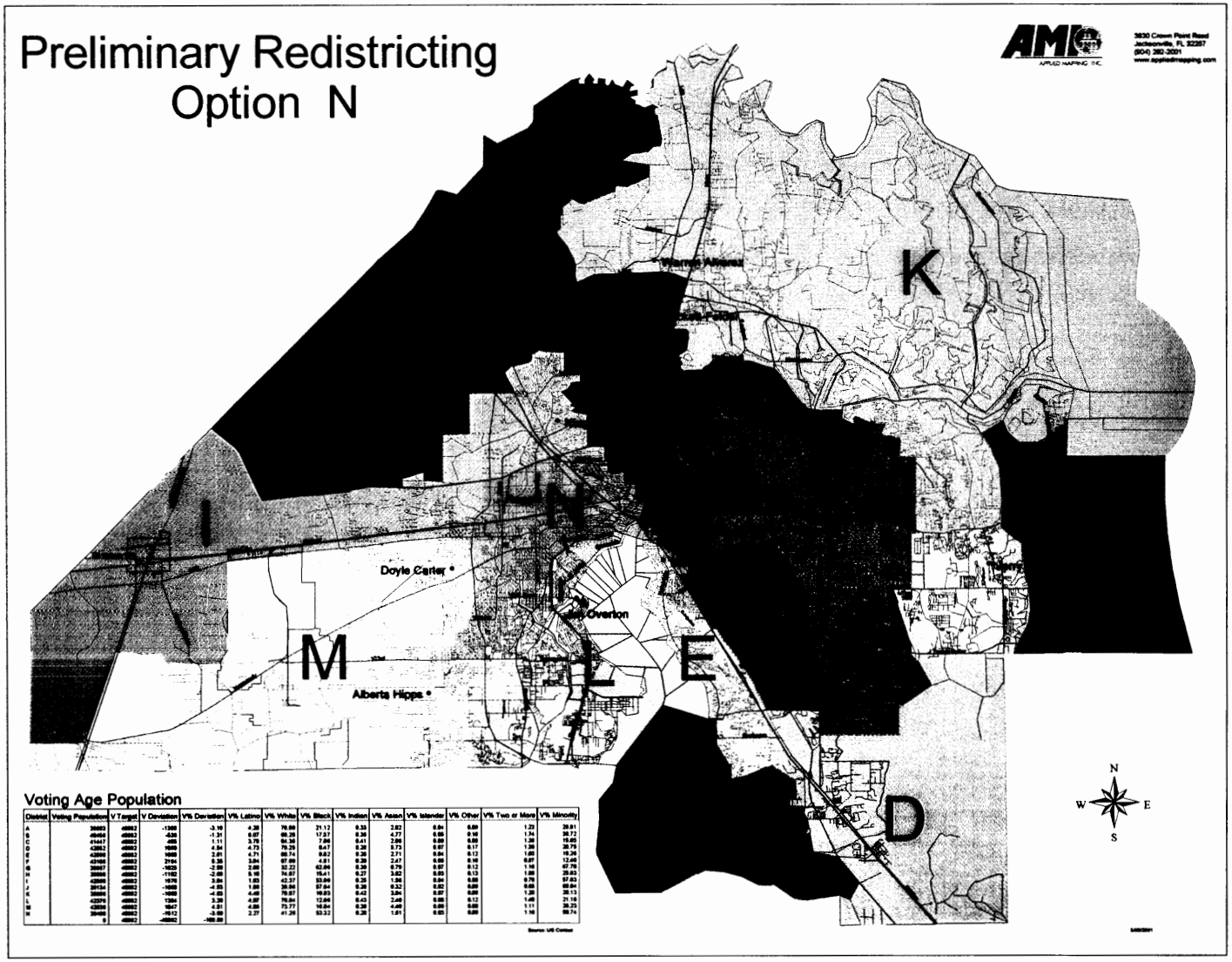
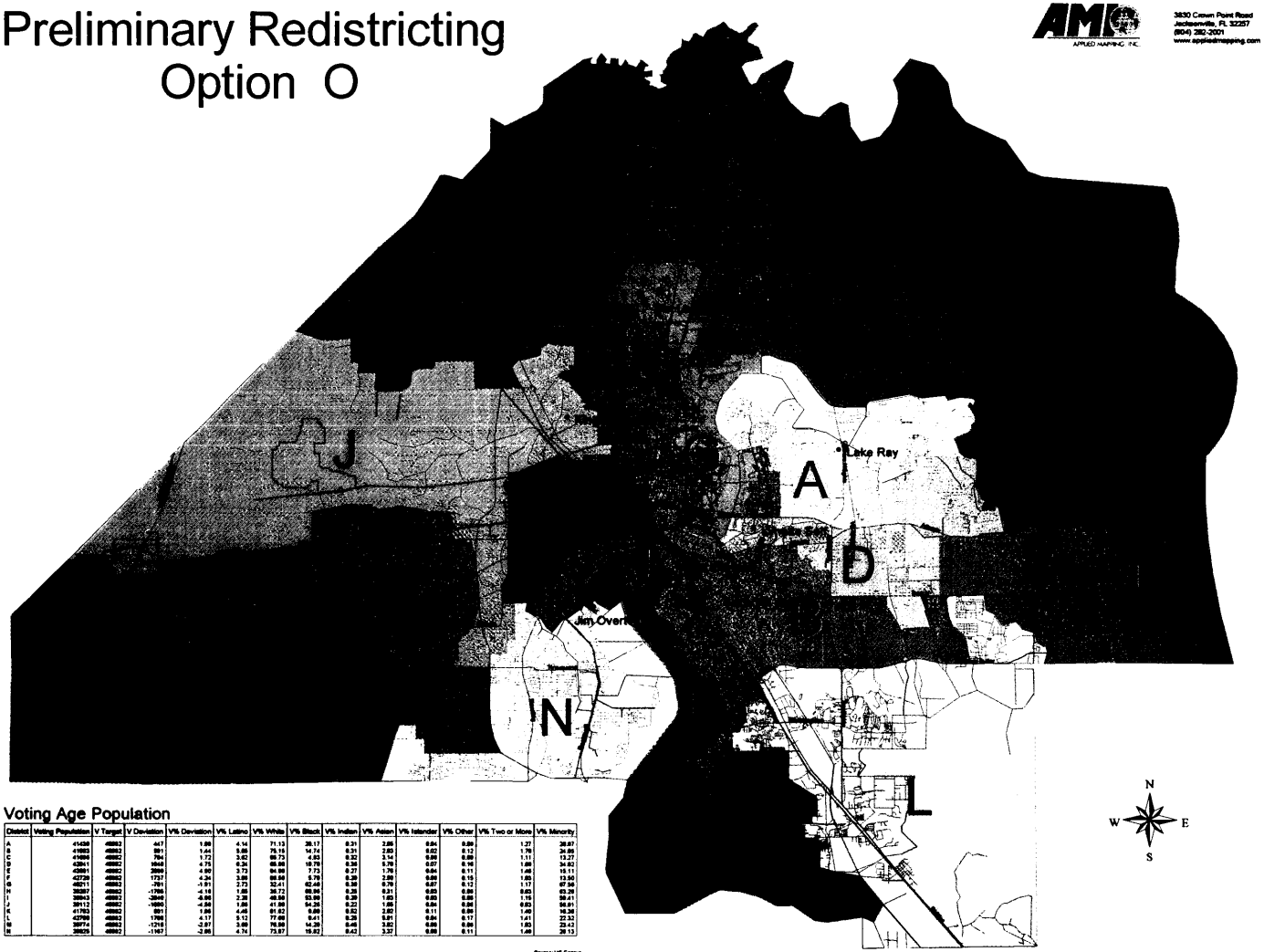


District	Voting Population	V Target	V Deviation	V% Deviation	V% Latino	V% White	V% Black	V% Indian	V% Asian	V% Islander	V% Other	V% Two or More	V% Minority
A	39883	46862	-1388	-3.16	4.38	76.88	21.17	0.39	2.82	0.04	0.88	1.23	26.81
B	45655	46862	-426	-1.31	5.07	66.28	17.37	0.35	4.77	0.06	0.88	1.34	30.72
C	46647	46862	466	1.11	3.78	84.36	7.96	0.41	2.66	0.06	0.88	1.08	15.65
D	45851	46862	-1011	-1.54	4.73	79.75	8.47	0.39	5.75	0.07	0.17	1.38	20.75
E	46862	46862	0	1.61	4.71	80.74	9.82	0.36	2.71	0.04	0.13	1.48	19.26
F	46862	46862	0	2.52	3.84	87.80	4.81	0.39	2.47	0.06	0.19	1.47	12.20
G	46862	46862	0	1.36	3.84	87.80	4.81	0.39	2.47	0.06	0.19	1.47	12.20
H	46862	46862	0	1.36	3.84	87.80	4.81	0.39	2.47	0.06	0.19	1.47	12.20
I	46862	46862	-1023	-2.18	3.84	32.22	62.84	0.39	0.79	0.06	0.13	0.74	67.78
J	46862	46862	-1023	-2.18	3.84	32.22	62.84	0.39	0.79	0.06	0.13	0.74	67.78
K	46862	46862	-1023	-2.18	3.84	32.22	62.84	0.39	0.79	0.06	0.13	0.74	67.78
L	46862	46862	-1023	-2.18	3.84	32.22	62.84	0.39	0.79	0.06	0.13	0.74	67.78
M	46862	46862	-1023	-2.18	3.84	32.22	62.84	0.39	0.79	0.06	0.13	0.74	67.78
N	46862	46862	0	1.61	4.71	80.74	9.82	0.36	2.71	0.04	0.13	1.48	19.26

Preliminary Redistricting Option O

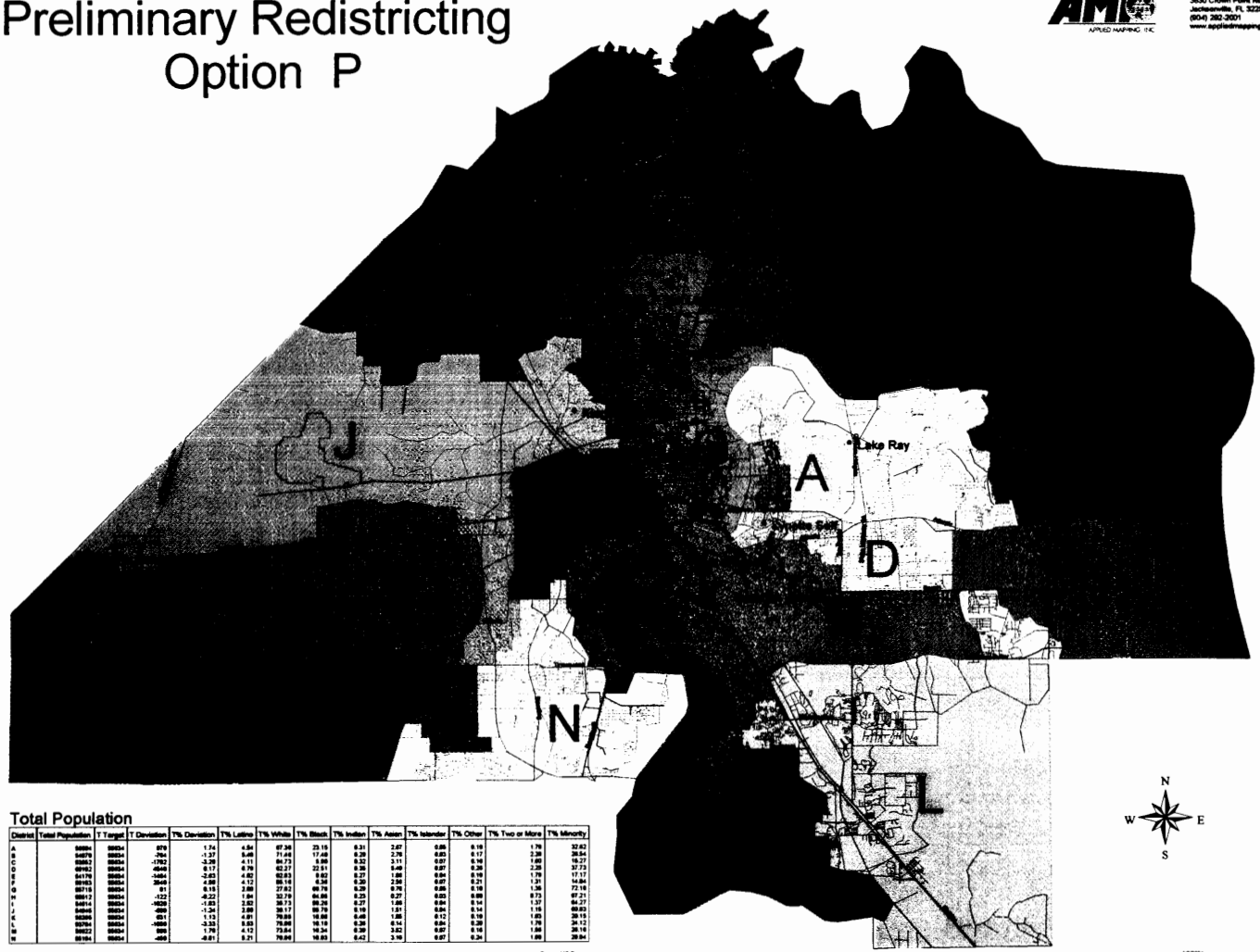


Voting Age Population

District	Voting Population	V Target	V Deviation	V% Deviation	V% Latino	V% White	V% Black	V% Indian	V% Asian	V% Islander	V% Other	V% Two or More	V% Minority
A	41439	40882	447	1.09	4.14	71.13	20.17	0.31	2.86	0.04	0.09	1.27	26.87
B	41882	40882	891	1.44	5.88	78.15	14.74	0.31	2.83	0.02	0.12	1.78	24.86
C	41558	40882	764	1.72	3.62	86.73	4.83	0.32	3.14	0.00	0.09	1.11	13.27
D	42541	40882	968	4.75	6.24	65.88	19.76	0.36	5.79	0.07	0.16	1.68	34.82
E	42651	40882	3769	4.60	3.73	84.89	7.73	0.27	1.78	0.04	0.11	1.45	15.11
F	42728	40882	1737	4.25	3.88	85.64	6.76	0.30	1.89	0.04	0.15	1.33	13.96
G	40511	40882	-761	-1.91	3.73	32.41	62.49	0.38	0.79	0.07	0.13	1.12	67.98
H	39267	40882	-1588	-4.14	2.38	36.72	60.89	0.39	0.91	0.05	0.09	0.95	63.29
I	39413	40882	-1469	-4.05	2.38	40.89	53.59	0.39	1.83	0.04	0.09	0.79	59.41
J	39112	40882	-1690	-4.88	3.88	41.89	54.26	0.22	1.68	0.04	0.09	0.93	58.01
K	41763	40882	881	1.99	4.49	91.62	0.89	0.52	2.97	0.11	0.10	1.49	16.38
L	43798	40882	1788	4.17	9.12	77.69	6.41	0.29	5.91	0.04	0.17	1.41	22.33
M	39574	40882	-1291	-3.81	3.48	76.58	14.39	0.45	3.32	0.08	0.11	1.58	23.42
N	39629	40882	-1167	-2.86	4.74	73.97	15.82	0.43	3.32	0.08	0.11	1.48	26.13

Source: US Census

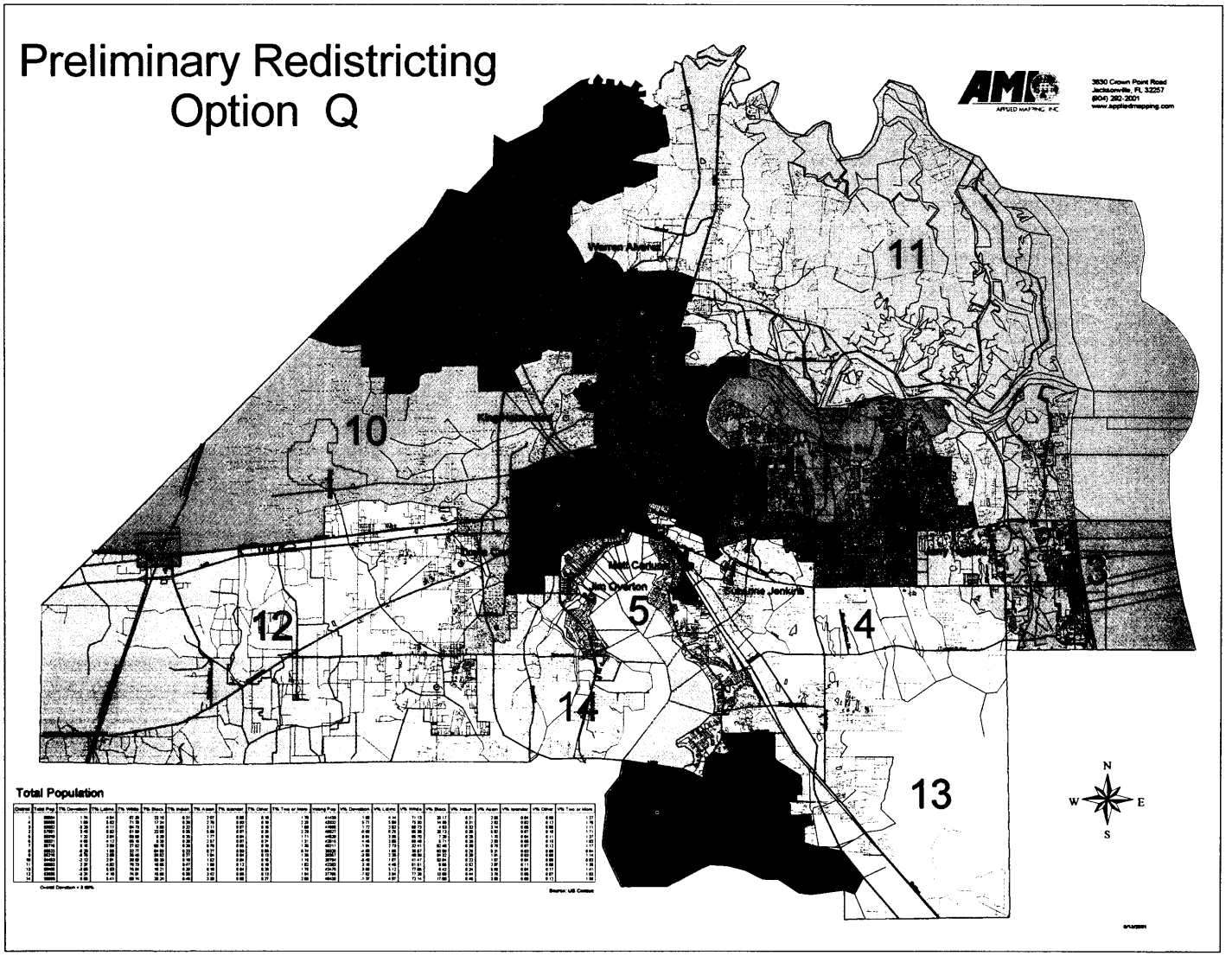
Preliminary Redistricting Option P

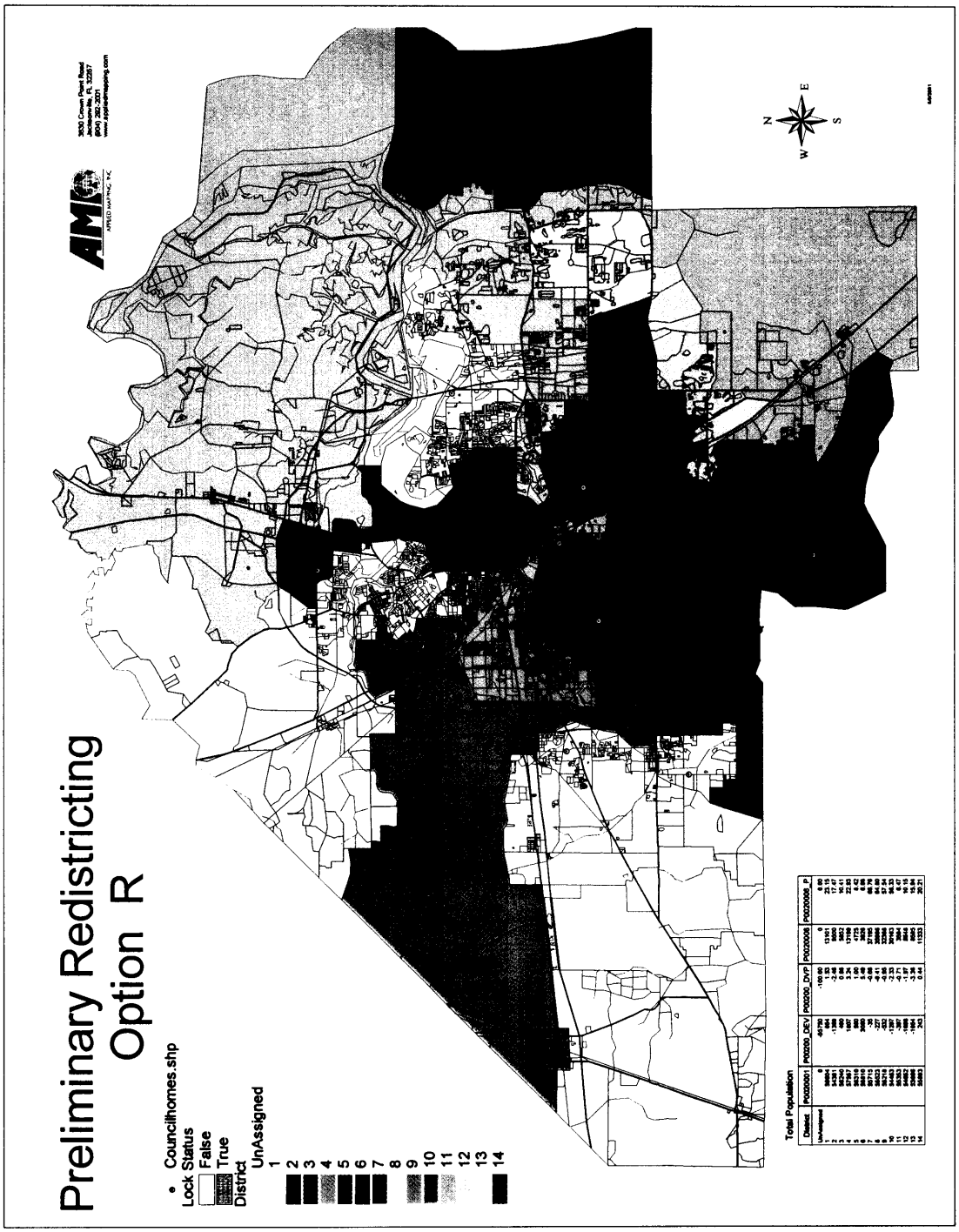


Total Population

District	Total Population	T Target	T Deviation	T% Deviation	T% Latino	T% White	T% Black	T% Indian	T% Asian	T% Islander	T% Other	T% Two or More	T% Minority
A	94884	89834	879	1.74	4.84	67.36	23.15	0.31	2.67	0.08	0.16	1.78	32.62
D	94879	89834	-784	-1.57	5.68	71.45	17.48	0.29	2.76	0.03	0.17	2.26	28.54
J	89652	89834	-1782	-3.39	4.11	66.73	6.66	0.32	3.11	0.07	0.16	1.66	16.27
N	85162	89834	-4672	-8.77	6.79	62.27	22.51	0.39	5.49	0.07	0.26	2.25	37.73
L	91178	89834	-656	-1.25	4.82	82.83	9.62	0.27	1.66	0.04	0.16	1.79	17.17
H	93163	89834	3329	6.35	4.12	85.16	4.36	0.30	2.26	0.07	0.21	1.31	14.84
G	89813	89834	-21	-0.04	3.66	27.82	66.78	0.25	0.76	0.06	0.18	1.36	72.18
K	89713	89834	-121	-0.23	2.89	32.79	60.86	0.25	0.27	0.03	0.09	0.73	67.21
F	94614	89834	4780	9.11	2.83	39.17	55.26	0.21	1.95	0.04	0.14	1.32	60.27
C	94868	89834	-966	-1.84	2.88	39.17	55.78	0.19	1.91	0.04	0.14	1.19	60.83
B	89866	89834	451	0.86	6.91	79.89	10.88	0.48	1.86	0.12	0.19	1.85	39.11
I	89854	89834	-1488	-2.83	6.55	79.86	10.18	0.44	6.14	0.04	0.19	1.79	34.12
E	89872	89834	956	1.78	4.12	79.84	10.34	0.39	3.62	0.07	0.16	1.84	39.16
M	89184	89834	-466	-0.81	5.21	79.84	10.83	0.42	3.16	0.07	0.24	1.85	39.84

Source: US Census

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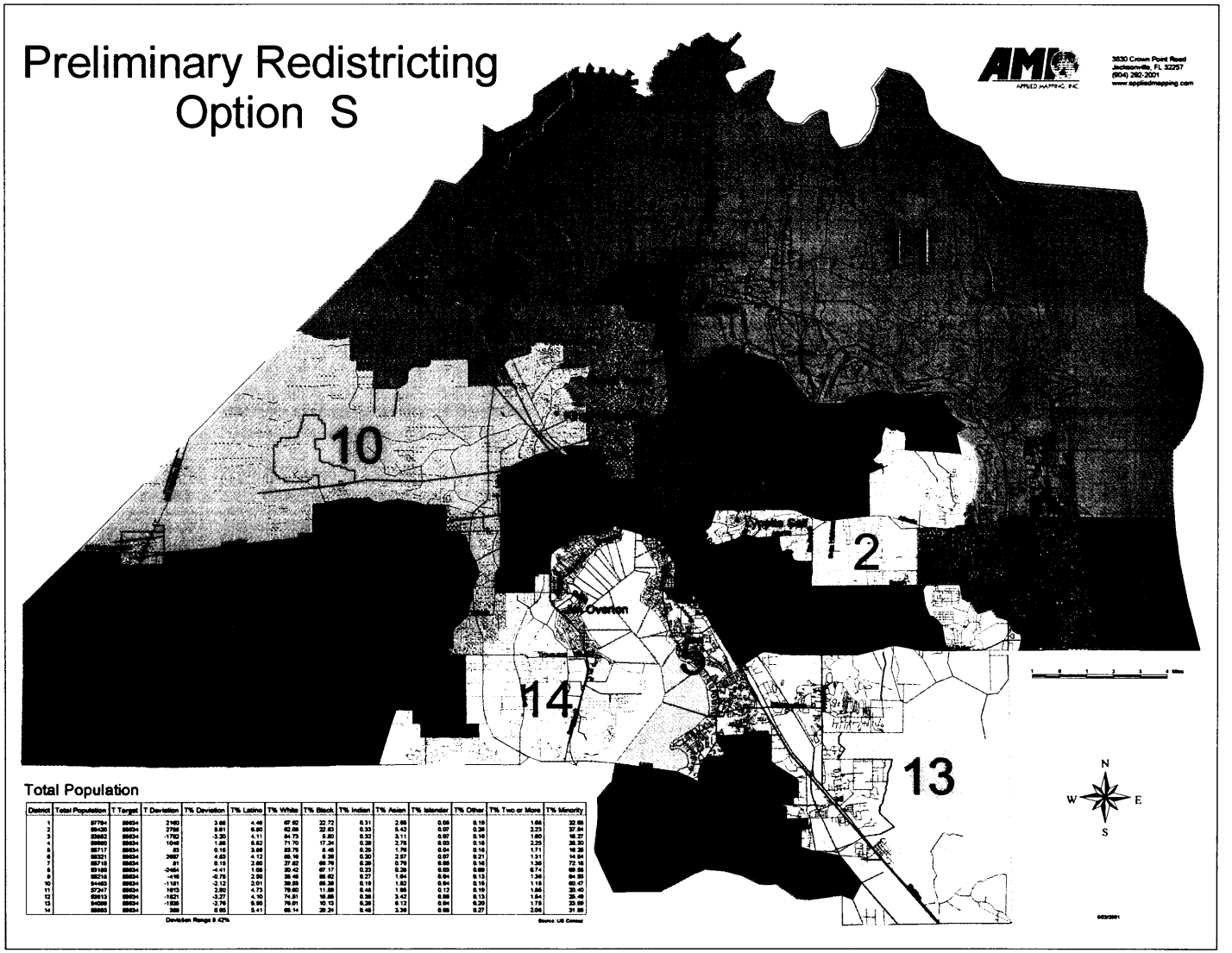
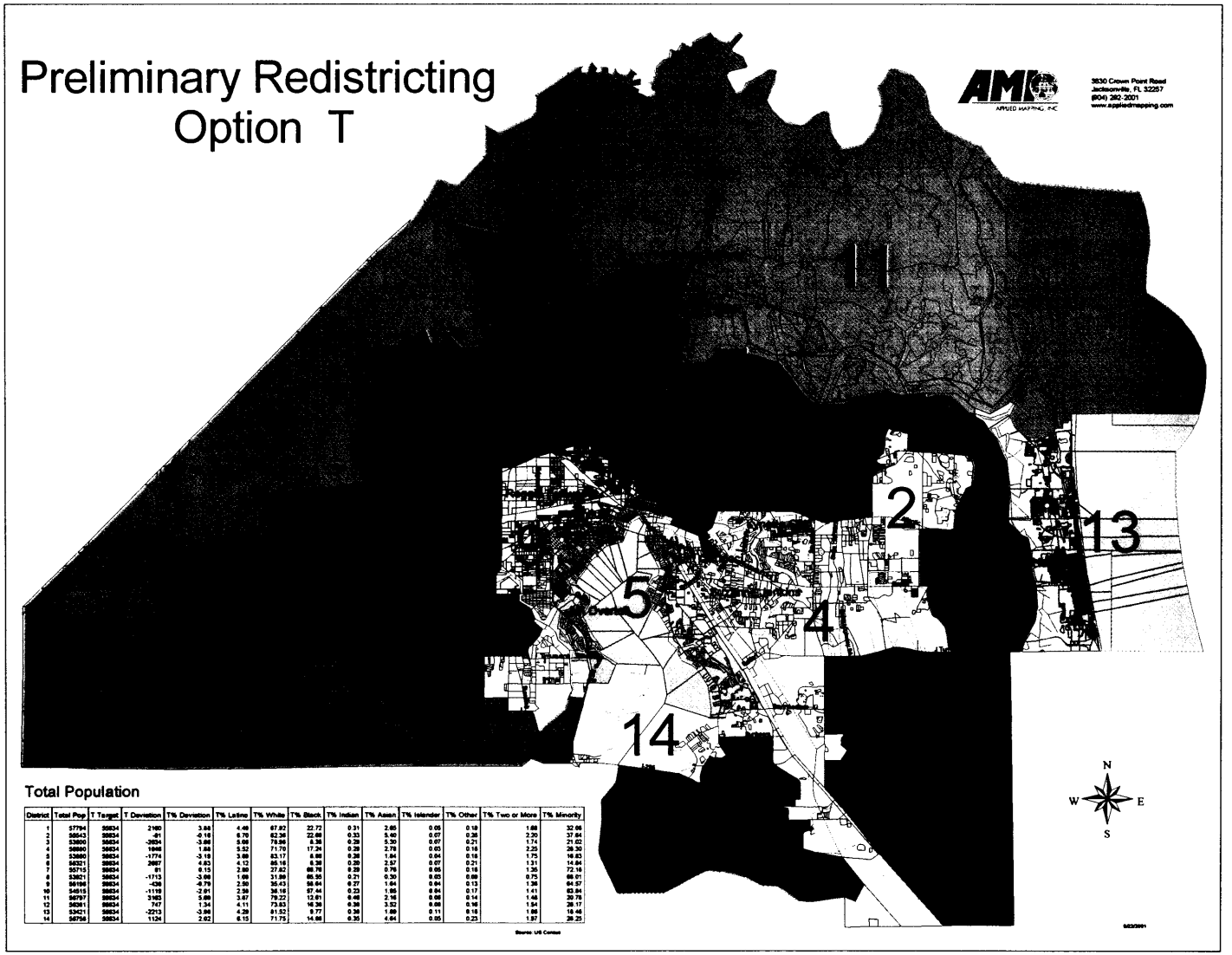


Total Population

District	Total Population	T Target	T Deviation	T% Deviation	T% Latino	T% White	T% Black	T% Indian	T% Asian	T% Islander	T% Other	T% Two or More	T% Minority
1	87784	88634	-2160	-2.44	4.46	67.52	22.72	0.31	2.66	0.05	0.19	1.86	32.48
2	88438	88634	-2782	-3.01	6.86	62.06	32.63	0.32	3.43	0.07	0.26	2.25	37.94
3	88662	88634	-1782	-2.20	4.11	64.73	30.60	0.32	3.11	0.07	0.19	1.80	35.27
4	88680	88634	-1046	-1.66	5.62	71.76	17.34	0.29	3.78	0.05	0.16	2.25	28.30
5	88717	88634	83	0.16	3.88	83.76	8.48	0.25	1.79	0.04	0.16	1.71	16.28
6	88521	88634	-2687	-4.63	5.12	66.16	6.26	0.20	2.97	0.07	0.21	1.31	14.04
7	88716	88634	81	0.15	2.66	27.62	69.76	0.29	0.79	0.06	0.18	1.36	72.16
8	87185	88634	-3484	-4.41	1.66	25.42	67.17	0.23	0.39	0.05	0.09	0.74	69.56
9	88218	88634	-1416	-2.73	2.66	35.46	58.62	0.27	1.04	0.13	0.13	1.36	64.38
10	94483	88634	-1181	-2.12	2.01	39.88	55.39	0.19	1.62	0.04	0.19	1.18	60.41
11	87247	88634	-1913	-3.06	4.73	79.66	11.89	0.44	3.66	0.12	0.19	1.86	20.40
12	88613	88634	-1521	-2.77	4.10	74.91	16.68	0.36	2.42	0.06	0.13	1.64	25.49
13	84099	88634	-1535	-2.76	5.66	76.91	10.13	0.36	5.12	0.06	0.20	1.78	23.68
14	88883	88634	249	0.66	5.41	68.14	20.24	0.48	3.39	0.06	0.27	2.06	31.66

Deviation Range 5.42%

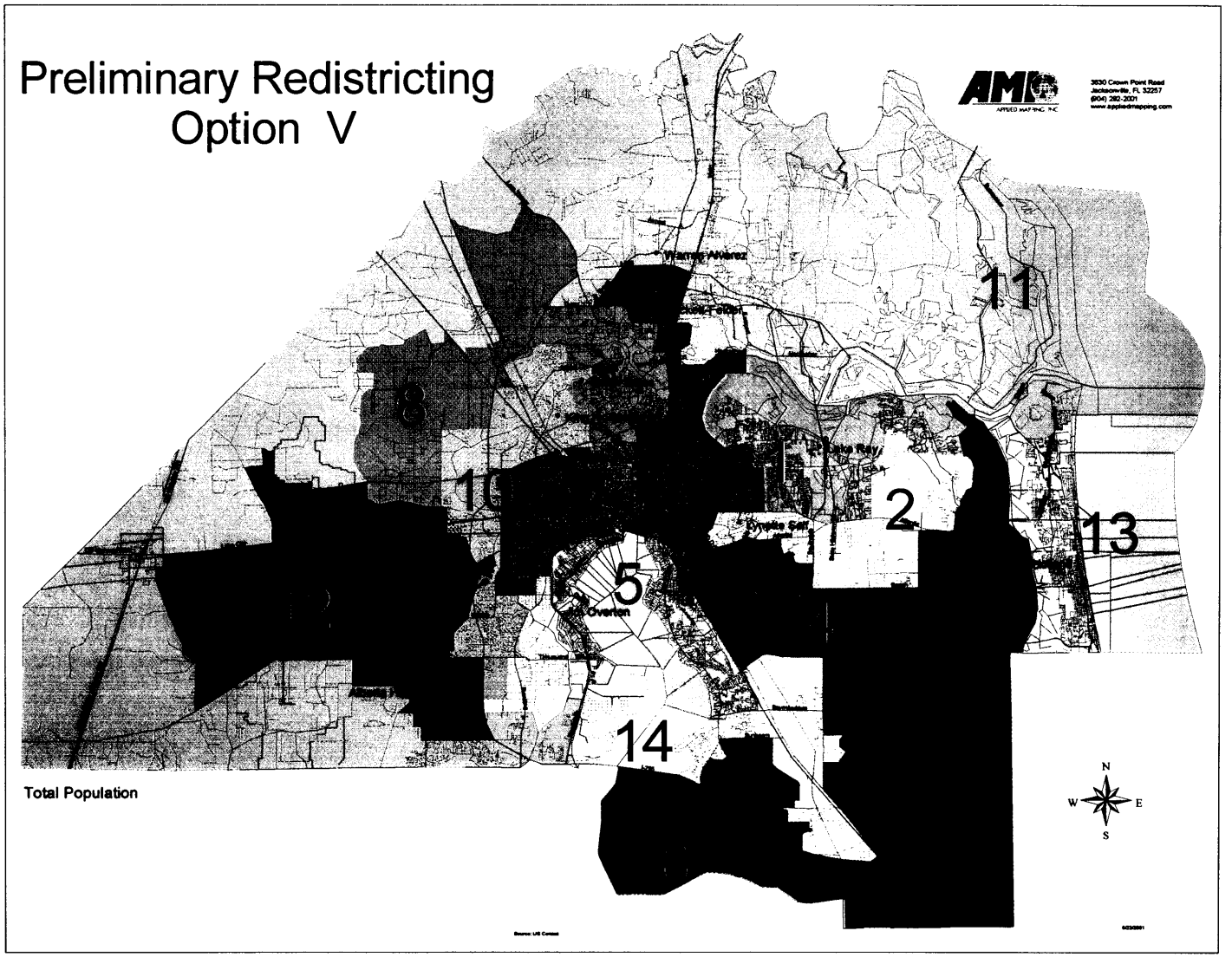
Source: US Census

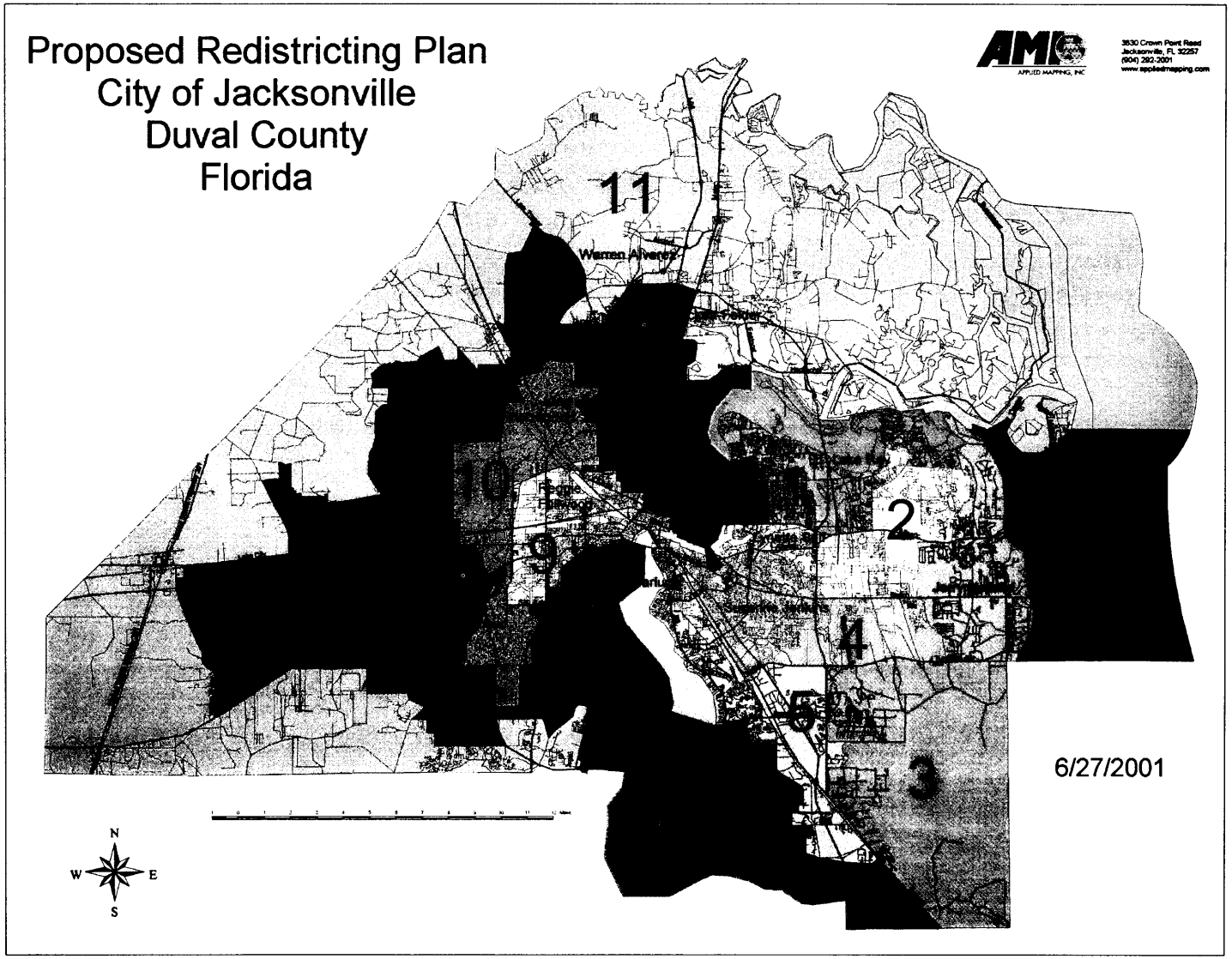


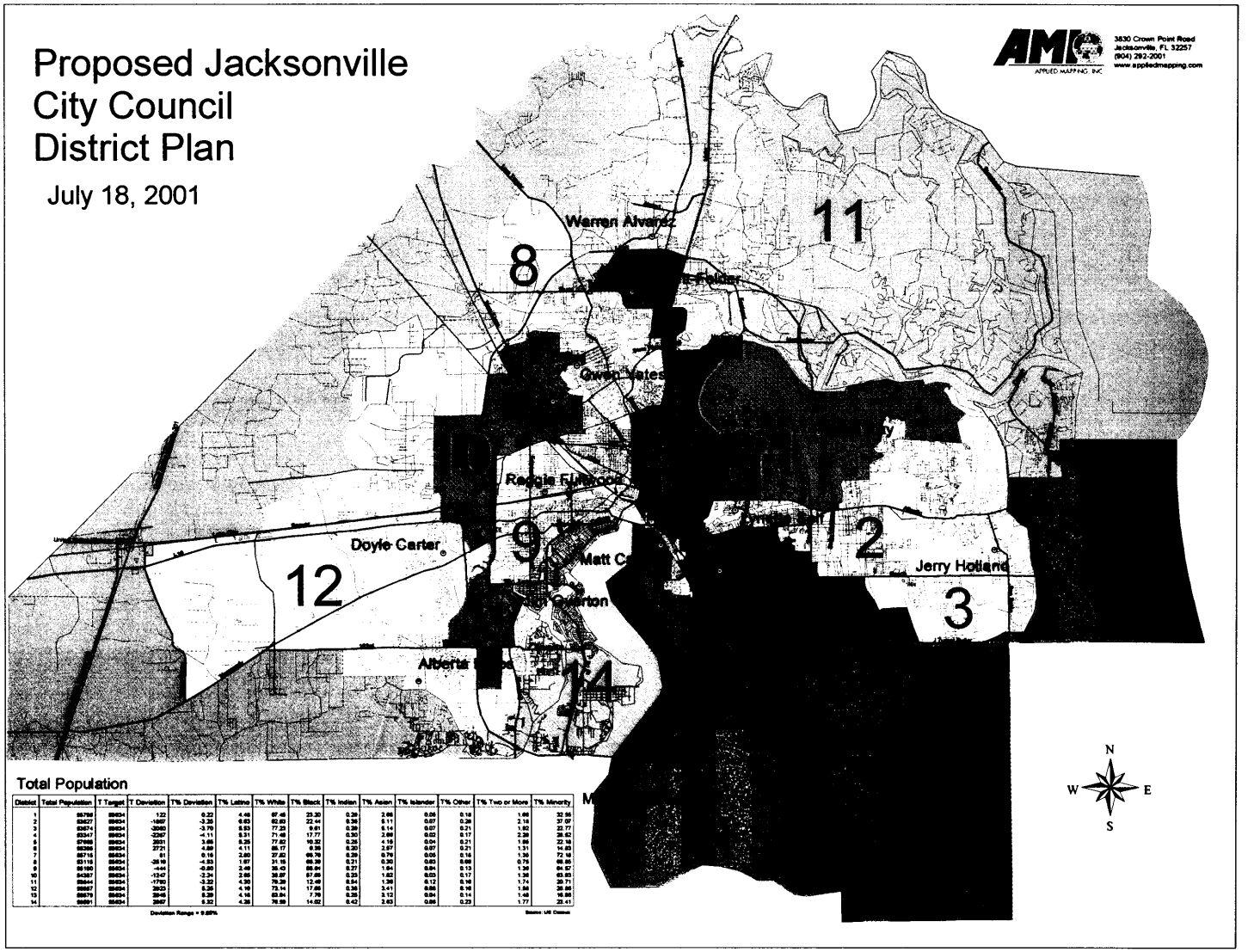
Total Population

District	Total Pop	T Target	T Deviation	T% Deviation	T% Latino	T% White	T% Black	T% Indian	T% Asian	T% Islander	T% Other	T% Two or More	T% Minority
1	57794	59634	2160	3.84	4.48	67.92	22.72	0.31	2.65	0.05	0.19	1.88	32.08
2	58543	59634	-91	-0.16	6.70	62.36	22.68	0.33	5.40	0.07	0.26	2.20	37.64
3	53800	59634	-3834	-6.88	5.66	73.86	8.38	0.29	5.35	0.07	0.21	1.74	26.02
4	58980	59634	1646	1.83	5.52	71.70	17.24	0.29	2.78	0.05	0.18	2.25	28.30
5	53880	59634	-1754	-3.15	3.60	83.17	8.88	0.26	1.84	0.04	0.16	1.75	16.83
6	56521	59634	2887	4.83	4.12	68.18	8.38	0.29	2.57	0.07	0.21	1.31	14.84
7	55715	59634	81	0.15	3.80	27.82	66.78	0.29	0.76	0.05	0.18	1.36	72.18
8	53821	59634	-1713	-3.06	1.66	31.89	65.55	0.21	0.30	0.03	0.09	0.75	68.01
9	59196	59634	-438	-0.79	2.50	35.43	59.64	0.27	1.64	0.04	0.13	1.36	64.57
10	54618	59634	-1116	-2.01	2.59	36.16	57.44	0.23	1.68	0.04	0.17	1.41	63.84
11	56797	59634	3163	5.69	3.97	79.22	13.91	0.46	2.16	0.09	0.14	1.49	20.78
12	54391	59634	-747	-1.34	4.11	73.83	16.36	0.39	3.52	0.08	0.16	1.84	26.17
13	53421	59634	-2213	-3.98	4.29	81.52	9.77	0.36	1.88	0.11	0.16	1.86	18.48
14	58758	59634	1124	2.02	6.15	71.75	14.66	0.35	4.64	0.05	0.23	1.97	28.25

Source: US Census







District	Total Population	T Target	T Deviation	T% Deviation	T% Latino	T% White	T% Black	T% Indian	T% Asian	T% Islander	T% Other	T% Two or More	T% Minority
1	89798	89834	-122	-0.22	4.48	67.48	23.20	0.28	2.66	0.06	0.18	1.66	32.56
2	89827	89834	-1997	-3.35	6.63	62.63	22.44	0.36	5.11	0.07	0.26	2.16	37.07
3	89674	89834	-2060	-3.76	5.53	77.29	9.81	0.30	5.14	0.07	0.21	1.82	22.77
4	89347	89834	-2267	-4.11	5.31	71.48	17.77	0.30	2.99	0.02	0.17	2.26	28.62
5	87966	89834	2031	3.68	6.39	77.62	10.32	0.26	4.16	0.04	0.21	1.81	22.18
6	92368	89834	3721	4.68	4.11	68.17	4.56	0.30	2.97	0.07	0.21	1.31	14.03
7	89716	89834	81	0.15	2.80	37.82	59.79	0.29	0.79	0.05	0.18	3.26	72.18
8	89118	89834	-2616	-4.83	1.97	31.16	65.39	0.21	0.30	0.06	0.13	0.79	68.05
9	90180	89834	1446	2.68	16.03	69.84	8.27	1.64	0.84	0.13	1.39	1.39	30.57
10	94367	89834	4747	8.24	2.48	36.87	57.89	0.20	1.62	0.03	0.17	1.26	63.65
11	89844	89834	-1760	-3.32	4.35	79.26	12.49	0.54	1.39	0.12	0.18	1.74	20.71
12	89827	89834	2623	4.36	4.16	73.14	17.88	0.38	3.41	0.06	0.16	1.68	26.86
13	89579	89834	3845	6.28	4.16	83.84	7.79	0.26	3.12	0.04	0.14	1.46	16.88
14	89691	89834	2957	5.32	4.26	76.99	14.82	0.42	2.63	0.06	0.23	1.77	23.41

Deviation Range = 9.68%

Source: US Census

ORDINANCE 2001-675-E

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICATION

ENACTED BY THE COUNCIL

NOVEMBER 13, 2001

MATT CARLUCCI
COUNCIL PRESIDENT

ATTEST:

CHERYL L. BROWN
COUNCIL SECRETARY

APPROVED: NOV 19 2001

JOHN A. DELANEY, MAYOR

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE
FLORIDA

EXHIBIT H
TO DECLARATION OF NICHOLAS WARREN

Matthew I. Pinzur, *Power Shift: Southside Growth Means Jacksonville's City Council Districts Require a Major Overhaul*, Fla. Times-Union, Apr. 5, 2001

POWER SHIFT Southside growth means Jacksonville's - Florida Times-Union, The (Jacksonville, FL) - April 5, 2001 - page A-1

April 5, 2001 | Florida Times-Union, The (Jacksonville, FL) | Matthew I. Pinzur, Times-Union staff writer | Page A-1

Drastic population shifts away from downtown and into Arlington and the Southside have left current **City Council** districts grossly out of balance, according to census data presented yesterday to the council committee charged with updating the district lines.

Such massive migration across the St. Johns River practically guarantees a total overhaul of the district lines and may herald a contentious few months of political haggling as everything from minority representation to the council's partisan split is up for grabs.

"It's going to be radically different than what we have today," said Gregory Clary, president of Applied Mapping Inc., the city's private consultant hired to do much of the technical **redistricting** work. "We're going to present some really wild alternatives."

Council districts are redrawn during the six months following the release of census numbers, and the new lines are supposed create districts with equal populations. The 1990s' exodus out of the urban core has left each of the four downtown districts about 10,000 residents below that target. Across the river, four districts in Southside are swollen with 10,000 to 18,000 people more than the target.

"This happens when you don't have balanced growth," said Councilwoman Suzanne Jenkins, a member of the special committee for **reapportionment**. "When you see the cold, hard numbers, it's really overwhelming."

The ultimate goal is create a district map that is immune to legal challenges, but a slew of recent court decisions have made it unclear how to reach that goal. **Redistricting** law is a briar patch of rules and regulations, and legal challenges can be based on a district's size, shape, minority makeup, demographics or other variables.

"Everyone is going to have to be sensitive to each other's district needs and communities," said council Vice President Matt Carlucci, who chairs the special committee. "We're all going to need to flex and bend and sacrifice to make it come out."

In the final picture, all 14 districts are not required to have the same population. The legal benchmark is that the largest district cannot be more than 10 percent larger than the smallest. Today's districts are so polarized that the largest -- District 2 in Arlington -- is 74 percent more populated than the smallest, downtown's District 9.

"There's going to be some total teardown and there's going to be some fixer-uppers," Carlucci said.

As it has been in previous maps, the St. Johns River will have to all but be ignored as a natural boundary. At least three districts already cross the river, and that number may grow this year.

"We're going to need to look at our county as if there was no river there," Carlucci said. "Even though it's our most valuable natural resource and a rallying point, sometimes it kind of divides us, too."

The two black members of the seven-person **redistricting** committee were immediately worried that the population shifts out of the historically black urban core could make it difficult to maintain the council's current level of minority representation. Black members represent four of the 14 district districts and hold one of the five at-large seats.

"Your pluses are all on one side and your minuses are all on the other," said Councilwoman Gwen Yates. "It just seems almost impossible."

Districts 7, 8, 9 and 10 were specifically drawn as minority-access districts after the 1990 census, but recent court decisions have made it unclear how similar districts can still be drawn.

"I would like to keep four, but we have to work within the confines of case law here," Carlucci said. "Racial preferences don't have as much weight as they used to, but I still think there's some importance to be placed there."

Both Carlucci and Mayor John Delaney said they expect to maintain four minority-access districts, and experts agree that any map that results in fewer minorities being elected would clear the way for a legal challenge.

"I hope it won't be a fight, but I'm ready to fight if I need to," said Councilwoman Pat Lockett-Felder, the committee's vice chair. "We are going to have those four minority districts."

The problem, experts said, is that Jacksonville's current population layout puts into conflict two guiding principles of **redistricting**. Maintaining the minority-access districts is a top priority, but drawing lines that encompass the spreading black population will require drawing odd-looking districts whose shape could violate the rule that districts be compact.

"I get the impression we're going to have more gerrymandering," said Councilman Jim Overton, referring to the process of drawing district lines based on race. While gerrymandering is illegal, other criteria for drawing lines -- such as household income -- can be used to create legally defensible minority districts.

Another issue that emerged yesterday was whether the committee should be drawing lines based on voting-age population or total population.

Clary provided committee members with raw data from both groups, but in at least two presentations to the committee, Clary and his staff have said they will use the voting-age population. Jacksonville officials have always used total population, and changing methods could leave them open to challenge.

"We're looking at both, and Mr. Clary will be running them on both scenarios," city Assistant General Counsel Cindy Laquidara said. "We need to put as much information in front of council

members as possible."

Some experts said it would be unorthodox and potentially unfair to use voting-age population because it ignores everyone younger than 18 years old, and minority communities tend to have more young people.

"If they're doing it on voting-age population they may get sued right off the bat," said John Libby, a Jacksonville political consultant who managed the **redistricting** process in 1981 and assisted with it in 1991. "They're disenfranchising every person under 18 in the county."

The debate is not a purely academic one: Under the voting-age population scheme, District 2, for example, needs to shed 11,299 people to reach the target. Under total population, it needs to drop nearly 18,000.

States always use total population for congressional and legislative **redistricting**, said Tim Storey, an expert on **reapportionment** with the National Conference of State Legislatures.

"[Using voting-age population] is not expressly prohibited by law, but it would leave you open to challenge," Storey said. "If you use total population, that would not be an area to be challenged."

Florida has no law requiring cities or counties to use the total-population method, according to George Waas, deputy attorney general.

"You want whichever will produce the most accurate result," Waas said. "This really is a commonsense approach more than anything else."

Clary has never told committee members that they might consider total population, but Laquidara said she would discuss the issue at a future meeting.

The **redistricting** committee is scheduled to meet every Wednesday morning until it has a working plan. The city charter gives the committee a 30-day time limit that began yesterday, but the group will request a 30-day extension from the full council. Such extensions have been granted in the past.

After the committee finishes in early June, the full council needs to vote to send the plan to the Rules Committee, which will hold public hearings about the proposed map.

A final version, which will go into effect for the city's 2003 elections, must be approved by the full council by Dec. 1.

"Patience is the word of the hour," Delaney said. "They country's been doing this for more than 200 years and we always work it out."

REDISTRICTING TIME LINE

This is the first in a series of Times-Union stories about **redistricting**. Here are some of the key events coming up in the process of redrawing the city's political lines:

-- Now: **City Council** special committee on **redistricting** meets every week to develop new district map.

-- May 4: Deadline for committee to give plan to full council. The committee has requested the council extend this deadline by 30 days to June 4.

-- June through September: After full council approves the committee's plan, the Rules Committee holds public hearings.

-- Dec. 1: Deadline for full council to adopt the new district map.

-- Spring 2003: First city election with new boundaries. MORE ONLINE

Do you have questions about **redistricting** in Jacksonville? Have them answered in an online chat at 3 p.m. on April 27, featuring members of the city **redistricting** committee and experts on the process. Post your questions online at www.jacksonville.com, Keyword: **REDISTRICTING**

REDISTRICTING REACTION

"There's going to be some challenging moments, politically and personally." Gregory Clary, President of Applied Mapping Inc., the city contractor managing the **redistricting** process

"I get the impression we're going to have more gerrymandering." Jim Overton, City Councilman

"I hope it won't be a fight, but I'm ready to fight if I need to. We are going to have those four minority districts." Pat Lockett-Felder, City Councilwoman

"When you see the cold, hard numbers it's overwhelming. This is what happens when you don't have balanced growth." Suzanne Jenkins, City Councilwoman

"This has been a jolt to everybody." Elaine Brown, City Councilwoman

"It just seems almost impossible." Gwen Yates, City Councilwoman

EXHIBIT I
TO DECLARATION OF NICHOLAS WARREN

Matthew I. Pinzur, *Drawing Districts in Duval Difficult: Neighborhoods Now Less Segregated*, Fla. Times-Union, Apr. 12, 2001

Drawing districts in Duval difficult Neighborhoods - Florida Times-Union, The (Jacksonville, FL) - April 12, 2001 - page A-1

April 12, 2001 | Florida Times-Union, The (Jacksonville, FL) | Matthew I. Pinzur, Times-Union staff writer | Page A-1

Diversity in Jacksonville may be threatening diversity on the **City Council**.

As a special committee redraws council district lines, they may have to sacrifice either the number or the purity of the city's four minority-access districts.

Jacksonville's neighborhoods are becoming less segregated, making it more difficult to draw clean and simple districts that are dominated by minority voters. When the city's private **redistricting** consultants presented four preliminary map proposals at yesterday's meeting, only one contained four districts with a black population over 50 percent.

"We've got four minority-access districts now," Councilwoman Pat Lockett-Felder said. "We're going to have four at the end."

That map was strongly preferred by many committee members as a jumping-off point for the emerging discussions of **redistricting**, but it, too, may limit the council's diversity because the concentration of black voters in those proposed districts is much lower than it is today.

Focused in the downtown core, Jacksonville's four current minority-access districts are between 64 and 74 percent black. That falls to between 52 and 54 percent in yesterday's proposal -- concentrations that may be low enough to downgrade the district's status from minority-access to minority-influence.

Because black neighborhoods tend to have lower voter registration rates and lower voter turnout than white communities, courts have generally declared that a district must be 60 to 65 percent black to have a high likelihood of electing a black representative.

If the city falls from having four minority-access districts, a legal challenge to the map would be likely.

"Clearly what is happening is that the minority population is being dispersed across the county as opposed to being clustered," Mayor John Delaney said. "I think they're just going to have to go back to their calculators and computers."

The obvious solution is to try and tinker with the lines enough to pick up more black voters in those districts.

"There's a lot of tweaking that would have to be done," Lockett-Felder said. "If we can get them [the percentages] higher in the white districts, we can get them higher in the black districts."

But every time the lines are pushed to satisfy one goal -- fair minority representation -- the result harms another goal -- compact districts. The most obvious example in Northeast Florida is the 3rd

Congressional District, which snakes through black communities from Jacksonville to Orlando and was the subject of a lawsuit after the 1990 census.

"It's possible to push the numbers up depending on how ugly you want that district to be," said Bruce Barcelo, a Jacksonville Republican political analyst. "That's always the tension."

The **redistricting** committee chairman, council Vice President Matt Carlucci, said the chaotic nature of the current lines is something he wants to avoid for the future.

"I'm certainly willing to let the consultants work at increasing those minority numbers some and see what they come up with," he said. "But I don't think anybody on the council wants to go back to the lines that we've had in the past where they're kind of all over the place."

Delaney, who has avoided direct involvement in the **redistricting** process, said yesterday that any final plan should retain the four minority-access districts.

"When you've got 28 percent of the community minority and you're looking at 14 districts, it's hard to imagine not having four that would be essentially guaranteed to be a minority," Delaney said. "We try to make it a practice to not threaten vetoes at the early stages of development of an ordinance, but clearly I would not support an unfair bill."

Further complicating the matter is the enduring question of whether the committee should be basing its lines on the city's total population or voting-age population. That decision could sway the number of minority-access seats legally protected on the council.

Total population is used almost universally, experts said. Every state uses it for drawing its legislative districts and it is legally required for drawing congressional lines.

The **redistricting** consultant -- Greg Clary of Applied Mapping Inc. -- has always used voting-age population data in drawing proposed maps, and both Clary and the city's attorneys maintain they are on solid legal ground using those numbers. They have not explained why they would use the far less common standard, except to say they want to keep all options open at this early stage.

"The voting age population is a legal way of **redistricting**," Assistant General Counsel Virginia Norton told the committee yesterday. "The statistics and maps you are looking at are based on good law."

The choice affects minority-access districts because of the way courts have interpreted the federal Voting Rights Act. Basically, protected minority groups like African-Americans are entitled to the same percentage of council seats as they represent in the city's population.

In total population, Jacksonville is 27.6 percent black. That would mean four of the city's 14 district council seats should be in minority-access districts.

But with voting-age population, Jacksonville is only 24.8 percent black. That change is just enough to drop the number of minority-access seats to three. While that would not prevent the committee from drawing more, it could insulate them from legal attacks for "regression," the legal term for

losing minority representation on a new map.

"I don't think anybody in this world wants to put up with the feelings of skepticism or betrayal the African-American community will feel if there is a different counting scheme used to put one fewer black representative on the **City Council**," Barcelo said.

Delaney said he cannot understand why the committee is focused on voting-age population.

"I think they need to look at that again," Delaney said. "I can't believe that's appropriate."

Carlucci said the committee is following the advice of Chief Deputy General Counsel Cindy Laquidara, who is on vacation this week and unavailable for comment. She is considered one of the city's top attorneys, assigned to such sticky cases as **redistricting** and the Duval County School Board's emotional dispute over bus contracts.

No one else involved in the process, though, claims to know why she is leaning toward voting-age population.

"The immediate red flag is the use of voting-age population," Barcelo said. "My estimate is that they have a contractor who is about to get them into trouble."

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CITATION (AGLC STYLE)

Matthew I. Pinzur, Times-Union staff writer, 'Drawing districts in Duval difficult Neighborhoods now less

segregated', *The Florida Times-Union* (online), 12 Apr 2001 A-1 ‹https://infoweb-newsbank-com.eu1.proxy.openathens.net/apps/news/document-view?p=NewsBank&docref=news/0ECC8A7323494EEF›

EXHIBIT J
TO DECLARATION OF NICHOLAS WARREN

Matthew I. Pinzur, *Redistricting Meetings Heat Up*,
Fla. Times-Union, May 3, 2001

Redistricting meetings heat up Council members - Florida Times-Union, The (Jacksonville, FL) - May 3, 2001 - page B-1

May 3, 2001 | Florida Times-Union, The (Jacksonville, FL) | Matthew I. Pinzur, Times-Union staff writer | SeriesRedrawing the Lines | Page B-1

Just a week ago, the discussions about drawing new lines for **City Council** districts were remarkably calm, even on emotional topics like splitting the Beaches and preserving minority-access districts.

But the abstract conversations are becoming more concrete, the process is becoming less centralized, and tempers are starting to smolder.

"This train went off the track and ran over the bridge and into the water," Finance Committee Chairman Jim Overton said yesterday.

When the council's special committee on **redistricting** began work in early April, there was little activity between weekly meetings. Preliminary maps were presented by the committee's technical consultant, Applied Mapping Inc., and council members gave feedback to refine those maps.

After last week's meeting, though, the consultant began taking additional meetings with small groups of council members -- the four downtown representatives, for example. Those meetings, -- though open to all council members, -- were more intimate than the regular weekly meetings, and the consultants were given much more detailed input than they had been receiving.

As a result, the working map was changed more drastically over the last week than members like Overton expected. He worries, he said, that a constant flood of small meetings is counterproductive and can lead to conflicting information being given to the consultants.

"We don't go behind the curtain, redraw the lines and then bring them back to this committee," Overton said. "We may have to be here forever."

His complaints drew a firm rebuke from council Vice President Matt Carlucci, who chairs the special committee and said he resented the implication that any changes were made in secret.

"These lines are not etched in stone," Carlucci said.

Applied Mapping's $150,000 fee includes only 10 meetings with council members. Since the council extended the committee's deadline by a month, they are sure to exceed that number. Each additional meeting costs $1,000.

"I went into it knowing we might break the budget," Carlucci said. "These dollars are important investments in the next 10 years of representation for this community."

As a partial solution, Carlucci called a six-hour workshop for tomorrow, hoping council members and others will be able to communicate with the consultants in a single session.

The hottest issue at yesterday's meeting was splitting the three beach cities, which have always been lumped into a single council district. The high population density in those neighborhoods has prompted the committee to consider separating the Beaches -- with Jacksonville Beach, Neptune Beach and the area along San Pablo Road in one district and Atlantic Beach tied in with a large, rural Northside district.

All three beach city mayors protested that plan at yesterday's meeting, imploring the committee not to break up the Beaches. Overton said he will vote against any final map that splits the cities.

"We are unique," said Atlantic Beach Mayor John Meserve. He recited a list of policy areas in which beach residents have different concerns than people in metropolitan Jacksonville, including storm evacuation routes and utility prices.

If the Beaches communities are kept in a single district, its boundaries may exclude Councilman Jerry Holland, who lives west of San Pablo and is the incumbent for that district as it now exists.

As the **redistricting** process moves along, other issues are becoming increasingly emotional with some members.

The continued desegregation of residential Jacksonville is an obstacle to drawing minority-access districts, because blacks cannot easily be lumped into a single district. Today's lines give blacks a 64 percent to 74 percent controlling interest in the city's four downtown districts. But those districts are severely underpopulated, according to the 2000 census, and Applied Mapping President Greg Clary said it appears impossible to create four districts that are more than 58 percent black.

Council members Pat Lockett-Felder and Reggie Fullwood met with Clary about that issue before yesterday's full meeting, trying to edge those numbers up by looking at the concentration of black voters in each individual census block.

At the same time that council members are getting more emotional about the map, the attendance of citizen activists and local interest groups continues to increase.

"We've got a few more players that have entered the dialogue," Carlucci said. "The realist in me knows that we're not going to make everyone happy, but it's not going to be because this chairperson hasn't tried."

This is the fifth in a series of Times-Union stories about **redistricting**.

MORE ONLINE

For archived coverage of the 2001 city **redistricting** and an online chat featuring members of the city **redistricting** committee and experts on the process, go to Jacksonville.com, keyword: **Redistricting**.

process', *The Florida Times-Union* (online), 3 May 2001 B-1 ‹https://infoweb-newsbank-com.eu1.proxy.openathens.net/apps/news/document-view?p=NewsBank&docref=news/0ECC8A756A721390›

EXHIBIT K
TO DECLARATION OF NICHOLAS WARREN

Matthew I. Pinzur, *Redistricting: Committee OKs New District Map for City*, Fla. Times-Union, June 28, 2001

REDISTRICTING Committee OKs new district map for - Florida Times-Union, The (Jacksonville, FL) - June 28, 2001 - page A-1

June 28, 2001 | Florida Times-Union, The (Jacksonville, FL) | Matthew I. Pinzur, Times-Union staff writer | Page A-1

********** CORRECTION June 29, 2001

Jacksonville's **redistricting** will not go into effect until the next election -- 2002 for Duval County School Board members and 2003 for **City Council** members. Elected officials will continue to represent their current districts until then. Because of a reporter's error, the date for the new map to go into effect was wrong in a story on Page A-1 yesterday.

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With a compromise that seemed almost impossible just a few weeks ago, a special committee yesterday passed a new Jacksonville **City Council** district map that keeps the Beaches cities in a single district, maintains four minority-access districts and largely protects every incumbent eligible for re-election.

The new district map, which now heads into six weeks of public hearings, passed unanimously through the council's Special Committee on **Redistricting** and appears to have widespread support from the rest of the council as well.

"This was a long, grueling process with a lot of input," said council Vice President Matt Carlucci, who chaired the **redistricting** committee and secured this political victory just a day before his inauguration as council president.

The committee began meeting weekly in April, taking data from the 2000 census to produce the new lines mandated by law every 10 years. The city's 14 districts must be almost equal in population, with no more than 10 percent difference between the largest and smallest.

Because the Beaches population has grown since the 1990 census, committee members had all but abandoned hope of keeping Neptune, Atlantic and Jacksonville beaches in a single district. Doing so would have pushed that district over the maximum allowable population if anything west of the Intracoastal Waterway was included.

But Councilman Jerry Holland, who represents the Beaches, late last week proposed eliminating his own west-of-the-ditch neighborhood from the district. The result was a Beaches-only district and a new West Beaches district that includes the San Pablo Road corridor and most of southeast Duval County. Holland will represent the new district after the map passes council.

"Jerry gave up a huge portion of his district and took on a huge new area," Carlucci said. "He should be commended for what he did."

The new Beaches district would be represented by outgoing council president Alberta Hipps until 2003, when term limits will force her from office.

"I didn't sacrifice the communities I represent, because doing that -- even for the good of the rest of the city -- would have been a negative," Holland said.

Migration and integration in Jacksonville's housing market made the task of drawing four minority-access districts more difficult than ever. While the four urban core districts would not be as heavily black as they are now -- those districts have too few residents to remain intact -- committee Vice Chairwoman Pat Lockett-Felder said they appear to be strong enough to protect the council's minority representation.

Hipps' is the only district to move completely. Her Westside district will largely merge with Councilman Doyle Carter's, while the new West Beaches district is born.

One oddity on the map -- expected to draw concentrated but concerted opposition -- is the attachment of one Mandarin neighborhood with a Westside-dominated district. The committee struggled for hours yesterday to tack Beauclerc onto districts in San Marco or Mandarin but found no way to do so without shattering the map's delicate balance.

Passing the **redistricting** committee was only the first hurdle for the new map, but experts said it was probably the highest -- the committee had to start from almost nothing because Jacksonville's population has changed so much since the lines were drawn after the 1990 census.

"It might be smooth sailing the rest of the way, but there might be public hearings with hundreds of angry people," said John Libby, a Jacksonville political consultant who attended most of the committee's meetings and whose experience with **redistricting** includes participating in previous Duval County efforts. "But if you can find 10 happy [council] people, they're pretty much home free."

Lockett-Felder, who will maintain control of the Rules Committee as Carlucci takes power, is now charged with scheduling at least three public hearings on the map within 45 days. Those hearings must be advertised, cannot be held on Sundays, must be held in different locations and always be scheduled after 5 p.m.

Other council members said they plan to hold additional town hall meetings in their districts.

Because the highly technical and carefully balanced map can be thrown into disarray with only minor changes, Carlucci stressed the importance of selling the plan to the public while soliciting citizen input.

"There's only so much public input we can take without throwing all the numbers off," Carlucci said, encouraging members to meet immediately with community leaders in their districts.

Once the Rules Committee approves the plan, it will go before the full council. It has an Oct. 1 deadline to adopt the plan, but the city charter grants a two-month grace period to Dec. 1.

The committee worked through more than two dozen maps before reaching yesterday's agreement. They were granted two 30-day extensions and doubled the $150,000 budget for their

technical consultants, Applied Mapping Inc. Carlucci said he expects that expense to grow even higher.

Carlucci was roundly praised yesterday for opening the committee's meetings to the full council, as well as other elected officials from the Beaches governments and Duval County School Board. That widespread participation, members said, will help ensure passage of the plan when it goes before the council this fall.

"We all came in and everyone was free to speak at any time," said Councilwoman Faye Rustin. "You're not going to be able to please everyone, but no one left upset today."

WHAT'S NEXT FOR THIS MAP

The proposed **City Council** district map approved yesterday by the Special Committee on **Redistricting** now heads into 45 days of public hearings. The dates for those hearings -- there must be at least three, held in different locations after 5 p.m. and never on Sunday -- will be announced by the Rules Committee as early as Wednesday. The full council must approve the plan by Dec. 1.

GET A CLOSER LOOK AT YOUR POTENTIAL DISTRICT

For an online version of the redrawn **City Council** district map, go to Jacksonville.com. Users can get a detailed look at the proposed districts, down to the street level.

DISTRICT-BY-DISTRICT OVERVIEW

DISTRICT 1, LAKE RAY

The West Arlington district was one of the only areas of the city with a relatively stagnant population, but changes in other districts moved its borders. Areas west of Cesery Boulevard and south of Fort Caroline Road are dropped, while the Beacon Hill, Fort Caroline Shore and Cobblestone areas around Mill Cove are added. Blount Island remains in this district, as does Regency Square mall and the Fort Caroline National Monument.

DISTRICT 2, LYNETTE SELF

One of the three most overpopulated districts, according to the 2000 census, the East Arlington district would lose Beacon Hill and Queens Harbour but otherwise remain largely unchanged.

DISTRICT 3, JERRY HOLLAND

A completely new district that covers the West Beaches and the largely undeveloped areas in southeast Duval County. Holland, who lives off San Pablo Road, loses the coastal residents who were the vast majority of his voting base. North of Atlantic Boulevard, the district includes Queens Harbour. North of Butler Boulevard it runs just west of Hodges Boulevard; south of Butler it is primarily bounded by Southside Boulevard and Philips Highway.

DISTRICT 4, SUZANNE JENKINS

Another drastically overpopulated district, it would compensate by dropping some territory. An area east of Kernan and everything south of Butler is eliminated. The University of North Florida would still be in the district, and its northwest tail -- which crosses the St. Johns River into downtown -- would continue to pick up much of the business district west of the Jacksonville Shipyards.

DISTRICT 5, MATT CARLUCCI

Another rapidly growing area, large chunks have been annexed into the new District 3. Still based in San Marco and around Hendricks Avenue, Southside Boulevard would become its eastern boundary. East of Interstate 95, it would drop everything north of Butler Boulevard. The Avenues mall would stay in the district, but the retail centers on the east side of Southside would not.

DISTRICT 6, MARY ANN SOUTHWELL

Growth in Mandarin made this another population-heavy district, leading the committee to shrink its borders. The northern part of Arrowhead and all of Beauclerc are dropped, as is almost everything east of Hood Road.

DISTRICT 7, PAT LOCKETT-FELDER

Efforts to keep this Springfield-Talleyrand district a strong minority-access seat led the committee to move its eastern border across the Mathews Bridge into West Arlington. It would pick up areas north of the Arlington Expressway, west of Rogero Road or Cesery Boulevard. The result joins Jacksonville University in a district with the Florida Community College at Jacksonville downtown campus. Lots of downtown development projects and entertainment venues are in this district, from the Shipyards project and Berkman Plaza to Alltel Stadium and the new coliseum. Its north finger includes the Anheuser-Busch Brewery and the Jacksonville zoo.

DISTRICT 8, GWEN YATES

This horseshoe-shaped district grew considerably in size to compensate for the spread-out population north of Dunn Avenue and west of New Kings Road. Among its densely populated areas are Ribault, Riverview, Lake Forest and Moncrief. It would remain one of the city's dominant minority-access districts.

DISTRICT 9, REGGIE FULLWOOD

The most underpopulated district based on the old lines, the borders would swell to include the portion of Riverside north of the Fuller Warren bridge, as well as neighborhoods along Edgewood Avenue like Murray Hill. Edward Waters College would also be in the district. It includes a tail that runs across the Fuller Warren, forming a narrow snake through inland San Marco and helping ensure its minority-influence status.

DISTRICT 10, KING HOLZENDORF

Previously dominating the west portion of the urban core, this district would join Northside neighborhoods like Sherwood Forest and Carvor Manor to Westside areas like Cedar Hills and Hyde Park. Term limits block Holzendorf from running for a third term in 2003, so this minority-access district would be up for grabs.

DISTRICT 11, WARREN ALVAREZ

Hopes of making this sweeping rural district more compact on the new map devolved, and it came out more meandering than ever. Covering most of outlying, rural Duval County, it starts at Mayport Naval Station, includes the far Northside, picks up Garden City inside I-295, stretches out to Baldwin and U.S. 301 and cuts back east along the county's southern border until it almost reaches the St. Johns River. It includes part of Cecil Commerce Center, the former Navy base now under redevelopment.

DISTRICT 12, DOYLE CARTER

This Westside district would drastically increase in geographic size and become more rural, stretching west to Yellow Water Road and dropping areas around Wesconnett. The portions of Cecil Commerce Center not in District 11 are in this district, along with Herlong Airport.

DISTRICT 13, ALBERTA HIPPS

Population has swarmed across the St. Johns River, so Hipps' Westside district would be absorbed into District 12. The new District 13 is exclusively a Beaches district. No incumbent lives in this proposed district. Term limits prevent Hipps from running in 2003.

DISTRICT 14, JIM OVERTON

Overton also is being forced out of office by term limits but got his wish when the frequent manipulations of this district were largely undone to create a unified Riverside-Avondale- Ortega district. The Kent Campus of FCCJ is in this district, along with Five Points and the Avondale retail area. The one controversial portion of this district -- which was agonized over in committee and likely will meet with public resistance -- is the inclusion of some 8,000 Mandarin residents. The east-of-the-river neighborhoods of Beauclerc and Scott Mill were tacked onto this district because other Mandarin-area districts were already swollen with population.

EXHIBIT L
TO DECLARATION OF NICHOLAS WARREN

Editorial, *City Council: A Done Deal*,
Fla. Times-Union, July 3, 2001

CITY COUNCIL A done deal - Florida Times-Union, The (Jacksonville, FL) - July 3, 2001 - page B-4

July 3, 2001 | Florida Times-Union, The (Jacksonville, FL) | Editorial | Page B-4

The proposed new **City Council** districts, drawn with today's sophisticated computers, prove an adage: Junk in, junk out.

There were three priorities when the lines were drawn -- re-elect incumbents, ensure minority districts and keep the beaches intact.

All were achieved. As a result, the map is gerrymandered to achieve certain results in future elections. The 14 districts are twisted into a variety of odd-looking and sprawling shapes, some like octopuses with long tentacles.

But voters are supposed to shape government through elections. Government isn't supposed to shape itself by trying to predetermine the election results. Gerrymandering once had a bad name. It's a poor reflection on modern political thinking that it now is acceptable and even hailed in some quarters.

It is wrong for incumbents to try to stack the deck so they can be re-elected. As many civil rights leaders have said, it also is wrong to try to make certain people of one color are elected and those of another color are not.

District lines should be as compact and square as possible, maintaining neighborhood cohesion without regard to the political repercussions. It's a matter of credibility.

The city charter says the council shall apportion districts "so that all districts and at-large residence areas are as nearly equal in population and are arranged in a logical and compact geographic pattern to the extent possible." It says nothing about protecting politicians.

As a result of the established priorities there are such anomalies as a district containing both Ortega-Avondale and Beauclerc, which have in common mostly the river that separates them. Argyle Forest, well inland on the Clay County border, is in the same district as Mayport and Fort George, which lie at the river's mouth.

Some of this was done to keep the Beaches intact. Yet, arguably, Beaches residents would be better served with two or three members on the 19-member council rather than one.

The **redistricting** committee accomplished its mission. Let's hope that next time it draws districts, the council gives a higher priority to serving the voters.

EXHIBIT M
TO DECLARATION OF NICHOLAS WARREN

Matt Galnor, *Murray Hill Wins Another Map Look*,
Fla. Times-Union, Sep. 29, 2001

Murray Hill wins another map look Neighbors fight - Florida Times-Union, The (Jacksonville, FL) - September 29, 2001 - page B-1

September 29, 2001 | Florida Times-Union, The (Jacksonville, FL) | Matt Galnor, Times-Union staff writer | Page B-1

Two **redistricting** options now are up for discussion in a **City Council** committee, responding to a vocal group of Murray Hill residents looking to stay in a council district with Riverside and Avondale.

Councilman Jim Overton, who represents the majority of Murray Hill, drafted both proposals. One option he sees as a "concept idea" and the other more politically realistic, he said.

The first would bring Avondale and North Riverside into a now urban and predominantly minority district, creating a half-black and half-white district. The second would swap half of Murray Hill into the district it's in now, represented by Overton, and put Lakeshore in the more urban district, represented by Councilman Reggie Fullwood.

Fullwood, who has Murray Hill in his district under the current proposal, is strongly against both plans.

"I'm not trying to be difficult about it," Fullwood said. "I don't want to represent people who don't want me, I don't want to represent people who are going to lobby against me every chance they get, but I think the map we have right now makes sense."

Both proposals, and several other minor tweaks to the map, surfaced Thursday in a council **redistricting** workshop. None of the changes have been drawn on the official proposal and another workshop is planned, though not yet scheduled. The council Rules Committee will have to vote on a map before sending it to the full council. The council must approve the new map, required every 10 years to reflect population shifts, by Dec. 4.

Changes are tricky, especially at this stage, because districts must be roughly the same in population. There can't be more than a 10 percent difference between the largest and the smallest.

Murray Hill residents have swarmed to public hearings -- about 100 attended one last month -- and council meetings on **redistricting**, making their desires to stay in a district with their preservation-minded neighbors widely known.

"I've said all along I'm going to represent them in trying to get a modification to the map," Overton said. "What they want is not unreasonable."

The more dramatic shift Overton drafted would lump Avondale, North Riverside and Murray Hill in with the rest of the urban district Fullwood now represents, which includes Lackawanna and Paxon.

That would drop the black population in the district from 58 percent to 51 percent -- from 56 percent to 48 percent among the voting-age population.

"It's an integrated district at that point, instead of having the old notion of black districts and white districts, this is an integrated district," Overton said. "That's a new concept."

A concept Fullwood says he can't support.

"If you support that map, you totally disregard the need for minority-access districts," Fullwood said.

Courts generally have ruled that a district must be 60 to 65 percent black to have a high likelihood of electing a black representative.

The other change Overton proposed would swap part of Murray Hill, keeping it in District 14 and moving the Lakeshore neighborhood to the district Fullwood represents.

"The second one is a reasonable compromise that more or less satisfies Murray Hill and should more or less satisfy the District 9 interest," Overton said.

Council Vice President Suzanne Jenkins, was among a handful of council members at Thursday's workshop who showed concern, saying the move would "swap one problem for another."

Among the other changes proposed Thursday:

-- Councilwoman Mary Ann Southwell has found a way to keep Beauclerc and Scott Mill in her Mandarin district.

Estimates that showed 8,000 people in those two neighborhoods were about double the actual population. Also, a small area off Interstate 295 is proposed to move into the Southside district represented by council President Matt Carlucci to make the numbers work.

-- Three Westside neighborhoods just south of 103rd Street were proposed to be in a Northside district represented by King Holzendorf. A new proposal by Doyle Carter moves the neighborhoods into the Westside district he serves. Several residents requested the change at public hearings.

EXHIBIT N
TO DECLARATION OF NICHOLAS WARREN

Matt Galnor, *Council Panel to Vote on Map*,
Fla. Times-Union, Oct. 27, 2001

Council panel to vote on map - Florida Times-Union, The (Jacksonville, FL) - October 27, 2001 - page B-1

October 27, 2001 | Florida Times-Union, The (Jacksonville, FL) | Matt Galnor, Times-Union staff writer | Page B-1

Six months of analyzing numbers, shifting multi-colored boundaries on a computer screen and catching plenty of grief from voters scattered across of Duval County is nearly over.

With a firm deadline looming about a month away, the arduous task of **redistricting** the 14 Jacksonville **City Council** districts is expected to take another step toward finality Monday morning.

"I think it's time," said Councilwoman Pat Lockett-Felder, chairwoman of the Rules Committee, which has handled the **redistricting** process since late June. "I think we've heard everything everybody has to say, we've listened to the people. Now, it's decision time."

That "decision time" is 9 a.m. Monday, when the committee likely will vote on a proposed map of new council districts, which will go to the full **City Council** for approval. The council has two meetings, Nov. 13 and Nov. 27, before the Dec. 4 deadline to approve the new lines.

Though some disputes remain unsolved, the lines split streets in half, cross rivers and, in some cases, zig-zag across the county's 841 square miles. At the most basic level, the lines divide the city into 14 parts -- all with roughly the same amount of people and all with one representative on the Jacksonville **City Council**.

For some, the lines run deeper, carving out neighborhood identity and a sense of place in a city with such distinct and contrasting areas.

The lines are also serving as battle lines as two charged disputes are expected to come closer to an end Monday -- one involving Murray Hill, a preservation-minded Westside neighborhood, and the other over Jacksonville University in old Arlington.

Tension from the latter argument boiled over Tuesday afternoon, when Lockett-Felder and Councilman Lake Ray were overheard screaming at each other in Lockett-Felder's office, sending a buzz in and around the council suites.

As the process winds down, elected officials are finding it difficult to please everyone and some are struggling to comprehend what all the fuss about.

"I don't get it, I'm sorry, I just don't understand why what council district you're in matters so much," said Councilman Reggie Fullwood, thrust into the middle of **redistricting** madness as residents of one Westside neighborhood placed in the urban, minority-dominated district he represents have showed up in droves -- as many as 100 at one public hearing -- to protest the plan. "Common sense says it doesn't matter what district you're in."

Yet Murray Hill residents, many born and raised in the preservation-minded community, speak as if part of their identity would be stripped from them if they are taken out of the district that now

includes Riverside, Avondale and Ortega.

"I do honestly, from the heart, believe in why I'm doing this, that's why I'm going to continue to come out," said Lane Eunice, 40, a lifelong Murray Hill resident -- now somewhat of a fixture at any meeting where **redistricting** is discussed.

"This is where we grew up, this is our neighborhood, don't take us out of our neighborhood," said Eunice, who likely will speak to the committee again Monday.

Right or wrong, district lines do have a symbolic value for people, said Susan MacManus, a political scientist at the University of South Florida.

"A lot of it is psychological," MacManus said. "There's this notion that everything public policy-wise must be introduced by the district representative, even though it takes the whole council to approve it."

Joni Cusic, president of the Spring Park Neighborhood Association, knows about district lines cutting through neighborhoods. She lives in District 7, represented by Lockett-Felder. Her neighbors a few houses to the north are represented by Councilwoman Suzanne Jenkins in District 4 and across the street from them lies District 9, served by Fullwood.

Cusic, too, has strong opinions about her neighborhood being sliced by various imaginary boundaries. "I love it," she said. "I have three districts, I'm on top of the world. I have three people I can talk to about working in our neighborhood and it's great."

Ray's issue is keeping Jacksonville University, which he considers to be a cornerstone of the Arlington area, in his district. The current plan shifts that area, among other pieces of old Arlington, into the Northside district Lockett-Felder represents.

"It can only be with someone who's been there and knows that community, which isn't to say Pat or anyone else wouldn't have the best interest of the community in mind, but they just wouldn't have the historical knowledge," said Ray, who added he's working on projects such as the beautification of University Boulevard that he'd like to see through.

In a **redistricting** workshop Monday, Ray all but demanded that the section -- which includes about 1,200 residents -- be put back in his district, saying, "I intend to see it there," before walking out of the meeting to go to another event.

Lockett-Felder, chairwoman of the Rules Committee, took offense, which led to their Tuesday argument.

"You can't just blow smoke on me and think I'll just fall, because it doesn't work that way," Lockett-Felder said. "You can't just wait until the last hour and demand what you want."

The Murray Hill debate, however, has been an issue for months.

The issue of race lies beneath the talk of neighborhoods, communities of interest and historic

preservation in Murray Hill. Fullwood says all the arguments are a "smokescreen" to hide the fact that Murray Hill does not want to be lumped in with urban, predominantly black neighborhoods he currently represents.

"This has nothing to do with race, it has to do with keeping a neighborhood together," Chuck Mann, a former president of the Murray Hill Preservation Association, said at a recent Rules Committee meeting.

Councilman Jim Overton, who represents the district Murray Hill is looking to stay in, has drawn up two possible compromises. The most likely proposal swaps part of Murray Hill back into District 14, with the Lakeshore neighborhood.

Overton points to the large numbers of Murray Hill residents who have flocked to public hearings and meetings when asking for support on the change.

"It seems to me," Overton said, "the committee would not turn a deaf ear to the consistent, reasonable input."

HITTING HOME

The **City Council** Rules Committee will have a special meeting on **redistricting** at 9 a.m. Monday in the **City Council** chambers at City Hall, 117 W. Duval St. The committee is expected to vote on a proposed map that will be sent to the **City Council** for final approval.

EXHIBIT O
TO DECLARATION OF NICHOLAS WARREN

Matt Galnor, *Redistricting Still Faces a Hurdle*,
Fla. Times-Union, Oct. 30, 2001

Redistricting still faces a hurdle JU area - Florida Times-Union, The (Jacksonville, FL) - October 30, 2001 - page B-1

October 30, 2001 | Florida Times-Union, The (Jacksonville, FL) | Matt Galnor, Times-Union staff writer | Page B-1

A **City Council** committee inched closer yesterday to meeting its fast-approaching deadline to redraw Jacksonville's 14 council districts, though one dispute is holding up the process.

Keeping Jacksonville University in Councilman Lake Ray's Arlington district, a plan Ray drew up and that he and Councilwoman Pat Lockett-Felder clashed over again yesterday, would throw the population numbers off and make the map illegal.

The current plan has the private college in the Northside district Lockett-Felder represents and Ray's proposed change could have a domino effect on numbers in two other districts. Ray will now work with Applied Mapping, the consultants hired by the city to draw the lines, to try to keep enough people in Lockett-Felder's district to make the numbers fit. The target population for each district is 55,634.

"You bring JU into the mix and you have a busted plan" said Gregory Clary, president of Applied Mapping, because the law states the most populated district can be no more than 10 percent bigger than the smallest.

Moving the area near Jacksonville University would take about 1,500 people out of Lockett-Felder's district, leaving it between 200 and 500 people short of complying with that requirement, Clary said.

City attorneys suggested the Rules Committee call another special meeting this week to vote on the changes, though Lockett-Felder, chairwoman of the committee, has not yet set a date. She said she may wait until Nov. 7, the next regularly scheduled Rules meeting.

The full council must approve the new map by Dec. 4 and has only two council meetings -- Nov. 13 and Nov. 27 -- to do so.

"We're almost there," said Lockett-Felder, who ruled Ray out of order during the meeting when he spoke about his ties to the area he wants to keep in his district. "Almost is not there, but hopefully we can get there."

The long-running debate over Murray Hill, a preservation-minded neighborhood, ended in yesterday's meeting when Councilman Reggie Fullwood threw his support to a compromise that would keep part of the neighborhood in a district with Riverside and Avondale, currently represented by Councilman Jim Overton. Murray Hill residents repeatedly asked for the change, which Fullwood previously had said he wouldn't support.

"I'll support the change," Fullwood told the committee. "Not for Murray Hill, not for Councilman Overton, who I consider a friend, but for the process and for the council as a whole."

The committee also formally approved changes to the Mandarin district represented by Mary Ann

Southwell and minor tweaks to keep three neighborhoods together near 103rd Street and Interstate 295, revisions worked out weeks ago by the council members involved.

Other changes, also worked out by the district representatives, are now on hold until the JU dispute is ironed out.

In order to balance keeping two subdivisions together in the other Arlington district, represented by Councilwoman Lynette Self, pieces would be moved from Ray's district and from council Vice President Suzanne Jenkins' Southside district.

That move leaves Jenkins' district short of residents, and she and Lockett-Felder had agreed to shift about 1,400 residents near the Hart Bridge into the Southside district Jenkins represents.

"I am confident that we will come to a resolution," Ray said. "I think that, ultimately, she [Lockett-Felder] will be fair on this."

"I'm willing to talk and try to work it out," Lockett-Felder said, "but I'm not just going to give up all my numbers just because that's what he wants."

EXHIBIT P
TO DECLARATION OF NICHOLAS WARREN

***City Council Finally Makes a Map*,**
Fla. Times-Union, Nov. 17, 2001

City Council finally makes a map - Florida Times-Union, The (Jacksonville, FL) - November 17, 2001 - page L-12

November 17, 2001 | Florida Times-Union, The (Jacksonville, FL) | Page L-12

There was little debate, though much discussion, as the Jacksonville **City Council** approved its new district lines Tuesday.

The action ended a 10-month process, and the pats on the back by various council members prior to the 18-1 vote illustrated the time and effort spent.

"This **redistricting** has been a long, drawn-out thing," said Councilwoman Pat Lockett-Felder, who chaired the council Rules Committee that dealt with **redistricting** since July. "There's been some rough spots. I know personally there were some rough spots I'm trying to heal . . . but I think we did the best we could."

The council began the **redistricting** process, required every 10 years to reflect population changes, in February. Several dozen meetings and more than 200 hours later -- with a few contentious battles in between -- the final approval went through without a hitch.

The new districts take effect with the 2002 Duval County School Board elections and the 2003 council elections.

Each of the seven School Board districts consists of two adjacent council districts.

A QUICK LOOK AT DISTRICTS

DISTRICT 1, LAKE RAY

The West Arlington district was one of the few areas of the city with a relatively stagnant population, but changes in other districts moved its borders. The district will include Jacksonville University, after a heated duel between Ray and Councilwoman Pat Lockett-Felder, who represents the Northside district the private school was placed in on the first proposed map. The Beacon Hill, Fort Caroline Shore and Cobblestone areas around Mill Cove are added. Blount Island remains in this district, as does Regency Square mall and the Fort Caroline National Monument.

DISTRICT 2, LYNETTE SELF

One of the three most overpopulated districts according to the 2000 Census, the East Arlington district will lose Beacon Hill and Queen's Harbour but otherwise remain largely unchanged.

DISTRICT 3, JERRY HOLLAND

A completely new district that covers the West Beaches and largely undeveloped areas in southeast Duval County. Holland, who lives off San Pablo Road, loses the coastal residents who were the vast majority of his voting base. North of Atlantic Boulevard, the district includes Queen's

Harbour. North of Butler Boulevard, it runs just west of Hodges Boulevard; south of Butler, it is primarily bounded by Southside Boulevard and Philips Highway.

DISTRICT 4, SUZANNE JENKINS

Another drastically overpopulated district, it will compensate by dropping territory. An area east of Kernan and everything south of Butler are eliminated. The University of North Florida will still be in the district, and its northwest tail -- which crosses the St. Johns River into downtown -- will continue to pick up much of the business district west of the Jacksonville Shipyards.

DISTRICT 5, MATT CARLUCCI

Another rapidly growing area, large chunks have been annexed into the new District 3. Still based in San Marco and around Hendricks Avenue, Southside Boulevard will become its eastern boundary. East of Interstate 95, it will drop everything north of Butler Boulevard. The boundaries were changed twice in the Rules Committee, adding the Sunbeam area to put the Beauclerc and Scott Mill neighborhoods back in District 6.

DISTRICT 6, MARY ANN SOUTHWELL

Growth in Mandarin made this another population-heavy district, leading the committee to shrink its borders. Residents in Beauclerc and Scott Mill pleaded with Southwell and the Rules Committee to keep their neighborhoods in the district, which the committee did. The Sunbeam area is now in District 5.

DISTRICT 7, PAT LOCKETT-FELDER

Efforts to keep this Springfield-Talleyrand district a strong minority-access seat led the committee to move its eastern border across the Mathews Bridge into West Arlington. Several downtown development projects and entertainment venues are in this district, from the Shipyards project and Berkman Plaza to Alltel Stadium and the new coliseum. Its north finger includes the Anheuser-Busch Brewery and the Jacksonville Zoo.

DISTRICT 8, GWEN YATES

This horseshoe-shaped district grew considerably in size to compensate for the spread-out population north of Dunn Avenue and west of New Kings Road. Among its densely populated areas are Ribault, Riverview, Lake Forest and Moncrief. It would remain one of the city's dominant minority-access districts.

District 9, Reggie Fullwood

This urban district was at the center of the most public outcry of any district as residents from preservation-minded Murray Hill attended countless meetings to speak against their move into this district. Fullwood eventually accepted a compromise that will put about half the neighborhood back in District 14, swapping Lake Shore residents into this district. It includes a tail that runs across the Fuller Warren, forming a narrow snake through inland San Marco and helping ensure its

minority-influence status.

DISTRICT 10, KING HOLZENDORF

Previously dominating the west portion of the urban core, this district would join Northside neighborhoods such as Sherwood Forest and Carvor Manor to Westside areas such as Cedar Hills and Hyde Park. The district had dropped below 103rd Street to include three other Westside neighborhoods, but those areas were swapped into District 12 last month. Instead, the Normandy Village area is now included. Term limits block Holzendorf from running for a third term in 2003, so this minority-access district will be up for grabs.

DISTRICT 11, WARREN ALVAREZ

Hopes of making this sweeping rural district more compact on the new map never developed, and it came out more meandering than ever. Covering most of outlying, rural Duval County, it starts at Mayport Naval Station, includes the far Northside, picks up Garden City inside I-295, stretches out to Baldwin and U.S. 301 and cuts back east along the county's southern border until it almost reaches the St. Johns River. It includes part of Cecil Commerce Center, the former Navy base now under redevelopment.

DISTRICT 12, DOYLE CARTER

This Westside district will drastically increase in geographic size and become more rural, stretching west to Yellow Water Road. Changes were made to the first map proposal to keep three neighborhoods south of 103rd Street in the district. The portions of Cecil Commerce Center not in District 11 are in this district, along with Herlong Airport.

DISTRICT 13, ALBERTA HIPPS

Population has swarmed across the St. Johns River, so Hipps' Westside district will be absorbed into District 12. The new District 13 is exclusively a Beaches district. No incumbent lives in this proposed district. Term limits prevent Hipps from running in 2003.

DISTRICT 14, JIM OVERTON

Overton also is being forced out of office by term limits in this district, the largest of the 14 that includes the Riverside, Avondale and Ortega districts. The Kent Campus of FCCJ is in this district, along with Five Points and the Avondale retail area. About half the Murray Hill neighborhood is back in the district, after a proposal by Overton was accepted by the committee.

EXHIBIT Q
TO DECLARATION OF NICHOLAS WARREN

Jacksonville Ordinance 2011-554-E

Introduced by the Reapportionment Committee and amended on the Floor of Council:

ORDINANCE 2011-554-E

AN ORDINANCE REGARDING REAPPORTIONMENT OF THE JACKSONVILLE CITY COUNCIL DISTRICTS AND RESIDENCE AREAS AND DESIGNATING THE DUVAL COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICTS FOLLOWING THE 2010 CENSUS OF THE CITY AS REQUIRED BY SECTIONS 5.02 (REAPPORTIONMENT OF COUNCIL DISTRICTS AND RESIDENCE AREAS) AND 13.03 (APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICTS) OF THE CITY CHARTER; PROVIDING RECITALS; ADOPTION AND ENACTMENT OF A REAPPORTIONMENT PLAN REGARDING CITY COUNCIL DISTRICTS, CITY COUNCIL AT LARGE GROUP RESIDENCE AREAS, AND SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICTS BASED ON THE 2010 CENSUS DATA; AMENDING THE CITY CHARTER TO ATTACH DISTRICT BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS FOR FOURTEEN CITY COUNCIL DISTRICT BOUNDARIES AND FOR FIVE CITY COUNCIL GROUP AT LARGE RESIDENCE AREA BOUNDARIES PURSUANT TO SECTION 5.01 (COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP RESIDENCY AREAS AND DISTRICTS), *CITY CHARTER*; AMENDING THE CITY CHARTER TO DESIGNATE THE SEVEN SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICTS PURSUANT TO SECTION 13.02 (SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICTS), *CITY CHARTER*; PROVIDING FOR AN INDEX OF EXHIBITS; DIRECTING THE CHIEF OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES TO SEND A COPY OF THIS LEGISLATION TO MUNICODE; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, Section 5.02 (Reapportionment of Council Districts and Residence Areas) and Section 13.03 (Apportionment of School Board Districts), *Charter of the City of Jacksonville*, impose upon the City Council the duty and responsibility of reapportioning the Council Districts, Council Group At Large Residence Areas, and the School Board Districts; and

WHEREAS, in making the reapportionment, the Council is obligated to insure that all the districts are as nearly equal in population and are arranged in as logical and compact a geographical pattern as possible to achieve and to ensure that all federal and state constitutions, laws and requirements are complied with; and

WHEREAS, while the Council districts are based upon population with respect to their size, the geographical arrangement and territorial boundaries of the districts must take into consideration other factors, particularly compactness and contiguity, so that the people of the City, and their varied economic, social and ethnic interests and objectives, are adequately represented within the Council; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 18 (Reapportionment), *Ordinance Code*, was enacted in order to set forth legislative policy, to provide for appropriate public input, and to provide for an adequate review of the reapportionment plan before it is enacted into law; now therefore

BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the City of Jacksonville:

Section 1. Legislative Findings; Recitals.

The City Council finds as follows:

(a) The City Council Reapportionment Committee, pursuant to section 18.104, *Ordinance Code*, selected the City's Planning and Development Department, based on its professional qualifications and experience in reapportionment, as the reapportionment

consultant to assist the City Council in producing, analyzing, and assessing territorial and population maps of the City of Jacksonville based on the 2010 United States census data.

(b) The City Council Reapportionment Committee, pursuant to Chapter 18, *Ordinance Code*, did, after several hearings, meetings and workshops, transmit a preliminary proposed reapportionment plan, dated August 8, 2011 (the "Proposed Plan") to the City Council, which was referred to the City Council Rules Committee. The Proposed Plan establishes preliminary proposed boundaries for the 14 City Council Districts and 5 City Council Group At Large Residence Areas, pursuant to Section 18.106, *Ordinance Code.* The Proposed Plan was accompanied with a report attached hereto as **Exhibit 1** containing the following information.

(i) A map of the General Services District showing both the existing district boundaries and the proposed district boundaries;

(ii) A table indicating the population of each proposed district and the variations of each such population from the population average for all the districts, with an explanation of the variation in each district;

(iii) A statement of the methodology used in arriving at the particular plan recommended by the Reapportionment Committee;

(iv) An appendix of any other reapportionment plans considered or created by the Reapportionment Committee in the process of creating the recommended plan, with the reasons for rejection of each such reapportionment plan; and

(v) Comments and recommendations deemed necessary or advisable by the Reapportionment Committee to explain or illustrate the plan.

(c) The City Council Rules Committee, pursuant to section 18.107, *Ordinance Code*, held several hearings, meetings and

workshops, and analyzed and assessed the Proposed Plan, as well as proposed amendments thereto, in accordance with the 2010 United States census data and appropriate legal criteria.

(d) The City Council Rules Committee, after careful consideration of redistricting and reapportionment standards, practices and principles and the testimony and evidence received at all of the public hearings approved, and reported the Proposed Plan with amendments thereto (the "Amended Plan") attached hereto as **Eighth Revised Exhibit 2**, labeled as "Eighth Revised Exhibit 2, 8th Amended Plan (Map), November 8, 2011 - Floor", to the entire City Council for its consideration.

(e) The City Council considered the change from the map NW Intermediate Redman 5, approved by City Council on October 25, 2011, which was the subject of the public hearing held on October 31, 2011 to the map proposed by a floor amendment, Redistricting Plan 11/08/11 Denise 1 ("Denise 1"). The largest individual change in any one district is less than one percent (1%). The total overall change for the total population is less than one percent (1%). The Council finds that the changes made in Denise 1 do not constitute a substantial change, based on the following:

(i) **Removes 25 people from District 10 and places them in District 12.** The boundary areas of the additional District 12 portion would be Bulls Bay Highway on the West and South, Jackson Avenue on the East, and Old Plank Road on the North.

(ii) **Removes 601 people from District 8 and places them in District 12.** The boundary areas of the additional District 12 portion would be Otis Road on the East, Beaver Street and Township of Baldwin border on the South, and Duval County line on the West.

(iii) **Removes 472 people from District 9 and places them in District 8.** The boundary areas of the additional District 8 portion would be 6th Street on the North, Kings Road on the South, I-95 on the East, and Myrtle Avenue on the West.

(iv) **Removes 355 people from District 12 and places them in District 8.** The boundary areas of the additional District 8 portion would be Old Plank Road on the South, Jacksonville-Baldwin Rails-to-Trails on the North, Hannah Road on the East, and Halsema Road on the West.

Section 2. Charter of the City of Jacksonville amended to approve and enact the City of Jacksonville Reapportionment Plan establishing City Council Districts and City Council Group At Large Residence Areas.

In accordance with the Charter of the City of Jacksonville ("Charter") and Chapter 18, (Reapportionment), *Ordinance Code,* and in conjunction with the 2010 United States census data, the City Council approves, adopts and enacts the City Council District and City Council Group At Large Residence boundaries as set forth in the final Amended Plan (the "Council District and Group At Large Residence Area Plan") attached hereto as **Exhibit 3.**

(a) 14 City Council Districts. The Charter is hereby amended by repealing and removing Appendix 1 of the Charter, which defines the City Council Districts based on the 2000 United States census data as described by metes and bounds attached hereto as **Revised Exhibit 4**, labeled as "Revised Exhibit 4, Amended Appdx 1-2000, September 22, 2011 - Rules", and enacting and replacing same with a new Appendix 1 of the Charter which defines the City Council Districts based on the 2010 United States census data as described by metes and bounds attached hereto as **Exhibit 5.**

(b) 5 City Council Group At Large Residence Areas. The Charter is hereby amended by repealing and removing Appendix 1-A,

which defines the City Council Group At Large Residence Areas based the 2000 United States census data as described by metes and bounds attached hereto as **Revised Exhibit 6**, labeled as "Revised Exhibit 6, Amended Appdx 1A 2000, September 22, 2011 - Rules", and enacting and replacing same with Appendix 1-A which defines the City Council Group At Large Residence Areas based on the 2010 United States census data as described by metes and bounds attached hereto as **Exhibit 7**.

Section 3. Charter of the City of Jacksonville amended to designate the seven school board districts pursuant to section 13.02 of the Charter.

Section 18.110, *Ordinance Code*, provides that the reapportionment of the 14 Council Districts shall automatically reapportion the school board districts as provided in Section 13.02, *Charter*, as illustrated in **Exhibit 8** attached hereto. Section 13.02, *Charter*, establishes that each School Board District shall be comprised of two adjoining Council Districts. The Charter is hereby amended by repealing and removing Appendix 2 of the Charter, which defines the Duval County School Board Districts based on the 2000 United States census data attached hereto as **Exhibit 9**, and enacting and replacing same with a new Appendix 2 of the Charter which defines the School Board Districts based on the 2010 United States census data attached hereto as **Exhibit 10**.

Section 4. Index of Exhibits. An index of the exhibits referred to in this ordinance are as follows:

Exhibit 1	Proposed Plan/Report (Map)
Eighth Revised Exhibit 2	Amended Plan (Map)
Exhibit 3	Final Amended Plan (Map)
Revised Exhibit 4	Appendix 1-2000 City Council Districts (metes and bounds description)
Exhibit 5	Appendix 1-2010 City Council Districts

(metes and bounds description)

Revised Exhibit 6 Appendix 1A-2000 City Council At-Large Residency Areas (metes and bounds description)

Exhibit 7 Appendix 1A-2010 City Council At-Large Residency Areas (metes and bounds description)

Exhibit 8 School Board Districts Map 2010

Exhibit 9 Appendix 2 - 2000 School Board District Designations

Exhibit 10 Appendix 2 - 2010 School Board District Designations

Section 5. Directing the Chief of Legislative Services to forward this Legislation to Municode. The Chief of Legislative Services is directed to forward this legislation to the Municipal Code Corporation.

Section 6. Effective Date. This ordinance shall become effective upon signature by the Mayor or upon becoming effective without the Mayor's signature.

Form Approved:

/s/ Margaret M. Sidman

Office of General Counsel

Legislation prepared by: Margaret M. Sidman

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EXHIBIT R
TO DECLARATION OF NICHOLAS WARREN

Exhibit 1
to Ordinance 2011-554-E

Table of Contents

Part No.	Description	ECF Page Range of this Filing
—	Description for (i), (ii)	2
(i), (ii)	Maps and Population Tables	2–4
—	Description for (iii)	5
(iii)	Statement of Methodology	6
—	Description for (iv)	7
(iv)	Draft Maps	8–14
—	Description for (v)	15
(v)	Comments and Recommendations by the Reapportionment Committee	16

Exhibit 1

(i) A map of the General Services District showing both the existing district boundaries and the proposed district boundaries; and

(ii) A table indicating the population of each proposed district and the variations of each such population from the population average for all the districts, with an explanation of the variation in each district.

(i) and (ii) are found on Pages 2 and 3 of 15

(iii) is found on Page 5 of 15

(iv) is found on Pages 7 through 13 of 15

(v) is found on Page 15 of 15

Redistricting Plan 08/8/11
Total Population Plan D

Redistricting Plan 08/8/11
At Large Plan A

Existing At-Large						
CD	Total	White	Black	Other	% Minority	% Black
1	201987	121881	60397	19709	39.66%	29.90%
2	162177	115140	31376	15661	29.00%	19.35%
3	201988	151579	23232	27177	24.96%	11.50%
4	155928	109935	30533	15460	29.50%	19.58%
5	142149	27475	109480	5194	80.67%	77.02%

Revised At-Large						
CD	Total	White	Black	Other	% Minority	% Black
1	174771	107158	49824	17789	38.69%	28.51%
2	175629	125525	33257	16847	28.53%	18.94%
3	174470	134610	18160	21700	22.85%	10.41%
4	168273	116716	31772	19783	30.64%	18.88%
5	170913	41856	121991	7064	75.51%	71.38%

For illustrative purposes only

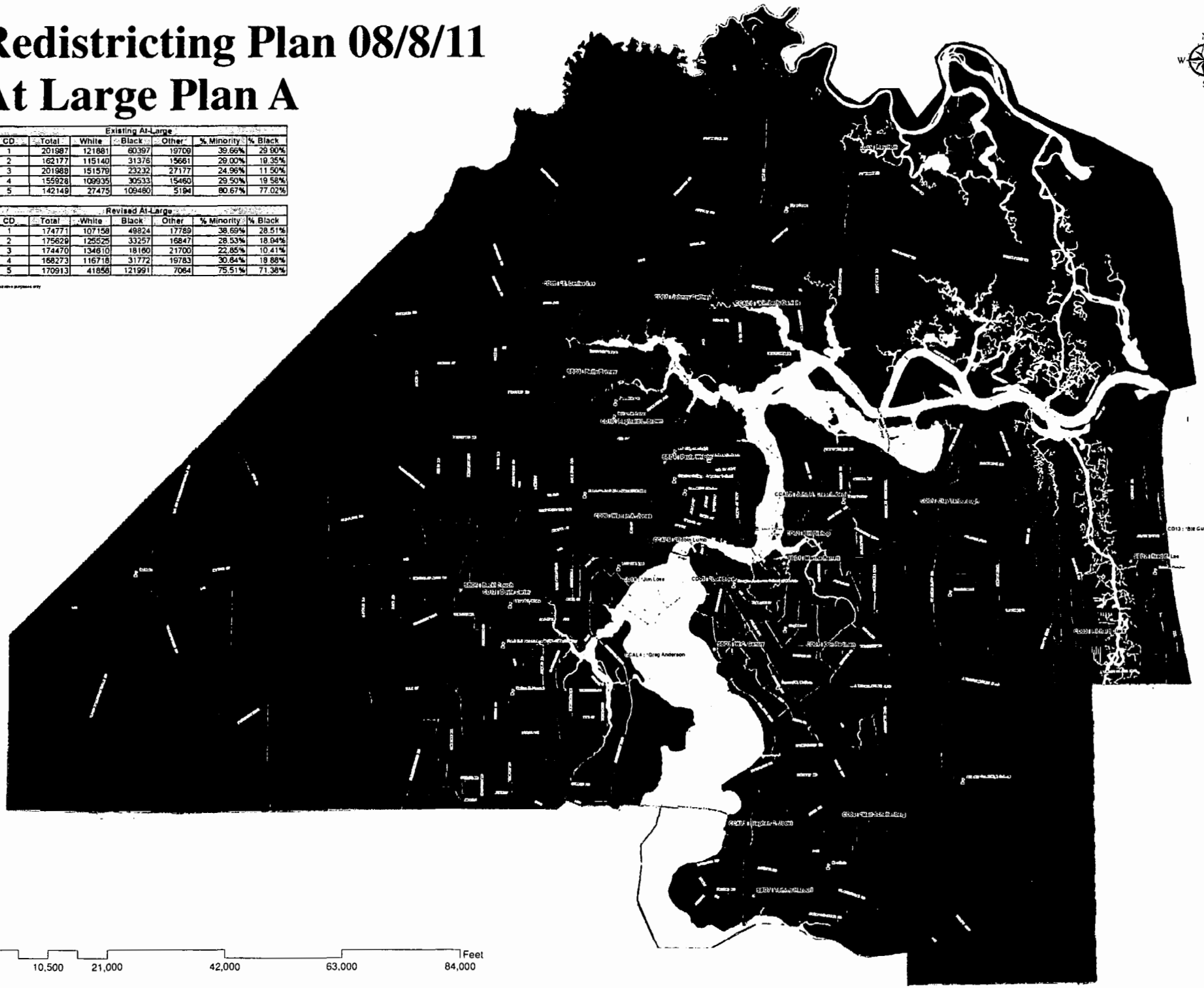


Exhibit 1

(iii) A statement of the methodology used in arriving at the particular plan recommended by the Reapportionment Committee.

Statement of the Redistricting / Reapportionment Methodology

The methodology used in arriving at the proposed Jacksonville City Council District and Group At Large Residency Area Plans recommended by the Reapportionment Committee is as follows:

The proposed districts and areas were designed to satisfy all applicable criteria as set forth in the City Charter, Ordinance Code and applicable law.

Preliminary technical analysis was performed using the U.S. Census Bureau 2010 Data provided by the City of Jacksonville's Planning and Development Department, previous redistricting / reapportionment records (including information from 1983, 1991 and 2001), and pertinent City Ordinances from the Jacksonville City Council's Research Office. Also, extensive research of the City Charter along with related legal, political, statistical, and historical information was completed to provide a foundation for the redistricting / reapportionment process and to provide assistance to all of the parties involved in the redistricting / reapportionment process.

The U.S. Census Bureau 2010 data included total population, voting age population, and racial composition for Duval County. Traditional redistricting / reapportionment concepts of compactness, contiguity, and consideration for communities of interest as defined in the City Charter were also used to create balanced plans for review by the Reapportionment Committee.

The City's Planning and Development Department, along with the Office of General Counsel conducted individual meetings with all of the City Council members to gather information regarding the expected changes to each of the districts. The Reapportionment Committee also held several public meetings and workshops throughout the process. During those meetings input from public officials and private citizens played an integral role in the redistricting / reapportionment process. Most importantly, specific directions from the Reapportionment Committee, along with recommendations from all of the City Council members, advice from the City of Jacksonville Office of General Counsel, and weekly meetings with the City Planning and Development Department, were the primary factors in creating the plan recommended for the new City Council districts.

Residency requirements for incumbent School Board members were also considered during the City Council redistricting / reapportionment process.

The Proposed Jacksonville City Council District and Group At Large Residence Area Plans, as approved for submittal by the Reapportionment Committee on August 10, 2011, are the culmination of numerous recommendations made by City Council members, and testimony from the public. The City Council District map, along with a City Council Group At Large Residence Area map were revised based on the changes requested and presented to the Reapportionment Committee for their review and comments.

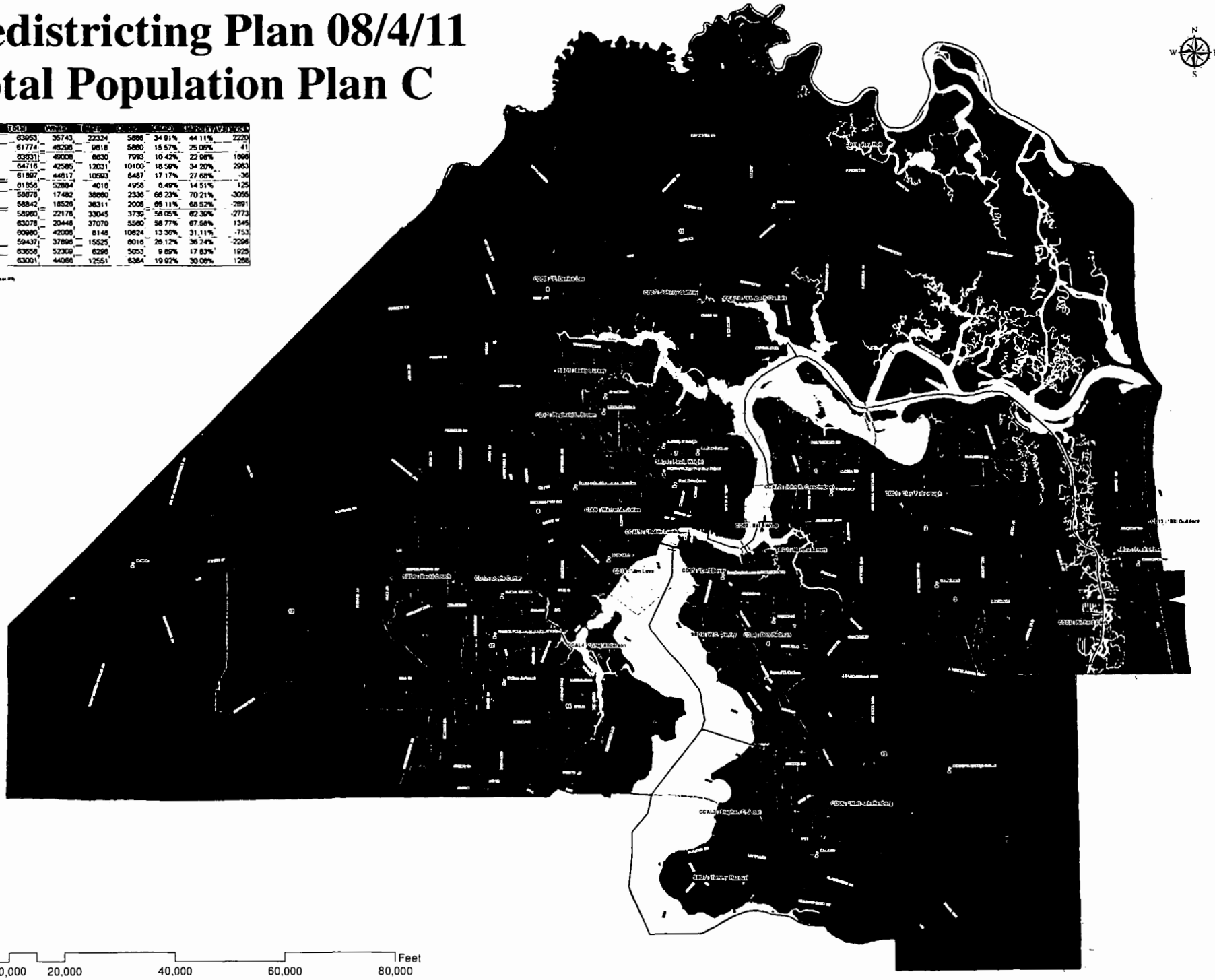
The geographic configuration of Duval County with the St. Johns River coursing through the heart of the City of Jacksonville, coupled with significant population growth south and east of the river, presented unique technical challenges to create a City Council District Map that adhered to the redistricting / reapportionment criteria as outlined in this report.

Exhibit 1

(iv) Reapportionment plans considered by the Reapportionment Committee in the process of creating the recommended plan.

Redistricting Plan 08/4/11
Total Population Plan C

CD	Total	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Democratic Vote
1	63953	35743	22324	5886	34.91%	44.11%	2220
2	61774	46298	9818	5660	15.57%	25.06%	41
3	63531	49008	8630	7893	10.42%	22.96%	1866
4	64716	42585	12031	10100	18.59%	34.20%	2983
5	61697	44617	10593	6487	17.17%	27.68%	-36
6	61856	52884	4016	4956	6.49%	14.51%	125
7	58678	17482	38660	2336	66.23%	70.21%	-3055
8	56842	18526	36311	2005	65.11%	68.52%	-2891
9	58960	22176	33045	3739	56.05%	62.36%	-2773
10	63078	20448	37070	5560	58.77%	67.56%	1345
11	60980	42008	8148	10824	13.36%	31.11%	-753
12	59437	37896	15525	6016	26.12%	36.24%	-2296
13	63658	52309	6296	5053	9.89%	17.83%	1925
14	63001	44066	12551	6384	19.92%	30.06%	1268

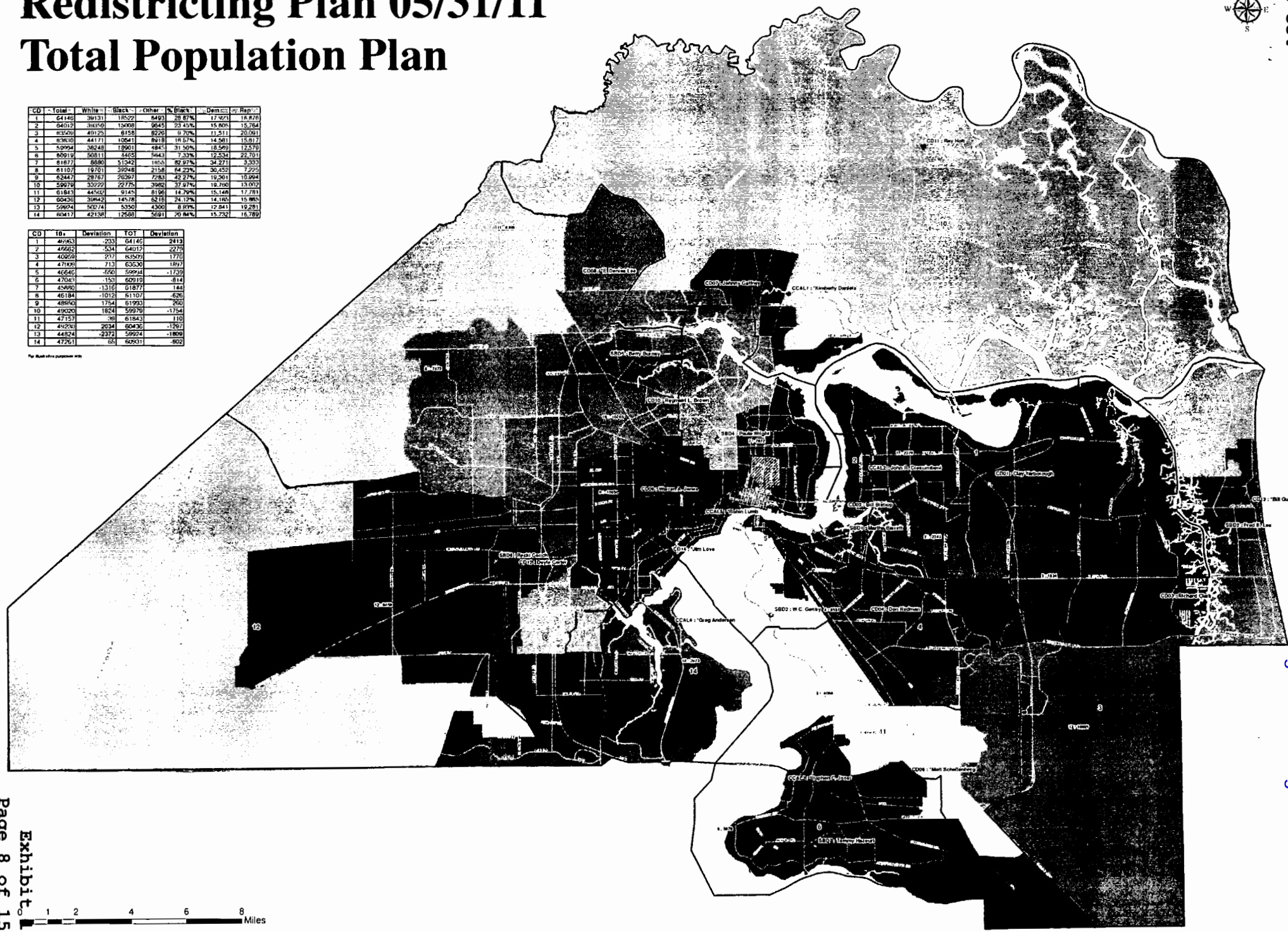


Redistricting Plan 05/31/11
Total Population Plan

CD	Total	White	Black	Other	% Black	Dem	Rep
1	64146	39131	18522	6493	28.87%	17,970	16,876
2	64012	39350	15908	8645	23.45%	15,805	15,764
3	63509	40125	6158	8226	9.70%	11,511	20,091
4	63836	44171	10641	8818	16.67%	14,581	15,817
5	59994	38248	18901	4845	31.50%	18,569	12,570
6	60919	50811	4465	5643	7.33%	12,534	22,701
7	61877	8680	51342	1855	82.97%	34,271	3,203
8	61107	19701	39246	2158	64.23%	30,452	7,225
9	62447	28767	26397	7283	42.27%	19,261	10,994
10	59979	33222	22775	3982	37.97%	19,766	13,012
11	61843	44502	9145	8196	14.79%	15,146	17,781
12	60436	39642	14578	6216	24.13%	14,165	15,980
13	59974	50274	5350	4300	8.89%	12,841	19,281
14	60417	42138	12588	5691	20.84%	15,732	16,789

CD	10s	Deviation	TOT	Deviation
1	46963	-233	64146	2413
2	46662	-534	64012	2279
3	46959	-237	63509	1776
4	47109	713	63836	1897
5	46640	-556	59994	-1739
6	47041	-153	60919	-814
7	45490	-1316	61877	144
8	46184	-1012	61107	-626
9	48850	1754	61993	260
10	49026	1824	59979	-1754
11	47157	-39	61843	110
12	46293	2034	60436	-1297
13	44824	-2372	59974	-1809
14	47261	65	60931	-802

For illustrative purposes only



Redistricting Plan 05/31/11
Voting Age Plan

CD	Total	White	Black	Other	% Black	Dem	Rep
1	48963	31848	10620	4295	23.04%	16.706	17.486
2	46662	31114	8566	5982	18.36%	14.549	16.553
3	48956	37498	4324	5137	9.21%	10.556	17.999
4	47907	35617	8422	3870	13.40%	13.445	15.204
5	48648	29041	14139	3466	30.31%	16.051	12.424
6	47043	39098	3626	3417	7.71%	12.534	22.701
7	45680	18368	25934	1378	56.52%	28.049	7.686
8	46184	13565	31369	1250	67.97%	32.302	6.205
9	48950	24291	21130	3529	43.17%	24.320	10.545
10	49020	27344	18650	2726	38.66%	23.226	13.660
11	47157	35403	6503	5251	13.79%	14.671	17.135
12	49230	33826	10835	4469	22.21%	16.257	17.882
13	44824	36322	5890	2612	8.23%	11.856	17.278
14	47261	29635	12619	5007	26.70%	17.920	15.209

CD	18+	Deviation	TOT	Deviation
1	40963	-213	64146	2413
2	46662	-534	64012	2279
3	48956	-237	63509	1776
4	47909	713	62930	1897
5	48648	-550	59994	-1739
6	47043	-153	60919	814
7	45680	-1316	61877	144
8	46184	-1012	61107	-626
9	48950	1754	61993	260
10	49020	1824	59970	-1754
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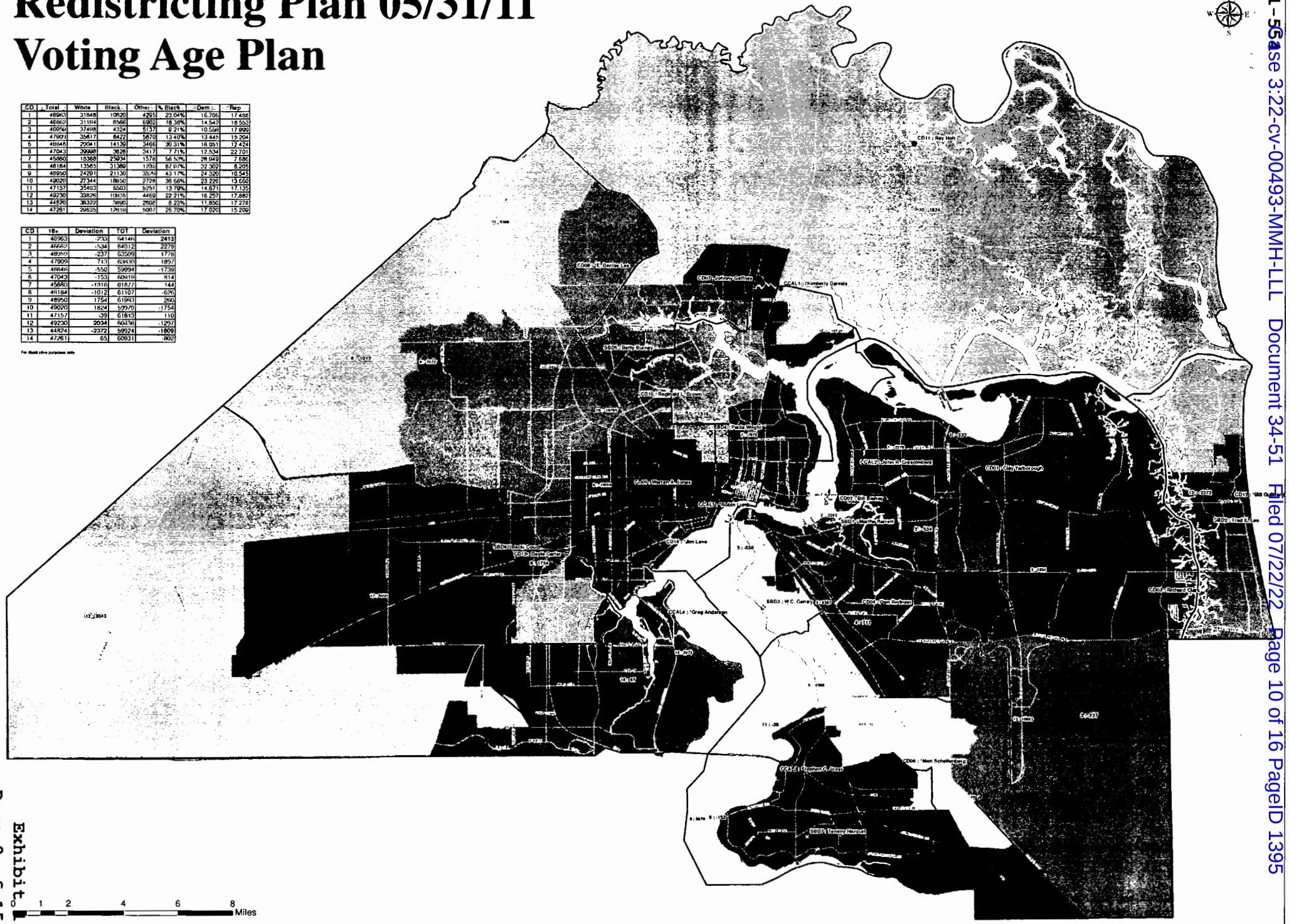


Exhibit 9 of 15

Redistricting Plan 06/15/11
1st Revisions Draft

CD	Total	White	Black	Other	% Black	Dem	Rep
1	64145	29131	28522	6492	28.87%	17,925	10,876
2	64011	39396	15008	9845	23.45%	15,886	15,764
3	63504	49125	8158	6220	8.70%	11,511	20,041
4	63630	44171	10541	8918	16.57%	14,561	15,613
5	59994	38248	16901	4845	31.50%	18,569	12,578
6	64014	50811	4485	8643	7.33%	12,534	22,701
7	61877	6565	51342	1650	82.97%	34,271	3,333
8	61103	19701	39048	2158	64.23%	30,452	7,275
9	62447	28787	26392	7268	42.27%	19,361	10,994
10	59979	33222	22775	3982	37.97%	19,789	13,005
11	61184	44502	9145	8186	14.70%	15,146	17,781
12	60438	39642	14578	6218	24.12%	14,184	18,865
13	59924	50774	5350	4000	8.93%	12,841	18,291
14	60417	42138	12568	5881	20.84%	15,732	15,789

CD	Total	White	Black	Other	% Black	Dem	Rep
1	59071	28933	17521	5517	29.66%	16,426	15,886
2	60637	37404	13437	9796	22.16%	14,553	14,862
3	63011	46850	6433	7728	10.21%	11,468	20,198
4	64585	47704	12272	4609	17.79%	16,562	16,256
5	54768	40451	8116	6199	14.82%	14,209	18,283
6	60407	57472	4894	6041	7.15%	14,470	25,509
7	51885	13186	36271	2428	69.91%	23096	4014
8	54483	13814	38353	1740	71.45%	27,520	5,470
9	50073	16401	29856	7816	67.61%	22,154	5,220
10	49566	15721	30326	3519	61.19%	23,312	5,064
11	71264	51373	13886	5979	19.49%	16,084	18,411
12	78458	44817	23208	8273	29.58%	26,074	16,008
13	70623	57378	8957	7546	8.54%	15,536	23,913
14	64699	44920	13155	6624	20.33%	15,951	17,751

For illustrative purposes only

Legend

- 05/31/2011 Plan
- 06/15/2001 Revisions

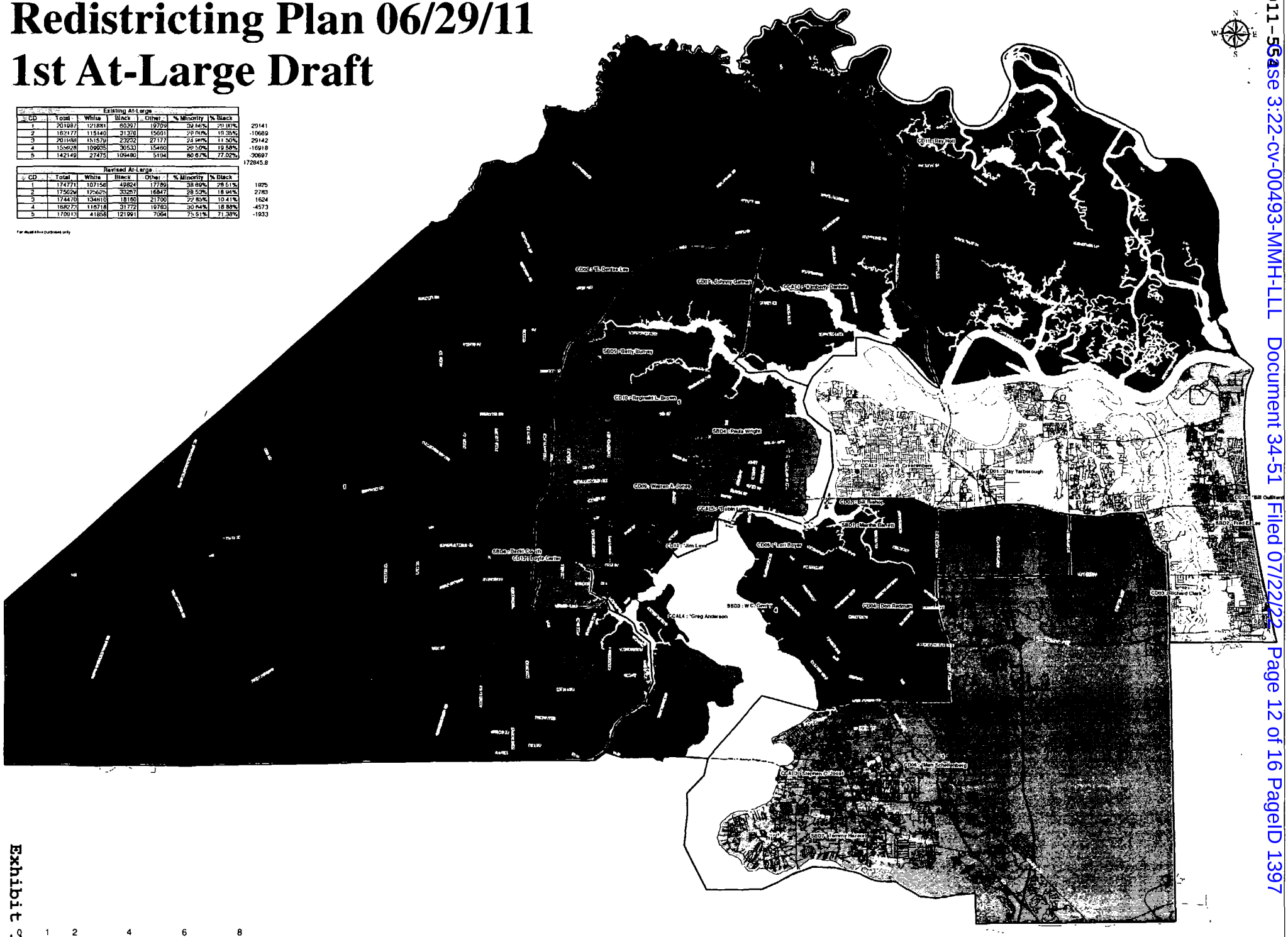
1 2 4 6 8 Miles

Redistricting Plan 06/29/11
1st At-Large Draft

Existing At-Large							
CD	Total	White	Black	Other	% Minority	% Black	
1	201987	121881	60397	19709	39.66%	29.90%	29141
2	162177	115140	31376	15661	29.01%	19.35%	-16689
3	201188	151579	23232	27177	24.68%	11.50%	29142
4	153928	109935	30533	13460	28.60%	19.58%	-16918
5	142149	27475	109480	5194	80.67%	77.02%	-30697
							172845.8

Revised At-Large							
CD	Total	White	Black	Other	% Minority	% Black	
1	174771	107158	49824	17789	38.69%	28.51%	1975
2	175029	125625	33257	16847	28.53%	18.94%	2783
3	174470	134810	18160	21700	22.75%	10.41%	1624
4	168279	116718	31772	19789	30.64%	18.88%	-4573
5	170013	41858	121991	7064	75.51%	71.38%	-1933

For illustrative purposes only



Redistricting Plan 07/25/11
Total Population Plan A

CD	Total	White	Black	Other	Variance	% Black	% Minority
1	64385	35542	22648	6175	2632	35.19%	44.78%
2	62805	40297	10985	11523	1072	17.49%	35.84%
3	60651	46333	6295	8023	-1082	10.38%	23.61%
4	61732	41997	11568	8167	-1	18.74%	31.97%
5	63002	47505	8470	7027	1269	13.44%	24.60%
6	63433	53101	4553	5779	1700	7.18%	16.29%
7	58884	15218	41016	2630	-2869	69.68%	74.15%
8	59158	20997	36236	1925	-2575	61.25%	64.51%
9	59721	23291	32633	3797	-2012	54.64%	61.00%
10	61115	19869	36008	5238	-618	58.92%	67.49%
11	62358	47295	9187	5876	625	14.73%	24.16%
12	63909	39999	17199	6711	2176	26.91%	37.41%
13	60098	50473	5344	4281	-1635	8.89%	16.02%
14	63218	44093	12876	6249	1485	20.37%	30.25%

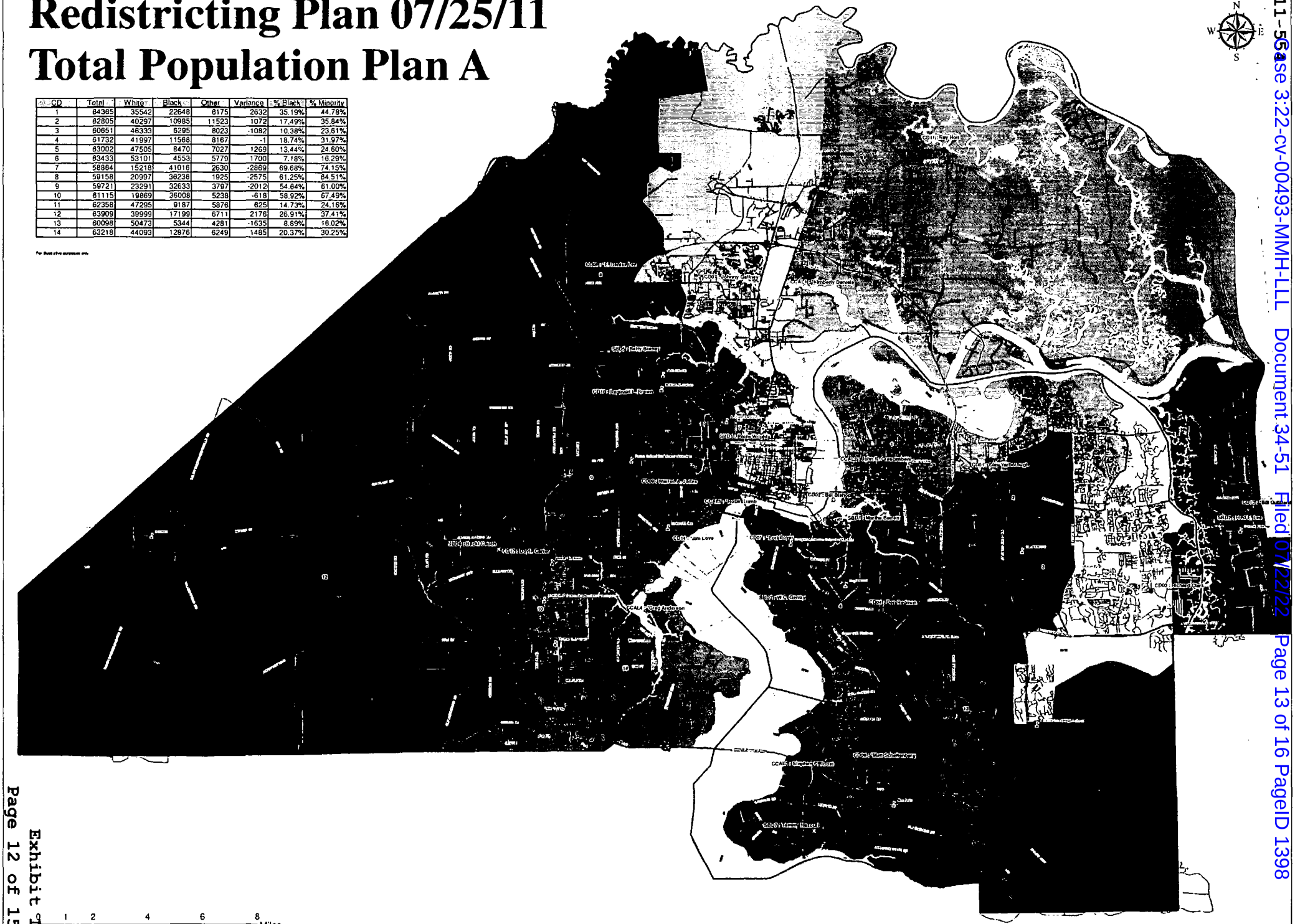


Exhibit 1
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Redistricting Plan 07/31/11
Total Population Plan B

CD	Total	White	Black	Other	Variance	% Black	% Minority
1	64365	35542	22648	6175	2632	35.19%	44.78%
2	65037	44988	8733	11316	3304	13.43%	30.83%
3	63011	47300	7023	8688	1278	11.15%	24.93%
4	63265	42753	11402	9110	1532	18.02%	32.42%
5	59408	42511	10607	6290	-2325	17.85%	28.44%
6	64041	54775	4135	5131	2308	6.46%	14.47%
7	58864	15218	41016	2630	-2869	69.68%	74.15%
8	59158	20997	36236	1925	-2575	61.25%	64.51%
9	59472	21971	33706	3795	-2261	56.68%	63.06%
10	59966	19689	35142	5135	-1767	58.60%	67.17%
11	62152	46693	9646	5813	419	15.52%	24.87%
12	61562	38810	16816	6336	-171	26.99%	37.28%
13	60954	50824	5462	4668	-779	8.96%	16.62%
14	63174	44109	12646	6419	1441	20.02%	30.18%

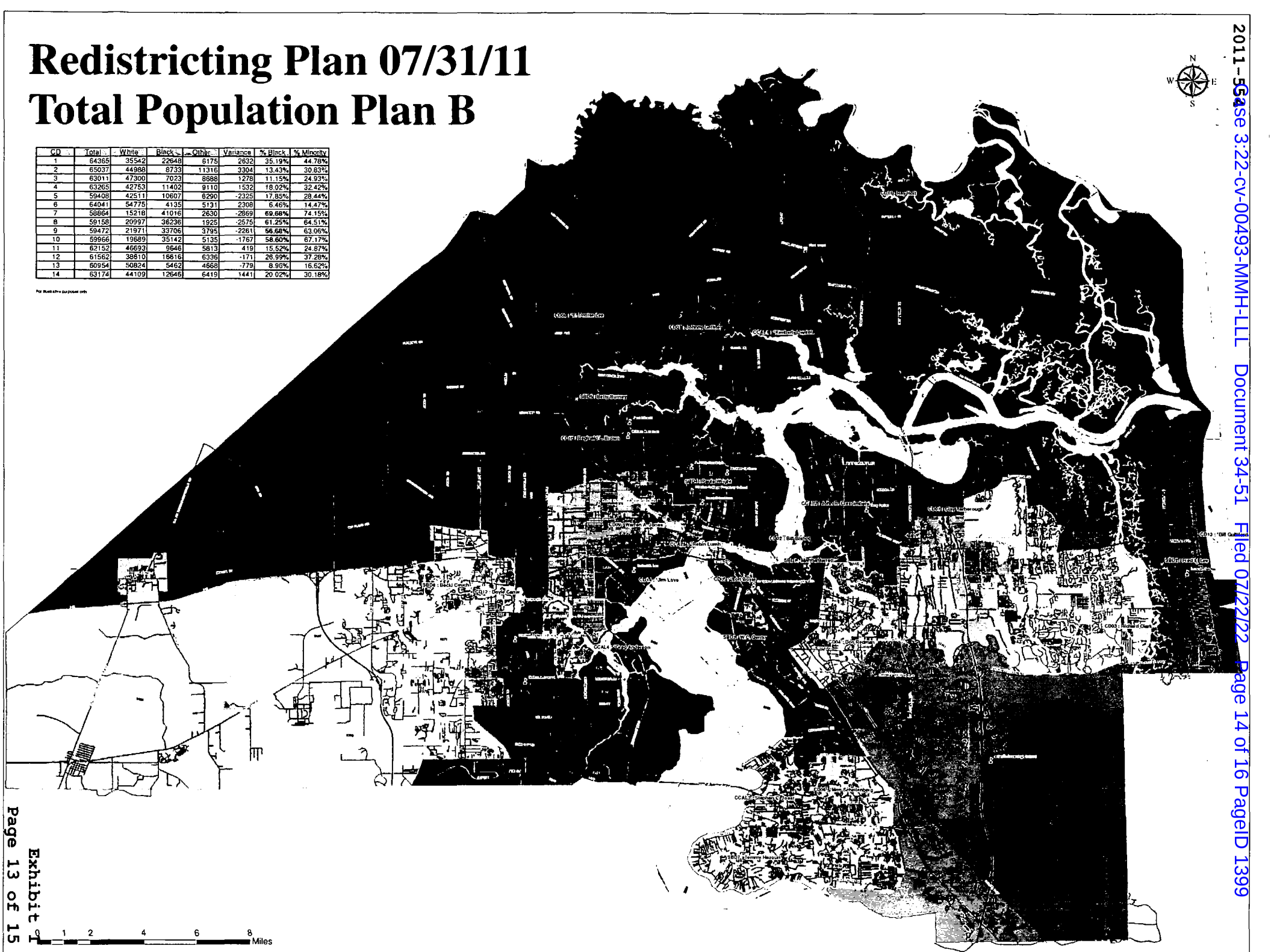

Exhibit 1

(v) Comments and recommendations deemed necessary or advisable by the Reapportionment Committee to explain or illustrate the plan.

Comments and Recommendations
by the Reapportionment Committee

The Reapportionment Committee recommended that the Rules Committee hold an additional fourth public hearing in addition to the three required pursuant to Section 18.107 (Reference to Rules Committee; public hearings; report), *Ordinance Code*.

EXHIBIT S
TO DECLARATION OF NICHOLAS WARREN

Eighth Revised Exhibit 2
to Ordinance 2011-554-E
Map of the 2011 Plan

2011-554

Redistricting Plan 11/08/11
Denise 1

1108_Denise_1

CD	Total	White	Black	Other	Variance	% Black	% Minority
1	63953	35743	22324	5886	2220	34.91%	44.11%
2	58936	43857	9090	5989	-2797	15.42%	25.59%
3	63325	46694	7139	9492	1592	11.27%	26.26%
4	64754	43845	11490	9419	3021	17.74%	32.29%
5	63212	43983	12490	6739	1479	19.76%	30.42%
6	63970	54730	4124	5116	2237	6.45%	14.44%
7	58758	18619	37571	2568	-2975	**63.94%**	68.31%
8	58943	16785	40227	1931	-2790	**68.25%**	71.52%
9	60456	20515	35281	4670	-1277	**58.36%**	66.08%
10	62700	21659	36009	5032	967	**57.43%**	65.46%
11	60389	41958	8349	10082	-1344	13.83%	30.52%
12	59994	39827	14369	5798	-1739	23.95%	33.62%
13	60107	50473	5344	4290	-1626	8.89%	16.03%
14	64766	47356	11211	6199	3033	17.31%	26.88%
	864263				6008		

Legend
- Current CDs
- Major Roads
- Streets
- River

Eighth Revised Exhibit 2
8th Amended Plan (Map)
November 8, 2011 - Floor
Page 1 of 2

0 1 2 4 6 8 Miles

Redistricting Plan 09/27/11
Revised At-Large

2nd Revised At-Large						
CD	Total	White	Black	Other	% Minority	% Black
1	174486	110085	47264	17137	36.91%	27.09%
2	172989	121242	35227	16520	29.91%	20.36%
3	169404	130994	18018	20392	22.67%	10.64%
4	176487	121861	32535	22091	30.95%	18.43%
5	170897	41862	121974	7061	75.50%	71.37%
	864263					

1640
143
-3442
3641
-1949

2011-554

CD13 : Bill Gulliford
SBD2 : Fred E. Lee
CD03 : Richard Clark
CD01 : Clay Yarborough
CD11 : Ray Holt
CD02 : Bill Bishop
SBD1 : Martha Barrett
CD04 : Don Redman
CD06 : Matt Schellenberg
CCAL1 : Kimberly Daniels
CCAL2 : John R. Crescimbeni
CD05 : Lori Boyer
SBD3 : W.C. Gentry
CCAL3 : Stephen C. Joost
SBD7 : Tommy Hazouri
CD07 : Johnny Caffrey
SBD4 : Paula Wright
CCAL5 : Robin Lumb
CD14 : Jim Love
CCAL4 : Greg Anderson
CD08 : E. Denise Lee
SBD5 : Betty Burney
CD10 : Reginald L. Brown
CD09 : Warren A. Jones
SBD6 : Becki Couch
CD12 : Doyle Carter
CD1

Eighth Revised Exhibit 2
8th Amended Plan (Map)
November 8, 2011 - Floor
Page 2 of 2

0 1 2 4 6 8 Miles

COMPOSITE EXHIBIT T
TO WARREN DECLARATION

2011 City Council Meeting Notices and Minutes

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OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

JOHN D. "JACK" WEBB
PRESIDENT
COUNCIL MEMBER, DISTRICT 6
OFFICE (904) 630-1388
FAX (904) 630-2906
E-MAIL: webb@coj.net

117 West Duval Street
SUITE 425
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
32202

November 16, 2010
5:00 p.m.

NOTICED MEETING

Notice is hereby given that Council President Jack Webb, will meet with Councilmember Denise Lee on **Thursday, December 09, 2010, at 1:00 p.m. in Conference Room "B" located on the 4th Floor – Suite 425, 117 West Duval Street, City Hall at St. James Building, Jacksonville, Florida.** The meeting will be held to discuss the Reapportionment Process.

All interested parties are invited to attend.

Please contact Suzie Loving at (904) 630-1388 for additional information or correspondence.

JDW/sl

cc: Council Members/Staff
Kirk Sherman, Council Auditor
Cheryl L. Brown, Director/Council Secretary
William H. Jeter, VAB Attorney
Dana Farris, Chief – Legislative Services Division
Carol Owens, Assistant Chief – Legislative Services Division
Steve Rohan, Managing Deputy General Counsel
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Public Notice System – City Council Web Page
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OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

CHERYL L. BROWN

DIRECTOR
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117 WEST DUVAL STREET,
SUITE 425
4TH FLOOR, CITY HALL
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
32202

NOTICED MEETING MINUTES
COUNCIL PRESIDENT WEBB AND COUNCIL MEMBER LEE
RE: CITY COUNCIL REDISTRICTING
December 9, 2010
1:00 p.m.

Location: City Council Conference Room B, Suite 425, City Hall – St. James Building; 117 West Duval Street,

In attendance: Council Members Jack Webb and E. Denise Lee

Also: Jeff Clements – City Council Research; Peggy Sidman – Office of General Counsel; Suzie Loving, Celeste Hicks, BeLinda Peeples and Scott Wilson – ECAs; Sherry Hall – Mayor's Office; Tia Mitchell – *Florida Times-Union*; Kevin Meerschaert – WJCT; John Libby – American Public Dialogue; Dawn Holder, Gwyneth Holder and Joe Andrews – Concerned Taxpayers of Duval County

Meeting Convened: 1:35 p.m.

Council President Webb convened the meeting and had the attendees announce themselves for the record.

President Webb announced that, pursuant to Chapter 18 the Ordinance Code, he will be appointing the Rules Committee as the committee to draft the redistricting plan. A timeline for the redistricting process as provided in the Ordinance Code was distributed and reviewed.

John Libby of American Public Dialogue who drafted the redistricting plan that was adopted following the 1990 Census outlined several of the key legal criteria for producing valid districts: equal population (according to court rulings, local government districts may vary no more than 10% in size from the most to the least populated district); minority access must be maintained (no retrogression in ability of minority residents to elect their preferred candidates); districts must be compact; districts must be contiguous. Peggy Sidman of the General Counsel's Office stated that the Office of General Counsel and General Counsel Cindy Laquidara will advise the Rules Committee, acting as the Reapportionment Committee, at a future meeting about the criteria and

analysis consistent with current status of federal law and court precedents that will determine what rules must be followed in developing legally defensible districts.

The group discussed issues of minority representation and Jacksonville's history in electing minority candidates. The creation of the at-large residency areas in the 1990s and the general integration of the Jacksonville community were also discussed. Council Member Lee stated that the two recently passed Florida Constitutional amendments regarding standards to be used in redistricting federal and state districts do not in any way impact Jacksonville's redistricting process. Mr. Libby stated that it will be interesting to see how the courts rule in legal challenges that have already been posed to the implementation of those two amendments – how will the courts interpret the amendments in light of the non-retrogression provisions of the 1965 Voting Rights Act? Council Member Lee noted that Jacksonville's Hispanic population is growing substantially and may at some point become yet another factor to consider in ensuring that Jacksonville's districts fairly represent all of the community's substantial minority populations.

Mr. Libby stated that at least two City entities – the Planning Department and the Supervisor of Elections' Office – have the computing and mapping technology to produce redistricting plans in-house, so the City would not necessarily have to employ an outside consultant to do the job. Jeff Clements added that the GIS Office within the Information Technologies Department also possesses the capability to draw district plans. Mr. Libby added that the development of both mapping technology and the ready availability of all of the City's information on the Internet mean that this redistricting process could be open to unprecedented opportunities for public examination of and input on the plans under consideration. There could be opportunities for the public to communicate on-line their issues and questions about the plans, either by e-mail or via a blog or other public access site.

Council Members Webb and Lee stated that they will schedule a noticed meeting with Bill Killingsworth, Director of Planning and Development, within the next week or two to discuss the process in more detail. Council Member Lee requested staff to compile historical information on the last three redistricting processes for the committee's use.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:15 p.m.

Jeff Clements, Council Research Division
12.10.10
Posted: 5:00 p.m.

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

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117 West Duval Street
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JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
32202

December 13, 2010
5:00 p.m.

NOTICED MEETING

Notice is hereby given that Council President Jack Webb, will meet with Councilmember Denise Lee; Cindy Laquidara, Peggy Sidman from the General Counsel's office and Bill Killingsworth from the Planning Department on **Friday, December 17, 2010, at 3:30 p.m. in Conference Room "A" located on the 4th Floor – Suite 425, 117 West Duval Street, City Hall at St. James Building, Jacksonville, Florida.** The meeting will be held to discuss Reapportionment Procedures.

All interested parties are invited to attend.

Please contact Suzie Loving at (904) 630-1388 for additional information or correspondence.

JDW/sl

cc: Council Members/Staff
Kirk Sherman, Council Auditor
Cheryl L. Brown, Director/Council Secretary
William H. Jeter, VAB Attorney
Dana Farris, Chief – Legislative Services Division
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OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

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4TH FLOOR, CITY HALL
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
32202

AMENDED NOTICED MEETING MINUTES
COUNCIL PRESIDENT WEBB AND COUNCIL MEMBER LEE
RE: CITY COUNCIL REDISTRICTING
December 17, 2010
3:30 p.m.

Location: City Council Conference Room A, Suite 425, City Hall – St. James Building; 117 West Duval Street,

In attendance: Council Members Jack Webb and E. Denise Lee

Also: Cindy Laquidara and Steve Rohan – Office of General Counsel; Cheryl Brown – Council Secretary/Director; Alison Miller, BeLinda Peeples, Debbie Delgado, Tiffany Hager – ECAs; Sherry Hall – Mayor's Office; Kirk Sherman and Janice Billy – Council Auditor's Office; Philip Zamarron – Legislative Services Division; Jeff Clements – City Council Research; Bill Killingsworth – Planning and Development Department; Alberta Espie and Kathy Carithers – League of Women Voters; Stephen Baker – Jacksonville University; Clyde Collins

Meeting Convened: 3:40 p.m.

Council President Webb convened the meeting and excused himself temporarily to attend another meeting on port issues.

Council Member Lee asked Jeff Clements, Chief of the Council Research Division, to review the history of Jacksonville redistricting efforts since consolidation. Mr. Clements distributed a document reviewing the redistricting processes following the 1980, 1990 and 2000 censuses. In each instance the census showed substantial population growth and movement, and a wide variation in the populations of the existing districts. The growth in population south/east of the St. Johns River during the 1970s caused a council district to be shifted from the north/west to the south/east in the 1981 redistricting process, for an 8/6 balance. The 1991 redistricting kept the ratio at 8/6, but fingers of several north/west districts crossed the St. Johns River to obtain enough population to balance the district populations. The continued higher growth rate in the south/east caused another district to shift to that side of the river in 2001 for a 7/7 balance.

In 1981 the Planning Department was tasked to draw the new districts, but the results were widely criticized by the City Council, Mayor and newspapers at the time. John Libby of Market Research and Analysis Inc., a former Census Bureau employee and political pollster, submitted a plan for consideration, a version of which was eventually adopted. In 1991 the Council hired Strategic Demographic Resources of Gainesville to prepare the plan and in 2001 the Council hired Applied Mapping Inc. of Jacksonville as its consultant. In 1981 the Rules Committee was appointed to guide the process for the City Council. In 1991 a Special Committee on Reapportionment was appointed, but midway through the process the Rules Committee took over and completed the drafting process. In 2001 a Special Committee was appointed which worked with the consultant to prepare an initial proposed plan, after which the Rules Committee took over the task of holding public hearings and refining the final proposal for Council consideration.

In all three processes, the final plan produced four districts with a majority African-American population. The range of African-American population among the four districts in 1981 was from 56.7% to 80.1%. In 2001 the range was from 58.3% to 68.8%, indicative of the integration of Jacksonville's neighborhoods and the movement of a substantial portion of the African-American population from the urban core and "Northwest Quadrant" to other parts of the city.

Council President Webb returned to the meeting.

Mr. Clements handed out two potential redistricting timelines for this year showing the earliest and latest that the process could be completed and a plan adopted to meet the requirements of the City Charter and Ordinance Code. The earliest possible timeline indicates that it is at least theoretically possible, if the Census data is certified a bit early by the federal government and if every step went perfectly smoothly, for the current City Council to complete the process and adopt a plan in June before the new council is sworn in next July. There appears to be a discrepancy between the provisions of Article 5 of the City Charter and Chapter 18 of the Ordinance Code regarding the deadline for City Council to complete the redistricting process. The Charter states that the redistricting must be complete within 8 months of the certification of the Census data by the U.S. Census Bureau; the Ordinance Code establishes a deadline of 6 months. General Counsel Cindy Laquidara stated that in the event of an actual conflict, the requirements of the Charter would prevail over the Ordinance Code.

In response to a question Ms. Laquidara stated that the districts become effective for purposes of the next election occurring at least 9 months following the effective date of the redistricting ordinance. This will mean that the districts will not become effective for City Council electoral purposes until the 2015 election. They may apply earlier for School District elections.

Ms. Laquidara stated that the primary factor driving the redistricting process is the census data that will determine the target population for the 14 single member districts and will tell the planners where the population has moved in the last 10 years. The group discussed who could or should draw the new plans – a consultant or a City department (Planning Department, GIS Division of the Information Technology Department, Supervisor of Elections). Council Members Webb and Lee indicated their preference that the project be completed in-house and Planning and Development Director Bill Killingsworth indicated that his department has the technical capability and will be in receipt of the census data as soon as it is certified. The group briefly discussed the issue of whether to use total population or voting age population as the basis for the redistricting and Ms. Laquidara stated that either is valid and legally defensible. That will be one of the many decisions to be made by the Rules Committee when defining the criteria and instructions to be given to the entity that will produce the maps.

It was noted that, since the School Board districts are made up of pairs of Council districts and the Council redistricting process thereby produces new School Board districts, the School Board should be informed about this process and invited to have a representative present at the committee's proceedings to act as a liaison to the board. Council Member Lee indicated that she would communicate with School Board Chair W. C. Gentry on the subject.

The following topics were identified for discussion at the next noticed meeting between Council Members Lee and Webb: Bill Killingsworth will give an update on what Census data is currently available and when the certified data is expected to released for Florida, which will trigger the timelines for the process; Cindy Laquidara will provide a report on the current standards imposed by redistricting law and Supreme Court precedents which must guide the process; a timetable for future meetings will be discussed; and consideration will be given to how to best post all the relevant information on the redistricting data and process on the Council's web site for the general public to access. Mr. Killingsworth and Ms. Laquidara will coordinate the development of a "white paper" on redistricting issues for the next meeting.

In response to a question about how the redistricting process might change voting precincts, Ms. Laquidara indicated that the task of drawing voting precincts is within the purview of the Supervisor of Elections and will not be part of the Council's redistricting considerations.

Several members of the public asked about how the redistricting process will be publicized and how the general public can be involved. Mr. Webb stated that the City Council web site will have a link where all redistricting-related information will be accessible. An e-mail notification list will be developed by the Council staff for those who have attended the first two noticed meetings on redistricting as a means to publicize meeting notices.

Kitty Carithers of the Election Advisory Panel stated that the Panel had voted to ask the City Council to abide by the provisions of the recent Florida Constitutional amendments regarding the redistricting of the Florida Congressional and state legislative districts. Ms. Laquidara stated that the City is required to follow federal Constitutional requirements and Supreme Court precedents and cannot be distracted by issues that don't apply to our local process, which these amendments do not.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:39 p.m.

Jeff Clements, Council Research Division
12.20.10
Posted: 5:00 p.m.

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March 11, 2011
5:00 P.M..

NOTICE

TO: CM Stephen Joost, Vice Chair
CM Richard Clark
CM Clay Yarborough
CM Art Shad
CM John Crescimbeni
CM William Bishop

FR: Honorable E. Denise Lee, Chair
Rules Committee

Re: **Notice of Reapportionment Committee Meeting March 15, 2011**

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable E. Denise Lee, Chair of the Rules Committee, is hereby scheduling a Reapportionment Committee Meeting to be held on **Tuesday, March 15, 2011 at 3:00 PM, in Council Chambers, 1st Floor, 117 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, Florida, 32202.**

Please mark your calendars accordingly. All interested parties are invited to attend.

Please contact Juliette Williams – Legislative Services Division at (904) 630-1404 for additional information or correspondence.

EDL/jw

xc:
Cheryl L. Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Dana Farris, Chief – Legislative Services Division
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Clyde Collins
Alberta Espie
Kitty Carithers
Steve Baker
John Libby
Joe Andrews
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JACKSONVILLE CITY COUNCIL
RESEARCH DIVISION

RULES REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE MINUES

March 15, 2011
3:00 p.m.

City Council Chamber
1st floor, City Hall
117 W. Duval Street

Attendance: Council Members Lee (Chair), Shad, Bishop, Crescimbeni and Yarborough
Excused: Council Members Joost and Clark
Guests: Council Members Redman and Dick Brown
Cindy Laquidara, Steve Rohan and Peggy Sidman - Office of General Counsel; Bill Killingsworth – Department of Planning and Development; Kirk Sherman and Janice Billy - Council Auditor's Office; Jessica Stephens - Legislative Services Division; Jeff Clements - Council Research Division; Jerry Holland – Supervisor of Elections; Scott Wilson, Tiffany Hager and BeLinda Peeples - ECAs

The meeting was called to order at 3:06 p.m.

Chairwoman Lee emphasized the vital importance of the task of redistricting and the necessity of the committee members being ready and willing to attend meetings and transact the business of the committee in order to accomplish the task by the deadline imposed by the City Charter. Full and timely participation is requested.

General Counsel Cindy Laquidara gave an overview of the current state of redistricting law. The fundamental obligation under the U.S. Constitution is to craft districts that are as close to equal in population as is possible in order to adhere to the "one person, one vote" standard. While meeting this fundamental obligation, a redistricting body must also be cognizant of other legitimately recognized factors such as the effect of a redistricting plan upon minority group representation. The effects upon minority groups must be considered regardless of whether the effects are intentional or unintentional, and whether they unduly favor or hinder the opportunity of a minority group to secure the election of their candidate of choice. The at-large residence areas will also need to be adjusted to ensure equality of population. Ms. Laquidara will advise the committee throughout its process in order to make sure that all necessary factors are considered and a proper record of deliberation and findings created to ensure the defensibility of the final plan should it be challenged.

Planning and Development Director Bill Killingsworth stated that the U.S. Census Bureau has announced that the redistricting data for local governments is being released over time. The TIGER file base maps have been released for all 50 states and the detailed population data is currently being released state-by-state over the course of several weeks. The Florida data is due

to be released next week. When the data is received the Planning Department can plug it into the maps and begin comparing the 2010 population of the existing districts to see which districts need to grow and which need to shrink to meet the equal population test.

The committee discussed whether to utilize an outside consultant or a City agency to process the data and produce maps for the committee to consider. Ms. Laquidara stated that the City has qualified personnel with the latest computer technology in the Planning Department and Supervisor of Elections office and she is therefore comfortable with the level of expertise that City agencies can bring to bear on the task. Should that be the committee's decision she would be able to confidently defend the process and outcome against any challenges. If the choice is made to utilize the Planning Department it would also be possible to bring on a consultant toward the end of the process to perform a specific task or verify some particular information as an adjunct to the work already performed by the City.

Supervisor of Elections Jerry Holland stated that his office can provide all the necessary information on voter registration and historical voting patterns that the committee may need. His office's primary interest is in getting the voting precincts properly drawn since those precincts are based on City Council districts. Mr. Holland noted that the computer technology available today to analyze and manipulate data and to produce maps is vastly superior to what was available even 10 years ago when he was on the Council and involved in redistricting, so from a technological perspective the task should be much easier and more accurate this time. He also noted that at the state level there is a requirement that when any state representative or senator proposes to make a change to a redistricting map, that change must be analyzed for its effects on all other districts. This is an important factor to keep in mind, as each change on one edge of district causes other boundaries to shift and may impact multiple districts.

Staff was asked to research what the redistricting process cost in 1980, 1990 and 2000 when private consultants were utilized.

The committee discussed the time frame for the project. The City Charter requires that the task be completed and a redistricting plan adopted by Council within 8 months of the date of the certification of the census data by the Census Bureau. Assuming that certification takes place next week, the plan would need to be completed by the third week of November or the matter would be turned over to the circuit court to draw a plan. Peggy Sidman and Jeff Clements have charted the timeline required by the Charter and Ordinance Code and find that it is possible to complete the task by the end of June, although it is a tight timeline and will require a great deal of concerted effort and good timing. The new council members taking office in July would not be affected by the new plan since it does not take effect for the City Council until the next election taking place 9 months or more following the effective date of the ordinance, which would be the 2015 election cycle.

In response to a question about the state of the law regarding the protection of incumbents in the redistricting process, Ms. Laquidara referred to her memo of January 31, 2011 and stated that incumbency is a factor that *may* be legitimately considered, but protection of incumbents is not required. It is one factor on a checklist of factors that must be considered in relation to how the plan was produced. The discussion needs to be had on the record. Chairwoman Lee noted that the recently approved state constitutional amendments relating to redistricting of federal and state legislative districts do not apply to Jacksonville's redistricting process.

Council Member Crescimbeni said that in the course of his campaigning around the City for his at-large seat, he has heard a considerable amount of discontent among voters with the current council districts and he believes the incoming council members will want to weigh in on the plan.

Peggy Sidman reminded the committee that the Government in the Sunshine law applies to the redistricting process as it does to all other public business. Committee members need to be cognizant of the requirement to do the committee's work in noticed meetings and to refrain from using staff as intermediaries to convey information in a way that would violate the Sunshine Law.

Chairwoman Lee suggested that the committee schedule its next meeting after the census data has been released and the Planning Department has had time to plot the new population numbers to the current districts. Then the committee will have an idea of how much and where the districts are out of balance and where changes need to be made. Staff was asked to provide copies of the information packet distributed at the December meeting between Council President Webb and Chairwoman Lee to all the committee members.

Bill Killingsworth stated that the July 1 deadline is extremely aggressive and the plan consultant – be it the Planning Department or a private consultant – will need very clear directions from the committee at the earliest possible date as to how it wants the districts to be drawn so that mapping work can begin.

In response to a question from Council Member Brown about whether the committee had considered exploring the use of a private sector consultant and whether an RFP would be needed to hire such a consultant, Ms. Laquidara stated that the committee would not necessarily have to issue an RFP and could do a sole-source hiring process if it felt that a consultant's services were necessary.

There being no further business, the agenda meeting was adjourned at 4:01 p.m.

Jeff Clements, Council Research Division (904) 630-1405
Posted 3.17.11
5:00 p.m.

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April 22 2011
5:00 P.M.
NOTICE

TO: CM Doyle Carter
CM Richard Clark
CM Clay Yarborough
CM Art Shad
CM John Crescimbeni
CM William Bishop

FR: Honorable E. Denise Lee, Chair
Rules Committee

Re: **Notice of Reapportionment Committee Meeting April 27, 2011**

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable E. Denise Lee, Chair of the Rules Committee, is hereby scheduling a Reapportionment Committee Meeting to be held on **Wednesday, April 27, 2011 at 2 PM, in Council Chambers, 1st Floor, 117 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, Florida, 32202.**

Please mark your calendars accordingly. All interested parties are invited to attend.

Please contact Juliette Williams – Legislative Services Division at (904) 630-1404 for additional information or correspondence.

EDL/jw

xc:
Cheryl L. Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Dana Farris, Chief – Legislative Services Division
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Clyde Collins
Alberta Espie
Kitty Carithers
Steve Baker
John Libby
Joe Andrews
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CHERYL L. BROWN

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4TH FLOOR, CITY HALL
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
32202

RULES REAPPORTIONMENT COMMITTEE
MEETING MINUTES
April 27, 2011
2:00 p.m.

Location: City Council Chamber, 1st floor, City Hall – St. James Building; 117 West Duval Street

In attendance: Committee Members Denise Lee (Chair), Bill Bishop, John Crescimbeni and Doyle Carter (arr. 2:10)
Excused: Committee Members Richard Clark, Art Shad and Clay Yarborough

Also: Council President Jack Webb (arr. 2:56, dep. 3:15); Cindy Laquidara, Peggy Sidman, Steve Rohan and Jason Gabriel – Office of General Counsel; Kirk Sherman – Council Auditor's Office; Juliette Williams – Legislative Services Division; Jeff Clements – City Council Research; Bill Killingsworth – Planning and Development Department; Connie Holt, BeLinda Peeples and Tiffany Hager – ECAs; John Libby, Tony Bates, Dick Berry, Dr. Stephen Baker

Meeting Convened: 2:10 p.m.

Chairwoman Lee convened the meeting and expressed her disappointment with the difficulty of getting the full Rules Committee to meet on this vital issue. She urged full participation by all members in the future.

Director of Planning and Development Bill Killingsworth made a presentation on his department's actions to date. The Public Law data (100% Census count for redistricting purposes) became available in late March, and contained information on total persons by race and by voting age. The department has also obtained from the Supervisor of Elections the voting results by precinct for the last two general elections. The initial review of the 2010 Census data superimposed on the 2001 districts shows that population growth south and east of the St. Johns River will cause another district to have to shift from the north/west side to the south/east side of the City in the new system. The population of the area east of the Intracoastal Waterway (encompassing the cities of Atlantic Beach, Neptune Beach, Jacksonville Beach and the

unincorporated Mayport area) appears to be sufficient for a stand-alone district to be created in that area.

The Planning Department created a first sample redistricting map as a test of the data and of the department's analysis and mapping capabilities. The map was based on several assumptions, including the use of voting age population rather than total population and the minimization of districts crossing major physical boundaries such as rivers. Based on their test effort Mr. Killingsworth recommended that the committee consider starting from a single district and working from there to immediately adjacent districts, gaining consensus agreement on boundaries as the process proceeds from one district to the next. In his opinion the process used in 2001, in which wholesale changes were made to all districts simultaneously, caused the whole map to shift continuously and make a final resolution long and difficult.

In response to a question from Council Member Crescimbeni about the assumption of using voting age rather than total population, Mr. Killingsworth explained that the City has typically used voting age as its basis, although either are legally defensible, and he believes that Jacksonville's demographics make both populations more similar in distribution than might be the case in other parts of Florida that have large retiree populations. Council Member Crescimbeni expressed a strong preference for more compact districts, citing the existing District 11 and District 5 as examples of what we should be trying to avoid. He disagrees with the method of starting from one district and working outward, believing that might lead to painting the process into a corner or ending up with the last one or two districts being composed of "leftovers" rather than being consciously crafted with a plan in mind. Mr. Bishop agreed that the whole map needs to be the product of a holistic plan from the outset based on specific criteria.

The committee and staff discussed the impact of new districts on incumbent City Council and School Board members. There was considerable discussion of when the redistricting plan becomes "effective". Cindy Laquidara and Peggy Sidman quoted portions of the Ordinance Code which provide that the redistricting plan is "effective" as of the date it's passed by City Council, but does not have a practical effect on districts or candidates until the next elections that occur at least 9 months after the plan becomes effective (receives third reading approval). This will occur at different times for the City Council and School Board since they are elected at different times. For City Council members the new districts will not become effective until the 2015 election cycle. For School Board members the new plan could become effective as early as the 2012 election, depending on when Council gives final approval to the plan and whether that occurs at least 9 months before the 2012 School Board election. Cindy Laquidara was asked to provide a written opinion on the different effective dates of the new plan. Council Member Crescimbeni asked that that opinion include the question of effective dates with regard to special elections which may occur before the next general elections for the two bodies. Several members expressed the opinion that School Board members should be made aware of the redistricting process since it will affect them.

Motion (Bishop): the Rules Committee chooses to utilize the Planning and Development Department to prepare the draft redistricting plans – **approved 4-0.**

The committee discussed the most effective means of obtaining public input and the appropriate time in the process to hold public hearings. Council Member Lee felt it would be better for the Rules Committee to make the first effort to produce a plan and then present that to the community at large for comment and input. Asking the general public to suggest plans on the front end in a vacuum without a real understanding of the legal requirements and the data would likely be unproductive; better input will be obtained if they have a tangible plan to react to.

Council President Webb thanked the committee for its good work and its commitment to producing a thoughtful plan.

Mr. Killingsworth stated that the target district size (total population divided by 14 districts) is 47,196. The districts located north and west of the river are almost all short of that target by 7,000 to 10,000 people, so will need to grow geographically to accumulate enough population.

Public Comment

John Libby stated that the Florida Reapportionment web site shows Jacksonville's total population as 864,263, not the figure cited by Mr. Killingsworth earlier. He stated that in 1981, 1991 and 2001 the City used total population as its basis for redistricting, not voting age population. He noted that the Mayport area is only contiguous to the rest of District 11 because of the connection of the Mayport Ferry. If the ferry ceases to operate then Mayport becomes non-contiguous with the rest of District 11 as required by law.

Tony Bates endorsed the idea of applying the recent state constitutional amendments on redistricting (requiring compactness and respect for natural boundaries) to Jacksonville's redistricting process.

Dr. Stephen Baker believes that total population rather than voting age population is a better basis for redistricting because council members represent all citizens, not just those eligible to vote.

Dick Berry expressed the hope that District 11, the "catch-all" afterthought district of the 2001 process, could be improved this time. He asked about the application of the state constitutional amendments on compactness and natural boundaries to the local redistricting process. Cindy Laquidara explained that the amendments apply only to the state's redistricting process, but that those factors are two among many that the City can take into account in crafting its plan.

In response to a question from Council Member Crescimbeni about whether the Florida Attorney General had issued a legal opinion about the effect of the state constitutional amendments on the local process, Ms. Laquidara stated that he had not, but the wording of the amendments was clear that they applied only to the state and congressional redistricting processes. With regard to voting age versus total population, Ms. Laquidara recommended that it would be prudent to look at districts drawn on both bases to compare the results and see if one way or the other works better. Mr. Crescimbeni requested that Ms. Laquidara provide at the next meeting a list of criteria that can and should be considered in the redistricting process so that the Rules Committee can consider them and instruct the Planning Department how to proceed in drawing plans.

Jeff Clements was asked to supply the committee members with copies of the historical and other documents provided at the first redistricting meetings between Chairwoman Lee and Council President Webb.

The committee decided to initially meet every two weeks on the Wednesdays of City Council weeks at 2:00 p.m.

Ms. Lee noted that the Southeast CPAC had sent an e-mail requesting that someone from the City attend their next meeting on May 23rd to brief the CPAC members on the redistricting process.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:11 p.m.

Jeff Clements, Council Research Division
4.27.11 Posted: 7:00 p.m.

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April 28 2011
11:30 A.M.
NOTICE

TO: CM Doyle Carter
CM Richard Clark
CM Clay Yarborough
CM Art Shad
CM John Crescimbeni
CM William Bishop

FR: Honorable E. Denise Lee, Chair
Rules Committee

Re: **Notice of Reapportionment Committee Meeting May 11, 2011**

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable E. Denise Lee, Chair of the Rules Committee, is hereby scheduling a Reapportionment Committee Meeting to be held on **Wednesday, May 11, 2011 at 2 PM, in Council Chambers, 1st Floor, 117 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, Florida, 32202.**

Please mark your calendars accordingly. All interested parties are invited to attend.

Please contact Juliette Williams – Legislative Services Division at (904) 630-1404 for additional information or correspondence.

EDL/jw

xc:
Cheryl L. Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Dana Farris, Chief – Legislative Services Division
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Alberta Espie
Kitty Carithers
Steve Baker
John Libby
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32202

RULES REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE
MEETING MINUTES
May 11, 2011
2:00 p.m.

Location: City Council Chamber, 1st floor, City Hall – St. James Building; 117 West Duval Street

In attendance: Committee Members Denise Lee (Chair), Doyle Carter, Bill Bishop, John Crescimbeni and Clay Yarborough (dep. 2:45)
Excused: Committee Members Richard Clark and Art Shad
Guest: W. C. Gentry – School Board Chair

Also: Cindy Laquidara, Peggy Sidman and Jason Gabriel – Office of General Counsel; Bill Killingsworth – Planning and Development Department; Kirk Sherman – Council Auditor's Office; Sherry Hall – Mayor's Office; Juliette Williams – Legislative Services Division; Tiffany Hager – ECA; Kevin Meerschaert – WJCT; Dr. Steve Baker, Dick Berry, John Libby

Meeting Convened: 2:07 p.m.

Chairwoman Lee convened the meeting and welcomed School Board Chairman W.C. Gentry as the School Board's liaison to the redistricting process. She requested that staff provide Mr. Gentry with previous informational handouts and meeting minutes recapping the committee's work to this point. She suggested that future committee meetings be moved to a smaller room for ease of looking at and working with district maps.

Cindy Laquidara distributed a memo dated May 9, 2011 in response to a series of questions posed by the committee at its last meeting. Regarding the timing of the redistricting process, the memo contained a chart showing the timeline mandated by the City Charter and Ordinance Code. The 2010 Census data was certified to the City on March 18, 2011, so the Charter's 8 month deadline means that the City Council must adopt a redistricting plan by November 18, 2011. Absent a special council meeting, the last regularly scheduled meeting to meet that deadline is the council meeting of November 8th.

With regard to the "effective date" of redistricting, the redistricting ordinance will become effective upon signature by the Mayor or eventually without the Mayor's signature. The application date for practical electoral purposes will be the next election that occurs at least 9 months after enactment of the ordinance. For the School Board this may be the election of fall 2012; for the City Council it will be the election in the spring of 2015.

With regard to what criteria should be considered in developing the redistricting plan Ms. Laquidara cited the City Charter and Ordinance, State law and court precedents. Chapter 18 of the *Ordinance Code* and the City Charter require that districts: 1) are as nearly equal in population, and 2) are arranged in as logical and compact a geographical pattern as is possible to achieve and to insure that all federal and state constitutions, laws and requirements are complied with. Compactness and contiguity are to be considered to ensure the adequate representation on City Council of the varied economic, social and ethnic interests and objectives of the City. She noted that Jacksonville as a county has latitude in redistricting within Constitutional parameters, and in some instances perhaps more so than the State, and suggested the committee look for logical ways to fairly represent the city's various communities of interest.

With regard to state law, the Florida Statutes require that counties must draw districts contiguously with as equal populations as practicable. Court cases have defined typical allowable redistricting considerations to include the following: major physical boundaries such as bridges; political subdivision boundaries; schools; notable major structures; existing incumbencies as they represent communities of interest; and political affiliation Several issues *cannot* be the *predominant* reason for drawing district lines, including: race, sex, and economic status (Florida constitutional analysis only). Because of the fact-rich nature of the analysis, Ms. Laquidara stated that she would advise the committee on how to apply the appropriate analysis to a particular set of facts as the time arises.

With regard to the application of the recent Florida constitutional amendments on state and congressional redistricting to the City's redistricting process, Ms. Laquidara stated that the amendments do not have any application to the City, but the City could consider, within its discretion, the criteria mentioned in those amendments but to balance them within the parameters set forth in the City Charter and Ordinance Code.

The committee next reviewed and discussed a list of criteria for redistricting: voting age vs. total population; district population equality; contiguity; communities of interest, compactness and preservation of existing districts. With regard to which population count to use, Ms. Laquidara stated that either voting age population or total population numbers are appropriate to the analysis and defensible. Analysis of redistricting plans for compliance with the Voting Rights Act considers voting age population, but the committee may wish to consider plans developed with both sets of data to see what works better. With regard to population equality among districts, the courts have generally found that a maximum 10% deviation between the districts whose populations are the farthest above and the farthest below the ideal target size is acceptable (i.e. least populated district is 4% below target, most populated district is 6% above target – total deviation equals 10%).

The committee discussed contiguity (all parts of the district should be connected in a traversable sense) at some length, particularly with regard to the use of bridges to carry parts of a district across rivers. Ms. Laquidara stated that this will be a judgment call on the part of the committee when looking at proposed plans to determine whether a river, major highway, bridge, etc. is a true barrier separating two substantially different communities of interest or whether the community

of interest encompasses both sides of the physical feature and citizens view the feature as either a minor inconvenience or perhaps no barrier at all.

Communities of interest also generated considerable discussion and again Ms. Laquidara stated that this consideration will be a judgment call on the part of the committee. In response to a question from Chairwoman Lee about how lines can or should be drawn to balance economic opportunities and improve the perception of some areas of the City, Ms. Laquidara stated that this question is the subject of an ongoing philosophical debate in political science circles. One school of thought holds that it is better to concentrate communities that bear similar characteristics into their own complete council districts so that their elected representatives are intensely focused on the issues which affect those complete neighborhoods (i.e. issues of economics, crime and opportunity). The other school of thought holds that it is better to distribute parts of disadvantaged communities into more affluent, economically successful districts where the general prosperity level of the remainder of the district may help to improve conditions in the more distressed areas.

Mr. Killingsworth requested guidance for the Planning Department in the form of a ranking of the listed criteria so that the department can begin crafting a proposed plan that reflects the committee's priorities and preferences. He stated that very narrowly defined communities of interest will tend to lead to less compactness and more extended "fingers" reaching out from district cores, while more broadly defined communities of interest will tend to make it easier to produce more compactness because the criteria are less specific and therefore less confining. Mr. Killingsworth stated that he sensed a reluctance on the part of the committee to endorse his suggestion at the last meeting that the plan begin with one district and work outward from there, gaining consensus on adjoining districts before moving on to the next. Council Member Bishop stated that a holistic approach is necessary; the committee will look at a proposed plan showing all districts and work from there to produce a better subsequent plan.

The committee requested Mr. Killingsworth to provide draft plans designed with both voting age population and total population so they can see how the differences in the two data sets play out in the maps. Mr. Killingsworth stated that producing a Beaches/Mayport district that does not cross the Intracoastal Waterway will be easier to accomplish using the voting age population than total population. Because the Beaches/Mayport population is closer to the target population using voting age population, the rest of the districts will be easier to draw on that basis. If total population is used and a Beaches/Mayport district that doesn't cross the Intracoastal Waterway is desired, then the remaining 13 districts will be more difficult to draw because the beach district will be substantially below target population, so none of the other districts can be above the target by very much and still meet the maximum 10% deviation threshold. Ms. Laquidara stated that the courts use the voting age population to do the analysis if a Voting Rights Act challenge is filed, so consideration of that data set should also be part of the overall analysis of any plan.

The committee discussed public input into the redistricting process. Chairwoman Lee expressed a strong preference for the committee approving an initial map produced by the Planning Department and taking that to the public for review and comment rather than going to the public without any plan and asking them to make suggestions from scratch. Redistricting is a complex task with many competing legal requirements, so it would be unfair to ask the public to attempt to weigh in without any knowledge of what is permissible and what isn't. Presentations to the six CPACs on the general requirements and timeline of redistricting was suggested as a way of letting the general public know that the process has started and what to expect.

John Libby, who produced the redistricting plan that was ultimately adopted by the City Council in the 1981 redistricting process, asked for an explanation of the issue of regression – a legal consideration under the federal Voting Rights Act concerning reduction in minority voting access. Ms. Laquidara stated that it is a complex legal question that requires a detailed analysis of voting behavior to see how minority and majority voters actually voted in previous elections and to determine if there is concerted race-conscious voting to block one group's preferred candidate. To assist in avoiding a Voting Rights Act problem, one would actually have to look at crossover voting in terms of race. The courts, if called upon, would do a balancing test to determine the actual effect of a set of electoral districts on various communities of interest. Mr. Libby stated that the last couple of city redistricting plans have produced districts crossing rivers and sending out long narrow fingers because a higher priority was placed on having four heavily minority districts than on compactness or respecting major physical boundaries. It would help the Planning Department in the drafting process to state a preference for one criterion or the other at the outset so they know how to proceed. Ms. Laquidara stated that it would be helpful for the committee to see maps of the existing districts with the 2010 Census data added so that the committee has an idea of how much the existing districts are above or below the new target population using both the total population and voting age populations. The Council Research Division was requested to research which population method other Florida counties are using for their redistricting.

The committee further discussed the application of the various criteria presented earlier, including recognition of the fact that the new plans need to consider the contiguity of the Mayport area now included in District 11 which would be non-contiguous if the Mayport Ferry ceases to operate. In response to a question about how to evaluate compactness, Ms. Laquidara suggested starting with a simple dictionary definition of "compact" and moving away from there as necessary to balance other equally valid considerations. She stated that the courts have approved districts that to some observers appear to be less than compact because there were other valid reasons.

With regard to incumbency, Council Member Crescimbeni requested the Planning Department to produce a map plotting the locations of the current School Board members and the 2011-15 City Council members when their identity becomes clear after next week's election, color coded so as to show which Council members will be eligible for re-election and which will be term limited in 2015. He suggested that the shift of a district from north/west to south/east could well make the production of School Board districts much simpler, since there will be even pairs of city Council districts on both sides of the river (six on the north/west, eight on the south/east) which may produce School Board districts that don't need to cross the river.

The committee reached general consensus on the following ranking of the potential criteria which is subject to change as the maps become available and are analyzed:

- Most important/legally required: population equality and voting age or total population analysis
- Next most important: compactness, contiguity and communities of interest; river crossings are to be discouraged, at least at the start of the process
- Somewhat lesser importance: incumbency and preservation of existing districts

Michael Anania representing the Arlington Business Society expressed the hope that the West Arlington area would be represented by a complete Arlington district and not as an extended branch of a Downtown/Northside district as it is now. The business community feels that the area does not get sufficient attention from its district council member who naturally is more involved with the issues of the majority of the district that is on the other side of the river.

In response to a question from John Libby about when the Planning Department's draft maps and data will be posted to the City's web site, Ms. Laquidara stated that the information would be posted when the Rules Committee has had the opportunity to review the data and approve a first draft of the map for public review.

The ad hoc committee's next meeting will be on Tuesday, May 25th at 2:00 p.m. in the Lynwood Roberts Room.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:09 p.m.

Jeff Clements, Council Research Division
5.17.11 Posted: 4:00 p.m.

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AMENDED MEETING NOTICE

May 19, 2011
5:30 P.M.

TO: CM Doyle Carter
CM Richard Clark
CM Clay Yarborough
CM Art Shad
CM John Crescimbeni
CM William Bishop

FR: Honorable E. Denise Lee, Chair
Rules Committee

Re: **Amended Notice of Reapportionment Committee Meeting of May 31, 2011**

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable E. Denise Lee, Chair of the Rules Committee, will meet with the Reapportionment Committee **in Council Chambers, 1st Floor, 117 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, Florida, 32202. There has been a date change from Wednesday May 25, 2011 to Tuesday May 31, 2011 at 3:00 P.M.**

Please mark your calendars accordingly. All interested parties are invited to attend.

Please contact Juliette Williams – Legislative Services Division at (904) 630-1404 for additional information or correspondence.

EDL/jw

xc:
Cheryl L. Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Dana Farris, Chief – Legislative Services Division
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RULES REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE
MEETING MINUTES
May 31, 2011
3:00 p.m.

Location: City Council Chamber, 1st floor, City Hall – St. James Building; 117 West Duval Street

In attendance: Committee Members Denise Lee (Chair), Doyle Carter, Bill Bishop, John Crescimbeni and (dep. 2:45)
Excused: Committee Members Richard Clark and Clay Yarborough; W. C. Gentry – School Board Chair
Guests: Council Members-Elect Matt Schellenberg and Lori Boyer

Also: Cindy Laquidara, Peggy Sidman and Jason Gabriel – Office of General Counsel; Bill Killingsworth and Salem Soliman – Planning and Development Department; Kirk Sherman – Council Auditor's Office; Juliette Williams – Legislative Services Division; Tiffany Hager and Scott Wilson – ECA; Dick Berry, John Libby, Theresa Eichorn, Nelson Cuba

Meeting Convened: 3:08 p.m.

Chairwoman Lee convened the meeting and welcomed the council members-elect in attendance. She requested that packets of all redistricting research and background information that has been distributed to date be circulated to the council members-elect.

Planning and Development Director Bill Killingsworth displayed and explained several maps produced by his department which show 1) the current City Council districts with their 2010 Census populations; 2) an initial proposal for new districts based on total population; and 3) an initial proposal for new districts based on voting age population. Common features of the proposed new district maps were the creation of a Beaches district including the Mayport area, and a minimum of river crossings, with a downtown district (core downtown, Southbank, Springfield, San Marco, Riverside) split half-and-half by the St. Johns River.

At the request of Council Member Crescimbeni, Jeff Clements, City Council Chief of Research, reported his research on other Florida jurisdictions and their population basis for redistricting. All of the jurisdictions contacted – Orange County, City of Orlando, Hillsborough County, City of Tampa, Broward County, Leon County – are using total population s their basis. Two jurisdictions – Pinellas County and City of Fort Lauderdale – have not yet selected a basis.

Motion (Carter): that the committee directs the Planning and Development Department to utilize total population as the basis for producing redistricting plans – **approved 4-0.**

The committee discussed how to direct the Planning Department to proceed with revisions. Bill Killingsworth stated that the department has a variety of demographic and voting information for each Census block (age, ethnicity, gender, registered Democrats and Republicans, voting patterns for the last 2 general elections) and requested direction from the committee about what factors should be considered and how the committee wished to define communities of interest.

The committee discussed the population shifts from the 2000 to the 2010 Census. The population south/east of the river has grown faster than north/west, so the population currently supports approximately 8.5 south/east districts and 5.5 north/west districts. Mr. Killingsworth recommended a methodology under which the Planning Department would begin making refinements to the May 31. 2011draft map by working on a single group of 3 or 4 adjacent districts, meeting with the affected council members to get their concurrence on where boundary lines should be located, and then moving on to another "pod" of districts, gradually moving across the city from one end to the other.

Mr. Killingsworth requested additional input from the committee on what communities of interest the committee wants to see represented in the maps, and in what order of priority. The group discussed the difficulty of identifying and defining some types of communities of interest that aren't as easily quantified as age, race or voting registration, such as neighborhoods that are interested in historic preservation issues or economic revitalization. They discussed how to define a "sense of place" by which citizens identify themselves as being from "Mandarin" or "Arlington" or the "Westside". Mr. Killingsworth noted that the Housing and Neighborhoods Department has a set of defined neighborhoods for its purposes which might serve as the basis for defining geographical communities of interest, but cautioned that some citizens define themselves into or out of certain areas or neighborhoods based on their personal preferences, particularly in fringe areas between two places with high self-identification. The Planning Department has already applied the "self-identification" test to its first trial map, in at least a limited form, by creating a Beaches-only district and by having the downtown district encompass Springfield, Eastside, Riverside and San Marco, the inner ring of first suburban developments around the core city.

The committee requested Mr. Killingsworth to supply copies of the draft maps and the district population data tables to all members. Council Member Boyer requested a table showing how much each of the districts on the May 31, 2011 proposed plan deviate from the target district size. Council Member Crescimbeni requested the population of the JEDC's area of jurisdiction.

<u>Public Comment</u>
Richard Berry stated that Jacksonville has gained 85,000 residents since the 2000 Census. He suggested that the Planning Department produce a map showing how much each current district is above or below the new target district size, and then ask the affected district council members how they would propose to grow or shrink their districts reach the target population. Since they

are the experts on their districts, they would have a good idea where adding to or subtracting from their districts would make the most sense.

Next meeting – June 15th at 2:00 p.m. The committee will meet in the Lynwood Roberts Room where the members can gather around maps in a more informal setting.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:33 p.m.

Jeff Clements, Council Research Division
6.2.11 Posted: 5:00 p.m.

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NOTICE

June 1, 2011
10:30 A.M.

TO: CM Doyle Carter
CM Richard Clark
CM Clay Yarborough
CM Art Shad
CM John Crescimbeni
CM William Bishop

FR: Honorable E. Denise Lee, Chair
Rules Committee

Re: **Notice of Reapportionment Committee Meeting of June 15, 2011**

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable E. Denise Lee, Chair of the Rules Committee, is hereby scheduling a Reapportionment Committee Meeting to be held on Wednesday, June 15, 2011 **in Lynwood Roberts Room, 1st Floor, 117 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, Florida, 32202.**

Please mark your calendars accordingly. All interested parties are invited to attend.

Please contact Juliette Williams – Legislative Services Division at (904) 630-1404 for additional information or correspondence.

EDL/jw

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RULES REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE
MEETING MINUTES
June 15, 2011
2:00 p.m.

Location: Lynwood Roberts Room, 1st floor, City Hall – St. James Building; 117 West Duval Street

In attendance: Committee Members Denise Lee (Chair), Doyle Carter, John Crescimbeni, Art Shad; W. C. Gentry – School Board Chair
Guests: Council Members-Elect Lori Boyer and Matt Schellenberg

Excused: Committee Members Richard Clark, Bill Bishop and Clay Yarborough

Also: Cindy Laquidara, Peggy Sidman and Jason Gabriel – Office of General Counsel; Bill Killingsworth and Salem Soliman – Planning and Development Department; Kirk Sherman – Council Auditor's Office; Jerry Holland – Supervisor of Elections; Merriane Lehmeur – Legislative Services Division; Tiffany Hager, Scott Wilson and Debbie Delgado – ECAs; Steve Cassada – Council Staff Services; Jeff Clements – Council Research; Mike Clark and Steve Patterson – *Florida Times*-Union; Dick Berry, John Libby, Tony Bates, Michael Anania, Laura Cox, David Cox

Meeting Convened: 2:15 p.m.

Chairwoman Lee convened the meeting and asked General Counsel Cindy Laquidara to update the committee on where the redistricting process stands. Ms. Laquidara stated that the committee has been instructed in the Census data and redistricting law and ordinances, has considered a variety of redistricting criteria, and has instructed the Planning and Development Department to begin conferring with individual Council members produce initial maps for the committee to consider. The process of must be completed by November.

Bill Killingsworth, Director of Planning and Development, stated that the latest maps displayed today are based on the criteria outlined by the committee at its earlier meetings, particularly focusing in this proposal on compactness, working from the current districts, and minimizing

river crossings. The department has met with all current council members and council members-elect who represent districts south and east of the St. Johns River, with the exception of Council Member Yarborough who is on his honeymoon. The districts outlined in red on the maps are those that have been reviewed by the council members and upon which general agreement has been reached. This map revision shows a Mandarin district that moves somewhat north of the initial test map presented several meetings ago, has a Beaches district that crosses the Intracoastal Waterway slightly to the west to achieve target population, and has a new district in the southeast corner of the city. There is only one district that crosses the river and it encompasses the San Jose, San Marco, Downtown, Springfield, Brooklyn and Riverside areas. The rationale was to group together the City's core downtown, first ring suburbs and designated historic districts – a cohesive community of interest. The western boundary of the district where Riverside adjoins Avondale has not yet been discussed with Council Member-Elect Boyer.

Committee Comment

Council Member Shad expressed the feeling that the proposed river crossing district would pose a substantial challenge to its district council member, given variety of interests and the probable volume of district-related service demands. School Board Chair Gentry felt that the San Marco/Hendricks Avenue area would be better paired Riverside and Avondale for school representation purposes, not with the Springfield area. He explained that there is a tremendous difference of philosophy and public sentiment about school issues in areas north of downtown versus south of downtown. The current debate about the district's 4 "intervene" schools illustrates how differently the constituents of Springfield and northwest Jacksonville feel about the proper course of action compared with residents of other parts of town. A School Board member that represented the Southside, Riverside, Springfield and the Northwest would have a very difficult time reconciling the very different sets of interests.

Supervisor of Elections Jerry Holland stated that the committee will need to be cognizant of which pairs of City Council districts will be united to form the School Board districts. Some renumbering of districts may be necessary as it was 10 years ago to get the proper pairs of districts adjacent to one another. The numbering change could either be done with the City Council or School Board districts.

Council Member Shad recommended attempting to keep Riverside and Avondale in the same district if at all possible.

Council Member Crescimbeni reported that with a target district population of 61,733 and given the distribution of the population, 22,541 residents north/west of the river will need to be captured in a south/east district to meet the maximum deviation criterion. He stated that in the 1991 redistricting process the Council very intentionally tried to create 4 minority access single-member districts and 1 minority access at-large residence area. Cindy Laquidara stated that at-large residence areas must each be approximately one-fifth of the total population, and they do not match up exactly with groupings of single-member districts. She will advise the committee on the legal issues involved in creating at-large residence areas when the time comes.

Bill Killingsworth stated that the Planning Department has not started on at-large residence areas yet; they should be relatively easy to craft after the harder work of the 14 districts is completed. He agreed to try and shrink all of the south/east districts to try to minimize the extent of the river crossing district on the north/west side. Doing that, however, will make all of the north/west districts larger and will bring about a different set of considerations.

Council Member Lee discussed the extent to which the redistricting process might be used as a vehicle for improving perceptions of some districts that encompass economically lagging areas. She stated that sometimes preserving the existing districts to the greatest extent possible might not be the best policy. Ms. Lee read into the record an e-mail she received from Milt Hays, Jr. opposing the splitting of Riverside and Avondale into separate districts, urging the committee to keep recognized communities of interest and historic districts together, and urging the Planning Department to keep Planning District boundaries in mind when developing new districts. She also noted the receipt of a letter from Florida Representative Janet Atkins announcing that the Florida House and Senate Redistricting Committees will be holding a series of public hearings around the state to take input on state and federal redistricting and urging citizen participation in the process. A hearing will be held on July 11th at the downtown campus of Florida State College Jacksonville.

Ms. Laquidara reviewed the redistricting timeline. The Redistricting Committee must report a proposed plan to the City Council by August 15th, at which time it will be referred to the Rules Committee to begin a specified public hearing process. The final plan must be adopted City Council by mid-November.

The committee discussed the process of taking the plan to the general public for input, including how to accommodate requests already received from several of the CPACs for presentations. Supervisor Holland suggested that from his past experience it would be best to have a plan and map 90-95% complete before going out for public comment. Going without a plan and soliciting input invites scores of ideas, none of which may agree with each other – too confusing and not productive. Having a plan largely intact then offers the community something tangible to react to and make specific suggestions for changes and improvements. Council Member Crescimbeni suggested that the committee develop a plan for delivery to the City Council as required by August 15th, then attending the six CPAC meetings in September for input to be used in perfecting a plan to be finalized in October and November to meet the deadline. Ms. Laquidara recommended concentrating on the Charter and Ordinance Code requirements for public hearings – 3 hearings held at 3 different locations, after 5:00 p.m., within a specified time frame from the introduction of the plan to City Council. Other meetings - CPACs, regional town halls, individual council member district meetings – can certainly be held and will be useful, but the main effort should be focused on the three required Rules Committee public hearings.

The group consensus was that a plan will be reported to Council as required by August 15th, representatives will attend the September CPAC meetings to make presentations on the redistricting process, data and timeline, and Rules will hold the three regional public hearings as required by law. Peggy Sidman was asked to draft an e-mail outlining the process which can be sent to all council members to be forwarded to citizens or groups that pose questions about the process. Bill Killingsworth stated that he would contact the CPAC staff and have them schedule redistricting presentations for the September CPAC meetings. Ms. Laquidara suggested that staff begin looking for dates and locations for the 3 mandatory Rules public hearings to be discussed at the next committee meeting where a tentative timeline can be adopted. In response to a question from Council member Crescimbeni, Ms. Laquidara stated that the required public hearings could be held in conjunction with CPAC meetings, but felt that would not be the optimal solution.

In response to a question from Council Member Shad, Ms. Laquidara stated that partisan voting patterns are a valid legal consideration in crafting districts, but not a criterion the committee has discussed or chosen to use at this point.

Supervisor Holland stated that he would be working with the General Counsel's Office on how the timing of the redistricting process would affect the School Board's 2012 elections. Whether the current districts or the new districts apply will depend on the date the redistricting plan is adopted. Assuming the Council adopts a plan in a timely manner by mid-November then the new districts would apply since the August primary election will be more than 9 months after the adoption of the plan. Ms. Laquidara stated that she would issue a written legal opinion on the question as posed to the General Counsel's Office by the Supervisor, which is standard OGC procedure when ruling on election-related issues for the Supervisor of Elections. This is done in an abundance of caution to ensure that the City and the supervisor don't face any unnecessary legal challenges resulting from opinions that aren't well thought out and double-checked by multiple attorneys. Mr. Holland noted that when the Council is finished with the process and adopts a redistricting plan, his office will then begin work on redrawing precincts since by law voting precincts cannot encompass multiple council districts.

In response to a question from Council Member Crescimbeni, Mr. Killingsworth indicated that the Planning Department could produce a record of all the maps the department produces, showing the differences from one to another as council members have their input and lines change.

Public Comment

Tony Bates urged the committee not to consider partisan politics as a criterion for drawing districts, whether it's legal or not.

Next meeting – June 29th at 2:00 p.m.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:54 p.m.

Jeff Clements, Council Research Division
6.17.11 Posted: 6:00 p.m.

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NOTICE

June 16, 2011
3:30 P.M.

TO: CM Doyle Carter
CM Richard Clark
CM Clay Yarborough
CM Art Shad
CM John Crescimbeni
CM William Bishop

FR: Honorable E. Denise Lee, Chair
Rules Committee

Re: **Notice of Reapportionment Committee Meeting of June 29, 2011**

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable E. Denise Lee, Chair of the Rules Committee, is hereby scheduling a Reapportionment Committee Meeting to be held on **Wednesday, June 29, 2011 at 2:00 P.M. in Lynwood Roberts Room, 1st Floor, 117 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, Florida, 32202.**

Please mark your calendars accordingly. All interested parties are invited to attend.

Please contact Juliette Williams – Legislative Services Division at (904) 630-1404 for additional information or correspondence.

EDL/jw

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RULES REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE
AMENDED MEETING MINUTES
June 29, 2011
2:00 p.m.

Location: Lynwood Roberts Room, 1st floor, City Hall – St. James Building; 117 West Duval Street

In attendance: Committee Members Denise Lee (Chair), Bill Bishop, Clay Yarborough and Art Shad
Excused: Committee Members Richard Clark, Doyle Carter and John Crescimbeni
Guests: W. C. Gentry – School Board Chair, Council Member Warren Jones, Council Members-Elect Lori Boyer, Matt Schellenberg, Bill Gulliford and Jim Love; Jerry Holland – Supervisor of Elections

Also: Cindy Laquidara and Jason Gabriel – Office of General Counsel; Bill Killingsworth and Salem Soliman – Planning and Development Department; Kirk Sherman – Council Auditor's Office; Jerry Holland – Supervisor of Elections; Jessica Stephens and Juliette Williams – Legislative Services Division; Tiffany Hager, Scott Wilson, Rebekah Adams and Debbie Delgado – ECAs; Steve Cassada – Council Staff Services; Jeff Clements – Council Research; Steve Patterson – *Florida Times*-Union; Dick Berry, John Libby, Tony Bates, Michael Anania, Dr. Stephen Baker, Theresa Eichorn, K.M. Kuzel

Meeting Convened: 2:13 p.m.

Chairwoman Lee convened the meeting and stated that the committee had chosen to meet in the Lynwood Roberts Room rather than the City Council Chamber in order to have a setting that was more conducive to examining maps and holding informal conversations. Bill Killingsworth indicated that, as requested by the committee at its last meeting, this week's map was e-mailed to the committee prior to the meeting and small versions were printed out for distribution at the meeting.

Mr. Killingsworth stated that the Planning Department had been unable to meet with all of the council members representing areas north and west of the river (one meeting remains to be had),

so the next version of a plan with proposed districts for that side of the river is not yet complete. Since that was the case, the department took up the task of working on the at-large residence areas.

Mr. Killingsworth and Mr. Soliman presented the first draft of the new at-large residence area map which is fairly similar to the existing residence areas with some shifting of lines to reflect population movement. The biggest change is a split of At-Large Group 1, with the area east of Yellow Bluff Road on the Northside being split off from Group 1 and connected to the Group 2 area south of the river (Arlington/Beaches) by the Dames Point Bridge and Mayport Ferry. Group 2 also gains territory on its southern boundary by incorporating a portion of the current Group 3 territory south of Beach Boulevard between Southside and Kernan Boulevards. Group 3 remains unchanged except for the loss of some territory to Group 2 described above. The Group 4 area remains almost entirely unchanged, while the Group 5 area expands slightly in the Riverside, San Juan Avenue, and Dunn Avenue/Garden City areas. The overall minority population of the At-Large Group 5 area decreases somewhat from the current plan because additional population needed to be added to that area to meet the equal population criterion, and the additions had a lower percentage of minority residents than the existing area. In response to a question from Supervisor of Elections Jerry Holland, Mr. Killingsworth confirmed that none of the 4 at-large council members who will be eligible for re-election in 2015 are grouped together in any of the proposed at-large areas.

The committee returned to discussion of a point raised at the last meeting by Council Member Crescimbeni about the Planning Department keeping a record of all meetings of individual council members with the Planning Department staff and of the map changes that result from those meetings. Council Member Lee questioned whether that was a necessary or advisable practice and Mr. Killingsworth stated that the documentation of the suggested changes would be apparent in each succeeding version of the maps produced. General Counsel Cindy Laquidara stated that the Planning Department did not take the discussion at the last meeting as a formal directive from the committee since there had been no motion and affirmative vote to adopt that policy.

Public Comment

John Libby discussed a document that he had placed at each of the committee members' seats prior to the meeting. He stressed that it is *not* a proposed redistricting plan, but was a conceptual exercise to see if a plan could be developed that would have only one district crossing a river, would keep all of the downtown area together, and would achieve four minority access districts (no retrogression from the current plan) with an acceptable level of district population deviation. The conceptual plan he distributed meets all of those criteria.

Danny Becton representing the Southeast CPAC announced that the CPAC will be holding a redistricting forum on July 14th at 6:00 p.m. at Deer Creek Country Club to talk about the redistricting process and to solicit public input and ideas about the future of proposed Districts 4, 5 and 6 and the District 13 extension across the Intracoastal Waterway. He invited any interested to attend and to RSVP to Rosemary Wisniewski, the CPAC's staff member in the Department of Housing and Neighborhoods. Cindy Laquidara reiterated the committee's policy, adopted at a prior meeting, that presentations to the CPACs prior to the committee's adoption of a proposed plan would cover only the legal requirements, process and timing of redistricting, not the substance of maps and district lines. Mr. Becton emphasized that the CPAC is trying to be pro-active and make its residents' preferences known to the committee before a plan is drafted and therefore becomes more difficult to change. Ms. Laquidara stated that it would not be productive

to comment on a draft of a map that may change considerably before the committee is satisfied with the product and formally adopts it as the proposal to the City Council. The CPAC is certainly welcome to provide input on their likes and dislikes about the current council districts and to express their preferences about communities of interest that should be represented.

In response to a question from Council Member-Elect Boyer, John Libby stated that his conceptual exercise minimized the size of the districts south/east of the river so as to maximize the size of the north/west districts as the committee discussed at its last meeting. In response to a question from Council Member-Elect Schellenberg about how the work of the Rules Committee to date would transfer to the new Reapportionment Committee, Chairwoman Lee expressed her hope that the new committee would adopt the work done thus far and continue along the same lines to completion rather than attempt to change course and start a new process.

Tony Bates representing Concerned Taxpayers of Duval County expressed support for Council Member Crescimbeni's proposal to track council members' discussions with the Planning Department and the requested changes to the maps that result as a means of ensuring transparency and public knowledge of the changes. He suggested that all maps and documents related to redistricting be posted on the City web site and that map changes should only be done on the basis of actions formally taken by the committee, not at the request of individual council members.

Supervisor of Elections Holland felt it would be helpful if the council members in attendance at the committee meetings gave the Planning Department specific comments and feedback about the proposed districts as they stand so far – what do they specifically like or dislike, which will give the department clear guidance on how to perfect the plans.

Dick Berry representing the North CPAC stated that, although the first part of the drafting process is nearing conclusion with a report due in mid-August, there still is no clarity about what the Northside districts will look like. The population shifts will cause one district to move from north of the river to the south, but there is still no indication of how the remaining Northside districts will be redrawn to accommodate that change. Supervisor Holland suggested that Northside residents could make a valuable contribution by expressing their preferences to the committee about how they would like to see the new districts drawn. Do current District 11 residents want their new district to cross the river or not? If so, crossing where? Do they want to keep Mayport in the district? Do they want to connect to Arlington or focus more on the Westside? Express preferences now so that the Planning Department can know how residents want their future district to look.

Deborah Vining, a resident of District 5, requested narrative boundaries for the new District 5 as proposed so that she can pinpoint the proposal on a larger map.

School Board Chair W. C. Gentry reported that he had discussed redistricting briefly with the School Board yesterday. He suggested that it would be helpful to see the city's high schools plotted on the next version of the maps because that will be important to the School Board members. The current version of the new District 5 appears to separate the feeder schools for one high school from the high school itself, which is drawn into a different district. This would be problematic for School Board members; it would be preferable to have the feeder schools and high school in the same School Board district.

Council Member Jones asked why the committee had chosen to minimize river crossings as one of its criteria, saying that this appears to have a detrimental impact on the percentage of minority

population in the four minority access districts. Mr. Killingsworth stated that the current map is very tentative on the north/west side and when the department has had the opportunity to meet with all of the council members representing that side of town and get their input, it should be possible to maintain the minority communities of interest that the current districts represent.

John Daly representing the Tea Party thanked the committee for undertaking its work in such an open manner and inviting public input at each meeting.

Chairwoman Lee stated that an important objective of the process should be to ensure fairness and effective representation for every citizen and a greater sense of public confidence in the quality of life available in all parts of the city.

Chairwoman Lee read into the record a portion of a letter from Florida House member Janet Atkins announcing a meeting of the Florida House and Senate redistricting committees on July 11 at the FSCJ Downtown Campus.

Next meeting – July 27th at 2:00 p.m.

Chairwoman Lee announced that her ECA, Tiffany Hager, was leaving City employment and thanked her for her hard work on behalf of the Rules Committee.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:36 p.m.

Jeff Clements, Council Research Division
6.30.11 Posted: 5:00 p.m.

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

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NOTICE

July 5, 2011
11:00 A.M.

TO: CM E. Denise Lee, Vice Chair
CM Reggie Brown
CM John Crescimbeni
CM Ray Holt
CM Warren Jones
CM Matt Schellenberg

FR: Honorable Dr. Johnny Gaffney, Chair
Reapportionment Committee

Re: **Notice of Reapportionment Committee Meeting of July 27, 2011**

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable Dr Johnny Gaffney, Chair of the Reapportionment Committee, is hereby scheduling a Reapportionment Committee Meeting to be held on **Wednesday, July 27, 2011 at 2:00 P.M. in Lynwood Roberts Room, 1st Floor, 117 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, Florida, 32202.**

Please mark your calendars accordingly. All interested parties are invited to attend.

Please contact Philip Zamarron – Legislative Services Division at (904) 630-1404 for additional information or correspondence.

JG/PZ

xc:
Cheryl L. Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Dana Farris, Chief – Legislative Services Division
CITYC@COJ.NET
Clyde Collins
Alberta Espie
Kitty Carithers
Steve Baker
John Libby
Joe Andrews
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REAPPORTIONMENT COMMITTEE
MEETING MINUTES
July 27, 2011
2:00 p.m.

Location: Lynwood Roberts Room, 1st floor, City Hall – St. James Building; 117 West Duval Street

In attendance: Committee Members Johnny Gaffney (Chair), John Crescimbeni, Reggie Brown, Ray Holt, Warren Jones and Matt Schellenberg
Guests: W. C. Gentry – School Board Chair, Council Members Lori Boyer, Doyle Carter, Bill Gulliford and Robin Lumb

Also: Cindy Laquidara, Jason Gabriel and Peggy Sidman – Office of General Counsel; Bill Killingsworth and Salem Soliman – Planning and Development Department; Kirk Sherman – Council Auditor's Office; Robert Phillips and Justin Gicalone – Supervisor of Elections; Philip Zamarron – Legislative Services Division; Scott Wilson, Debbie Delgado, Connie Holt, BeLinda Peeples, Bridgette Green and Kevin Kuzel – ECAs; Steve Cassada – Council Staff Services; Jeff Clements – Council Research; Steve Patterson – *Florida Times*-Union; Kevin Meerschaert – WJCT; John Libby, Tony Bates, Michael Anania, Jack Daniels, Fred Engness, Jim Minion, Bill Lewis

Meeting Convened: 2:15 p.m.

Chairman Gaffney convened the meeting and stated that he is seeking input from the committee members on the latest proposed map presented today by the Planning Department. Planning and Development Director Bill Killingsworth explained the rationale behind the latest map version. The department considered two options as suggested by the committee at its last meeting. Option 1 involved making all of the south/east districts as small in population as possible (underweighting in comparison with the ideal target population), overweighting all of the north/west districts, and having only one district cross the St. Johns River. Option 2 involved a more even population distribution among the north/west and south/east districts and two river crossings with one of the crossings connecting the Northside and Arlington via the Dames Point Bridge and the other being in the downtown area. The map produced using the first option did

not produce a very satisfactory result when compared with the map produced using option 2. Option 2 kept the cores of the existing districts intact, connected two areas with similar interests in the Heckscher Drive and Ft. Caroline areas via the Dames Point Bridge river crossing, and maintained the four existing urban core districts with substantial minority populations. Mr. Killingsworth noted that from this point forward, the committee needs to give his department specific directions about how it would like to see the proposed plan changed, keeping in mind that any change to the boundaries of one district will affect at least one and likely several other districts.

Committee Comments

Council Member Brown had reservations about the size and shape of proposed District 10, citing its length and narrow shape as not adhering to the compactness criterion. Mr. Killingsworth explained the rationale behind the district's shape and indicated that the department had tried to use Main Street as a dividing line between districts 7 and 11. If District 10 expands to the west into District 8 then District 8 will need to shift eastward to regain population, pushing District 7 across Main Street to the east. In response to a question from Council Member Brown about the location of a portion of the boundary between districts 8 and 10, Mr. Killingsworth stated that it reflects the current boundary which the department tried to maintain.

Council Member Schellenberg had reservations about separating a portion of Beauclerc from the Mandarin district into District 5, suggesting the Beauclerc should remain in the Mandarin district which could trade equivalent population with District 5 on the eastern side of the district. Mr. Killingsworth stated that the current plan was drafted to avoid placing two incumbent School Board members into the same district where they would have to oppose each other if they sought re-election. Council Member Schellenberg expressed an interest in exploring options to retain Beauclerc in District 6.

Council Member Jones stated that in past redistrictings the City Council had tried to overweight low growth areas and underweight high growth areas so that the population disparity would be minimized over the 10 years until the next redistricting process.

Council Member Holt questioned the location of a boundary of District 11 on McCormick Road and whether it split a neighborhood. The Planning Department will check it.

Council Member Gulliford approved of the Dames Point river crossing and felt that the north/west and south/east districts appeared to be fairly balanced. He felt that adjustments could be made in the Southside area where districts 2, 3, 5 and 6 are in close proximity because the lines appear to split some identifiable communities of interest. He needs to take a closer look to be able to make suggestions for improvements.

Council Member Boyer stated that the proposal splits the downtown Southbank area from San Marco which has very similar interests and suggested looking at a swap of territory among Districts 4, 5 and 9 to reunite the Southbank and San Marco. She stated that she agrees that all of Beauclerc should be one district, and would accept the area being in either District 5 or District 6.

In response to additional concerns by Council Member Brown about the shape of the proposed District 10, General Counsel Cindy Laquidara suggested that Council Members Brown, Carter and Jones might hold a noticed meeting to look at the area in-depth and work with the Planning Department to propose adjustments for Districts 9, 10 and 12 and have the department prepare a revised map for the committee's consideration at its next meeting. Council Member Gulliford suggested that the same process be used for the southeast area he mentioned earlier.

Council Member Boyer stated that she had attended a CPAC meeting where the prior preliminary redistricting map was discussed and a group had pointed out that the draft plan followed a voting precinct line that splits a neighborhood, which should be avoided. Mr. Killingsworth stated that the department can work on a Census block level which is smaller than a voting precinct and they can try to avoid splitting the neighborhood in question.

In response to a question about when the Reapportionment Committee needs to present a plan to City Council, Peggy Sidman of the General Counsel's Office explained that the Ordinance Code provides a deadline of August 15th based on the date of the Census data release. When the Reapportionment Committee submits a plan to City Council then it will be immediately referred to the Rules Committee to undertake the prescribed public hearing process. Pursuant to the City Charter a final redistricting plan must be adopted by November 18th. In response to a question Ms. Sidman stated that the August 15th deadline could be waived by action of the Council because the deadline is an Ordinance Code requirement. After further discussion the group agreed that two noticed meetings of interested council members would be held on Friday, July 29th to work out proposed refinements to Districts 9, 10 and 12 and Districts 2, 3, 5 and 6. The results of those meetings will be mapped by the Planning Department and presented for the Reapportionment Committee's consideration at a meeting on Wednesday, August 3rd at which time the committee hopes to be able to recommend a plan to the full Council.

Public Comment

Fred Engness asked why there had been no discussion of future population growth patterns in the development of this plan. He suggested that the urban core districts that have been on the low end of the population deviation in the last couple of redistrictings be over-weighted so that the size disparity won't be so great in another 10 years. Mr. Killingsworth explained that the urban core districts have not lost much, if any, population over the past 20 years, but other areas have grown much more rapidly so the urban core population percentage has shrunk considerably by comparison.

Leslie Goller representing the Election Advisory Panel asked that maps be provided to the audience at future meetings so that interested citizens can follow the discussion of proposed changes. She also stated that the Election Advisory Panel had sent Chairman Gaffney a letter outlining the panel's thoughts regarding redistricting. Soliman Salem of the Planning Department asked members of the audience to provide him with e-mail addresses and said he would send the proposed map in an expandable PDF format.

Next meeting – August 3rd at 2:00 p.m.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:10 p.m.

Jeff Clements, Council Research Division
7.28.11 Posted: 10:00 a.m.

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July 27, 2011
(4:00 P.M.)

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Council Member Bill Gulliford will meet with Council Members Lori Boyer, Don Redman, and Matt Schellenberg on Friday**, July 29, 2011, at 3:30 p.m., in Conference Room A, located at 117 West Duval Street, Suite 425 City Hall, St. James Building.** The meeting is to discuss reapportionment.

All interested persons are invited to attend.

Please contact Stan Johnson, ECA-District 13 at (904) 630-1642 for additional information.

BG/sj

xc: Council Members/Staff
Cheryl L Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Dana Farris, Chief –Legislative Services
Carol Owens, Assistant Chief – Legislative Services
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32202

AMENDED N O T I C E

July 29, 2011
11:15 AM

Notice is hereby given that the notice is amended to add two additional Council Members to the notice. **Council Member Reginald Brown (District 10)** will meet with Council Members Dr. Johnny Gaffney (District 7), E. Denise Lee (District 8-may or may not be present), Warren Jones (District 9), **Doyle Carter (District 12) and Jim Love (District 14) to discuss Reapportionment** on **Friday, July 29th, 2011 at 1:00 p.m., in Conference Room A, located at 117 W. Duval Street, St. James Building, 4th Floor, Suite 425 in Jacksonville, Florida 32202**. Representatives from the Office of General Counsel and Planning and Development Department will be present. **The original notice did not include Council Members Doyle Carter (District 12) and Jim Love (District 14)**

All interested parties are invited to attend.

Please contact Daphne Colbert, Executive Council Assistant, District 10, at (904) 630-1684, for additional information or correspondence.

RB/dc

xc: Council Members/Staff
Cheryl L. Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Dana Farris, Chief – Legislative Services Division
Carol Owens, Assistant Chief – Legislative Services Division
Jeff Clements, Chief, Research Division
Kristi Sikes, Chief, Administrative Services Division
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32202

August 3, 2011
9:52 a.m.

Council Member Reginald Brown Noticed meeting minutes held on July 29, 2011.

Topic: Reapportionment

Location: City of Jacksonville, 117 W. Duval Street, #425, Conference Room A-St. James Building, Jacksonville, FL 32202

In attendance: Council Members Reginald Brown (10), Doyle Carter (12), Dr. Johnny Gaffney (7), Warren Jones (7) and E. Denise Lee (8), Irvin Cohen, C. A. Miller, Jerry Holland (Supervisor of Elections Office), Rebekah Adams (12), Kevin Meerschaell (Media), Bridgette Green (7), Scott Wilson (4), Sean Hall, Kevin Kuzel (14), Tom Bacote, Rupal Wells (9), Daphne Colbert (10), Jason Gabriel (Office of General Counsel), William "Bill"Killingsworth (Planning & Development Department) and Soliman Salem (Planning & Development Department).,

Meeting convened: 1:05 p.m.

Council Member Brown provided an explanation as to why the meeting was called. Jason Gabriel reiterated that the regular reapportionment meeting was held on Wednesday, July 27th, 2011. There was a consensus that two sub-meetings would be held so that bordering districts could review the proposed boundaries.

Council Member Brown stated that percentages are driving the creation of the map, which is causing unnecessary shifts in the districts. Council Member Lee stated that this process has been going on since last year. The concerns were the same during that time, even though there were no maps. The shifting of a district from say 50% to take another district to 60% is not right.

Minority participation is in jeopardy with the way the lines are currently drawn. It appears that the maps have been drastically changed. There was a discussion regarding the breakdown of percentages according to the percentage minority and percentage black.

Per Jerry Holland, it could be a matter of shifting the precincts to get the numbers while acquiring communities of interests. The Planning Department has provided a map that can be used. Do not get hung up on the shape of the district, as long as one is able to acquire the communities of interests and the numbers one wants. Set a benchmark to get as close to the numbers as you can.

The downtown area currently has three representatives: Council Member Don Redman (4) - Urban Core; Council Member Dr. Johnny Gaffney (7) – Eastside; and Council Member Warren Jones (9) – Brooklyn &

LaVilla areas. Some businessmen have expressed an interest in having only one representative for the downtown area.

Ms. Cecelia Miller was informed that public meetings will be held throughout the districts so that the public can provide feedback.

Council Members requested more time to study the proposed map and to receive additional material requested. A second notice meeting regarding reapportionment will be held on Wednesday, August 3rd, 2011 @ 2:00 p.m. Reapportionment Committee Chairman Dr. Johnny Gaffney agreed to move its regular scheduled meeting to Thursday, August 4th, 2011 @ 2:00 p.m., in the city Council Chambers.

Meeting convened: 2:25 p.m.
Minutes Taker: Daphne Colbert, ECA-10
Documentation filed with Legislative Services: 8/3/2011

1. **Meeting Notice**
2. **Sign-in Sheet**
3. **Original CD which contains meeting minutes**

cc: Council Members/Staff
Cheryl Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Dana Farris, Chief, Legislative Services Division
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August 2, 2011
(4:40 P.M.)

Meeting Minutes for Council Members Bill Gulliford, Lori Boyer, Don Redman and Matt Schellenberg meeting of July 29, 2011

Topic: Reapportionment
Location: Committee Room A, City Hall, Suite 425 – St. James Building, 117 West Duval Street

In attendance: Council Member Bill Gulliford, Council Member Lori Boyer, Council Member Don Redman, Council Member Matt Schellenberg, Council Member Richard Clark, Council Member Warren Jones (arr. 4:35), Supervisor of Elections Jerry Holland, General Counsel Cindy Laquidara, Jason Gabriel (OGC), Planning Director Bill Killingsworth, Soliman Salem (Planning), Jeff Clements (Chief, Council Research), Scott Wilson (ECA), Audrey Braman (ECA), Debbie Delgado (ECA), Kevin Meirschaert, Danny Becton, Cliff Johnson, Frank Morgan, Ramon Day, Roy Miller, Jan Miller and Stan Johnson

Meeting convened: 3:35 pm.

Council Member Gulliford opened the meeting by welcoming all attendees and stated the purpose for the meeting was to try and gain some consensus on the lay out of the southeast area as it pertains to reapportionment. He then discussed District 13's lay out as it relates to the beaches, stating it looked good. However, there were some disagreements in the way the rest of District 13, which is located in the southeast area, is laid out. When you look at each district there are core areas. The districts surrounding District 13 have been pushed so far north they break up core communities. He suggested Districts 3 & 4 be adjusted east and west vice north and south.

Council Member Clark stated the move would split a very dense voter population in one of the district's core areas. A trading of Queens Harbor was discussed but it was determined there was not enough population in that area to make the numbers work. Council Member Boyer, Council Member Clark and Council Member Redman attempted to adjust the lines of Districts 2, 3, and 4 to alleviate District 13 from extending south of J. Turner Butler Blvd. and west of San Pablo Road.

Mr. Holland and Mr. Becton discussed a proposed district change that numerically according to Mr. Holland was currently unachievable. They also discussed keeping core areas and communities together within districts as well as the principles that guide reapportionment.

Mr. Holland, Council Member Gulliford and Mr. Becton discussed District 13 and the Baymeadows Road area. Council Member Boyer, Council Member Schellenberg and Mr. Holland discussed the community of Beauclerc as it relates to District 6, its population and its historic identity with Mandarin as well as the community of Bayard.

Council Member Gulliford recommended that the members meet again on Wednesday, August 3, 2011, at 4 pm, to review the suggested map changes. The members agreed and the meeting was set.

Meeting adjourned: 4:45 pm.
Minutes: Stan Johnson, 8/2/2011

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M E E T I N G N O T I C E

July 29, 2011
4:53 PM

Council Members Dr. Johnny Gaffney (District 7), E. Denise Lee (District 8), Warren Jones (District 9), Reginald L. Brown (District 10) and Doyle Carter (District 12) **will meet to discuss Reapportionment** on Wednesday, August 3rd, **2011 at 2:00 p.m., in Conference Room A, located at 117 W. Duval Street, St. James Building, 4th Floor, Suite 425 in Jacksonville, Florida 32202**. Representatives from the Office of General Counsel and Planning and Development Department will be present.

All interested parties are invited to attend.

Please contact Daphne Colbert, Executive Council Assistant, District 10, at (904) 630-1684, for additional information or correspondence.

RB/dc

xc: Council Members/Staff
Cheryl L. Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Dana Farris, Chief – Legislative Services Division
Carol Owens, Assistant Chief – Legislative Services Division
Jeff Clements, Chief, Research Division
Kristi Sikes, Chief, Administrative Services Division
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August 8, 2011
8:00 a.m.

Council Member Reginald Brown Noticed meeting minutes held on August 3, 2011.

Topic: Reapportionment

Location: City of Jacksonville, 117 W. Duval Street, #425, Conference Room A-St. James Building, Jacksonville, FL 32202

In attendance: Council Members Reginald Brown (10), Dr. Johnny Gaffney (7), Warren Jones (9-Arrived late), E. Denise Lee (8), Ray Holt (11) and Jim Love (14); Jerry Holland (Supervisor of Elections Office), William "Bill" Killingsworth (Planning & Development Department), James Reed (Planning & Development Department, Jason Gabriel (Office of General Counsel), Daphne Colbert (10), Rebekah Adams (12), Bridgette Green (7),), Kevin Kuzel (14), Sandra Lane (At-Large Group 2), Representative Mia Jones (Mayor Brown's office), Kevin Meerschaert (WJXT-Media), Steve Patterson (Media), Jeff Clements (City Council Research Dept.), Yvonne Ward (Moncrief Spring), Diane Tucker (Lincoln Villa East Neighborhood Association), Eunice Barnum (Sherwood Forest/Paradise Park Community Association/Northeast Florida Accountability Forum), and Myrtice Dozier (Sherwood Forest/Paradise Park Community Association),

Meeting convened: 2:05 p.m.

Council Member Brown provided an explanation as to why the meeting was called and turned it over to Bill Killingsworth to provide an explanation of the maps that were being used at today's meeting. One map reflects what appeared to be consensus at yesterday's meeting for this group, but most of the changes are a result of the meeting regarding the districts South and East of the river, including part of District 9. In terms of Districts 7, 8 & 10, a consensus of how to change these districts was not reached and therefore, is not reflected in the map. Another map shows how the three precincts along the northern edge of Trout River could be shifted back into District 8. The impact of this change would be that District 7 would have to wrap around to the far Southwest. CM R. Brown referred to a practice that was used by the other group. Bill Killingsworth stated that they drew the shape of what they wanted for their district and asked the Planning & Development Department to make the numbers work.

There was discussion regarding percentages, the number of people that must be picked up, etc. Each district will need to pick up people and some will lose certain district coverage in doing so. It may be some of the area which they currently represent.

One of Councilmember Lee's concerns is that we do not dilute what each district already has. Bill Killingsworth stated that the city has grown. A lot of people have moved south (south side or Jacksonville) area. It's obvious that districts 7, 8, 9 & 10 are the districts that represent a majority of the minorities in the

city. Per Jerry Holland, it will be diluted because you have to add additional voting districts that are 50% are less. Comment stated as an additional fact. She's also concerned about the homestead and the fact that the existing population that is currently there that is taken away and put somewhere else. Bill stated that the only place that was taken away was the one in Arlington, and that was because an agreement between the two Councilmembers was okay with the move. Dr. Johnny Gaffney stated that he did initially agree to it, but after much discussion and debate, he doesn't think that it's a good idea.

Per Jason Gabriel, the predominant motive here is not race. What are the communities of interests? What are the primary motives in wanting to perhaps in going back across the river?

Councilmember Lee stated that we got to address minorities' access. She has no problems in expanding. The population has grown. Basically, the take away what I have and place it somewhere else. Her total concern is that we don't dilute what we have. She provided an example by using Mayport and what happen in the past.

Councilmember Brown stated that a fair assessment would be is to look at the districts the way they currently are and expand from it, to get the numbers that are currently needed. He does not want to lose anything he has. Councilmember Lee stated that is what redistricting is all about.

Per Jerry Holland, if we're going to start with this premise, then increase it as only as much you have. Understanding the logistics of what you're working is very important. Ask yourself where you want to go outside of what you got, which will really help the Planning & Development Department.

Based on the outcome of the Reapportionment Standing Committee, another notice meeting may be held for this group, Districts 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12.

Meeting adjourned: 3:25 p.m.
Minutes Taker: Daphne Colbert, ECA-10
Documentation filed with Legislative Services: 8/8/2011

1. **Meeting Notice**
2. **Sign-in Sheet**
3. **Original CD which contains meeting minutes**

cc: Council Members/Staff
Cheryl Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Dana Farris, Chief, Legislative Services Division
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August 5, 2011
(3:10 P.M.)

Meeting Minutes for Council Members Bill Gulliford, Lori Boyer, Don Redman and Matt Schellenberg meeting of August 3, 2011

Topic: Reapportionment
Location: Committee Room A, City Hall, Suite 425 – St. James Building, 117 West Duval Street

In attendance: Council Member Bill Gulliford, Council Member Lori Boyer, Council Member Don Redman, Council Member Matt Schellenberg, Council Member Clay Yarborough, Supervisor of Elections Jerry Holland, Jason Gabriel (OGC), Planning Director Bill Killingsworth, James Reed (Planning), Jeff Clements (Chief, Council Research), Scott Wilson (ECA), Audrey Braman (ECA), Suzanne Warren (ECA), Danny Becton, Scott Wiley, Yvonne Ward, Diane Tucker and Stan Johnson

Meeting convened: 4:01 pm.

Council Member Gulliford called the meeting to order and explained the meeting procedures that would be followed during the meeting, i.e., council members would be heard first followed by constituents. He then explained the two maps that were present. One was described as map B, which takes part of the north end of District 3 and adds to District 13, and the other described as the Holland map, which adds to District 13 an area south of J. Turner Butler Blvd. and the University of North Florida. The question posed to the council members was which map did they prefer?

Council Member Redman after reviewing the maps, though unsatisfied with the loss of a portion in the northern part of his district stated his preference was the Holland map. Council Members Boyer and Schellenberg had some issues but were satisfied with either plan. Mr. Holland discussed some compromises that could be made between Council Members Redman and Boyer to accommodate both of their issues. Council Member Yarborough had concerns with the Craig Air Field area in that the neighborhood that the air field is a part of, and the air field itself have different representation. He believed that both the air field and the community of interest should have the same representation. He preferred the Holland map.

Council Member Gulliford called for a vote of the members present as it related to accepting the Holland map with proposed changes. All members present voted in the affirmative for the Holland map.

Mr. Holland informed the members that some of the members of the northern districts had indicated a desire to maintain their presence cross the river into Arlington, which may change the map as approved by the southern districts. This concerned the members; however, Mr. Holland suggested that the members allow Planning Department time to run the numbers to see if the desire of the northern districts could be accomplished without total rework of the current map.

Council Member Gulliford restated the charge given to the members and complimented the members for the work that had been done.

Meeting adjourned: 4:27 pm.
Minutes: Stan Johnson, 8/5/2011

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

BILL GULLIFORD
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E-MAIL: GULLIFORD@COJ.NET

August 1, 2011
(10:15 A.M.)

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Council Member Bill Gulliford will meet with Council Members Lori Boyer, Don Redman, and Matt Schellenberg on Wednesday**, August 3, 2011, at 4:00 p.m., in Conference Room A, located at 117 West Duval Street, Suite 425 City Hall, St. James Building.** The meeting is to discuss reapportionment.

All interested persons are invited to attend.

Please contact Stan Johnson, ECA-District 13 at (904) 630-1642 for additional information.

BG/sj

xc: Council Members/Staff
Cheryl L Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Dana Farris, Chief –Legislative Services
Carol Owens, Assistant Chief – Legislative Services
Jeff Clements, Chief of Research
CITYC@COJ.NET
Office of General Counsel
Electronic Notice Kiosk – 1st Floor City Hall
Public Notice System – City Council Web Page
Media Box
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OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

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NOTICE OF AMENDED MEETING DATE

August 1, 2011
4:00 P.M.

TO: CM E. Denise Lee, Vice Chair
CM Reggie Brown
CM John Crescimbeni
CM Ray Holt
CM Warren Jones
CM Matt Schellenberg

FROM: Honorable Dr. Johnny Gaffney, Chair
Reapportionment Committee

RE: **Amended Notice of Reapportionment Committee Meeting, August 4, 2011**

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable Dr Johnny Gaffney, Chair of the Reapportionment Committee, is hereby scheduling a Meeting to be held on the **Amended Date of Thursday, August 4, 2011 at 2:00 P.M. in Council Chambers, 1st Floor, 117 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, Florida, 32202.**

Please mark your calendars accordingly. All interested parties are invited to attend.

Please contact Philip Zamarron, Legislative Services Division, at (904) 630-1404 for additional information or correspondence.

JG/prz

cc: Cheryl L. Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Dana Farris, Chief – Legislative Services Division
CITYC@COJ.NET
Clyde Collins
Alberta Espie
Kitty Carithers
Steve Baker
John Libby
Joe Andrews
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OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

CHERYL L. BROWN

DIRECTOR
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117 WEST DUVAL STREET,
SUITE 425
4TH FLOOR, CITY HALL
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
32202

REAPPORTIONMENT COMMITTEE
MEETING MINUTES
August 4, 2011
2:00 p.m.

Location: City Council Chamber, 1st floor, City Hall – St. James Building; 117 West Duval Street

In attendance: Committee Members Johnny Gaffney (Chair), John Crescimbeni, Reggie Brown, Ray Holt, Warren Jones and Matt Schellenberg
Guests: Council Members Lori Boyer, Doyle Carter, Bill Bishop and Jim Love

Also: Jason Gabriel and Peggy Sidman – Office of General Counsel; Bill Killingsworth and James Reed – Planning and Development Department; Jerry Holland – Supervisor of Elections; Philip Zamarron – Legislative Services Division; Scott Wilson, BeLinda Peeples, Kevin Kuzel Rebekah Adams, Audrey Braman and Stan Johnson – ECAs; Steve Cassada – Council Staff Services; Jeff Clements – Council Research; John Libby, Danny Becton

Meeting Convened: 2:16 p.m.

Planning and Development Director Bill Killingsworth stated that his department had prepared a map requested in the noticed council member meetings on August 3rd which shows the Census blocks (smaller units than Census tracts or voting precincts) with a minority population of 60% or more.

Council Member Boyer read into the record a letter drafted by Council Member Gulliford (who could not be present due to a medical appointment) regarding the findings of the noticed council member meeting of August 3rd to discuss the south/east council districts. The group agreed unanimously with the map which today is presented by the Planning Department and labeled as Planning Department Plan C dated August 4, 2011, with the understanding that the group had requested several minor changes that the Planning Department had not yet time to incorporate into the Plan C map. The changes will be incorporated into the next draft of the map and will not materially change the south/east districts as depicted in Plan C.

In response to a question from Council Member Jones, Ms. Boyer indicated that the south/east council members did not discuss the minority percentages of any of the council districts at their meeting the previous day. Mr. Jones felt that the minority population percentages in proposed Districts 7, 8, 9 and 10 are unacceptably low when compared with the current districts when overlaid with the 2010 Census data. Council Member Crescimbeni requested and Mr. Killingsworth provided a table showing the majority and minority populations of the 14 current council districts using both the 2000 and 2010 Census data. Using the map showing the 60%+ minority Census blocks, Mr. Killingsworth explained that the integration of the community and the dispersal of minority population from its former concentration in the north/west area makes it difficult for the four traditional minority districts to gain the population necessary to meet the maximum size deviation requirement without incorporating areas with less than 60% minority population, which have the effect of reducing the overall minority percentage of the districts.

Mr. Killingsworth requested guidance from the committee about how to proceed with adjustments to the north/west districts, given the two alternatives discussed at the noticed meeting yesterday. Does the committee want the department to start from a basis of the districts as they currently stand and gradually expand outward to incorporate the necessary growth while attempting to keep the minority population as high as possible? Or should the department start by adjusting proposed District 10 by shifting the southern boundary northward and widening the district to the west, then adjusting the surrounding districts as necessary? The department was directed to try both options so the committee could determine which produces a more satisfactory result.

Council Member Bishop stated that he liked the way the latest proposal keeps the "old Arlington" area intact as a single district without the current extension across the river from District 7 dividing the community. Council Member Jones cautioned that removing that portion of District 7 from Arlington has a detrimental impact on the minority percentages achievable for Districts 7/8/9/10 and needs to be considered in the broader context of what it does to the overall plan.

In response to a question from Council Member Holt about the role of the Reapportionment Committee as this phase of the redistricting process draws to a close, Peggy Sidman of the General Counsel's Office stated that the committee has the duty to adopt a proposed redistricting plan and report it to the Council Secretary by August 15th for introduction as an ordinance in City Council. From there the plan is referred to the Rules Committee to hold the required public hearings and to refine a final proposal for City Council's consideration. Council Member Holt stated that he approved of the Plan C map as presented today. Council Member Brown stated that he opposed the Plan C map as it currently stands.

Supervisor of Elections Jerry Holland stated that he had produced a map in which the minority population in the four historically minority districts is in the 60%+ range for three districts and 59% for the fourth district. In response to a question from Council Member Crescimbeni about why the Supervisor of Elections was producing and presenting maps, Mr. Holland stated that the map had been requested by Council Member Gulliford and would have been produced by the Planning Department but for a computer problem. His office produced the map to assist the Planning Department in overcoming the technical difficulty so that it would be available for today's meeting. Mr. Crescimbeni expressed reservations about maps coming from multiple sources and urged that all plans and maps from whatever source be channeled through and presented by the Planning Department for the sake of consistency and clarity.

Council Member Brown urged that another noticed meeting of council members representing Districts 7/8/9/10/12 be scheduled before the next full Reapportionment Committee meeting to

continue work on refining the north/west districts. Jason Gabriel of the General Counsel's Office urged the committee members to be cognizant of the fact that, pursuant to federal law and court precedent, race may not be used as the predominant factor in determining district boundaries, but may be one factor among others, including party affiliation, voting patterns, generally accepted identification of communities of interest, etc.

Public Comment

John Draper stated that the Argyle area was chopped in half by the 2001 redistricting plan and urged the committee to restore the whole Argyle area to a Westside district by pulling the western edge of District 14 back inside the I-295 perimeter and giving Argyle to District 12. He stated that the Jacksonville community has gradually integrated over the years and urged abandonment of the concept of "minority access" districts with minimum 60 or 70% minority populations as antiquated thinking.

John Libby requested that all proposed maps and all meeting notices for meetings related to redistricting, whether of the committee or of groups of council members in a noticed meeting, be posted prominently on the Reapportionment Committee web page. He reiterated Mr. Gabriel's earlier statement that race may not be the predominant factor in determining council districts, but voting patterns are, so the committee needs to be examining a voting pattern overlay on all proposed maps. He recommended that communities of interest be defined starting with self-identified neighborhoods and schools at their heart.

Tom Martin urged that Argyle Forest be part of District 12, not District 14 because of its community of interest with the Westside rather than with Riverside, Avondale and Ortega. He urged that all maps be posted to the City web site and that paper copies be printed and distributed to all council members and to the general public for easy reference during the meetings.

Bill Lewis stated that Argyle belongs in a Westside district, not District 14. He noted that former City Council member Art Graham and former state senator Jennifer Carroll were elected as minorities from majority white districts, proving that race is not the dominant factor it used to be and that the candidates' stands on important issues are more important than race to today's voters. He urged that redistricting information be placed on the front page of the City Council web site for easy citizen access.

Barney Roberts stated that CPACs want future development patterns to be taken into account by the committee when crafting new districts, as well as the impact of the new districts on traditional CPAC neighborhood groupings.

Motion (Crescimbeni): the Reapportionment Committee directs the appropriate staff to post redistricting-related meeting notices and maps on the Reapportionment Committee web site, with maps clearly titled and dated to eliminate confusion about the progression of proposed plans – **approved.**

Council Member Brown stated that he would be scheduling a noticed meeting for north/west council members to continue refining those districts on Monday, August 8th at 11 a.m.

Next meeting – August 10th at 2:00 p.m. in the Lynwood Roberts Room where the committee can more easily spread out maps and draw potential changes in a hands-on setting.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:46 p.m.

Jeff Clements, Council Research Division
8.5.11 Posted: 5:00 p.m.

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

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COUNCIL MEMBER DISTRICT 7
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JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32202
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NOTICE

August 5, 2011
9:00 A.M.

TO: CM E. Denise Lee, Vice Chair
CM Reggie Brown
CM John Crescimbeni
CM Ray Holt
CM Warren Jones
CM Matt Schellenberg

FROM: Honorable Dr. Johnny Gaffney, Chair
Reapportionment Committee

RE: **Notice of Reapportionment Workshop, August 8, 2011**

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable Dr Johnny Gaffney, Chair of the Reapportionment Committee, is hereby scheduling a Workshop to be held on **Monday, August 8, 2011 at 11:00 A.M. in Conference Room A, 4th Floor, 117 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, Florida, 32202.** The focus of the meeting will be the Council Districts that are North of and West of the St. Johns River.

Please mark your calendars accordingly. All interested parties are invited to attend.

Please contact Philip Zamarron, Legislative Services Division, at (904) 630-1404 for additional information or correspondence.

JG/prz

cc: Cheryl L. Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Dana Farris, Chief – Legislative Services Division
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Clyde Collins
Alberta Espie
Kitty Carithers
Steve Baker
John Libby
Joe Andrews
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OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

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117 WEST DUVAL STREET,
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4TH FLOOR, CITY HALL
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
32202

REAPPORTIONMENT COMMITTEE WORKSHOP
MEETING MINUTES
August 8, 2011
11:00 a.m.

Location: City Council Conference Room A, Suite 425, City Hall – St. James Building; 117 West Duval Street

In attendance: Committee Members Johnny Gaffney (Chair), John Crescimbeni, Reggie Brown, Warren Jones (arr. 11:28) and Matt Schellenberg
Guests: Council Members Doyle Carter and Greg Anderson; School Board Member Becky Couch

Also: Cindy Laquidara, Jason Gabriel and Peggy Sidman – Office of General Counsel; Bill Killingsworth - Planning and Development Department; Jerry Holland – Supervisor of Elections; Philip Zamarron – Legislative Services Division; Scott Wilson, BeLinda Peeples, Sandra Lane, Bridgette Rodriguez, Stan Johnson and Rupal Wells – ECAs; Jeff Clements – Council Research; Kevin Meerschaert – WJCT; Steve Patterson – *Florida Times-Union*; Judy Wheeler, Terry Jones, Dick Berry

Meeting Convened: 11:12 a.m.

Chairman Gaffney convened the meeting and stated that time is of the essence for the committee to complete its work and report a proposed redistricting plan to the City Council by August 15th. Consensus has to be reached quickly about what is best for the City and its citizens.

Planning and Development Director Bill Killingsworth presented three new maps in response to feedback to Plan C from the meeting of the Reapportionment Committee and the two noticed council member meetings last week. Today's Version 1 widens District 10 to the west as requested by Council Member Brown, which reduced the minority population of the district to 50%. That result was unacceptable to Mr. Brown and Version 1 was dropped from consideration. Version 2 began from the premise of taking the existing districts as they stand currently and expanding Districts 7, 8, 9 and 10 outward from their cores until enough new population is added

to meet the maximum deviation criterion. This plan produced districts with minority populations ranging from 62 to 70%.

Version 3 worked from a different premise by removing the District 9 river crossing across the Fuller Warren Bridge to the Phillips Highway area and instead having District 7 cross the river to the Southside by means of the Main Street and Acosta bridges to encompass the Phillips Highway area currently represented by District 9. This version produced four districts with minority populations ranging from 66 to 72%.

Mr. Killingsworth and Supervisor of Elections Jerry Holland explained the nature of Census blocks and the occasional difficulty of making small scale changes in some areas, particularly suburban or rural areas, where Census blocks have to be fairly large to encompass the same amount of population encompassed in a single city block in a densely populated area. They also noted that Census blocks use physical features (roads, water bodies, power lines, railroad tracks, etc.) as boundaries, so sometimes district boundaries will occur on the center lines of roads, unavoidably leaving residents on one side of the street in one district and residents on the other side in a different district.

In response to a question, General Counsel Cindy Laquidara explained the applicability of considering voter registration and voting patterns in the redistricting process. Once the Council assures that there is no retrogression in the opportunity of minority voters to elect a candidate of their choice by ensuring that no current majority-minority district falls below 50% minority population in the new plan, Council can then turn its attention to more preferable communities of interest such as party affiliation and voting patterns, along with other economic, social and community self-identification factors.

Mr. Brown indicated his general satisfaction with Version 3, but requested that the map makers take another look at a narrow strip of land between the south bank of the Trout River and Ribault Scenic Drive to see if there is any population there. Chairman Gaffney stated that he has changed his mind from earlier meetings and would prefer that his district continue to cross the Mathews Bridge into Arlington, but would accept the Version 3 map that shifts a portion of his district to the Phillips Highway area if a consensus could be developed around that plan.

Supervisor Holland stated that the committee could look at two different sets of voting data – the 2008 presidential election results or the 2011 mayoral race results. The presidential race had a much larger turnout. Mr. Holland also discussed how the Version 3 council districts could be grouped to form the new School Board districts. Some renumbering of either the council or School Board districts will be necessary.

Mr. Brown asked if demographic information on female population was available, which it is. In response to a question Mr. Holland stated that the term “minority” population incorporates all non-Caucasian persons. He noted that there are several pockets of identifiable minority populations in Jacksonville that are not African-American, including Filipino and Korean.

The consensus of the group was that they prefer Version 3 as presented today, with a few minor boundary tweaks that members drew on the map and the Planning Department will incorporate in the new map to be presented at the next meeting.

Next meeting: Wednesday, August 10 at 2 p.m.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:50 a.m.

Jeff Clements, Council Research Division
8.9.11 Posted: 5:00 p.m.

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

WILLIAM BISHOP, AIA
COUNCIL MEMBER, DISTRICT 2
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117 West Duval Street
SUITE 425
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
32202

August 8, 2011
10:30 a.m.

Meeting Notice

Notice is hereby given that Council Vice President Bill Bishop and Council Member Johnny Gaffney, will meet on Tuesday, August 9, 2011, at 10:30 a.m., Conference Room A, Council Offices, 117 West Duval Street, Suite 425, City Hall at St. James Bldg., to discuss redistricting.

All interested parties are encouraged to attend.

Please contact Suzanne Warren, ECA, District 2, for additional information at 630-1392.

cc: Council Members & Staff
Cheryl Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Dana Farris, Chief, Legislative Services Division
Jeff Clements, Chief, Research Division
Office of the General Counsel
Cityc@coj.net
Posted Notice Board - 1st Floor City Hall
Posted Meeting - City Council Calendar
Electronic Notification - 1st Floor City Hall
Posting to Public Notices - City Council Web Page
Media Box

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

WILLIAM BISHOP, AIA
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117 West Duval Street
SUITE 425
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
32202

August 9, 2011
4:30 p.m.

Meeting Minutes for August 9, 2011
Meeting between CM. Bill Bishop & CM. Johnny Gaffney

Topic: Council District Reapportionment

Location: Conference Room A, City Hall - St. James Building, 117 West Duval Street, Suite 425, Jacksonvile, Florida.

In Attendance: Cm. Bill Bishop; Cm. Johnny Gaffney; Bill Killingsworth, Director, Planning & Development Dept., Jason Gabriel, Asst. General Counsel; Constituents: Lindsay Brock & Dale & Eddi Parsons, Suzanne Warren, ECA to Cm. Bishop; Belinda Peeples, ECA to Cm. Clay Yarborough

Meeting Convened: 10:35 a.m.

Cm. Bishop stated that Arlington has an established history going back many years and he thinks that it needs to be kept together in one council district rather than dividing it into 2 council districts.

Cm. Gaffney agreed and said that he will go along with the consensus. He has received information from the community that they would prefer one district. He said that he is happy to go along with the community in this matter and the reapportionment map that was provided by Mr. Killingsworth reflected the change to District 1 having only one council representative.

Meeting Adjourned: 10:47 a.m.

Minutes Prepared: By Suzanne Warren on 8/9/2011
Attached is the Sign-In Sheet with list of attendees.

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

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NOTICE

August 5, 2011
9:00 A.M.

TO: CM E. Denise Lee, Vice Chair
CM Reggie Brown
CM John Crescimbeni
CM Ray Holt
CM Warren Jones
CM Matt Schellenberg

FROM: Honorable Dr. Johnny Gaffney, Chair
Reapportionment Committee

RE: **Notice of Reapportionment Committee Meeting, August 10, 2011**

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable Dr Johnny Gaffney, Chair of the Reapportionment Committee, is hereby scheduling a Meeting to be held on **Wednesday, August 10, 2011 at 2:00 P.M. in Conference Room A, 4th Floor, 117 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, Florida, 32202.**

Please mark your calendars accordingly. All interested parties are invited to attend.

Please contact Philip Zamarron, Legislative Services Division, at (904) 630-1404 for additional information or correspondence.

JG/prz

cc: Cheryl L. Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Dana Farris, Chief – Legislative Services Division
CITYC@COJ.NET
Clyde Collins
Alberta Espie
Kitty Carithers
Steve Baker
John Libby
Joe Andrews
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OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

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117 WEST DUVAL STREET,
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4TH FLOOR, CITY HALL
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
32202

REAPPORTIONMENT COMMITTEE
MEETING MINUTES
August 10, 2011
2:00 p.m.

Location: City Council Conference Room A, Suite 425, City Hall – St. James Building; 117 West Duval Street

In attendance: Committee Members Johnny Gaffney (Chair), John Crescimbeni, Denise Lee, Reggie Brown, and Warren Jones and Matt Schellenberg
Excused: Ray Holt
Guests: Council Members Lori Boyer and Doyle Carter

Also: Cindy Laquidara, Jason Gabriel and Peggy Sidman – Office of General Counsel; Bill Killingsworth and Soliman Salem – Planning and Development Department; Jerry Holland – Supervisor of Elections; Philip Zamarron – Legislative Services Division; Scott Wilson, BeLinda Peeples, Rupal Wells, Bridgette Rodriguez and Stan Johnson – ECAs; Jeff Clements – Council Research; Dick Berry, John Libby, Danny Becton, Dr. Steve Baker, Thomas Martin; Kevin Meerschaert – WJCT; Steve Patterson – *Florida Times-Union*

Meeting Convened: 2:08 p.m.

Chairman Gaffney convened the meeting and asked members to be cognizant of the need to have a clear audio recording of the meeting and please refrain from sidebar conversations that will garble the recording.

Planning and Development Director Bill Killingsworth presented proposed Plan D which represents what seemed to be the general consensus of the group from its last meeting on August 8th. In Plan D the minority populations of the four predominantly minority districts range from 59 to 68%. District 4 has the largest population and District 9 the smallest, and the range is such that the overall plan is extremely close to the maximum 10% deviation from the largest to the smallest district. Council Member Lee still had concerns with the addition of so much population on the southwest end of the proposed District 8 and wants to continue to explore ways to find somewhere else to pick up whatever additional population is needed for that district. Mr.

Killingsworth stated that with the plan very close to the maximum population deviation, it will likely be very difficult to find another place to swap nearly 5,000 people and remain within the parameters.

Council Member Boyer asked if the Fletcher Park area along Atlantic Boulevard between San Marco and Philips Highway could be added into her district to keep that area with its historic nature in the same district with San Marco. She is willing to swap an equivalent population (probably no more than 100 people) with another district and will look for places where that could most easily be accommodated.

Council Member Jones asked which council districts would be paired off to form the School Board districts. Mr. Killingsworth stated that, as the council districts are currently numbered on Plan D, the School Board pairings would be council districts 1 and 2, 3 and 13, 6 and 11, 4 and 5, 12 and 14, 7 and 8, and 9 and 10. Cindy Laquidara reported that School Board member Becki Couch had posed several questions to her after the last meeting and she had referred her to Mr. Killingsworth and Mr. Holland for clarification.

Council Member Carter asked about his prior request to use Collins Road all the way west to Old Middleburg Road as the dividing line between Districts 12 and the new unnumbered Baldwin/ Maxville district. Mr. Killngsworth responded that the numbers couldn't be worked out to make that change possible. Council Member Lee stated that she would like to work with Council Member Carter to explore areas where lines could be shifted between their two districts.

Motion (Schellenberg): that the committee recommend council district Plan D and at-large residence area Plan A dated 8.10.11to the City Council – **approved.**

Council Member Brown suggested the possibility of combining the Reapportionment Committee and Rules Committee so that there will be continuity of membership and experience as the plan is carried forward through the rest of the process. Cindy Laquidara stated that the Ordinance Code provides that the Reapportionment Committee sunsets when it presents its recommended plan to the City Council so there not a way to combine two bodies, but the committee might request that the Council President appoint a new committee with identical membership to continue providing input to the Rules Committee as the plan progresses, or interested members could always call noticed meetings and develop further proposals for the Rules Committee to consider. Council Member Lee stated that continuity will be very important and the new Rules Committee is lacking in equitable diversity representative of the entire city. Ms. Laquidara reiterated the importance of adhering to the deadlines set forth in the City Charter and Ordinance Code so that the redistricting task does not fall to the circuit court by default if the Council doesn't meet its November 18th deadline for adopting a plan.

Council Member Crescimbeni asked about the Rules Committee public hearing process. Peggy Sidman stated that meetings are in the process of being booked at four FSCJ campuses around the city, with dates tentatively set for Wednesday, August 24th at FSCJ North, Thursday August 25th at FSCJ Kent, Monday, August 29th at FSCJ South and Thursday, September 1st at FSCJ Deerwood.

Motion (Jones): that the Reapportionment Committee request the Council President to extend the term of or reappoint the committee through August 23rd to continue meeting and provide additional refinements and suggestions on the proposed plan prior to it being presented to the public at the Rules Committee public hearings – **approved**.

Council Member Boyer expressed concern about whether input made up to the August 23rd deadline could be incorporated into maps for the scheduled public hearing on the 24th. Mr. Killingsworth stated that it would depend on the size of the changes. Ms. Laquidara stated that it was imperative that a clean final map be presented at the public hearing so there is not chance of confusion about what is being proposed and what the public is commenting on.

Council Member Lee stated that the Rules Committee public hearing process does not preclude council members from holding their own community meetings on redistricting. In response to a question about the process by which someone could sue the City over the redistricting plan, Ms. Laquidara stated that suit would be filed in either state or federal court, depending on what the plaintiff was alleging. Her belief is that it would be extremely difficult for a plaintiff to win a challenge over the districts assuming the City does a good job in crafting the plan. John Libby stated that in years past various parties have threatened to sue over prior plans, but have never actually filed suit.

Council Member Brown asked to be notified if any council member discusses changes with the Planning Department that would affect District 10. Ms. Laquidara stated that no changes should be made by individual council members at this point – all changes should be proposed in a properly noticed meeting of all affected council members that produces a consensus for a map amendment. Chairman Gaffney reiterated the importance of the City Council successfully completing the task and adopting a plan, and not letting the job fall to the circuit court.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:05 p.m.

Jeff Clements, Council Research Division
8.12.11 Posted: 5:00 p.m.

DOYLE CARTER
Councilman, District 12
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OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

117 West Duval Street
City Hall, Suite 425
Jacksonville, FL 32202

August 12, 2011
3:15 p.m.

Meeting Notice

Notice is hereby given that Council Member Doyle Carter will meet with Council Member Gaffney, Council Member Lee, Council Member Jones, Council Member R. Brown, and Council Member Love on **Monday, August 15, 2011 at 3:30 p.m**. in Conference Room A, located at 117 West Duval Street, Suite 425, City Hall St. James Building. All Council members are invited to attend. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss Redistricting.

All interested persons are invited to attend.

Please contact Rebekah Adams, ECA District 12, at (904) 630-1380, for additional information or correspondence.

DDC/rea

CC: Council Members/Staff
Cheryl Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Jeff Clements, Chief, Research Division
Dana Farris, Chief, legislative Services Division
Carol Owens, Assistant Chief of Legislative Services
Kristi Sikes, Chief, Administrative Services Division
CityC@coj.net
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Planning and Development Department

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

Doyle Carter
COUNCIL MEMBER, DISTRICT 12
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E-MAIL: doylec@coj.net

August 16, 2011
4:00 p.m.

117 West Duval Street
SUITE 425
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
32202

Meeting Minutes for August 15, 2011
Council Person Carter, R. Brown, Gaffney, Jones, and, Lee

Topic: Redistricting

Location: City Council Office, Conference Room A

In Attendance: CM Carter, CM Gaffney, CM R. Brown, CM Jones, CW Lee, Jerry Holland (Supervisor of Elections), Soliman Salem (Planning and Development Department), Jason Gabriel (General Counsel), Jeff Clements (Research), John Libby (Guest), Jack Daniels (Guest), Fred Engness (Guest), Bill Lewis (President of the Argyle Civic Council), Rebekah Adams (ECA for CM Carter), Bridgette Rodriguez (ECA for CM Gaffney), Belinda Peeples (ECA for CM Yarborough), Kevin Kuzel (ECA for CM Love), Daphne Colbert (ECA for CM R. Brown)

Meeting Convened: 3:35 p.m.

- CM Carter's purpose in meeting with Districts 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 14 was to discuss what he had worked on regarding redistricting and presented a map of his idea. He also apologized for the late notice regarding the noticed meeting. He then turned it over to CW Lee
- CW Lee stated her concern in scheduling a noticed meeting without confirmation from each council person involved. CW Lee mentioned information she had obtained that is pertinent during the redistricting process.
- CM Carter stated that with the map presented he would like to have Whitehouse in his district and also felt the importance of having Argyle all in the same district, which would be in District 14.
- CW Lee stated she did not have enough information to know whether or not the 5,000 residents in Whitehouse, which CM Carter included in District 12, were of interest to the district she represents, District 8.

- CW Lee raised the question as to the repercussions if someone sought to sue the City of Jacksonville regarding the re-drawing of district lines. She expressed the importance of following the criteria in each map which is created. On May 11, 2011 the Rules of Reapportionment Committee proposed agenda items as to the criteria and priority for developing the proposals, which was voting age versus total population, population equality with a 10% total deviation, continuity, communities of interest, compactness and preservation of existing districts. CW Lee referred to a memo given on January 31, 2011, Reapportionment Process and Legal Analysis for Council Members and School Board Members, in which Cindy Laquidara stated, that the Supervisor of Election can gather and produce any information required or requested that the Planning Department should follow when producing maps. After the May 11, 2011 memo the Reapportionment Committee adopted the criteria Ms. Laquidara presented. CW Lee stated that she needs to know the analysis of the voting pattern in order to be able to agree with the map which CM Carter has presented.
- Mr. Gabriel responded to CW Lee's question about the Justice Department no longer being able to intervene with criteria set for reapportionment like they did before. He said, to a certain extent that is correct but as of now it is the to-tally of the circumstances.
- CW Lee stated that on August 10, 2011 the Reapportionment Committee sent to the Rules Committee a proposed map and CW Lee wants to be certain that the map follows the criteria set forth by the General Counsel.
- CM Carter stated the voting pattern in 1999, in the Whitehouse area, voted 74% for him and in 2011 voted 76% for him. They have been in District 12 for approximately 22 years. CM Carter also stated the importance of keeping the Argyle area in one district, District 14. Dr. Gaffney's district remained the same and CM R. Brown's changes to his district were minimal.
- CM Jones stated that the Whitehouse area formerly was in District 9 in the 80's and that the communities of interest have changed since then.
- Mr. Gabriel stated that the reapportionment process is by no means over and that the criteria have been a priority when creating maps.
- CW Lee encouraged the other CM's to obtain the criteria provided by the General Counsel before there are any final decisions made on a redistricting map.
- CM Gaffney stated that there were no significant changes in numbers and asked if the map CM Carter presented met all the legal requirements.

- Mr. Gabriel stated that once the criteria are identified that it could meet the requirements to be a legal map. He also stated that the communities of interest could range from religion, history, cultural, political ties, schools, tradition etc.
- CW Lee requested population data which Mr. Salem sent to CW Lee but she would like review the voting pattern information as well.
- Mr. Holland gladly offered that any information requested is readily available and would be submitted. Mr. Holland also suggested that the Mayor's race and Presidential race is a good indicator of communities of interest.
- CM Jones wanted to confirm with Mr. Holland whether or not the information provided is submitted by each precinct in the district and Mr. Holland confirmed that it is by each precinct.
- Mr. Engness stated that CW Lee brought up two interesting topics about the difference in variance and the possibility of being challenged in court if the criteria for redistricting were not met.
- CM Brown requested "red" and "blue" maps be provided to him for a better understanding of communities of interests in his district, District 10.
- Mr. Gabriel mentioned the 4 public meetings that will be held, beginning August 24th to hear from the citizens regarding redistricting. He also expressed the importance of having one plan to view and discuss.
- Mr. Libby mentioned and discussed the article in the Times Union's editorial section from August 14, 2011. He also mentioned the importance of identifying communities of interests and voting patterns, before the map is presented to the public, to prevent law suites.
- Mr. Lewis expressed his appreciation to CM Carter for keeping the Argyle area in one district, District 14.
- CM Brown stated that Marietta area is still a community of interest for District 10 and where you gain in one area you lose in another area.
- Mr. Salem stated that statistically speaking you cannot assume future growth in districts; you must go by current data.
- CW Lee asked what information is exempt for public record and Mr. Holland stated that the voter's social security number, driver's license number and signature are the items considered exempt information.
- Mr. Salem will make available an accompany table with party affiliation that goes along with the map presented to the Rules Committee.
- Mr. Lewis offered his appreciation to the committee for posting the Reapportionment information on the City of Jacksonville's website.

Meeting Adjourned: 5:00 p.m.

Minutes: Rebekah Adams, ECA to CM Doyle Carter

cc: Council Members/Staff
Cheryl Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Dana Farris, Chief, Legislative Services Division
CITYC & COJ.NET
Media
File Copy
Planning and Development Department
Supervisor of Elections

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32202

August 15, 2011
10:30 a.m.

AMENDED

MEMORANDUM

TO: **Rules Committee**

FROM: **Bill Bishop, Chair**
Rules Committee

RE: **Reapportionment Plan, Legislation, and Public Hearing Dates**

The Reapportionment Committee will transmit the Reapportionment Plan and legislation to the City Council Secretary/Director today. The Plan will be referred immediately to the Rules Committee for deliberation. In accordance with the Ordinance Code and request of the Reapportionment Committee, the Rules Committee will hold four public hearings in separate geographical areas of town. Those meetings have been scheduled at Florida State College at Jacksonville campuses around town. The proposed schedule for those public hearings are as follows:

North Campus 4501 Capper Road Jacksonville, FL 32202	Kent Campus 3939 Roosevelt Blvd. Jacksonville, FL 32205	Wilson Center for the Arts South Campus 11901 Beach Blvd. Jacksonville, FL 32246	Deerwood Center 9911 Old Baymeadows Road Jacksonville, FL 32256
Aug 24 @ 6p	Aug 25 @ 6p	Aug 29 @ 6p	Sept 1 @ 6p
Auditorium, Rm C126	Main Aud., Rm F128	Lakeside Conf Ctr	Rm B1204

The Reapportionment web site can be found at the following internet address:

http://www.coj.net/City-Council/Council-Committees,-Boards---Commissions/Redistricting-Committee.aspx

Please feel free to forward this memo to all interested parties.

Cc: Council Members & Staff
Cheryl Brown, Director, Administrative Services
Dana Farris, Chief, Legislative Services
Carol Owens, Asst. Chief, Legislative Services
Jeff Clements, Chief, Research Division
CITYC@COJ.NET
Electronic Notice Kiosk, 1st Floor, City Hall
Pulbic Notice System - City Council Web Page
Media Box

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RULES COMMITTEE REDISTRICTING PUBLIC HEARING MINUTES
August 24, 2011
6:00 p.m.

Location: FSCJ North Campus, Capper Road

In attendance: Committee Members Bill Bishop (Chair), John Crescimbeni, Lori Boyer, Johnny Gaffney, Ray Holt, Matt Schellenberg
Excused: Clay Yarborough
Guests: Council Members Reggie Brown, Robin Lumb, Doyle Carter and Warren Jones

Also: Bill Killingsworth and Soliman Salem – Planning and Development Department; Jerry Holland – Supervisor of Elections; Peggy Sidman and Jason Gabriel – Office of General Counsel; Jeff Clements – City Council Research; Philip Zamarron – Legislative Services Division; Steve Cassada – City Council Staff Services

Meeting Convened: 6:04 p.m.

Chairman Bishop convened the meeting and stated that this is the first of four Rules Committee public hearings over the next two weeks. The committee is here to listen to the public's input, not to engage in discussion or debate with speakers. The Office of General Counsel representative will begin with a brief explanation of the legal issues involved in redistricting, after which the Planning and Development Department will present the map and explain the methodology that was used to create the draft plan recommended by the Reapportionment Committee.

Jason Gabriel of the Office of General Counsel made a brief presentation on the legal basis and requirements for the redistricting process. The Florida Constitution and City Charter require that the City Council districts be redrawn every 10 years after the U.S. Census to equalize the population of the districts to comply with the "one person, one vote" standard. The total county population is 864,263, so the target population of the 14 council districts is 61,733 and the target population for the 5 at-large residence areas is 172,853. The City will be redistricting the council districts, the at-large residence areas, and the School Board districts which are composed of pairs of City Council districts.

The City Code and Charter say the districts must be as nearly equal in population as possible, must be compact, and must adequately represent the various interests of the City. The Florida Statutes say that major physical boundaries (water bodies, major roadways, etc.) and municipal boundaries should be respected in the drawing of districts. Race, gender and economic status may *not* be the primary reason for drawing district boundaries, nor may a district be drawn to intentionally help or hinder a category of citizens from being fairly represented. Mr. Gabriel stated that a memorandum prepared by General Counsel Cindy Laquidara giving a good overview of legal issues relating to redistricting is available for review on the Reapportionment Committee's web site on the City Council web page. He noted that the recent State Constitution amendments regarding the redistricting of Congressional and state legislative districts do not apply to the local redistricting process. The City Council's deadline for adopting a redistricting plan is November 18, 2011, 8 months from the date of official release of the Census data. If the Council does not adopt a redistricting plan by that date, the process is referred to the circuit court to draw the districts.

Bill Killingsworth, Director of the Planning and Development Department made a PowerPoint presentation about how the draft plan was developed. The department used Census data along with registered voter and voter turnout data from the last two general elections (the presidential contest of 2008 and the Mayor/City Council election of 2011). The Census showed that the City grew by 11% in the past 10 years, but areas south and east of the river grew much faster than areas north and west, with the result that a district must move from the north/west to the south/east to keep the district populations within the maximum deviation. The department worked from a set of basic criteria established by the Reapportionment Committee: 1) use total population as a basis; 2) balance compactness with representation of communities of interest; 3) no more than a maximum 10% deviation between the largest and smallest districts; 4) minimize river crossings; and 5) work from the existing districts as much as possible. The department met with individual council members to see how they felt the new districts should be drawn and prepared a first draft map for the committee's consideration. Then a series of noticed council member public meetings were held, suggestions for changes were made, and the map was refined several times to produce the result you see today. Mr. Killingsworth repeated the November 18th deadline for Council adoption of a plan and stated that the new districts would become effective for the next general consolidated government elections that take place at least 9 months after the date the new plan is adopted.

Public Comment

Nona Spencer is concerned about the move to shift the Whitehouse area out of District 12 and asked that it please be continued in District 12.

Patricia Kidd stated that the plan needs more cohesiveness, particularly by keeping the same Zip Codes in the same Council districts. Districts 7 and 8 are too big and spread out. It seems like the districts are gerrymandered, and maybe the courts could do a better job.

David Hodges stated that the plan looks politically correct but doesn't meet the legal tests as described earlier. The plan is set up to be out of balance because the low population districts are also the low growth districts and the high growth districts are too big already. We will be looking at a huge population disparity in 10 more years. The plan also ignores major boundaries like highways and rivers.

Bill Lewis, President of the Argyle Civic Council, stated that there is no reason for district 7 to stretch from Wolfson High School on the Southside all the way to the Nassau County line. The

plan ignores the natural boundaries of major highways and rivers. There is no need for 4 minority access districts; the result of forcing them is a crazy map. He urged the use of Old Middleburg Road and Collins Road extended as a border of District 12 so as to avoid dividing the Watermill and Chimney Lakes subdivisions between districts. The election of President Obama, Mayor Brown, Jennifer Carroll, Art Graham and Kimberly Daniels in majority white districts show that the city is past the need for creating minority districts.

Faye Richardson stated that her neighborhood is unnecessarily divided by a small creek between Districts 8 and 11. Being split will make it hard to get good representation and hurts their neighborhood's efforts to get organized and communicate effectively with their council member. They want to be connected to Cisco Gardens where they have natural ties.

Sam Silcox, a resident of Cisco Gardens, stated that his small community is 2/3 in one district and 1/3 in another. He hoped the boundary could be moved so that the large, undevelopable state forest can be the boundary, not the current small creek.

Sandra Gibbs is currently a resident of District 11 and opposes the plan to extend the district over the river into Arlington. They have a very different set of concerns in the fast-growing Northside and the slow growing Arlington area. Respect the river as a natural boundary.

Paul Forte asked that District 11 not be split between the Northside and Arlington. The two areas have very different concerns. A majority of the population of the proposed district is in Arlington now, but will shift to the Northside in the next few years. The minority districts as proposed are crazy, and too much attention is being paid to race in developing the plan.

Bobby Taylor agreed with the previous speaker about the importance of race and urged the committee to forget about race-conscious districts and protecting incumbents and instead to draw decent, compact districts. District 7 and the Beaches district are clearly not compact, with long fingers sticking out for miles, and are vulnerable to legal challenge. Have faith in the community to be inclusive. Get the CPAC chairs involved in the process. Race conscious districts are prohibited and that prohibition should be obeyed.

Harry Wagner is a lifelong Northside resident and stated that the proposed split of District 11 between the Northside and Arlington will make it impossible for a Northsider to get elected to the School Board.

Terry Jones of Awake Jacksonville stated that his group is a branch of Awake Florida, a non-partisan group. They believe neighborhoods are the best definition of community – don't split neighborhoods.

Judy Wheeler is also an Awake Jacksonville member who is concerned about school feeder patterns and how the proposed Council districts will affect the School Board. She believes community schools are going to come back and magnet schools will be phased out.

Glorious Johnson stated that Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10 are gerrymandered and split neighborhoods. Maybe we need a non-partisan redistricting committee to draw the lines and protect neighborhoods, not politicians. The propose map violates all the rules regarding compactness and race neutrality. The urban core has been destroyed by City actions in recent years.

Celia Miller agreed with previous speakers about the importance of protecting schools and neighborhoods. Her neighborhood has changed districts in every past reapportionment process.

Now they're proposed to be split into 3 different districts. The south/east districts are compact and represent real communities of interest, while the north/west districts are non-compact and wildly shaped.

Suzanne Jenkins is also a member of Awake Jax and served on the redistricting committee 10 years ago. She feels 4 public hearings are insufficient and that the urban core is being ignored since there are no meetings scheduled there. She urged holding hearings at the CPAC meetings. District 7 is stretched too far and splits neighborhoods and real communities for the sake of race. The committee needs to quit concentrating on race – Jacksonville is better than that.

John Libby stated that many people are concerned about neighborhoods being split by the proposed districts. The Florida state redistricting web site has a good voter guide to the effects of redistricting on communities and urged everyone to read that. Jacksonville is beyond having to pack minorities into specific districts. We're becoming a more integrated community and need to concentrate on representing neighborhoods, not races.

Fran Beach stated that District 11 should stay out of Arlington and be a Northside district. It is nothing at all like Arlington. The Northside is growing and needs a resident council member, not a visitor from the other side of the river. She agrees with the Argyle area being in District 14 rather than in the far southwest district.

Dick Berry stated that the plan reduces the number of river crossings but increases the number of citizens represented by someone from the other side of the river. Arlington got what it wanted; the Beaches got what they wanted, what about the Northside? Most of the redistricting process from March to June concentrated on the south/east districts and the north/west got the tail end of the process and didn't have a fair chance. He wants to be sure the community gets another opportunity in the process when the Rules Committee revises the map again.

Steve Burnett asked the committee to use the Planning Districts as a basis for council districts – they make logical sense. The current District 11 makes more sense than the proposed district. Forget about race; the Jacksonville community has shown that we can elect black candidates in white districts and we don't need to force bad districts on the basis of race. He doesn't want to be represented by a council member from the other side of the river.

LaVoyus Partlow stated that downtown is split into 3 districts and his house has changed districts every time a new plan is drawn. He feels the plan forces together people who don't have any common interests and that it ignores rivers and highways as logical boundaries. Residents are not part of the process, it's being thrown at them.

Vincent Jackson is concerned about the process which he sees as an exercise in futility. Where are the north/west council members in this process? How did they let the plan get to this point? Is the committee really listening and will real changes take place? We need a more user-friendly process where citizens can be truly hands-on in drawing districts. Where is the rationale for this plan from our council members?

Danny Becton is Chair of the Southeast CPAC Growth Management Committee. This plan is a vast improvement from the current council districts. There is more opportunity for Southside residents to elect their preferred candidates. He is glad to see one less river crossing than before. He agrees with UNF being used as the area to make up for the shortfall in the Beaches district population.

James Lester stated that the committee seems to have been too race-conscious in producing this plan. If the city is sued over the use of race, the taxpayers will have to foot the bill.

Doug Moore is very concerned about the Northside district being lumped in with Arlington. He would prefer that it stretch west rather than south across the river.

Chairman Bishop stated that public comment on the redistricting plan would be welcome at the City Council meeting on September 13th and at Rules Committee meetings.

Council Member Crescimbeni asked that the Planning Department provide small maps of the proposed plan at the door of future meetings for the public's use and asked for a better mechanism for the public to be able to point to the map and describe their particular concerns (i.e. a laser pointer or a map on an easel to which the public can point).

In response to why no public hearing was scheduled in the urban core, Peggy Sidman of the General Counsel's office stated that the committee is holding four meetings rather than the three required, and the FSCJ campuses were selected because they're in the four quadrants of the city and are easily accessible.

Chairman Bishop stated that the council members would stay after adjournment to answer any further questions or discuss the plan with interested citizens.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:25 p.m.

Jeff Clements, Council Research Division
8.29.11
Posted: 5:00 p.m.

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RULES COMMITTEE REDISTRICTING PUBLIC HEARING MINUTES
August 25, 2011
6:00 p.m.

Location: FSCJ Kent Campus, Roosevelt Boulevard

In attendance: Committee Members Bill Bishop (Chair), John Crescimbeni, Lori Boyer, Johnny Gaffney, Ray Holt, Matt Schellenberg
Excused: Clay Yarborough
Guests: Council Members Jim Love, Doyle Carter, Robin Lumb, Warren Jones

Also: Bill Killingsworth and Soliman Salem – Planning and Development Department; Jerry Holland – Supervisor of Elections; Peggy Sidman and Jason Gabriel – Office of General Counsel; Philip Zamarron – Legislative Services Division; Steve Cassada – City Council Staff Services

Meeting Convened: 6:05 p.m.

Chairman Bishop convened the meeting and stated that this is the second of four Rules Committee public hearings over the next two weeks. The committee is here to listen to the public's input, not to engage in discussion or debate with speakers. The Office of General Counsel representative will begin with a brief explanation of the legal issues involved in redistricting, after which the Planning and Development Department will present the map and explain the methodology that was used to create the draft plan recommended by the Reapportionment Committee.

Jason Gabriel of the Office of General Counsel made a brief presentation on the legal basis and requirements for the redistricting process. The Florida Constitution and City Charter require that the City Council districts be redrawn every 10 years after the U.S. Census to equalize the population of the districts to comply with the "one person, one vote" standard. The total county population is 864,263, so the target population of the 14 council districts is 61,733 and the target population for the 5 at-large residence areas is 172,853. The City will be redistricting the council districts, the at-large residence areas, and the School Board districts which are composed of pairs of City Council districts.

The City Code and Charter say the districts must be as nearly equal in population as possible, must be compact, and must adequately represent the various interests of the City. The Florida Statutes say that major physical boundaries (water bodies, major roadways, etc.) and municipal boundaries should be respected in the drawing of districts. Race, gender and economic status may *not* be the primary reason for drawing district boundaries, nor may a district be drawn to intentionally help or hinder a category of citizens from being fairly represented. Mr. Gabriel stated that a memorandum prepared by General Counsel Cindy Laquidara giving a good overview of legal issues relating to redistricting is available for review on the Reapportionment Committee's web site on the City Council web page. He noted that the recent State Constitution amendments regarding the redistricting of Congressional and state legislative districts do not apply to the local redistricting process. The City Council's deadline for adopting a redistricting plan is November 18, 2011, 8 months from the date of official release of the Census data. If the Council does not adopt a redistricting plan by that date, the process is referred to the circuit court to draw the districts.

Bill Killingsworth, Director of the Planning and Development Department made a PowerPoint presentation about how the draft plan was developed. The department used Census data along with registered voter and voter turnout data from the last two general elections (the presidential contest of 2008 and the Mayor/City Council election of 2011). The Census showed that the City grew by 11% in the past 10 years, but areas south and east of the river grew much faster than areas north and west, with the result that a district must move from the north/west to the south/east to keep the district populations within the maximum deviation. The department worked from a set of basic criteria established by the Reapportionment Committee: 1) use total population as a basis; 2) balance compactness with representation of communities of interest; 3) no more than a maximum 10% deviation between the largest and smallest districts; 4) minimize river crossings; and 5) work from the existing districts as much as possible. The department met with individual council members to see how they felt the new districts should be drawn and prepared a first draft map for the committee's consideration. Then a series of noticed council member public meetings were held, suggestions for changes were made, and the map was refined several times to produce the result you see today. Mr. Killingsworth repeated the November 18th deadline for Council adoption of a plan and stated that the new districts would become effective for the next general consolidated government elections that take place at least 9 months after the date the new plan is adopted.

Public Comment

Bill Lewis, President of Argyle Area Civic Council, opposes the effect the minority access districts have on the map. Minority access should mean 50% plus 1, not districts that stretch for miles from the Southside to the Nassau County line. Argyle would prefer to be in a Westside council district rather than attached to the Ortega district, and the Watermill and Chimney Lakes subdivisions should not be split as they are now. Use Collins Road as the district boundary from Blanding Boulevard to Old Middleburg Road. The elections of President Obama, Nat Glover, Art Shad, Jennifer Carroll and Kimberly Daniels show that minority candidates can be elected in majority white districts in Jacksonville.

David Hodges asked why we can't have 7 council districts on each side of the river based on the 14 high school attendance districts, 7 on each side of the river. The proposal is clearly drawn on a racial basis to guarantee minority access districts in violation of the OGC's instructions and the law. Jacksonville is beyond needing minority districts to elect good minority candidates. Fourteen districts based on the high school zones would make for good School Board districts.

Maria Machin , President of LULAC (League of United Latin American Citizens), protests Hispanic citizens being lumped in a category of "other" in Jacksonville's statistics alongside detailed statistics for the white and African-American populations. Jacksonville does not recognize or acknowledge its Hispanic community. They are a federally protected legal class and the redistricting process has taken no notice of their status or existence. Hispanics are a large and growing population in Florida and Jacksonville and deserve recognition.

Judy Wheeler has worked as a volunteer in the school system and doesn't think the School Board members are getting necessarily accurate information from the Superintendent and his staff. Jacksonville has 12 juvenile justice schools which she thinks is appalling. We need to do a root cause analysis of all the feeder schools that feed into our troubled high schools.

Glorious Johnson laments the destruction of her urban core community by gerrymandered minority access districts that don't produce any economic or social progress. Think about people, not numbers and percentages. Draw compact, contiguous districts that truly represent communities.

Celia Miller of the Durkeeville Community Association is saddened by the loss of neighborhood schools. She has been asking questions of her council member about redistricting for months without getting answers. Her community is split among 3 council districts which will hurt their efforts to organize and work for community improvement. When will we get answers to our questions?

Jacqueline Mathis of Awake Jacksonville advocates for community-based districts. Neighborhoods should only be divided when absolutely necessary. The long finger of District 7 reaching into the Southside is disruptive of those communities and needs to be changed.

Deborah Evans is a member of Awake Jacksonville and supports districts based on communities. When she lived in Alleghany County, Pennsylvania she felt very well represented because the county was full of small cities that were cohesive and represented their citizens' particular interests. Jacksonville doesn't have that because our districts are based on protecting incumbents and minority access and not representing real communities. We should be electing people who are interested in representing the people, not protecting their interests. She thinks there should be a redistricting public hearing in the urban core at FSCJ Downtown.

John Libby agrees with the earlier comment about not lumping Hispanic data in an "other" category. Use of voting age population (frequently used in redistricting court cases) rather than total population would produce a demand for 3.724 districts as a percentage of the overall population, while Hispanic voting age population represents 45,336 people, 6.9% of the voting age population, or 0.96 of a council district, or nearly a full district. That fact has not been acknowledged by the City in the redistricting process. Awake Jacksonville thinks that puts this proposed plan in a precarious legal position. No one in Awake Jax is being paid to lobby the council on these issues – they're all interested volunteers.

In response to a question from Chairman Bishop about how the process ought to consider persons who aren't old enough to vote yet, Mr. Libby stated that, absent any further direction from the General Counsel's office, redistricting ought to be done on the basis of the Census data as a snapshot in time. He believes the Hispanic population, as the fastest growing ethnic group in Florida, will be an even more significant consideration when redistricting is done in 10 more years.

Dave Seibert said that the proposed districts are anything but compact. These public hearings are flawed in that they don't produce any discussion or real exchange of ideas because the public can't ask questions and get answers. There are too many areas of the city that are split by too many districts and too much fragmentation of communities. If the plan is challenged in court it will cost the city a lot of money to try and defend.

Linda Mask said that the southwest corner of the City is not getting good representation in the proposed plan. The Watermill and Chimney Lakes subdivisions are cut in two for the sake of creating minority access districts. Why are there only 7 School Board members? That's insufficient for adequate representation of the needs of our students and we need to change the Charter to fix that problem.

Suzanne Jenkins advocated for keeping communities together. She grew up in very multi-cultural community in school and community organizations and thinks the redistricting process needs to be more color-blind. She has developed a map that she thinks better represents communities, still has 4 predominantly minority districts, but is more compact and doesn't have the extended fingers that the City's plan contains.

Chairman Bishop stated that the council members would stay after adjournment to answer any further questions or discuss the plan with interested citizens. The next Rules public hearing will be on Monday, August 29th at FSCJ South and the final Rules public hearing on Thursday, September 1st at FSCJ Deerwood. There will be a public hearing before the full City Council on September 13th.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:03 p.m.

Jeff Clements, Council Research Division
8.31.11
Posted: 5:00 p.m.

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RULES COMMITTEE REDISTRICTING PUBLIC HEARING MINUTES
August 29, 2011
6:00 p.m.

Location: FSCJ South Campus, Wilson Center for the Arts

In attendance: Committee Members Bill Bishop (Chair), Lori Boyer, Johnny Gaffney, Ray Holt, Matt Schellenberg Clay Yarborough
Excused: John Crescimbeni
Guests: Council Members Robin Lumb, Doyle Carter and Jim Love

Also: Bill Killingsworth and Soliman Salem – Planning and Development Department; Jerry Holland – Supervisor of Elections; Peggy Sidman – Office of General Counsel; Jeff Clements – City Council Research; Philip Zamarron – Legislative Services Division; Steve Cassada – City Council Staff Services

Meeting Convened: 6:03 p.m.

Chairman Bishop convened the meeting and stated that this is the third of four Rules Committee public hearings over the course two weeks. The committee is here to listen to the public's input, not to engage in discussion or debate with speakers. The Office of General Counsel representative will begin with a brief explanation of the legal issues involved in redistricting, after which the Planning and Development Department will present the map and explain the methodology that was used to create the draft plan recommended by the Reapportionment Committee.

Peggy Sidman of the Office of General Counsel made a brief presentation on the legal basis and requirements for the redistricting process. The Florida Constitution and City Charter require that the City Council districts be redrawn every 10 years after the U.S. Census to equalize the population of the districts to comply with the "one person, one vote" standard. The total county population is 864,263, so the target population of the 14 council districts is 61,733 and the target population for the 5 at-large residence areas is 172,853. The City will be redistricting the council districts, the at-large residence areas, and the School Board districts which are composed of pairs of City Council districts.

The City Code and Charter say the districts must be as nearly equal in population as possible, must be compact, and must adequately represent the various interests of the City. The Florida Statutes say that major physical boundaries (water bodies, major roadways, etc.) and municipal boundaries should be respected in the drawing of districts. Race, gender and economic status may *not* be the primary reason for drawing district boundaries, nor may a district be drawn to intentionally help or hinder a category of citizens from being fairly represented. Ms. Sidman stated that a memorandum prepared by General Counsel Cindy Laquidara giving a good overview of legal issues relating to redistricting is available for review on the Reapportionment Committee's web site on the City Council web page. She noted that the recent State Constitution amendments regarding the redistricting of Congressional and state legislative districts do not apply to the local redistricting process. The City Council's deadline for adopting a redistricting plan is November 18, 2011, 8 months from the date of official release of the Census data. If the Council does not adopt a redistricting plan by that date, the process is referred to the circuit court to draw the districts.

Bill Killingsworth, Director of the Planning and Development Department made a PowerPoint presentation about how the draft plan was developed. The department used Census data along with registered voter and voter turnout data from the last two general elections (the presidential contest of 2008 and the Mayor/City Council election of 2011). The Census showed that the City grew by 11% in the past 10 years, but areas south and east of the river grew much faster than areas north and west, with the result that a district must move from the north/west to the south/east to keep the district populations within the maximum deviation. The department worked from a set of basic criteria established by the Reapportionment Committee: 1) use total population as a basis; 2) balance compactness with representation of communities of interest; 3) no more than a maximum 10% deviation between the largest and smallest districts; 4) minimize river crossings; and 5) work from the existing districts as much as possible. The department met with individual council members to see how they felt the new districts should be drawn and prepared a first draft map for the committee's consideration. Then a series of noticed council member public meetings were held, suggestions for changes were made, and the map was refined several times to produce the result you see today. Mr. Killingsworth repeated the November 18th deadline for Council adoption of a plan and stated that the new districts would become effective for the next general consolidated government elections that take place at least 9 months after the date the new plan is adopted.

Public Comment

David Hodges wants to see compact districts and has drawn his own version of a map since attending last week's public hearing. He stated that there is no current council member living on the Westside south of I-10 except for Jim Love in Avondale. He wants to see a lower Westside district south of I-10. He will give his version of a redistricting map to Supervisor of Elections Jerry Holland and ask him to map it with his software for the committee to consider.

Tom Martin, President of the Watermill homeowners association stated that the Watermill and Chimney Lakes subdivisions are both split in half by the proposed boundaries on the map and should be kept together, which could be accomplished by using Old Middleburg Road and an extension of Collins Road as the boundaries for the districts in that area. Keep the neighborhoods together.

Lavoyus Partlow questioned the number of maps that have been produced to date and why the public has been kept unaware of the variety of proposals that have been considered to date. His neighborhood in the urban core is proposed to be split into 3 different council districts and none

of the current council members who represent the districts in the area have made any effort to invite the public to be involved and participate in the redistricting process.

Terry Jones, a member of Awake Jacksonville, stated that the group is part of a statewide movement to foster discussion of important community issues. Neighborhoods represent the best community of interest and shouldn't be divided.

Judy Wheeler is also a member of Awake Jacksonville, a non-partisan think tank organization. She is concerned about the school feeder system and what redistricting will do to School Board districts. The state of the economy is sending people back to public schools from private schools and the city needs to support that movement and the schools. The loss of neighborhood schools has been very detrimental to community cohesiveness.

Glorious Johnson stated that she took a group of interested citizens on a ride-around of her area and you can hit four council districts within the space of less than a mile. She contacted the NAACP and the U.S. Justice Department and they told her it looks as if Jacksonville could be diluting representation by the practice of "cracking" – splitting cohesive voting communities into pieces among multiple districts. Minority access means 50% plus 1, not the 60% or 70% minority population the proposed districts seem to be designed to achieve.

John Libby reminded the audience that the redistricting plan will be the subject of another public hearing on Thursday and at the City Council meeting of September 13th. He asked the representative of the General Counsel's office if there is a legal precedent (case law) regarding the protection of incumbents on which the OGC is relying in advising the Council during the redistricting process.

Linda Mask stated that the Watermill and Chimney Lakes subdivisions are split in the proposed plan. The 2,600 residents of the area are a diverse, multicultural community who disprove the need for drawing minority access districts. She asked why there are only 7 School Board members and suggested increasing the number to 21 with all members being unpaid. This would greatly reduce the number of constituents each School Board member would have to represent and increase their responsiveness.

Alberta Espy asked by District 7 is proposed to stretch far into the Southside. Bill Killingsworth explained that it was one of the districts that needed to grow its population to be closer to the ideal target district population and it takes the place of District 9 which currently represents that area.

Maria Machin of LULAC (League of United Latin American Citizens) stated that two Voting Rights Act cases – Bartlett v. Strickland and LULAC v. Perry – found that Hispanic-Americans are a protected class and ought to be considered in redistricting plans. Jacksonville's plan does not take Hispanic residents into account. The day after she spoke at the last Rules public hearing last week, the number of Hispanic voters registered in Jacksonville fell by over 1,000 from the previous day. What happened to all these voters?

Celia Miller of Durkeeville stated that the urban core has been split into too many districts to get effective representation and lamented the loss of neighborhood schools. The Durkeeville is a very diverse, integrated community and proposed to be drawn out of the district the area residents have worked so long and hard to improve. She fears that Durkeeville will be destroyed in the same way as LaVilla and Brooklyn were.

James Fitzgerald wants to see a better effort made at creating compact geographic districts based on cohesive neighborhoods. There is too much splitting of neighborhoods going on.

James Lester referred to an article written by Jacksonville University political scientist Stephen Baker regarding the splitting of neighborhoods and the effect on public discourse. Minority access means 50% plus 1; 60-70% minority districts aren't necessary. People have many more common interests that aren't driven by race.

Supervisor of Elections Jerry Holland responded to the earlier question regarding the sudden reduction in the number of registered Hispanic voters in Jacksonville. He stated that those voters were part of a much larger group (over 15,000) who were reclassified in the voter registration system that day. Periodically the Supervisor's office reviews the status of all voters. Those for whom the office has received 2 pieces of returned mail with no forwarding address are moved from the active roll to the inactive roll. They can still vote, but need to show proof of their new address and be registered in the proper precinct. Those voters who have not voted in the last 2 general elections are moved to the ineligible roll and need to re-register before voting again. The timing of the reclassification was purely coincidental to Ms. Machin's appearance at the last Rules Committee public hearing.

Melody Bishop stated that neighborhoods and communities and community schools are the key to good representation. She suggested doing away with the at-large council member and having 19 single-member districts to reduce the number of constituents for each council member.

Chairman Bishop thanked FSCJ for its hospitality and stated that the council members would stay after adjournment to answer any further questions or discuss the plan with interested citizens.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:56 p.m.

Jeff Clements, Council Research Division
8.30.11
Posted: 5:00 p.m.

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RULES COMMITTEE REDISTRICTING PUBLIC HEARING MINUTES
September 1, 2011
6:00 p.m.

Location: FSCJ Deerwood Campus, Southside Boulevard

In attendance: Committee Members Bill Bishop (Chair), Ray Holt, Matt Schellenberg, Clay Yarborough (arr. 6:05) and John Crescimbeni (arr. 6:09)
Excused: Lori Boyer, Johnny Gaffney
Guests: Council Member Robin Lumb

Also: Bill Killingsworth – Planning and Development Department; Jerry Holland – Supervisor of Elections; Jason Gabriel – Office of General Counsel; Jeff Clements – City Council Research; Philip Zamarron – Legislative Services Division; Steve Cassada – City Council Staff Services

Meeting Convened: 6:03 p.m.

Chairman Bishop convened the meeting and stated that this is the fourth Rules Committee public hearing over the course two weeks. The committee is here to listen to the public's input, not to engage in discussion or debate with speakers. The Office of General Counsel representative will begin with a brief explanation of the legal issues involved in redistricting, after which the Planning and Development Department will present the map and explain the methodology that was used to create the draft plan recommended by the Reapportionment Committee.

Jason Gabriel of the Office of General Counsel made a brief presentation on the legal basis and requirements for the redistricting process. The Florida Constitution and City Charter require that the City Council districts be redrawn every 10 years after the U.S. Census to equalize the population of the districts to comply with the "one person, one vote" standard. The total county population is 864,263, so the target population of the 14 council districts is 61,733 and the target population for the 5 at-large residence areas is 172,853. The City will be redistricting the council districts, the at-large residence areas, and the School Board districts which are composed of pairs of City Council districts.

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Public Comment

James Green of Awake Jacksonville advocated for compact districts based on neighborhoods. He disagrees with District 2 being split between the Northside and Arlington; District 3 shouldn't encompass UNF; District 7 is far too large and irrationally shaped. He is glad to see that District 1 in Arlington is restored to a complete district without the finger of District 7.

Maria Machin, President of League of United Latin American Citizens and a member of Awake Jacksonville state that ethnicity is not the same thing as race. The plan and data tables as proposed take no account of Jacksonville's growing Hispanic population.

Conrad Markle of Concerned Taxpayers of Duval County stated that he opposed consolidation in 1967 because of the effect that it would have on the lifestyle of county residents. The City Charter has become set in stone and is considered unalterable, but maybe it's time some changes were made. He questioned why proposed District 7 is so crazily shaped.

John Waddell stated that the minutes of the August 4th Reapportionment Committee meeting clearly reflect that a committee member opposed the map then under consideration because one of the four minority access districts had a black population of under 60%. Race is not supposed to be the primary factor in drawing districts, but that council member is on record saying that it is.

Linda Mask stated that she has lived all over Jacksonville and has settled on the Westside. She is Treasurer of the Watermill homeowner's association and opposes the neighborhoods of Watermill and Chimney Lakes being cut in half by district lines. She opposes a paid School Board and advocated for 21 unpaid School Board members who would then be able to represent much smaller, more manageable districts.

Carol Donofrio likes the Southside districts as they are proposed, as they seem to meet the criteria as outlined.

John Libby stated that the Westside and Northside districts could be better. He has developed a proposal that would keep all of the Argyle area together in a single district, pushes Districts 8 and 9 further to the north, and makes District 14 more compact. A look at the voting data shows that 45-50% minority population in a district will pretty much guarantee the election of a Democrat, which is a permissible criterion for redistricting.

Suzanne Jenkins agrees with the plan for the Southside districts except for the finger of District 7 that splits the Southbank/San Marco area. There is no need to bring a district across the river to specifically collect minority population. Jacksonville is a growing, changing city and we can't be stuck in the old patterns. Use recognizable neighborhoods as the basis for redistricting and respect established boundaries. She thanked the committee for their public service.

Frank Morgan, President of the Baymeadows Civic Council and a member of the Southeast CPAC, is generally pleased with the map and is glad that the Baymeadows area is no longer going to be divided and a part connected to the Beaches district. He thanked the Planning Department for doing the redistricting plan in-house and saving the City considerable money. He thanked Council Members Gulliford, Boyer and Schellenberg for coming to community meetings to discuss and listen to the community's input on the redistricting process.

Alberta Espy does not like District 2 being split between the Northside and Arlington but realizes that some district has to cross somewhere to make the numbers balance. The San Marco district seems to be somewhat off, but the committee appears to be willing to change the Beaches district so that it gains its extra population along the Intracoastal Waterway and not all the way inland to UNF. She was disappointed that so few Democrats chose to run for election in the last City Council elections, presumably because most of the current districts have been drawn to be unfriendly to Democrats. She hopes the committee will consider how to make the new districts more competitive so that Democrats will be encouraged to run and provide real electoral choices.

Lavoyus Partlow state that his neighborhood is proposed to be split up and connected to a part of town that the residents don't have any connection to. The plan wrecks his neighborhood and harms the Myrtle Avenue Improvement Association that has worked so hard to improve the community.

Celia Miller of Durkeeville called the redistricting process flawed. Florida is last in the U.S. in education and Jacksonville is last in Florida. The proposed map does not reflect One Vision, One City. A historic district is being destroyed. John Libby has shown that there don't need to be river crossings to produce a map that works. Redistricting shouldn't be about political

gerrymandering and incumbent protection. The current northwest area council members are not adequately representing her community's interests.

Glorious Johnson stated that the council members who should be at these meetings are not attending and don't represent their communities as they should. The proposed map has 4 districts within a mile of her house in the urban core. Minority districts have done the community no favors in the past.

Terry Lorrince, Executive Director of Downtown Vision, Inc., stated that the downtown area is currently split among 3 districts and the DVI board is satisfied with that arrangement. Downtown needs more help and attention and more council representation should help that. DVI is satisfied with District 7 having all of the Northbank downtown, but would like to see District 5 have all of the Southbank area without the finger of District 7 splitting the area.

Ricky Anderson of the Eastside Neighborhood Association in District 7 disagrees with the district going all the way to the far Northside because that's not what the district should be about. Don't worry about protecting incumbents, make the districts more compact. District 7 as proposed will be very difficult to represent because it extends so far north and also crosses onto the Southside.

Bill Lewis, President of the Argyle Area Civic Council, stated that the City Charter calls for logical and compact districts and that is what is needed. We don't need 60%+ minority districts. Jerry Holland has been very helpful in the redistricting process. Jacksonville has elected numerous black candidates in a majority white city to prove that point. He favors the John Libby proposal for unifying the Argyle area.

Rod Morrell stated that the proposed map certainly does not exemplify One City, One Vision. We don't need districts that create de facto segregation. Jacksonville is a city that is good at failure, and this proposal demonstrates that.

Chairman Bishop thanked FSCJ for its hospitality and stated that the council members would stay after adjournment to answer any further questions or discuss the plan with interested citizens. The next public hearing on the redistricting plan will be at the City Council meeting on September 13th at City Hall.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:08 p.m.

Jeff Clements, Council Research Division
9.2.11
Posted: 12:00 p.m.

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September 8, 2011
5:00 p.m.

Meeting Notice

Notice is hereby given that Council Member Robin Lumb, Council Member Ray Holt and Council Member Don Redman will meet on **Monday, Sept 12, 2011 at 7:00 p.m**. during the Joseph E. Lee Club meeting at 4963 Beach Blvd, Jacksonville FL 32207. All Council members are invited to attend. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss and answer questions concerning the city budget and redistricting.

All interested persons are invited to attend.

Please contact Donna Barrow, ECA At-Large Group 5, at (904) 630-7144, for additional information or correspondence.

RL/dlb

CC: Council Members/Staff
Cheryl Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Jeff Clements, Chief, Research Division
Dana Farris, Chief, legislative Services Division
Carol Owens, Assistant Chief of Legislative Services
Kristi Sikes, Chief, Administrative Services Division
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MEETING MINUTES

Joseph E. Lee Minority Republican Club Meeting

DATE: September 12, 2011

LOCATION: Republican HQ, 4963 Beach Blvd, Jacksonville, FL 32207

MEETING COMMENCED: 7:00 pm

TOPIC OF MEETING: Q&A on City Budget & Redistricting

PRESENT: CM Redman, CM Lumb, CM Holt, Public Defender Matt Shirk, JEL Club President Chelsi P. Henry, Chairman of the National Assembly of Black Republicans Sam Newby, ECA Donna Barrow and members of the Joseph E. Lee club.

President Henry: Called the meeting to order, a prayer, pledge & introduced the Council Members in attendance. She advised the members that the CMs discussion and any question to the CMs should pertain strictly to the city budget and redistricting.

CM Holt: **Redistricting:** Reviewed the redistricting process and the need to create 14 compact districts in Duval County and that there are bound to be disagreements. He said the Planning Dept. has done a good job though some members of the City Council have said they will not support a plan that does not have at least 60% minority population in their districts. CM Holt said that is why some on the districts look like they might be gerrymandered. He told the members of the JEL Minority Club that he would be interested in hearing their feelings on the issue. CM Holt described his current

district and then how it looks on the new map and how difficult it is to manage so many diverse neighborhoods in his current district.

Budget: Mayor Brown proposed a budget with no tax or fee increases that cuts revenues a substantial amount because there is no increase in the millage rate and because property values are going down. In addition, the Finance Committee has gone beyond that and cut an additional $6,200,000 because the Rules committee voted not to waive the pension actuarial study as the Mayor had in his budget. He said the Finance Committee made cuts across the board and no one went untouched.

CM Redman:

Redistricting: Reviewed the changes in Dist. 4 which will be extensive. He agreed with CM Holt on the difficulties serving diverse neighborhoods. He explained that redistricting is done every 10 years.

Budget: Said CM Holt did a good job of explaining the budget and said the budget will come before the full Council.

CM Lumb:

Explained the reason that we are having a conversation limited to the budget and redistricting is because of the Sunshine Laws and that the meeting was publicly noticed and minutes are being taken and will be published.

Redistricting: He reminded the club that the last formal public hearing on redistricting will be tomorrow night which is Tuesday, September 13, 2011, at the City Council meeting. He shared the comments he had heard from the folks at all the public hearings he attended and explained in detail how the new map looks. He talked about the 4 minority access districts that appear to have an unusual shape. He said they were basically built on the way they were before. He said many of the black voters who attended the public hearings said they would rather have more compact districts and not break up neighborhoods. He said he thinks that some of these folks may have persuaded some of the Council Members. He encouraged the JEL club members to come to the Council meeting to express their feelings.

Budget: Mayor Brown proposed a balanced budget and CM Lumb said that he was in favor of postponing the actuarial study as the Mayor had requested in his budget. He would like to see if we can restore the additional cuts to the library made by the

Finance Committee and he would like to see that the Sheriff gets the money back that is related to the pay cuts.

Q&A:

Sam Newby asked CM Holt for clarification that Oceanway would still be in his District because Sam plans to run for his seat in 4 years.

CM Redman was asked to describe how his new district will look.

CM Lumb responded to a question concerning District 5 and explained how the district will change.

CM Holt said that there were four or five legitimate concerns that came out of the redistricting public hearings that appear will be fixed and that SOE Jerry Holland and the Planning Dept. have done a great job.

CM Lumb explained how the Planning Dept now has Geo-mapping capabilities that allows them to do the redistricting mapping internally and save the city money.

A question about the minority access districts was asked, “Are we as a city that is evolving putting in an invisible line of segregation because we are allowing a 60 or 65% minority access districts?” CM Lumb & CM Holt answered yes and CM Holt urged the club members to come to the public hearing to express their opinions on the issue.

CM Lumb explained how difficult it is to accommodate all the competing requirements. He said there is a lot sentiment that because the community has become more diverse there is not a need to have the minority access districts. CM Lumb again urged those asking the questions to come to the public hearing to express their feelings.

Meeting Adjourned: 7:30 pm.

Documents: Prepared by Donna Barrow, ECA at Large Group 5

Documents forwarded to Legislative Services: A copy of the minutes, notice and CD.

Council Members/Staff

cc: Cheryl Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Dana Farris, Chief, Legislative Services Division
CITYC & COJ.NET
Media
File Copy
Planning and Development Department
Supervisor of Elections

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CITY COUNCIL REDISTRICTING PUBLIC HEARING MINUTES
September 13, 2011
5:00 p.m.

Location: City Council Chamber, City Hall

In attendance: Council Members Stephen Joost (President), Clay Yarborough, Bill Bishop, Richard Clark, Don Redman, Lori Boyer, Matt Schellenberg, Johnny Gaffney, Denise Lee, Warren Jones, Reggie Brown, Ray Holt, Doyle Carter, Bill Gulliford, Jim Love, Kimberly Daniels, John Crescimbeni, Greg Anderson and Robin Lumb

Also: Bill Killingsworth – Planning and Development Department; Jason Gabriel – Office of General Counsel

Council Meeting Convened: 5:00 p.m.

President Joost opened the public hearing on 2011-554, the redistricting ordinance, at 6:38 p.m. and called upon Rules Committee Chairman Bill Bishop to introduce the plan. Mr. Bishop stated that this is the fifth public hearing over the course of four weeks. In keeping with the pattern for the first four meetings, the Office of General Counsel representative will begin with a brief explanation of the legal issues involved in redistricting, after which the Planning and Development Department will present the map and explain the methodology that was used to create the draft plan recommended by the Reapportionment Committee. Council Member Denise Lee reminded the group that the map being shown tonight is just tentative – it is not the final plan.

Jason Gabriel of the Office of General Counsel made a brief presentation on the legal basis and requirements for the redistricting process. The Florida Constitution and City Charter require that the City Council districts be redrawn every 10 years after the U.S. Census to equalize the population of the districts to comply with the "one person, one vote" standard. The total county population is 864,263, so the target population of the 14 council districts is 61,733 and the target population for the 5 at-large residence areas is 172,853. The City will be redistricting the council districts, the at-large residence areas, and the School Board districts which are composed of pairs of City Council districts.

Council Member Lee asked for clarification of which factors may and may not be considered as "predominant" factors in drawing districts. Mr. Gabriel stated that federal and state law have defined the typical allowable redistricting factors to include major physical boundaries, political subdivision boundaries, schools, notable structures, existing incumbencies, communities of interest and political affiliations. Though the City Council must be cognizant of the racial composition of a block of residents, district lines must not be drawn so as to dilute or enhance the vote of a racial minority. Gender, race and economic status should not be used as a predominant factor for drawing a district. He noted that the specifics of any particular case are very fact-based and therefore it is not possible to give a blanket statement of what is and is not permissible without having a specific set of circumstances to comment upon.

The City Code and Charter say the districts must be as nearly equal in population as possible, must be compact, and must adequately represent the various interests of the City. The Florida Statutes say that major physical boundaries (water bodies, major roadways, etc.) and municipal boundaries should be respected in the drawing of districts. Race, gender and economic status may *not* be the primary reason for drawing district boundaries, nor may a district be drawn to intentionally help or hinder a category of citizens from being fairly represented. Ms. Sidman stated that a memorandum prepared by General Counsel Cindy Laquidara giving a good overview of legal issues relating to redistricting is available for review on the Reapportionment Committee's web site on the City Council web page. She noted that the recent State Constitution amendments regarding the redistricting of Congressional and state legislative districts do not apply to the local redistricting process. The City Council's deadline for adopting a redistricting plan is November 18, 2011, 8 months from the date of official release of the Census data. If the Council does not adopt a redistricting plan by that date, the process is referred to the circuit court to draw the districts.

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Public Comment

Bruce Rockwell questioned why we need 19 council members; 9 might be sufficient. Race shouldn't be a factor. The federal and state laws all conflict with regard to what can and can't be considered, so good luck with the task.

Fran Beach opposes District 11 crossing into Arlington because the areas are so different. She would rather see the Northside district stretch further west. Please listen to the people's comments.

Bobby Taylor stated that the proposal appears to violate the law by crossing the river (major boundary) and being too race-conscious. The data table emphasizes race and that's asking for a lawsuit. He's opposed to District 11 crossing into Arlington and opposes several Westside districts that are too long and skinny. He favors 14 districts and 1 at-large council member. Jacksonville is a progressive community that has elected several African-American candidates in majority white and at-large districts.

Council Member Gulliford raised a point of order regarding the next speaker who appeared at the last Rules Committee public hearing and at the end of his comments played a brief recording which included profanity. Mr. Gulliford reminded the speaker of the rules of decorum for addressing City Council.

Bill Lewis requested that the Watermill and Chimney Lakes subdivisions be kept whole in a single district and not divided by using Argyle Forest Boulevard as a district line. Use Collins Road as the divider. He apologized for the incident at the last meeting.

Rod Morrell apologized for his conduct at the last meeting as well, citing the emotion of the subject. The rules say that river crossings should be minimized but we have three substantial crossings, particularly two with extremely long, skinny districts that almost create de facto segregation in an integrated area. This is not One City, One Vision.

Ysrael stated that redistricting is necessary because some districts are so highly populated that they're hard to represent.

John Nooney opposes the change of downtown from District 4 to a different district. What kind of district will the Mayor's proposed downtown development district create?

Duchey Stevens opposes reduction of City Council below 19 members because of the growth of population and the volume of work to be done. We may need more, not less, members.

The public hearing was adjourned at 7:13 p.m.

Jeff Clements, Council Research Division
9.14.11
Posted: 5:00 p.m.

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

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September 13, 2011
(10:00 A.M.)

AMENDED M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Rules Committee Members
Honorable John Crescimbeni, Vice Chair
Honorable Lori Boyer, Member
Honorable Johnny Gaffney, Member
Honorable Ray Holt, Member
Honorable Matt Schellenberg, Member
Honorable Clay Yarborough, Member

FROM: Honorable Bill Bishop, Chair
Rules Committee

RE: Amended Notice - Special Meetings on Ord 2011-554, September 22 & 29, 2011

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable Bill Bishop, Chair of the Rules Committee, is calling Special Rules Committee Meetings and will meet with the Committee members regarding the legislation listed below to be held on September 22, 2011 at 2:00 P.M., and September 29, 2011, at 6:00 P.M. in the **Council Chamber, 1st Floor of City Hall, 117 W. Duval St,** Jacksonville, Florida. A public hearing will be held at the September 29, 2011 meeting.

2011-554 ORD to Adopt & Enact Reapportionmt Plan re Jax City Council Dists & Residence Areas & Designating the Duval County School Bd Dists following the 2010 Census of the City as Required by Secs 5.02 (Reapportionmt of Council Districts and Residence Areas) & 13.03 (Apportionmt of School Bd Dists), City Charter; Amend Charter to Attach New Boundary Descriptions & Designate the 7 School Bd Dists.

All interested parties are encouraged to attend. Please mark your calendars accordingly.

WB/prz

cc: Council Members and Staff
Cheryl Brown, Council Secretary
Jeff Clements, Chief, Research
Dana Farris, Chief, Legislative Services
Carol Owens, Asst Chief, Legislative Services
Steve Rohan, Deputy General Counsel
Peggy Sidman, Asst General Counsel
Information Services

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117 WEST DUVAL STREET,
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32202

RULES COMMITTEE REDISTRICTING MEETING MINUTES
September 22, 2011
2:00 p.m.

Location: City Council Chamber, City Hall - St. James Building

In attendance: Committee Members Bill Bishop (Chair), Ray Holt, Matt Schellenberg, Clay Yarborough, Lori Boyer and John Crescimbeni
Excused Johnny Gaffney
Guests: Council Members Robin Lumb, Kimberly Daniels, Warren Jones, Doyle Carter, Denise Lee, Jim Love, Bill Gulliford, Reggie Brown (arr. 2:12)

Also: Bill Killingsworth and Soliman Salem – Planning and Development Department; Jerry Holland – Supervisor of Elections; Jason Gabriel and Peggy Sidman – Office of General Counsel; Jeff Clements – City Council Research; Philip Zamarron – Legislative Services Division; Scott Wilson, Kevin Kuzel and Debbie Delgado – ECAs; David Champan – *Financial News and Daily Record*; John Libby, Dick Berry, Celia Miller, Glorious Johnson,

Meeting Convened: 2:08 p.m.

Chairman Bishop convened the meeting and asked any council members with ideas for amendments to pass out copies of maps of their proposed changes. The group will discuss all of the proposals in the order they are distributed and take questions and answers, then will take motions for amendments. Handed out were the 6/29/11 at-large map, 8/8/11 district Plan D, EDITS – Compact w/Party 9/22/11 (Schellenberg proposal), SE Compact w/Party 9/22/11 (Bishop). Council Member Doyle Carter discussed a council district plan (not handed out), and Kimberly Daniels discussed an at-large residence area plan (not handed out).

Council Member Brown asked what is the definition of a "substantial change" that would require additional public hearings. Peggy Sidman stated that, in an abundance of caution, an additional public hearing has already been scheduled regardless of whether there is a "substantial" change or not.

Doyle Carter proposal: Mr. Carter discussed a council district proposal labeled JPDD EDITS 8/30/11(Carter plan) – this map was intended to deal with the Whitehouse problem by putting the whole area in District 12 and make associated changes nearby in District 8. Council Member Lee expressed disapproval of the map and stated that she and Council Member Carter had intended to meet to work out a compromise but have not done it yet. Council Member Love stated that the constituents he's heard from in District 14 have liked the changes the Carter plan represents. In response to a question from Council Member Holt about whether the plan made any changes to Districts 2 and 11, Mr. Killingsworth stated that it did make minor changes on the southeast end of the district border south of the Wonderwood Expressway. Mr. Holt was generally favorable about the proposal, as it seems to solve several of the problems brought up at the public hearings including the San Marco/Southbank area and the Argyle area.

Matt Schellenberg proposal: Mr. Schellenberg read the list of criteria adopted by the Redistricting Committee at the beginning of its work which included compactness, contiguity, minimizing river crossings (at least to start), and preserving communities of interest. He also noted the common themes raised by the public at the four public hearings, including keeping the Argyle area together in one district and unifying the Durkeeville area in one district. He believes the proposed map labeled EDITS – Compact w/ Party 9/22/11 (Schellenberg plan) meets the original criteria and incorporates the changes the public requested in the public hearings. Council Member Lumb indicated his approval of the plan. Council Member Jones stated that the proposal favors compactness over representation of the minority community of interest and indicated his opposition. Council Member Lee stated that the speakers at the public hearings held thus far did not represent the full range of opinions she hears in the community and indicated her opposition to the plan.

In response to a question from Council Member Brown about the reduction of "minority access" districts from 4 to 3 under the new proposals, Peggy Sidman stated that there can never be 100% assurance that someone won't challenge any plan that is adopted, but the Office of General Counsel is confident that any of the plans that they have reviewed, including the maps distributed today, are legally defensible.

In response to a question from Council Member Boyer about "retrogression" and how that legal concept applies to the maps being proposed today, Jason Gabriel cited the legal precedent in Thornburgh v. Gingles on this point. The Gingles case establishes several tests for determining whether a voting plan dilutes minority voting strength: 1) is the minority community in a jurisdiction sufficiently large and compact enough to constitute a majority in a district; 2) is the minority community politically cohesive and does it usually vote in a bloc for the same candidates; and 3) in the absence of special circumstances, does bloc voting by the majority community usually defeat the minority's preferred candidates? Council Member Schellenberg stated that many white voters citywide voted for mayoral candidate Alvin Brown, indicating that white voters are not voting as a bloc to prevent black candidates from being elected.

Council Member Lee asked if the revised plans presented today reduce the number of minority access School Board districts from 2 to 1. Supervisor of Elections Jerry Holland stated that to his recollection Jacksonville has not elected an African-American school board member outside of the districts made up of the minority access City Council districts. Council Member Brown stated that the Rules Committee did not hear from the whole community at its public hearings, which he felt were poorly attended. He hears different sentiments at community meetings he attends. Council Member Daniels expressed her dissatisfaction with the proposal that shifts her residence from Council District 11 to District 8.

Bill Bishop proposal: Mr. Bishop presented a plan labeled SE Compact w/ Party 9/22/11 which is based on the Doyle Carter plan with an additional change to District 13 to remove the "fishhook" the incorporates UNF and instead gains population for the Beaches district in the Isle of Palms area. He did not intend that any changes be made to the north/west districts. Council Member Daniels expressed her opposition to her residence being shifted from District 11 to District 7. Council Member Brown objected to both the Carter and Bishop proposals because they propose to split the Jammes Road community of interest into two districts. He stated the need to be consistent citywide in protecting the integrity of neighborhoods.

Council Member Lee objected to committee consideration of the Carter proposal until she and Mr. Carter have had the opportunity to meet and attempt to work out a mutually acceptable compromise.

Kimberly Daniels proposal: Ms. Daniels objected to the map labeled 1st At-Large Draft 6/29/11 splitting what is currently at-large residence area 1 on the northside and attaching the eastern portion of the residence area to Arlington and the Beaches. She proposed moving the eastern boundary back to the ocean and retracting the western side of the residence area to compensate. She stated that although protection of incumbency is not a high priority, it is a legitimate criterion. Council Member Brown asked about the impact of the new at-large residence areas on partisan balance in the electoral process. Does the proposal reduce the chances for a Democrat to be elected to an at-large seat? Council Member Lee felt it would reduce the possibility of a Democrat winning a seat. Council Member Lumb stated that there are ebbs and flows in local politics from year to year and the chances of a candidate of one party or the other succeeding depends on the particular candidate. He believes we don't yet live in a post-racial society, but we're headed that way and need to keep making progress toward that goal. Council Member Brown asked that bloc voting behavior be taken into account to ensure some degree of party equity between Republicans and Democrats, and stated that he would be consulting with Supervisor of Elections Holland to get further data to consider. Council Member Crescimbeni offered to hold a noticed meeting next week with the other at-large council members and other interested parties to talk about changing the residence areas.

Council Member Lee asked the Rules Committee not to vote on any plan today and to schedule another special meeting next week after she and Mr. Carter and the at-large members have had an opportunity to schedule their meetings and develop positions on the proposed maps.

Motion: recommend approval of 2011-554.

Motion (Holt): amend to recommend approval of SE Compact w/Party 9/22/11 map (the Bishop proposal).

Motion (Schellenberg): amend to recommend approval of EDITS – Compact w/Party 9/22/11 map (Schellenberg proposal) – **dies for lack of a second**.

The Holt motion to approve the Bishop proposal was **approved 5-1** (Schellenberg no).

Motion (Yarborough): recommend approval of the Council Member Daniels proposed revision to 1st At-Large Draft 6/29/11 to move the eastern boundary of At-large Residence Area 1 back to the Atlantic coastline and retract the area on the western end – **approved 4-2** (Boyer and Schellenberg no).

In response to a question from Council Member Boyer about whether it would make a difference to City Council's action on the bill if it was dealing with the Rules Committee recommendation instead of taking floor amendments next Tuesday, Peggy Sidman stated that there was not really a practical difference since the Council always accepts floor amendments. There's no need to have a special Rules Committee meeting next week to incorporate additional amendments to the plans proposed today simply for the purpose of having a completed Rules Committee proposal for Council to consider. If City Council makes any changes to the existing maps on file, either as a result of Rules' recommendations or additional floor amendments, then another Rules public hearing will be needed, and that has already been scheduled for Thursday, September 29th at 6:00 p.m. in the City Council Chamber.

Council Member Jones asked for confirmation by next Tuesday from the Planning Department that the Carter and Bishop proposals do not make any changes to the north/west districts and that the small population discrepancies in the tables on the tops of the maps are due to a technical error and not a district boundary change. Council Member Lee asked the Planning Department for a comparison of map and district population changes between the Reapportionment Committee's Plan D and the SE Compact w/Party (Bishop proposal) plan just adopted.

School Board districts

Soliman Salem read into the record the proposed pairings of City Council districts that will comprise the new School Board districts as follows: districts 12 and 14, districts 9 and 10, districts 7 and 8, districts 6 and 11, districts 5 and 4, districts 1 and 2, and districts 3 and 13.

Motion (Yarborough): recommend approval of the council district pairings for School Board purposes as described above – **approved 5-1** (Schellenberg no).

Technical amendment

Peggy Sidman requested that the committee approve a technical correction to the attachments to 2011-554 regarding the narrative boundaries of the council districts and at-large residence areas – the attachments are labeled incorrectly and need to be reversed in order.

Motion: recommend approval of the technical amendment to correct the order of the narrative boundary description exhibits – **approved 5-1** (Schellenberg no).

Chairman Bishop stated that the amendments will be rolled into one Rules Committee amendment for consideration by City Council on Tuesday, after which the bill will be re-referred to Rules for the additional public hearing on Thursday, September 29th at 6:00 p.m. in the City Council Chamber.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:34 p.m.

Jeff Clements, Council Research Division
9.22.11
Posted: 6:00 p.m.

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117 WEST DUVAL STREET
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JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
32202

September 23, 2011
9:00 A.M.

Meeting Notice

Notice is hereby given that Council Member Kimberly Daniels, At-Large, Group 1, will meet with and Council Member Crescimbeni, At-Large, Group 2 on **Monday, September 26, 2011 at 2:00 p.m**. in Conference Room A, located at 117 West Duval Street, Suite 425, City Hall St. James Building. All Council members are invited to attend. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss Redistricting At-Large, Group.

ORDINANCE 2011-554

AN ORDINANCE REGARDING REAPPORTIONMENT OF THE JACKSONVILLE CITY COUNCIL DISTRICTS AND RESIDENCE AREAS AND DESIGNATING THE DUVAL COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICTS FOLLOWING THE 2010 CENSUS OF THE CITY AS REQUIRED BY SECTIONS 5.02 (REAPPORTIONMENT OF COUNCIL DISTRICTS AND RESIDENCE AREAS) AND 13.03 (APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICTS) OF THE CITY CHARTER; PROVIDING RECITALS; ADOPTION AND ENACTMENT OF A REAPPORTIONMENT PLAN REGARDING CITY COUNCIL DISTRICTS, CITY COUNCIL AT LARGE GROUP RESIDENCE AREAS, AND SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICTS BASED ON THE 2010 CENSUS DATA; AMENDING THE CITY CHARTER TO ATTACH DISTRICT BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS FOR FOURTEEN CITY COUNCIL DISTRICT BOUNDARIES AND FOR **FIVE CITY COUNCIL GROUP AT LARGE** RESIDENCE AREA BOUNDARIES PURSUANT TO SECTION 5.01 (COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP RESIDENCY AREAS AND DISTRICTS), *CITY CHARTER*; AMENDING THE CITY CHARTER TO DESIGNATE THE SEVEN SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICTS PURSUANT TO SECTION 13.02 (SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICTS), *CITY CHARTER*; PROVIDING FOR AN INDEX OF EXHIBITS; DIRECTING THE CHIEF OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES TO SEND A COPY OF THIS LEGISLATION TO MUNICODE; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

All interested persons are invited to attend.

Please contact Sandra Lane, Executive Council Assistant, At-Large, Group 1, at (904) 630-1393 for additional information or correspondence.

KD/sl

CC: Council Members/Staff
Cheryl Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Jeff Clements, Chief, Research Division
Dana Farris, Chief, Legislative Services Division
Carol Owens, Assistant Chief of Legislative Services
Kristi Sikes, Chief, Administrative Services Division
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117 WEST DUVAL STREET
SUITE 425
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
32202

September 28, 2011
9:00 A.M.

Noticed Meeting Minutes – C/M Daniels and Crescimbeni re: Ordinance2011-554

AN ORDINANCE REGARDING REAPPORTIONMENT OF THE JACKSONVILLE CITY COUNCIL DISTRICTS AND RESIDENCE AREAS AND DESIGNATING THE DUVAL COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICTS FOLLOWING THE 2010 CENSUS OF THE CITYAS REQUIRED BY SECTIONS 5.02 (REAPPORTIONMENT OF COUNCIL DISTRICTS AND RESIDENCE AREAS) AND 13.03 (APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICTS) OF THE CITY CHARTER; PROVIDING RECITALS; ADOPTION AND ENACTMENT OF A REAPPORTIONMENT PLAN REGARDING CITY COUNCIL DISTRICTS, CITY COUNCIL AT LARGE GROUP RESIDENCE AREAS, AND SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICTS BASED ON THE 2010 CENSUS DATA; AMENDING THE CITY CHARTER TO ATTACH DISTRICT BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS FOR FOURTEEN CITY COUNCIL DISTRICT BOUNDARIES AND FOR **FIVE CITY COUNCIL GROUP AT LARGE** RESIDENCE AREA BOUNDARIES PURSUANT TO SECTION 5.01 (COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP RESIDENCY AREAS AND DISTRICTS), *CITY CHARTER*; AMENDING THE CITY CHARTER TO DESIGNATE THE SEVEN SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICTS PURSUANT TO SECTION 13.02 (SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICTS), *CITY CHARTER*; PROVIDING FOR AN INDEX OF EXHIBITS; DIRECTING THE CHIEF OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES TO SEND A

Location: St. James Building, Conference Room A, 4th Floor, City Hall, 117 W. Duval Street, Jax, FL

In Attendance: Council Members Kimberly Daniels, At-Large, Group 1, John Crescimbeni, At-Large, Group 2; Robin Lumb, At-Large, Group 5, Greg Anderson, At-Large, Group 4, William Killingsworth and Soliman Salem Representatives from Planning and Development Department, Steve Cassada – City Council Information System Administrator, Sandra Lane and Dan MacDonald – Executive Council Assistants. See attached sign-in sheet.

Meeting convened: 2:01 p.m.

Council Member Daniels convened the meeting to order and each attendee introduced his/herself for the record. Council Member Daniels stated that the meeting was requested by Council Member Crescimbeni at the Rules Committee Redistricting meeting dated September 22, 2011, but she notice the meeting.

Council Member Daniels stated that she objected to the At-Large map labeled first At-Large Draft 6/29/11 splitting what is currently at-large residence area 1 on the northside and attaching the eastern portion of the residence area to Arlington and the Beaches. She proposed moving the eastern boundary of At Large Residence Area back by moving the lines to the ocean and retracting the western side of the residence area to compensate. (See attached at-large map presented at the meeting via the projector)

CM Crescimbeni stated no objections to the northside of the river. Instead pickup the area North of Atlantic and East of San Pablo Road, continue on Atlantic and pickup Arlington Express Way and Atlantic and pickup 13,000 which will be more compact. (Yellow map)

CM Lumb stated that it was pretty easy to reach an agreement with variables. What will happen if you do not take in 13,000?

CM Daniels, someone from Planning explains the purple area. Soliman Salem mentioned that if you don't take 160,000 will be below the variation allowed. He will check the numbers on both scenarios. We will have to have it ready for tomorrow night before Council.

Council Member Anderson (late arrival) stated that, he will pickup Timuquana River east boundaries to approximately Seaboard Avenue (purple map). He doesn't have any problem with the boundaries

- It will change the district – No

CM Kimberly Daniels concurs with CM Ande**rson.** Council Member Daniels thanks the members in attendance.

Meeting Adjourned: 2:15 p.m.

Minutes: **Sandra Lane, Executive Council Assistant**

Recording: CM Daniels meeting – LSD
09/26/11

Materials: Agenda - LSD
Draft ordinance – LSD
Sign-in sheet attached– LSD
At-Large map attached

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OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

117 West Duval Street
City Hall, Suite 425
Jacksonville, FL 32202

September 22, 2011
5:30 p.m.

Meeting Notice

Notice is hereby given that Council Member Doyle Carter will meet with Council Member Gaffney, Council Member Lee, Council Member Jones and Council Member Brown on **Wednesday, September 28, 2011 at 2:00 p.m**. in Conference Room A, located at 117 West Duval Street, Suite 425, City Hall St. James Building. All Council members are invited to attend. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss Redistricting.

All interested persons are invited to attend.

Please contact Rebekah Adams, ECA District 12, at (904) 630-1380, for additional information or correspondence.

DDC/rea

CC: Council Members/Staff
Cheryl Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Jeff Clements, Chief, Research Division
Dana Farris, Chief, legislative Services Division
Carol Owens, Assistant Chief of Legislative Services
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October 3, 2011
4:00 p.m.

117 West Duval Street
SUITE 425
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
32202

Meeting Minutes for September 28, 2011
Council Member Carter, R. Brown, Gaffney, Jones, and, Lee

Topic: Redistricting

Location: City Council Office, Conference Room A

In Attendance: CM Carter, CM Gaffney, CM R. Brown, CM Jones, CW Lee, CW Boyer, CM Jim Love, CW Daniels, Bill Killingsworth (Planning and Development), Soliman Salem (Planning and Development Department), Jason Gabriel (General Counsel), Jeff Clements (Research), Chris Warren (Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce), Rebekah Hagan (ECA for CM Carter), Bridgette Rodriguez (ECA for CM Gaffney), Kevin Kuzel (ECA for CM Love), Sandra Lane (ECA for CW Daniels), Dan Macdonald (ECA for CW Lee).

Meeting Convened: 2:35 p.m.

- CM Carter's purpose in meeting with Districts 7, 8, 9 and 10 was to discuss the proposed Plan D redistricting map.
- CW Lee expressed her concerns with putting the Whitehouse area in to District 12 and how it would affect her, CM Gaffney and CM Browns, "numbers" and other factors. She also confirmed and clarified which map was re-referred back to the Rules Committee. CW Lee also asked Mr. Killingsworth to confirm the difference in CM Carter's map and Plan D map.
- Mr. Gabriel suggested CW Lee have the Planning Department generate a map with her ideas and suggestions and present it to the Rules Committee.
- CW Lee also asked Mr. Killingsworth what was taken from District 8 and given to District 12. Mr. Killingsworth stated that the number was approximately 5,000.
- CM Brown stated that he was fine with Plan D map but was not ok with taking away areas that he has worked. He

stated he would like to see the numbers, how they fall and take it from there.

- CW Lee stated she wanted to help CM Carter, by giving him the Whitehouse area, but would like to retain what she currently has.
- CW Daniels expressed her desire to remain in the district she currently resides in.
- CW Boyer stopped by briefly to listen in, since she would be attending the Rules meeting the following day.
- The Council Members continued to discuss lines and boundaries in respect to their individual Districts and communities of interest.

Meeting Adjourned: 3:36p.m.

Minutes: Rebekah Adams Hagan, ECA to CM Doyle Carter

cc: Council Members/Staff
Cheryl Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Dana Farris, Chief, Legislative Services Division
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Planning and Development Department
Supervisor of Elections

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RULES COMMITTEE REDISTRICTING MEETING MINUTES
September 29, 2011
6:00 p.m.

Location: City Council Chamber, City Hall - St. James Building

In attendance: Committee Members Bill Bishop (Chair), Ray Holt, Matt Schellenberg, Clay Yarborough, Johnny Gaffney, Lori Boyer and John Crescimbeni
Guests: Council Members Robin Lumb, Warren Jones, Doyle Carter, Reggie Brown and Don Redman

Also: Bill Killingsworth and Soliman Salem – Planning and Development Department; Jerry Holland – Supervisor of Elections; Jason Gabriel and Peggy Sidman – Office of General Counsel; Jeff Clements – City Council Research; Philip Zamarron – Legislative Services Division; Scott Wilson, Kevin Kuzel, Dan Macdonald and Rebekah Hager – ECAs; Steve Patterson – *Florida Times-Union*

Meeting Convened: 6:09 p.m.

Chairman Bishop convened the meeting and announced that the committee would be taking public comment on the proposed maps that were substituted and re-referred to Rules by the City Council on Tuesday night.

Jason Gabriel of the Office of General Counsel made a brief presentation on the legal basis and requirements for the redistricting process. The Florida Constitution and City Charter require that the City Council districts be redrawn every 10 years after the U.S. Census to equalize the population of the districts to comply with the "one person, one vote" standard. The total county population is 864,263, so the target population of the 14 council districts is 61,733 and the target population for the 5 at-large residence areas is 172,853. The City will be redistricting the council districts, the at-large residence areas, and the School Board districts which are composed of pairs of City Council districts.
The City Code and Charter say the districts must be as nearly equal in population as possible, must be compact, and must adequately represent the various interests of the City. The Florida Statutes say that major physical boundaries (water bodies, major roadways, etc.) and municipal

boundaries should be respected in the drawing of districts. Race, gender and economic status may *not* be the primary reason for drawing district boundaries, nor may a district be drawn to intentionally help or hinder a category of citizens from being fairly represented. Mr. Gabriel stated that a memorandum prepared by General Counsel Cindy Laquidara giving a good overview of legal issues relating to redistricting is available for review on the Reapportionment Committee's web site on the City Council web page. He noted that the recent State Constitution amendments regarding the redistricting of Congressional and state legislative districts do not apply to the local redistricting process. The City Council's deadline for adopting a redistricting plan is November 18, 2011, 8 months from the date of official release of the Census data. If the Council does not adopt a redistricting plan by that date, the process is referred to the circuit court to draw the districts.

Bill Killingsworth, Director of the Planning and Development Department made a PowerPoint presentation about how the draft plan was developed. The department used Census data along with registered voter and voter turnout data from the last two general elections (the presidential contest of 2008 and the Mayor/City Council election of 2011). The Census showed that the City grew by 11% in the past 10 years, but areas south and east of the river grew much faster than areas north and west, with the result that a district must move from the north/west to the south/east to keep the district populations within the maximum deviation. The department worked from a set of basic criteria established by the Reapportionment Committee: 1) use total population as a basis; 2) balance compactness with representation of communities of interest; 3) no more than a maximum 10% deviation between the largest and smallest districts; 4) minimize river crossings; and 5) work from the existing districts as much as possible. The department met with individual council members to see how they felt the new districts should be drawn and prepared a first draft map for the committee's consideration. Then a series of noticed council member public meetings were held, suggestions for changes were made, and the map was refined several times to produce the result you see today. Mr. Killingsworth repeated the November 18th deadline for Council adoption of a plan and stated that the new districts would become effective for the next general consolidated government elections that take place at least 9 months after the date the new plan is adopted.

Chairman Bishop opened the public hearing, stating that the committee would not be debating the merits of any proposals tonight, nor would committee members or staff engage in questions and answers with the public. The public hearing is intended to take public comment on the latest maps substituted and re-referred by City Council earlier in the week.

Public Comment

Richard Berry distributed a handout with suggested changes to the proposed district map to move the San Mateo/Cedar Bay area to the northeast area District 2 from the currently proposed District 7.

Ray Pringle expressed opposition to mixing drastically different types of communities (very rural and very urban) in the same council district, which makes it difficult for a council member to properly represent the constituents. He urged keeping separate urban and rural districts.

Janet Pringle, President of the Dinsmore Civic Association, opposed the proposed shift of the Dinsmore area from the current District 11 to the new District 8 because of the proposed mix of urban and rural interests in the new District 8. She likes the Schellenberg map proposal.

Henry Thomas commended the committee for working hard on the very difficult and sensitive task of redistricting and stated that each iteration of the map seems to be getting better.

Conrad Markle of Concerned Taxpayers of Duval County thanked the committee for its willingness to take public input and map suggestions but expressed doubt that the general public knows that redistricting is going on or that input is welcomed. He disliked the proposal for District 7 in the earlier Plan D map as being non-compact and wildly shaped, as he also dislikes the current District 7 crossing the river into Arlington. He urged the committee to stop redistricting on the basis of race.

Helen Heath stated that the 9/22/11 SE Compact map looks much better than earlier efforts in that the districts are more compact and logically shaped with deviations for clear geographical reasons. She believes the current district map is very bad, lacking logic and showing evidence of a hidden agenda.

Kay Ehas of Riverside/Avondale Preservation and the Riverside/Avondale Historic District stated that the latest proposal includes more of the historic district in District 14 than previous maps, which is good, but still does not get the whole historic district into a single council district which would be the most preferable. She urged the committee not to take a step backwards with regard to the historic district when making future changes to the maps.

Alberta Espy, a resident of the Old Arlington area, stated that she did not mind the current District 7 with its extension into Arlington. She urged the committee to place less emphasis on redistricting to protect incumbents and instead to try to produce districts that will generate more competitive bi-partisan races that are fair to both political parties.

Celia Miller of the Durkeeville neighborhood association stated that her area has not been well represented in recent years by the current City Council district members in the area. The Durkeeville area was split into two districts in the 2001 redistricting and she fears it will be even more splintered by the current plan which divides the area into four districts. She expressed support for the Schellenberg proposal which seems to better protect communities of interest in her area.

Lavoyus Partlow asked why the council members in Districts 7, 8, 9 and 10 did not hold community meetings and ask the citizens of the area what they wanted to see in the redistricting process. The constituents in his area feel disrespected by the process.

Glorious Johnson stated that there is no understanding in the general public about the redistricting process, nor any effort on the part of the district council members to explain to the public what is happening. She opposes her neighborhood being split among four council districts and likes what she has seen of the Schellenberg map.

John Libby thanked the committee for their perseverance through a long process and expressed general support for the 9/22/11 SE Compact with Party proposal. He believes that Jacksonville needs to retain four minority access districts or be in jeopardy of a legal challenge for regression if there are fewer than four.

James Lester thanked the committee for its hard work thus far. He likes the 9/22/11 SE Compact with Party proposal and advocated for four minority access districts with perhaps a few tweaks on the current proposal to take into account neighborhood cohesion issues. He does not see a need to draw districts to protect incumbent council members.

Bill Lewis, President of the Argyle Area Civic Council, stated that the redistricting process 10 years ago started with a proposal for compact districts and then deteriorated to what we have today. This time the process seems to be working in reverse, from less to more compact districts, which is good. The 9/22/11 SE Compact with Party proposal seems to be a good compromise of the issues at play.

Valerie Knollman said that there is no perfect map but please try to emphasize compactness and natural boundaries. She likes the Schellenberg proposal with a few minor tweaks.

Dot Mathias, President of the Northwest Jacksonville Civic Association, thanked the committee for their work. She stated that the residents of the San Mateo area are unaware that the latest version of the map substituted by Council this week shifts their area out of its traditional Northside district and into a more urban core district.

Joe Andrews expressed opposition to Districts 9 and 10 in the proposal being so long and narrow. He prefers the Schellenberg proposal for its greater compactness of districts.

Chairman Bishop stated that he would schedule an additional special Rules Committee meeting for later next week to discuss potential changes to the current proposal and that redistricting will not be on the agenda for next Monday's regular committee meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:00 p.m.

Jeff Clements, Council Research Division
9.30.11
Posted: 11:15 a.m.

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

CHERYL L. BROWN

DIRECTOR
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117 WEST DUVAL STREET,
SUITE 425
4TH FLOOR, CITY HALL
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
32202

RULES COMMITTEE REDISTRICTING MEETING MINUTES - Revised
October 6, 2011
2:00 p.m.

Location: City Council Chamber, City Hall - St. James Building

In attendance: Committee Members Bill Bishop (Chair), Ray Holt, Matt Schellenberg, Johnny Gaffney, Lori Boyer and John Crescimbeni (arr. 2:14)
Excused: Clay Yarborough
Guests: Council Members Robin Lumb, Stephen Joost, Doyle Carter, Denise Lee, Don Redman and Reggie Brown (arr. 2:26); School Board Member Martha Barrett

Also: Bill Killingsworth and Soliman Salem – Planning and Development Department; Jason Gabriel and Peggy Sidman – Office of General Counsel; Jeff Clements – City Council Research; Philip Zamarron – Legislative Services Division; Steve Cassada – Council Staff Services; Sean Costigan – Council Auditor's Office; Scott Wilson, Kevin Kuzel, Dan Macdonald, Donna Barrow and Connie Holt – ECAs; Steve Patterson and Mike Clark – *Florida Times-Union*; David Chapman – *Financial News and Daily Record*

Meeting Convened: 2:10 p.m.

Chairman Bishop convened the meeting and asked the council members in attendance to present any proposed map amendments. Members introduced the following proposals:

Council Member Schellenberg explained a map labeled "Compact Edits B2 10/6/11", stating that was intended to reflect the major themes heard at the Rules Committee and City Council public hearings regarding compactness and neighborhood integrity, including dealing with the split of the Argyle area and Council Member Daniels' desire to have her residence placed in the proposed District 2 (northeast portion of the county).

Council Member Lee explained a map labeled "N/W Intermediate 9/28/11", stating that it resulted from last week's noticed meeting of Council Members Lee, Gaffney, Jones, Daniels, Carter and Brown to discuss the north/west districts. This plan shifts Council Member Daniels' residence from District 7 to her preferred District 2, returns District 8 to a configuration more like

the current district, and puts the Whitehouse area in District 12 as Council Member Carter requested, shifting District 8 further to the west as a result. She noted that Council Member Jones has been out of town and has not had a chance to see or comment upon this version of the map.

Council Member Redman explained a map labeled "Redman Edits 10/6/11", stating that it would reunite the Windy Hill area in District 4 and would trade a portion of the St. Johns Town Center area to District 3 in exchange for moving the Southpoint area from District 5 to District 4.

Council Member Brown distributed a map labeled "SE Compact with Brown Edits 10/6/11" but said that he found the N/W Intermediate acceptable and withdrew his proposal from further consideration. He said that he still needed to meet with the Planning Department to look at the details around the Old Plan Road area to determine exactly where his district line would run.

Council Member Schellenberg stated that he had reviewed the council district lines from the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s and it seems to him that we have gone from compact districts then to much more elongated, strangely shaped districts today. He urged a return to compactness.
In response to a question from Council Member Boyer, the Planning Department explained that a finger extending off the east end of District 4 is the result of the shape of a Census block and can't be shortened or squared off because data can't be used at a sub-block level.

Motion (Gaffney): recommend the N/W Intermediate 9/28/11 map to City Council for approval.
In response to a question, Bill Killingsworth stated that the N/W Intermediate plan maintained the current division of the Riverside/Avondale historic district between two council districts and had other impacts on all the north/west districts.

Motion (Schellenberg): recommend the Compact Edits B2 10/6/11 map to City Council for approval.
Council Member Lee opposed the plan because it reduces the number of minority access districts from 4 to 3 and because it shifts her residence from District 8 to District 7. Council Member Crescimbeni stated that changing population patterns means that districts must change every 10 years and can't always stay as council members might prefer, but he opposed reducing from 4 to 3 minority access districts.
The Schellenberg motion **failed 1-5** (Schellenberg in favor).

Motion (Crescimbeni): recommend amending the N/W Intermediate 9/28/11 plan with the addition of the proposed Redman Edits map amendments on the south/east side of the city only to deal with the Windy Hill neighborhood issue, and also with the addition of to graphical clean-up changes on the map to reflect the proper district location of two uninhabited islands in the St. Johns River.
Council Member Boyer stated that while the N/W Intermediate map may not look quite as compact as some others, it is intended to protect neighborhood cohesion. Council Member Schellenberg questioned the rationale for the community of interest that is supposedly represented by the proposed districts that stretch from downtown to the Nassau and Baker County lines. He believes that the urban core area has a much more clearly defined community of interest and would be better served by compact districts that cover just that area without the rural farm areas on the outer extremes of the county.
The Crescimbeni motion was **approved 6-0.**

Motion (Bishop): recommend amending the N/W Intermediate plan as amended above to put the entire Riverside/Avondale historic district into District 14 and to adjust District 14's boundaries

with other adjoining districts as necessary to accommodate the shifted population numbers – **approved 5-1** (Schellenberg opposed).

Motion: recommend to City Council the N/W Intermediate 9/28/11 plan as amended by the Crescimbeni and Bishop amendments approved above – **approved 5-1** (Schellenberg opposed).

Council Member Lee stated that she would be scheduling a noticed meeting when Council Member Jones is available to show him the plan adopted today and to give the north/west council members an opportunity to make additional suggestions for final improvements to the districts. Council Member Crescimbeni asked the attendees at that meeting to please consider trying to address the Durkeeville issue that has been brought up by public speakers at numerous public hearings.

Council Member Brown inquired if other council members had received a letter from a citizen group threatening legal action against the City over its redistricting proposals and the other members indicated they had received the letter as well.

Peggy Sidman stated that the revised district map and the at-large residence area map will be placed on file and will be on the City Council agenda (addendum) on October 11th. The Council may entertain additional amendments at that time if it so desires. The Council will need to determine if a "substantial" change is being made from the map currently on file; if so, another Rules Committee public hearing must be conducted. The Council has three remaining meetings (October 11 and 25, and November 8) before the deadline for action. In response to a question about what constitutes a "substantial" amendment, Ms. Sidman indicated that the Council will need to take into account the number of residents, the number of districts, and the degree of change to the currently pending districts and then make a decision on the record to declare whether or not there has been a substantial change.

Council Member Lee asked that the City Council not take action on the 11th because there will not have been an opportunity for Council Member Jones to have seen the changes made today and for the north/west council members to have met to discuss further refinements to today's proposal. Ms. Sidman suggested having the City Council postpone the item on October 11th and set October 25th as the date for final action.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:45 p.m.

Jeff Clements, Council Research Division
10.7.11
Posted: 2:00 p.m.

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

WILLIAM BISHOP, AIA
VICE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL MEMBER, DISTRICT 2
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E-MAIL: wbishop@coj.net

117 West Duval Street
SUITE 425
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
32202

September 30, 2011
(4:30 P.M.)

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Rules Committee Members
Honorable John Crescimbeni, Vice Chair
Honorable Lori Boyer, Member
Honorable Johnny Gaffney, Member
Honorable Ray Holt, Member
Honorable Matt Schellenberg, Member
Honorable Clay Yarborough, Member

FROM: Honorable Bill Bishop, Chair
Rules Committee

RE: Special Rules Comm Meeting on Ord 2011-554, 10-6-11

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable Bill Bishop, Chair of the Rules Committee, is calling a Special Rules Committee Meeting and will meet with the Committee members regarding the legislation listed below to be held on October 6, 2011 at 2:00 P.M. in the **Council Chamber, 1st Floor of City Hall, 117 W. Duval St,** Jacksonville, Florida.

2011-554 ORD to Adopt & Enact Reapportionmt Plan re Jax City Council Dists & Residence Areas & Designating the Duval County School Bd Dists following the 2010 Census of the City as Required by Secs 5.02 (Reapportionmt of Council Districts and Residence Areas) & 13.03 (Apportionmt of School Bd Dists), City Charter; Amend Charter to Attach New Boundary Descriptions & Designate the 7 School Bd Dists.

All interested parties are encouraged to attend. Please mark your calendars accordingly.

WB/prz

cc: Council Members and Staff
Cheryl Brown, Council Secretary
Jeff Clements, Chief, Research
Dana Farris, Chief, Legislative Services
Carol Owens, Asst Chief, Legislative Services
Steve Rohan, Deputy General Counsel
Peggy Sidman, Asst General Counsel
Information Services

DOYLE CARTER
Councilman, District 12
Office (904) 630-1380
Fax (904) 630-2906
E-Mail: DoyleC@coj.net

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

117 West Duval Street
City Hall, Suite 425
Jacksonville, FL 32202

October 13, 2011
5:00 p.m.

Meeting Notice

Notice is hereby given that Council Member Doyle Carter will meet with Council Member Gaffney, Council Member Lee, Council Member Jones and Council Member Brown on **Wednesday, October 19, 2011 at 3:00 p.m**. in Conference Room A, located at 117 West Duval Street, Suite 425, City Hall St. James Building. All Council members are invited to attend. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss Redistricting.

All interested persons are invited to attend.

Please contact Rebekah Hagan, ECA District 12, at (904) 630-7393, for additional information or correspondence.

DDC/rah

CC: Council Members/Staff
Cheryl Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Jeff Clements, Chief, Research Division
Dana Farris, Chief, legislative Services Division
Carol Owens, Assistant Chief of Legislative Services
Kristi Sikes, Chief, Administrative Services Division
CityC@coj.net
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OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

Doyle Carter
COUNCIL MEMBER, DISTRICT 12
OFFICE (904) 630-1380
FAX (904) 630-2906
E-MAIL: doylec@coj.net

October 24, 2011
1:00 p.m.

117 West Duval Street
SUITE 425
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
32202

Meeting Minutes for October 19, 2011
Council Member Carter, R. Brown, Jones, and, Lee

Topic: Redistricting

Location: City Council Office, Conference Room A

In Attendance: CM Carter, CM R. Brown, CM Jones, CW Lee, CM Jim Love, Bill Killingsworth (Planning and Development), Soliman Salem (Planning and Development Department), Peggy Sidman (General Counsel), Jason Gabriel (General Counsel), Jerry Holland (Supervisor of Elections), Annette Hastings (Tourist Development Counsel), Jeff Clements (Research), Chris Warren (Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce), Celia Miller (M.A.N.I.A) Rebekah Hagan (ECA for CM Carter), Bridgette Rodriguez (ECA for CM Gaffney), Kevin Kuzel (ECA for CM Love), Dan Macdonald (ECA for CW Lee), Donna Barrow (ECA for CM Lumb), Rupal Wells (ECA for CM Jones).

Meeting Convened: 3:14 p.m.

- CM Carter's purpose in meeting with Districts 7, 8, 9 and 10 was to discuss the proposed redistricting map.
- Ms. Sidman addressed the timeline of redistricting and the recommended map taking up by the Rules Committee on September 27, 2011. The 10/06/11 map will be taken up on October 25, 2011 at the Council Meeting, as well as any floor amendments. If the Council adopts a map that is substantially different from what the Council previously adopted on September 27, 2011 then there will be an additional public hearing on October 31, 2011. November 8, 2011 will be the last Council meeting for the Council to vote on a redistricting map, before the deadline on November 18, 2011.
- Per Mr. Salem, the proposed changes were from Marietta to Pritchard Rd, would be assigned to District 8, in

exchange for Soutel Dr. to Trout River Blvd. District 8 would extend to Kings Rd. and a two block section in the Murray Hill area would be assigned from District 9 to District 14.

- The Council Members continued to discuss lines and boundaries in respect to their individual Districts and communities of interest.

Meeting Adjourned: 3:49 p.m.

Minutes: Rebekah Adams Hagan, ECA to CM Doyle Carter

cc: Council Members/Staff
Cheryl Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Dana Farris, Chief, Legislative Services Division
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Planning and Development Department
Supervisor of Elections

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

E. Denise Lee
COUNCIL MEMBER, DISTRICT 8
OFFICE (904) 630-1385
FAX (904) 630-2906

SUITE 425, CITY HALL
117 WEST DUVAL STREET
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32202
E-MAIL: EDLEE@COJ.NET

October 19, 2011
5 p.m.

Meeting Notice

Notice is hereby given that Council Member E. Denise Lee will meet with Council Member Gaffney, Council Member Carter, Council Member Jones, and Council Member Brown on Monday, October 24, 2011 at 9 a.m. in Conference Room A, located at 117 West Duval Street, Suite 425, City Hall St. James Building. All Council members are invited to attend. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss Redistricting.

Please contact Dan Macdonald, ECA District 8, at (904) 630-2737, for additional information or correspondence.

EDL/dm

CC: Council Members/Staff
Cheryl Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Jeff Clements, Chief, Research Division
Dana Farris, Chief, Legislative Services Division
Carol Owens, Assistant Chief of Legislative Services
Kristi Sikes, Chief, Administrative Services Division.
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OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

E. Denise Lee
COUNCIL MEMBER, DISTRICT 8
OFFICE (904) 630-1385
FAX (904) 630-2906

SUITE 425, CITY HALL
117 WEST DUVAL STREET
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32202
E-MAIL: EDLEE@COJ.NET

October 26, 2011
5 p.m.

Meeting Minutes for October 24, 2011
Council Members Lee and Brown

Topic: Redistricting

Location: City Council Office, Conference Room A

In Attendance: Council Member E. Denise Lee, Council Member Reggie Brown, Jerry Holland, Supervisor of Elections; Soliman Salem, Planning; Justin Spiller, Citican; Jason Gabriel, Office of General Counsel; Chris Warren, Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce; Levoyus Partlow, MANIA; Peggy Sidman, Office of General Counsel; Celia Miller, MANIA; Rebekah Hagan, ECA Council Member Carter; Rupal Wells, ECA Council Member Jones; Dan Macdonald, ECA Council Member Lee.

Meeting Convened: 9:30 a.m.

- Purpose of the meeting was to review and make suggestions to the redistricting map concerning districts 7, 8,9,10 and 12.
- Council Member Lee called the meeting to order and explained the purpose of the meeting. Council Members, Soliman Salem and Jerry Holland discussed proposed changes and how they would affect minority and party numbers and percentages.
- CM Lee requested that Mr. Salem prepare maps 10/25/2011 NW Intermediate Redman 3 B+C, which proposed moving parts of Trailridge to District 12 and property along Imeson Road to District 8 and 10/25/2011 NW Intermediate Redman 3 B+C+D that included the aforementioned changes as well as property from West 6th Street to Kings Road to District 8.
- The maps were to be prepared for another called meeting for Tuesday, October 25 at 2:30 p.m.

Meeting Adjourned: 10:15 a.m.

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

E. Denise Lee
COUNCIL MEMBER, DISTRICT 8
OFFICE (904) 630-1385
FAX (904) 630-2906

SUITE 425, CITY HALL
117 WEST DUVAL STREET
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32202
E-MAIL: EDLEE@COJ.NET

October 24, 2011
10:30 a.m.

Meeting Notice

Notice is hereby given that Council Member E. Denise Lee will meet with Council Member Gaffney, Council Member Carter, Council Member Jones, and Council Member Brown on Tuesday, October 25, 2011 at 2:30 p.m. in Conference Room B, located at 117 West Duval Street, Suite 425, City Hall St. James Building. All Council members are invited to attend. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss Redistricting.

Please contact Dan Macdonald, ECA District 8, at (904) 630-2737, for additional information or correspondence.

EDL/dm

CC: Council Members/Staff
Cheryl Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Jeff Clements, Chief, Research Division
Dana Farris, Chief, Legislative Services Division
Carol Owens, Assistant Chief of Legislative Services
Kristi Sikes, Chief, Administrative Services Division.
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OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

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COUNCIL MEMBER, DISTRICT 8
OFFICE (904) 630-1385
FAX (904) 630-2906

SUITE 425, CITY HALL
117 WEST DUVAL STREET
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32202
E-MAIL: EDLEE@COJ.NET

October 26, 2011
5 p.m.

Meeting Minutes for October 25, 2011
Council Members Lee, Carter, Jones, Gaffney and Brown

Topic: Redistricting

Location: City Council Office, Conference Room A

In Attendance: Council Member E. Denise Lee, Council Member Reggie Brown, Council Member Doyle Carter, Council Member Warren Jones, Council Member Dr. Johnny Gaffney, Jerry Holland, Supervisor of Elections; Soliman Salem, Planning; Jason Gabriel, Office of General Counsel; Chris Warren, Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce; Peggy Sidman, Office of General Counsel; Rebekah Hagan, ECA Council Member Carter; ECA Council Member Jones; Dan Macdonald, ECA Council Member Lee; Connie Benham, citizen; and Tony Bates, citizen.

Meeting Convened: 2:43 p.m.

- Purpose of the meeting is to review and make suggestions to the redistricting map concerning districts 7, 8,9,10 and 12.
- Council Member Lee called the meeting to order and explained the purpose of the meeting. Council Members, Soliman Salem and Jerry Holland discussed proposed changes to several maps including Redistricting Plan 9/22/11 Southeast Compact with Party, Redistricting Plan 10/6/11 NW Intermediate + Redman, 10/25/2011 NW Intermediate + Redman 3 B+C, and 10/25/2011 NW Intermediate + Redman 3 B+C+D.
- It was agreed that the group would support Redistricting Plan 10/6/11 NW Intermediate + Redman, which came out of Rules Committee, with a floor amendment consolidating parts of the Murray Hill area into District 14. This floor amendment was presented at the October 25 City Council meeting later that evening.
- Other questions involving defining Districts 8 and 12 will be discussed at the Monday, October 31 Public Hearing at 10 a.m.

Meeting Adjourned: 3:47 p.m.

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

Matt Schellenberg
COUNCIL MEMBER, DISTRICT 6
OFFICE (904) 630-1388
FAX (904) 630-2906

SUITE 425, CITY HALL
117 WEST DUVAL STREET
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32202
E-MAIL: MATTS@coj.net

October 28, 2011
1:00 pm

Notice – 2nd Amended

This Notice is amended to show the correct letterhead and E-mail address for Councilman Matt Schellenberg.

Notice is hereby given that Council Member Matt Schellenberg and Council Member Warren Jones will meet on Monday, October 31, 2011 at 12:00 p.m. at the Omni Hotel, Downtown, 245 Water St., Jacksonville, FL 32202, on the 2nd Floor. This meeting will be hosted by the Rotary Club of Jacksonville (Downtown Rotary). Council members Schellenberg and Jones will be presenting and discussing Redistricting.

Please contact Audrey Braman, ECA / District 6, at (904) 630-1388, for additional information or correspondence.

MMS/kk

CC: Council Members/Staff
Cheryl L. Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Jeff Clements, Chief, Research Division
Dana Farris, Chief, Legislative Services Division
Carol Owens, Assistant Chief of Legislative Services
Kristi Sikes, Chief, Administrative Services Division.
Cityc@coj.net
Office of General Counsel
Posted Notice Board – 1st Floor, City Hall
Electronic Notice Kiosk – 1st Floor, City Hall
Public Notice System – City Council Web Page
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OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

Matt Schellenberg
COUNCILMAN, DISTRICT 6
OFFICE (904) 630-1388
E-MAIL: MATTS@COJ.NET

November 1, 2011
11:15 a.m.

117 West Duval Street
SUITE 425
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
32202

Meeting Minutes for the October 31, 2011 panel discussion regarding redistricting at the Jacksonville Rotary Club

Topic: Redistricting

Location: Omni Hotel – Jacksonville Rotary Meeting

In Attendance: Council Member Matt Schellenberg, Council Member Warren Jones, Supervisor of Elections Jerry Holland, Jason Gabriel with the Office of the General Council, Audrey Braman, ECA for District 6, Rotary President Howard Dale, Rotary members, and guests and visitors.

Meeting Convened: 12:30 p.m.

- Rotary President Howard Dale: Opens with the Pledge of Allegiance and Invocation
- Rotary President Howard Dale: Presents Mr. Barry Saunders with a blue badge.
- Barry Saunders: Accepts badge and thanks the audience.
- Steve Grossman: Introduces the guests and visitors attending the meeting
- Veronica Valentine: Makes special announcements, including an invitation to the Gala Centennial Celebration, which will be held in February.
- Former Rotary President Willard Payne: Introduces newest Rotary member, former Sheriff Nat Glover, and gives a brief background on Mr. Glover.
- Former Sheriff Nat Glover: Gives a brief background of his career and current position as President of Edward Waters College.
- Rotary President Howard Dale: Makes general club announcements including meeting times and locations. Introduces the moderator of the panel discussion,

Jason Gabriel, who is with the Office of the General Council. Gives a brief overview of Jason Gabriel's background.

- Jason Gabriel: Gives a brief overview of the panel discussion format and introduced the panelists, Council Member Matt Schellenberg, Council Member Warren Jones, and Supervisor of Elections Jerry Holland. Gives a brief overview of the redistricting process including what is required by the city charter. Explains the redistricting standards at the city and state levels and talks about the deadline for having a final redistricting map.

- Council Member Matt Schellenberg: Presents two maps. 1) The current map that has passed the Rules Committee. 2) C/M Schellenberg's version of the map. C/M Schellenberg points out that he has attended all of the public hearings that were held on the subject of redistricting and that he made his map in direct response to the wishes of the constituents who spoke at those public hearings, as well as the original intent of the Redistricting Committee. His map is based on compactness and communities of interest. He points out that although his map only has 3 minority access districts, it actually makes many of the districts more competitive between Republicans and Democrats.

- Council Member Warren Jones: States that compromise should "rule the day" and that there is never going to be a perfect redistricting map. C/M Jones asserts that the majority of Council Members have embraced a map that maintains the 4 minority access districts. C/M Jones concludes by saying that he cannot support a map that diminishes minority representation.

- Supervisor of Elections Jerry Holland: Begins by stating that he believes both maps are a drastic improvement from the current (2000) redistricting map. Mr. Holland points out that there are two court cases that decided that you cannot gerrymander districts in order to create minority districts. However, both of those cases were creating minority districts where there were not previously minority districts—therefore, it does not apply. Mr. Holland believes that another court case, Reno v. Bossier Parish School, is more applicable. Based on this case, Mr. Holland contends that you cannot regress to having fewer minority districts if you have the possibility of drawing the same amount, which, according to the current map, is in fact a possibility. Mr. Holland also believes that if the number of minority access districts is reduced, the map would be challenged and most likely end up before the Supreme Court, which will, in turn, have a notable cost to the community. SOE Jerry Holland concludes by stating that he has enjoyed being a part of the redistricting process.

- **Questions from the audience:**

Question #1: Would keeping the 4 minority access districts avoid litigation?

Supervisor of Elections Jerry Holland: Mr. Holland answers by stating that keeping the 4 minority access districts will avoid one aspect of litigation but not necessarily all litigation.

Council Member Schellenberg: C/M Schellenberg answers by stating that he spoke to the Office of the General Council before proposing his map and was told that his map was defendable. C/M Schellenberg goes on to point out the numerous minorities who were elected to office by predominantly white districts. C/M Schellenberg asserts that Jacksonville has moved beyond needing gerrymandered districts in order to elect minorities. He states that Riverside does not have anything in common with Argyle, that downtown does not have anything in common with the west side, and that his map is based on compactness and communities of interest.

Council Member Warren Jones: C/M Jones states that both maps are defendable but asks which map would cost more to defend.

Question #2: What about the new state law that required compact districts? Will the state challenge the city's map? Or will the people who proposed the state law challenge the city's map?

Supervisor of Elections Jerry Holland: Mr. Holland points out that Amendment 5 and Amendment 6 only have bearing on state districts and do not apply to local districts. He also asserts that there are other considerations besides compactness when drawing districts.

Questions #3: Who pays for litigation?

Jason Gabriel: Mr. Gabriel states that the taxpayer **may** bear the burden of litigation.

Question #4: Who is the other litigant?

Jason Gabriel: Mr. Gabriel states that the other litigant is unknown.

Question #5: How many citizens will be affected?

Supervisor of Elections Jerry Holland: Mr. Holland states that approximately 40% to 45% of people will now have a different district number.

Jason Gabriel: Mr. Gabriel points out that some districts lost population while others gained population.

Question #6: Who would have standing to challenge the map?

Jason Gabriel: Mr. Gabriel states that the threshold is low as the map affects everyone in the community, **however, it would depend on many factors including whether or not they are an "affected party."**

- Rotary President Howard Dale: Thanks the panel for participation and makes general closing statements and announcements.

Meeting Adjourned: 1:18p.m.

Minutes: Audrey L. Braman, ECA to Council Member Matt Schellenberg

CC: Council Members/Staff
Cheryl Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Jeff Clements, Chief, Research Division
Dana Farris, Chief, legislative Services Division
Carol Owens, Assistant Chief of Legislative Services
Kristi Sikes, Chief, Administrative Services Division
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NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS REGARDING ORDINANCE 2011-554 REAPPORTIONMENT OF JACKSONVILLE CITY COUNCIL DISTRICTS AND AT-LARGE RESIDENCY AREA BOUNDARIES AND SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 2010 CENSUS DATA

Pursuant to Section 18.107(c) (Reapportionment of Council and School Board Districts), *Ordinance Code*, the City Council Rules Committee will hold an additional public hearing to receive comments and views of those persons who would be affected by the amendments approved by Council on **October 25, 2011**. The meeting is scheduled as follows:

Monday, October 31, 2011 at 10:00 a.m.
City of Jacksonville
City Hall at St. James
City Council Chambers, 1st Floor.
117 W. Duval Street
Jacksonville, FL 32202

All interested citizens are urged to attend this meeting. Information concerning the Council Amendment and proposed maps may be obtained in the City Council Legislative Services Division, City Hall, 117 West Duval Street, Suite 430, by calling: 904-630-1404 or on-line at http://www.coj.net/City-Council.aspx.

If you are a person with a disability who needs an accommodation in order to access public hearing facilities or participate in a public hearing proceeding, for this meeting, you are entitled, at no cost to you, to the provision of certain assistance. To request such an accommodation, please contact the Legislative Services Division - Jacksonville City Council at least three business days prior to the required service by using one of the following methods: Phone - (904) 630-1404; Fax - (904) 630-1242; TTD- (904) 630-1580.

Stephen C. Joost
Council President

Bill Bishop, Chair
Rules Committee

Cheryl L. Brown
Council Secretary

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

CHERYL L. BROWN

DIRECTOR
OFFICE (904) 630-1452

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E-MAIL: CLBROWN@coj.net

117 WEST DUVAL STREET,
SUITE 425
4TH FLOOR, CITY HALL
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
32202

RULES COMMITTEE REDISTRICTING PUBLIC HEARING AMENDED MINUTES
October 31, 2011
10:00 a.m.

Location: City Council Chamber, City Hall - St. James Building

In attendance: Committee Members Bill Bishop (Chair), Ray Holt, Matt Schellenberg, Johnny Gaffney, Lori Boyer, John Crescimbeni and Clay Yarborough
Guests: Council Member Doyle Carter and Kimberly Daniels; School Board Members Becki Couch and W.C. Gentry; Supervisor of Elections Jerry Holland

Also: Bill Killingsworth and Soliman Salem – Planning and Development Department; Jason Gabriel and Peggy Sidman – Office of General Counsel; Philip Zamarron – Legislative Services Division; Steve Cassada – Council Staff Services; Sean Costigan – Council Auditor's Office; Rick Campbell – Council Research Division

Meeting Convened: 10:00 a.m.

Chairman Bishop opened the public hearing on 2011-554 at the conclusion of the other business on the regular Rules Committee meeting agenda.

Becky Couch, Duval County School Board member, said the currently pending map does not take into account the feeder patterns for First Coast High School and Oceanway Middle School. The boundary line between Council Districts 7 and 11 has several of the feeder elementary schools for Oceanway Middle School in District 7 and others in District 11, meaning that two different School Board members will be representing the feeder schools into Oceanway Middle and First Coast High School. This will make things difficult for parents of children in those schools who will have to deal with different School Board members as their children move from one school to the next.

Richard Berry opposed the latest proposed move of 6,000 people from District 2 in the earlier drafts to District 7 in the latest map. Four elementary schools east of Main Street feed into Oceanway Middle School and on to First Coast High School. Area residents want to keep the area east of Main Street and all of the feeder schools in proposed District 2 to protect the

community of interest represented by the feeder school system, a fundamental community priority.

Council Member Holt stated that part of the reason the latest map looks the way it does is that the Northside community and Northside CPAC asked for the San Mateo and Cedar Bay areas to be moved into proposed District 2 and the map was amended to accomplish that. He wondered where the community now wants to give up population in order to recapture all of the First Coast High School feeder schools. Mr. Berry stated that he would prefer that that Council return to the earliest Planning Department redistricting proposals which were superior to what is proposed now. He feels the Northside community was not consulted about this latest territory swap.

Fran Beach of Arlington said that earlier in the redistricting process the Planning Department indicated that the population of proposed District 2 was evenly split between north and south of the St. Johns River. It now appears that the Northside is more heavily populated. She urged an even distribution of District 2's population north and south of the river.

Chairman Bishop closed the public hearing. He reminded the group that the map currently pending before City Council and the Rules Committee is the plan labeled Northwest Intermediate/Redman 5. Councilman Doyle Carter stated that there is another map labeled Northwest Intermediate/Redman 6 which derives from a noticed meeting held last week for council members representing districts north and west of the river which makes some very minor changes to the Redman 5 map. Not all of the affected council members were able to attend and approve the changes, so one more noticed meeting will be called for this week and hopefully all of the north/west council members will be able to agree to these last changes and will support a floor amendment at next Tuesday's Council meeting to move Northwest Intermediate/Redman 6.

Council Member Schellenberg stated that he would oppose all versions of the current Redman 5 or Redman 6 maps because the proposals do not represent the compactness or communities of interest laid out as fundamental ground rules at the beginning of the redistricting process and requested by speakers at numerous public hearings throughout the process. There is too much protection of incumbent council members and gerrymandering of districts for other purposes that contradicts the compactness the public requested.

Bill Killingsworth of the Planning and Development Department stated that the two differences between the Redman 5 and Redman 6 maps involve 1) a shift of the area between Otis Road, I-10 and the Nassau County line from District 8 to District 12 and 2) the shift of several city blocks in the Spires Street area from District 9 to District 8 to compensate for the loss of the population from the other change. Council Member Carter stated that the changes are very small and will not constitute a "substantial" change that would trigger a new public hearing requirement. Mr. Killingsworth stated that the Redman 6 proposal deals somewhat with Celia Miller's concerns about the Durkeeville neighborhood, but does not solve her fundamental objection.

In response to a question from Council Member Crescimbeni about whether the Council could change the districts after they have been adopted before the next Census, Jason Gabriel stated that the City Charter requires redistricting every 10 years after the federal Census, but state law also permits counties to redistrict in intervening odd-numbered years as well. In response to another question from Mr. Crescimbeni, Mr. Gabriel stated that the School Board could be authorized to do its own redistricting separate from the City Council process if the City Charter was amended to permit it. Mr. Crescimbeni suggested that the time may be right to propose amending the charter and allow the School Board to determine its districts independently of the City process in order to meet its own needs for school representation purposes with regard to feeder patterns,

school attendance zones, etc. Council Member Bishop said that the School Board changes school attendance zones frequently, so it can be difficult to reconcile those zones with City Council districts.

Council Member Gaffney stated that there had been little or no School Board participation in the redistricting process and if they had concerns they should have been more actively involved. Council Member Boyer stated that School Board Chair W.C. Gentry was in attendance at early meetings of the Reapportionment Committee and the original proposal was changed to reflect his concerns about how redistricting was going to affect Douglas Anderson School of the Arts and Wolfson High School. She said she believed that the current proposal does reflect the public's input and expressed preferences. Council Member Carter said that School Board member Becky Couch had attended several redistricting meetings as well and made suggestions about school district issues.

Council Member Bishop thanked everyone involved in the redistricting process for their participation and hard work and especially all of the council members who helped craft map proposals, many of whom were not members of the committees assigned to handle redistricting. He thinks the process has produced a good result.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:40 a.m.

Jeff Clements, Council Research Division
10.31.11
Posted: 5:00 p.m.

DOYLE CARTER
Councilman, District 12
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OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

117 West Duval Street
City Hall, Suite 425
Jacksonville, FL 32202

November 2, 2011
4:00 p.m.

Meeting Notice

Notice is hereby given that Council Member Doyle Carter will meet with Council Member Lee, Council Member Jones and Council Member Brown on **Friday, November 4, 2011 at 11:00 a.m**. in Conference Room A, located at 117 West Duval Street, Suite 425, City Hall St. James Building. All Council members are invited to attend. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss Redistricting.

All interested persons are invited to attend.

Please contact Rebekah Adams, ECA District 12, at (904) 630-1380, for additional information or correspondence.

DDC/rah

CC: Council Members/Staff
Cheryl Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Jeff Clements, Chief, Research Division
Dana Farris, Chief, legislative Services Division
Carol Owens, Assistant Chief of Legislative Services
Kristi Sikes, Chief, Administrative Services Division
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OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

Doyle Carter
COUNCIL MEMBER, DISTRICT 12
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November 8, 2011
12:00 p.m.

117 West Duval Street
SUITE 425
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
32202

Meeting Minutes for November 4, 2011
Council Member Carter, R. Brown and Lee

Topic: Redistricting

Location: City Council Office, Conference Room A

In Attendance: CM Carter, CM R. Brown, CW Lee, Bill Killingsworth (Planning and Development, Peggy Sidman (General Counsel), Jason Gabriel (General Counsel), Chris Warren and Chris Quinn (Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce), Rebekah Hagan (ECA for CM Carter), Dan Macdonald (ECA for CW Lee), Rupal Wells (ECA for CM Jones).

Meeting Convened: 11:15 a.m.

- CM Carter's purpose in meeting with Districts 8 and 10 was to discuss the proposed redistricting map.
- CM Lee opened the meeting with a concern of not wanting to move the Otis Rd. landfill, currently in District 8 to District 12.
- CM Lee stated that a school was taken out of District 2 and drawn in District 7. She wanted to know the impact it would have on District 7 and suggested that it remain in District 2.
- An idea was brought up at the City Council meeting on October 25, 2011, that the Duval County School Board draw their own district lines. However, CM Lee stated in today's meeting that she was not in favor of the idea.
- CM Lee asked that her precincts be added to the proposed map.
- An additional redistricting meeting was discussed to be held on Monday, November 7, 2011 at 3:00 p.m.

Meeting Adjourned: 11:40 a.m.

Minutes: Rebekah Adams Hagan, ECA to CM Doyle Carter

cc: Council Members/Staff
Cheryl Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Dana Farris, Chief, Legislative Services Division
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Supervisor of Elections

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OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

117 West Duval Street
City Hall, Suite 425
Jacksonville, FL 32202

November 4, 2011
2:00 p.m.

Meeting Notice

Notice is hereby given that Council Member Doyle Carter will meet with Council Member Lee, Council Member Jones and Council Member Brown on **Monday, November 7, 2011 at 3:00 p.m**. in Conference Room B, located at 117 West Duval Street, Suite 425, City Hall St. James Building. All Council members are invited to attend. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss Redistricting.

All interested persons are invited to attend.

Please contact Rebekah Adams, ECA District 12, at (904) 630-1380, for additional information or correspondence.

DDC/rah

CC: Council Members/Staff
Cheryl Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Jeff Clements, Chief, Research Division
Dana Farris, Chief, legislative Services Division
Carol Owens, Assistant Chief of Legislative Services
Kristi Sikes, Chief, Administrative Services Division
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OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

Doyle Carter
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OFFICE (904) 630-1380
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E-MAIL: doylec@coj.net

November 8, 2011
1:00 p.m.

117 West Duval Street
SUITE 425
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
32202

Meeting Minutes for November 7, 2011
Council Member Carter and Gaffney

Topic: Redistricting

Location: City Council Office, Conference Room A

In Attendance: CM Carter, CM Gaffney, Bill Killingsworth and Soliman Salem (Planning and Development, Cindy Laquidara, Peggy Sidman and Jason Gabriel (Office of General Counsel), Chris Warren (Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce), Rebekah Hagan (ECA for CM Carter).

Meeting Convened: 3:10 p.m.

- CM Carter's purpose in the noticed meeting was to discuss the proposed redistricting map.
- CM Carter suggested a small portion, 25 people of District 10 to be drawn/added in to District 12.
- Mr. Killingsworth confirmed that an additional Redman 5 map was needed with the above portion taken out of District 10 and drawn in to District 12, as well as a Redman 6 map with the same portion taken out and added in as Redman 5.
- Due to a few of the Council Member's unable to attend CM Carter asked to schedule a meeting on Tuesday.
- An additional redistricting meeting was discussed to be held on Tuesday, November 8, 2011 at 3:30 p.m.

Meeting Adjourned: 3:21 p.m.

Minutes: Rebekah Adams Hagan, ECA to CM Doyle Carter

cc: Council Members/Staff
Cheryl Brown, Director/Council Secretary

Dana Farris, Chief, Legislative Services Division
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OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

117 West Duval Street
City Hall, Suite 425
Jacksonville, FL 32202

November 7, 2011
3:20 p.m.

Meeting Notice

Notice is hereby given that Council Member Doyle Carter will meet with Council Member Lee, Council Member Brown and Council Member Gaffney on **Tuesday, November 8, 2011 at 3:30 p.m**. in **Don Davis Room**, located at 117 West Duval Street, City Hall St. James Building. All Council members are invited to attend. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss Redistricting.

All interested persons are invited to attend.

Please contact Rebekah Adams, ECA District 12, at (904) 630-1380, for additional information or correspondence.

DDC/rah

CC: Council Members/Staff
Cheryl Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Jeff Clements, Chief, Research Division
Dana Farris, Chief, legislative Services Division
Carol Owens, Assistant Chief of Legislative Services
Kristi Sikes, Chief, Administrative Services Division
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OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

Doyle Carter
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E-MAIL: doylec@coj.net

November 10, 2011
3:00 p.m.

117 West Duval Street
SUITE 425
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
32202

Meeting Minutes for November 8, 2011
Council Member Carter, Lee, Brown and Holt

Topic: Redistricting

Location: 1st Floor- City Hall, Don Davis Room

In Attendance: CM Carter, CM Lee, CM Brown, CM Holt, Bill Killingsworth and Soliman Salem (Planning and Development, Cindy Laquidara and Jason Gabriel (Office of General Counsel), Chris Warren (Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce), Rebekah Hagan (ECA for CM Carter), Scott Wiley and Tony Bates (Citizens)

Meeting Convened: 3:33 p.m.

- CM Carter's purpose in the noticed meeting was to discuss the proposed redistricting map.
- Mr. Killingsworth explained to CM Lee why First Coast High School had to remain in District 2.
- Mr. Killingsworth also explained to CM Lee that they attempted to carve out the Otis Rd. landfill and leave it in District 8 but were not able to make that accommodation. District 8 would either have to extend to 301 or not extend to 301. The decision was left up to CM Carter and CM Lee.
- CM Lee stated she did not want to give up anymore of her district than she has already given.
- CM Carter's proposed changes are 25 people on Bulls Bay Highway, on the West and South, Jackson Avenue, on the East, and Old Plank Road, on the North. Also, 601 people on Otis Road, on the East, Beaver Street and Township of Baldwin border on the South, and Duval County line on the West.
- CM Lee stated she would let CM Carter know her final decision about the proposed changes before the Council Meeting.

Meeting Adjourned: 3:49 p.m.

Minutes: Rebekah Adams Hagan, ECA to CM Doyle Carter

cc: Council Members/Staff
Cheryl Brown, Director/Council Secretary
Dana Farris, Chief, Legislative Services Division
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Planning and Development Department
Supervisor of Elections

EXHIBIT U
TO DECLARATION OF NICHOLAS WARREN

Tia Mitchell, *Jacksonville City Council Faces Redistricting Process*, Fla. Times-Union, Dec. 9, 2010

jacksonville.com | The Florida Times-Union

POLITICS

Jacksonville City Council faces redistricting process

Reapportionment plan to take minority districts into account.

Tia Mitchell

Published 7:58 p.m. ET Dec. 9, 2010

The Jacksonville City Council will have a tight schedule when it undertakes its once-a-decade duty of rewriting its district lines.

Though the 2010 census won't be certified until the spring, conversations must begin now to ensure a plan is in place before census data is finalized. When that happens, the council will have only 30 days to set a reapportionment plan.

"A lot of heavy lifting needs to occur within the next four months," council President Jack Webb said during a meeting Thursday morning to discuss the process.

Webb decided against appointing a special reapportionment committee, as was the case in the past. Instead, Chairwoman E. Denise Lee and her Rules Committee will handle the job. Lee also headed up the council's redistricting efforts in the '90s and had some involvement in the legislative reapportionment process 10 years ago as a member of the Florida House.

The council will eventually approve new boundary lines for 14 single-member districts, as well as the residency boundaries for five at-large seats. The seven School Board seats are each comprised of two council districts.

For the past few reapportionments, the council hired outside consultants to assist in the complex process of drawing boundary lines and studying the demographics of various neighborhoods. But Webb said he wants to look into using existing resources like the Planning Department, Supervisor of Elections Office and the city's Geographic Information System to save taxpayer dollars this round.

The council's biggest concern is ensuring each of the 14 districts have roughly the same number of people. Another top priority has been maintaining districts with a high

concentrations of African-American voters in order to ensure there are minorities serving on the council and School Board.

"It was the practice of the Jacksonville City Council that they follow that," said Lee, who represents one of those minority districts. "That you in fact make sure that there is fair representation."

In November, Florida voters approved two constitutional amendments that outlawed gerrymandering in the creation of legislative and congressional districts. However, Jacksonville voters have not been asked to weigh in on gerrymandering for local seats.

Once an initial plan is submitted, the Rules Committee will hold a series of public hearings to allow voters to chime in. If the maps are substantially altered along the way, more public hearings will be added.

In July, at least seven new council members will take office and immediately be thrown into the reapportionment debate. The council must adopt a new plan within eight months of receiving the final census numbers, meaning the process would likely end in November 2011.

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EXHIBIT V
TO DECLARATION OF NICHOLAS WARREN

Matt Schellenberg, *Guest Column: Redistricting Map Is Relic of the Past*, Fla. Times-Union, Sep. 27, 2011

jacksonville.com | The Florida Times-Union

LETTERS | Opinion *This piece expresses the views of its author(s), separate from those of this publication.*

Guest column: Redistricting map is a relic of the past

Staff Writer Florida Times-Union

Published 12:01 a.m. ET Sept. 27, 2011 | **Updated 12:00 a.m. ET Sept. 27, 2011**

The citizens of Jacksonville have come a long way regarding race relations, but the same cannot be said for our City Council's Rules Committee.

The committee recently endorsed a redistricting map that is the same old gerrymandered, convoluted, special-interest map that should be considered a relic.

The Rules Committee held five public hearings for the purpose of getting constituent input on the redrawing of district lines. Many people took time out of their busy lives in order to voice their opinions.

For everyone - whether black or white, young or old - the most prevalent theme expressed was:

- They wanted compact districts.

- They wanted neighborhoods kept intact and not split into two districts.

Initially, these ideals also reflected the priorities of elected officials, as evidenced by the minutes of the previous Redistricting Committee meeting held on May 10.

The characteristics ranked "most important" were "population equality" and "contiguity," both of which are legally required conditions for redrawing districts.

The characteristics listed as the next most important were "compactness" and "communities of interest," with districts crossing the river being discouraged.

The characteristics listed as the least important were "incumbency" and "preservation of existing districts."

Unfortunately, the map the Rules Committee passed neither represents the voices of the people nor the committee's original priorities. It represents the same old, entitlement mentality of the past.

The Rules Committee is perpetuating the myth that Jacksonville must have four minority districts and must draw long, snake-like districts to obtain them.

The people of Jacksonville are ready to move forward, as demonstrated by the recent election of Mayor Alvin Brown. And he is not the only minority recently elected in citywide elections.

What about At-Large Councilwoman Kimberly Daniels? She and Brown followed the success of Sheriff Nat Glover and Councilwoman Glorious Johnson.

What about the elected minorities representing predominantly white districts, such as Art Graham and Jennifer Carroll?

Good ideas, not skin color, win elections. We do not need, as espoused by Councilman Warren Jones, the minority districts packed with 60 percent or more minorities in order for minorities to win elections.

We, the citizens of this great city, are beyond that type of thinking.

I introduced a map that had compact, common-sense districts with limited river crossings. This map kept Argyle as one community and the urban core together. It kept Whitehouse in District 12. And it made the districts more competitive, allowing anyone the ability to win.

Sadly, not one Rules Committee member would "second" my motion on the map.

The citizens of Jacksonville will now be saddled with the perception that we have not yet moved beyond a racially- divided city - at least until the next redrawing of districts, which will take place a full 10 years from now.

Matt Schellenberg is City Council member for District 6.

To see Schellenberg's proposal compared to the official Rules Committee proposal, go to the Opinion Page Blog: http://bit.ly/nebw9k.

EXHIBIT W
TO DECLARATION OF NICHOLAS WARREN

Steve Patterson, *Jacksonville City Council Panel OKs New District Lines*, Fla. Times-Union, Oct. 31, 2011

jacksonville.com | The Florida Times-Union

POLITICS

Jacksonville City Council panel OKs new district lines

Meanwhile, a change in drawing boundaries for the School Board is also considered.

Steve Patterson

Published 3:02 p.m. ET Oct. 31, 2011

New boundaries for Jacksonville City Council districts won the blessing of a council committee Monday, after months of revisions.

But a new process to redraw districts for the Duval County School Board could be getting ready to start.

Board members W.C. Gentry and Becki Couch said they'll ask the rest of the board whether they want to pursue an idea floated at the council's Rules Committee to create a separate system for drawing board districts.

Jacksonville's charter says lines for the board's seven district seats should each combine two of the council's 14 districts. Boundaries are drawn to stand for 10 years, with only minor changes during that period.

But Rules members encouraged an idea by Councilman John Crescimbeni to change the charter and allow the board to draw separate boundaries.

"I think we need to start thinking about having the School Board handle their own issues," Councilman Ray Holt said after Couch told the committee she had misgivings about the plan.

Couch said the lines that Rules members developed could cause a high school to be in a different school district than the middle schools whose students feed into it.

Holt and others said they understood her concern, but felt school representatives would know more about feeder patterns.

Questioned by Crescimbeni, city lawyer Jason Gabriel said he needed to do research but thought the council could change the charter to allow school officials to set their own district lines without waiting another decade.

Bill Killingsworth, a city planner who has overseen the council redistricting effort, talked with school officials about using his office's staff to draw new lines for them.

The full council is scheduled to vote next week on the Rules redistricting plan, which built on proposals that a special redistricting committee began months earlier.

Rules Chairman Bill Bishop said the new lines improve on some of the boundaries used now. He singled out changes that eliminate river-crossings between Arlington and the Eastside, as well as downtown and the Southside. Other changes, he noted, fit Riverside and Avondale inside a single district and shorten a district that had run from San Marco almost to Bayard.

But the new map still has critics, some frustrated by the layout of four districts drawn partly to capture relatively high numbers of minority voters.

"I'm very disappointed with this map," Councilman Matt Schellenberg told committee members, saying district lines north and west of the St. Johns River were "gerrymandered" in the interest of current members. He was the only Rules member who opposed the bill.

Decades of council maps have included four minority-access districts that crossed through black neighborhoods in the Northside and urban core.

Retaining those districts without gerrymandering has become more difficult as parts of the city have become less segregated. The new plan stretches two districts from predominately black neighborhoods out to the Nassau County line, and two others south almost to Clay County.

A plan that Schellenberg offered would have drawn more compact districts but allowed just three minority-access areas. A core of both white and black supporters had supported that idea. But others, including longtime political figures of both races, said keeping all four seats should be an important goal.

steve.patterson@jacksonville.com, (904) 359-4263

EXHIBIT X
TO DECLARATION OF NICHOLAS WARREN

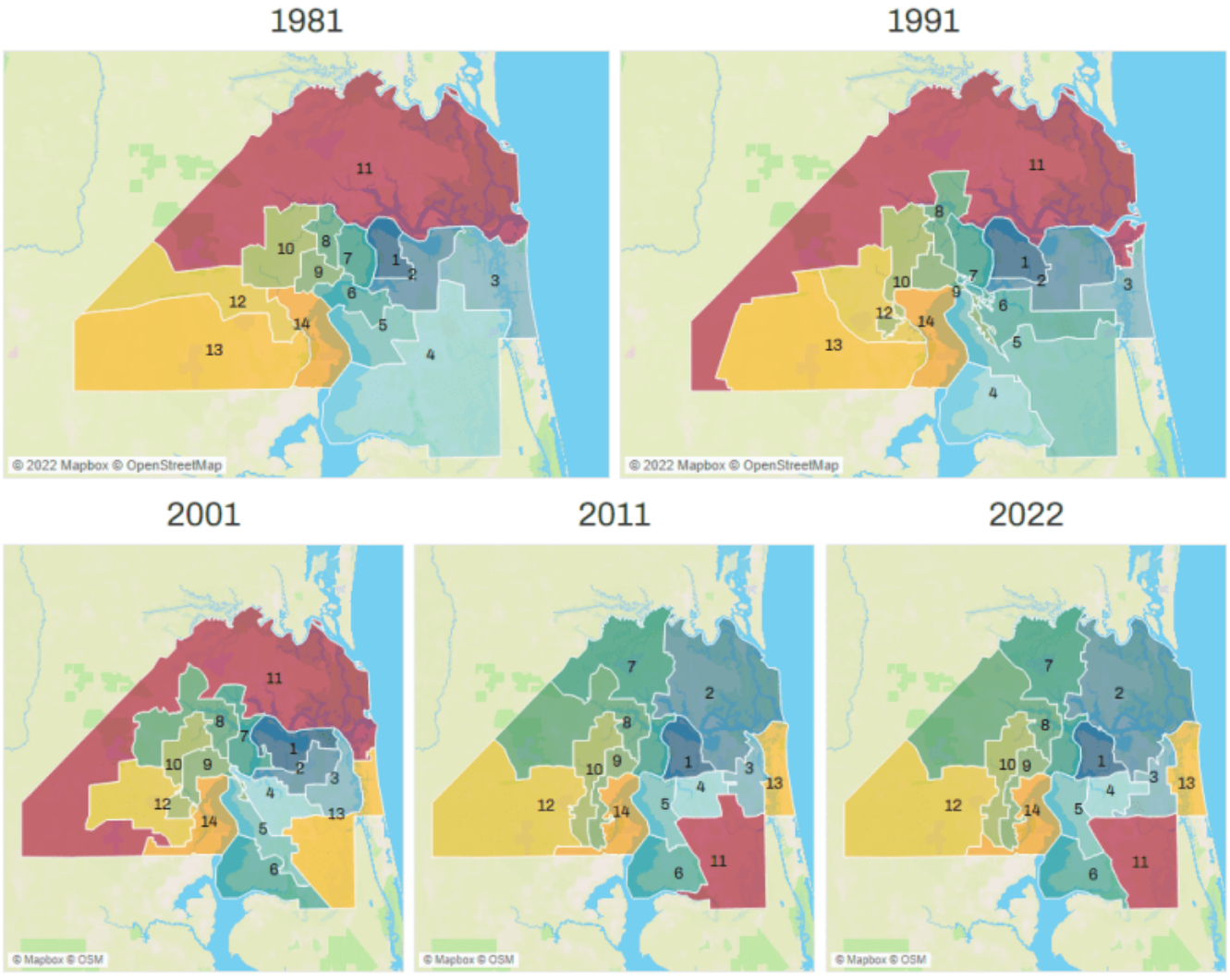
Andrew Pantazi, *For Decades, Jacksonville City Council Redistricted Based Off 'Misinformation,'* The Tributary, July 21, 2022

THE TRIBUTARY
A NORTHEAST FLORIDA JOURNALISM COLLECTIVE

For decades, Jacksonville City Council redistricted based off 'misinformation'

The city is fighting a federal redistricting lawsuit by arguing the Jacksonville City Council was interested more in preserving historic districts. But a review of the history casts doubt on the legality of those historic districts.

by **Andrew Pantazi**



The Jacksonville City Council maps from the 1981, 1991, 2001, 2011 and 2022 redistricting cycles. [The Tributary]

Misunderstood legal principles, incumbency protection and a willingness to ignore residents' protests have driven the Jacksonville City Council redistricting for the last three decades. During that time, the council has packed as many Black

voters as possible into four of the city's 14 districts, apparently attempting to reach a mythical threshold based on a misreading of court rulings.

Doing so has meant reducing Black political power for decades, experts say. That historical legacy continued this cycle when two council members explicitly demanded city staff increase the Black share in their districts, even if it meant violating other principles.

The Jacksonville Branch of the NAACP and other civil-rights organizations argue in their federal lawsuit that the resulting map disenfranchises Black voters. The city responded by saying racial demographics didn't drive redistricting. Instead, the City Council relied on other factors, the city argued, like "preserving prior districts and former constituencies."

The Tributary dove into each of the past redistricting cycles to show how a misunderstanding about one Supreme Court case created a potentially illegal threshold that reduced Black voting power for decades in Jacksonville. This misunderstanding tainted redistricting for decades.

In September, a federal judge will hear arguments about whether to issue a preliminary injunction, likely based in part on whether the judge agrees the city did or didn't allow race to become the predominant factor in redistricting. The City Council may continue to argue it was primarily trying to preserve old districts, but those old districts were borne themselves out of a desire to increase the share of Black voters as much as possible into four of the city's 14 districts, a Tributary review of past redistricting cycles shows.

At times, the council did so even when it meant ignoring the protests of Black residents.

Bryan Simpson U.S. Courthouse in Jacksonville [Michael Rivera] Credit: Michael Rivera

School Board member Warren Jones, who was a council member in the 1981, 1991 and 2011 redistricting cycles, said that he and the council were under the false impression that districts that protected Black voters' ability to elect must be at least 60% Black.

"You really could reduce the Black percentage," Jones said about the current districts. "The council, I think, is locked in now to not making any dramatic changes to the plan."

The 60% threshold "was a benchmark set by the council members themselves," said Property Appraiser Jerry Holland, who was involved in the 2001, 2011 and this most recent redistricting cycles. "That was a guaranteed number. You hit that, and you couldn't lose as a minority representative in that district."

John Libby, who now works at the county elections office, said he thinks he was the first to introduce the concept of a 60% threshold when he voluntarily drew the 1981 maps. Later, he tried unsuccessfully to persuade the council to abandon the quota.

"You were basing it off decades-old definitions that apparently were not true," he told The Tributary. "... They kept going back to old [overturned] case law or no case law"

Matt Carlucci, who participated in redistricting in the 1991, 2001 and this most recent cycle, said that he knew of two rules of thumb: the 60% threshold and the need to maintain four districts that met that threshold.

“That led to some of the crazy lines we had, but it also led to peace in the community and council,” he said of the 2001 cycle he oversaw. “There’s a fine line you try to draw in order to be fair, keep peace in the family.”

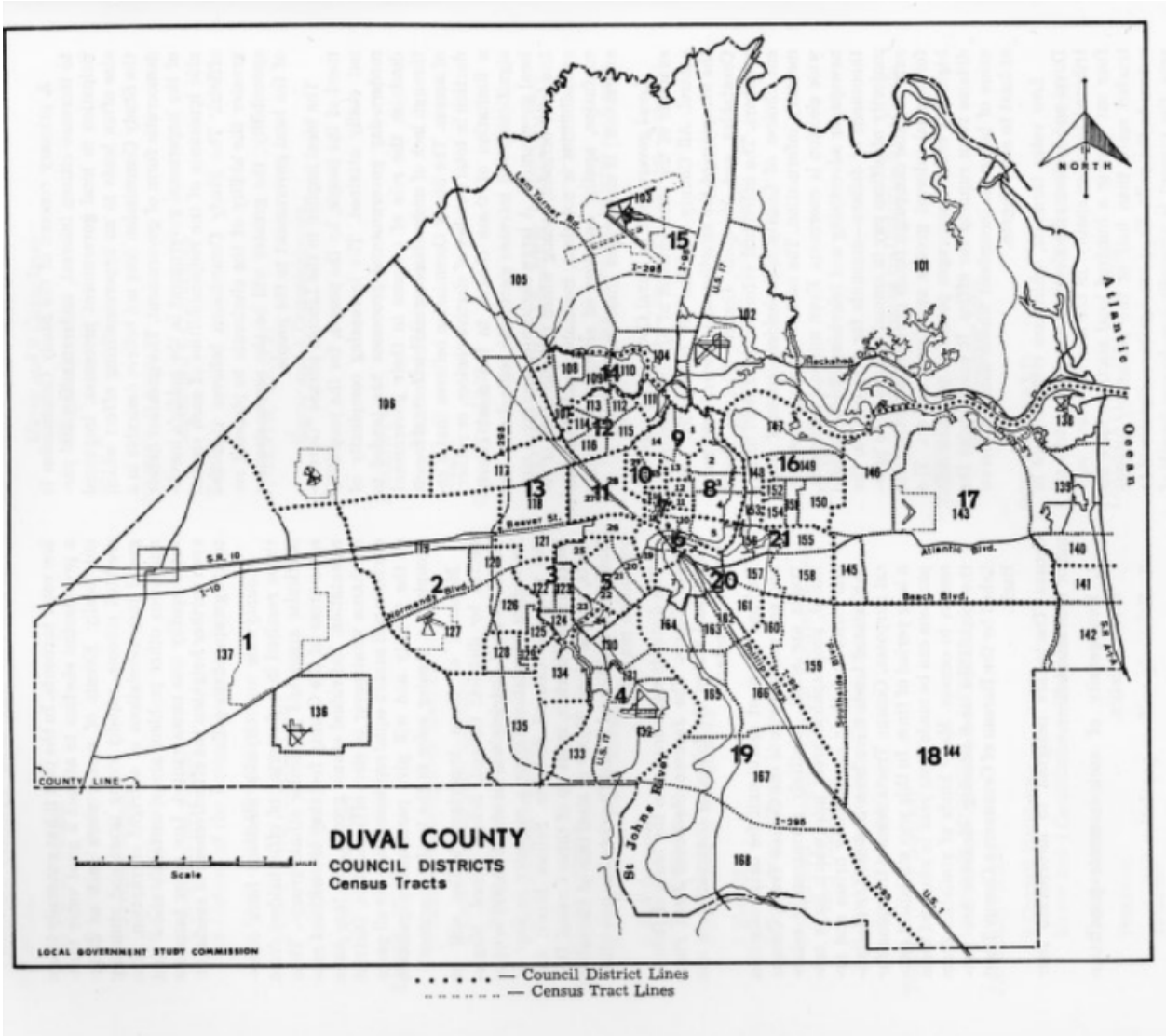
At one point, the Department of Justice referred to the theory that threshold was necessary as ‘misinformation’.

When lawyers argue the most recent redistricting cycle was trying to preserve the status quo from the 2011 redistricting cycle, they’re pointing to a cycle where Jones and other council members explicitly said they wouldn’t accept a map unless it had four districts that were at least 60% Black.

CONSOLIDATION

When a local government task force first proposed Jacksonville consolidate with Duval County in the 1960s, it addressed redistricting and racial gerrymandering directly.

“Gerrymandering for purely selfish interests is exactly the kind of ‘politics’ at its worst that the study commission went to great lengths to avoid,” that task force’s executive director, Lex Hester, told journalists at the time.



The original proposed 21 districts as part of Jacksonville consolidation. [Blueprint for Improvement]

The task force's report proposed a form of government where voters could "pinpoint responsibility". A nonpartisan planning board would redistrict the City Council and School Board. The City Council would have 21 districts, four of which would be majority Black, and the council would have no at-large members.

"Arbitrary lines", the report said, were among the most important problems facing the city, alongside voter disenfranchisement and racial unrest. "District elections will assure equal representation for all parts of the County and will give particular population groupings a greater voice in the local government."

Consolidation, everybody knew, would make the city's demographics whiter and make it harder for Black voters to gain power in an at-large system. Black people made up 41% of Jacksonville residents but just 23% of Duval County. District

elections would allow Black residents to still elect some of the new City Council members.

“We’ve been gerrymandered enough,” Alice Conway, a Black politician and activist, told reporters.

The Legislature changed the consolidation plans to a hybrid form of elected government, with 14 districts and five at-large seats. The non-political redistricting board — which Hester and others described as critical to keeping Good Ol’ Boy politicking out of City Hall — remained, but only for one cycle, handling the 1971 redistricting.

By 1981, the city had amended its charter so that City Council could draw its own lines.

A BRIGHT-LINE STANDARD

The mythology of a 60% or 65% threshold spread across the country in the 1970s and 1980s. A U.S. Supreme Court decision had upheld two New York districts in 1977 that used a 65% rule of thumb, but the opinion also specifically said there was no hard and fast rule and that redistricting bodies must find out what percentage is “necessary … to ensure the opportunity for the election of a Black representative.”

The courts never actually required a 60% or 65% threshold, said Jim Blacksher, an Alabama civil-rights attorney who has handled voting-rights cases since the 1970s. “White politicians who are in power and who want to cabin the Black vote in as few districts as possible may still rely on this old rule of thumb to justify doing it, but there’s no legal basis for doing it.”

That threshold became a bright-line standard over the decades of Jacksonville’s City Council redistricting. Using the threshold prevented Black voters from having any influence in the city’s other 10 council districts, limiting the influence Black residents could have in city politics. Courts have struck down maps that illegally used such thresholds without having a rational basis for doing so.

In 1981, after the council chose Libby’s map, he publicized the fact he had managed to get three of the districts above 65% Black and a fourth at 57% Black.

In 1991, the City Council hired former Florida House Speaker Jon Mills' consulting firm. The firm called its plan the "63% Plan", and the ordinance read: "It is the intent of the Council to provide four minority access districts with approximately 60% minority voting age population to meet the legal definition of fair opportunity."

In 2001, The Florida Times-Union included a line in multiple stories that said "a district must be 60 to 65 percent black to have a high likelihood of electing a black representative." It's not clear if that information came from city lawyers or somewhere else. Yet three months before the first time it said this, the paper published a separate story about congressional redistricting that acknowledged protected districts did "not need to have a majority of minority voters" to allow Black candidates a fair opportunity.

And in 2011, council members and city staff obsessed over this 60% threshold.

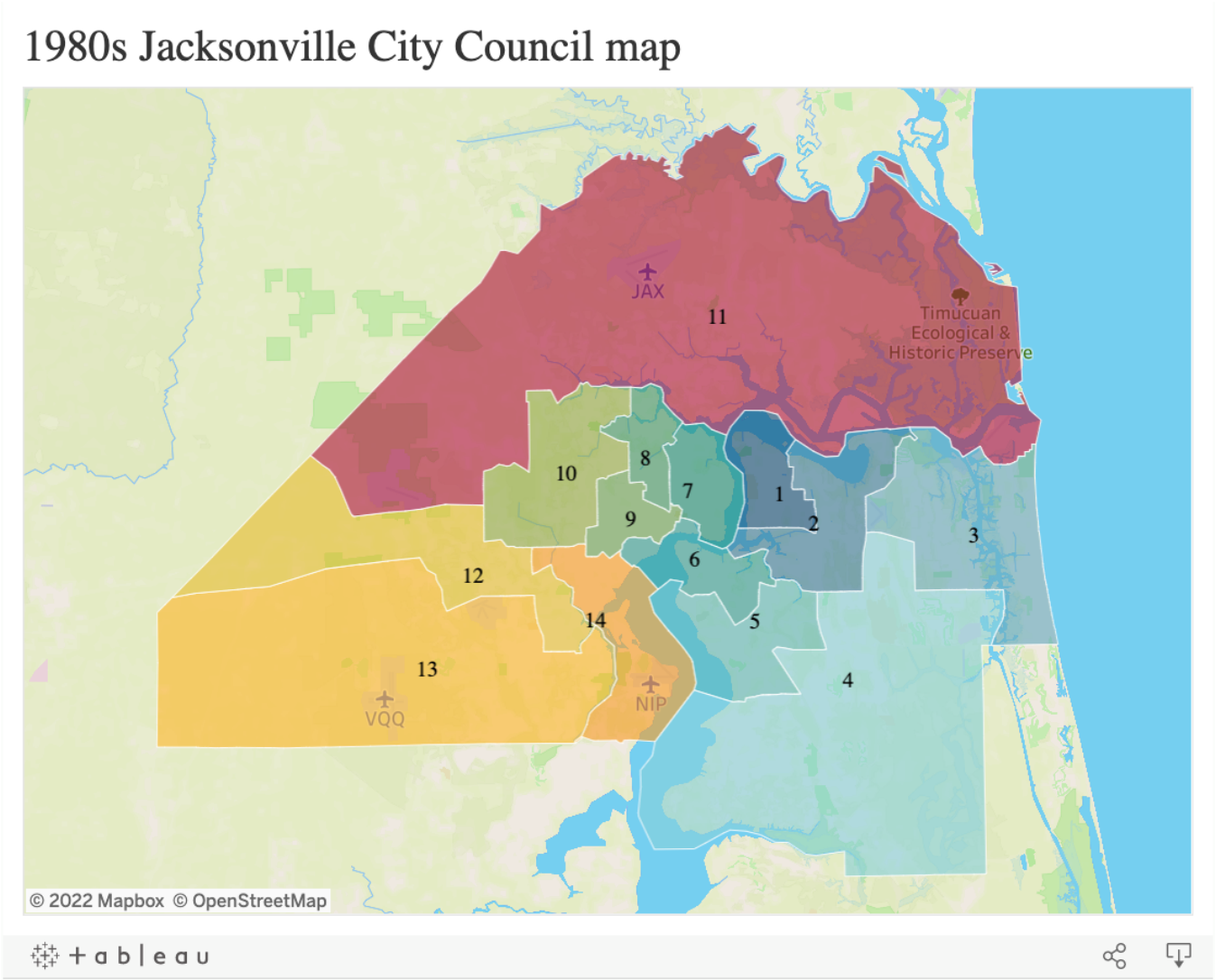
"Percentages are driving the creation of the map, which is causing unnecessary shifts in the districts," then-Councilman Reggie Brown said in one meeting according to the meeting minutes.

"Do not get hung up on the shape of the district," then-Supervisor of Elections Holland responded, "as long as one is able to acquire the communities of interests and the numbers one wants. Set a benchmark to get as close to the numbers as you can."

Holland told the committee he could draw a map with three 60%+ Black districts and one 59% Black district.

Then-Assistant General Counsel Jason Gabriel frequently interjected to say they couldn't make race the predominant factor, but council members were undeterred. In one meeting, then-Councilwoman Denise Lee responded to Gabriel by saying they needed to "address minorities' access."

1980s



Drama filled the 1981 cycle. The City Council had tasked the city's new planning director with drawing maps, but the director, who didn't have redistricting experience, said it was impossible to draw maps with roughly equal populations. The mayor vowed to veto the maps.

Libby had seen in a newspaper story that the council had reached an impasse. "I said, I can do this," he told The Tributary. "I went to the Haydon Burns Library and did some research. Here's this court case saying how you have to do it" with 65% Black districts. "Literally, like I said, I went down to the main library and dug."

The districts were more compact, the population disparities slight and three of the districts met the 65% standard, even though state legislative elections showed voters electing Black candidates in Jacksonville districts with smaller Black populations.

Voters elected Arnette Girardeau, a Black dentist, to the state Senate in 1982 in a 49% Black district. He won re-election twice. Then in the 1990s, Betty Holzendorf, a Black civil servant, held the seat against white opponents, even though less than 45% of the voting-age population was Black.

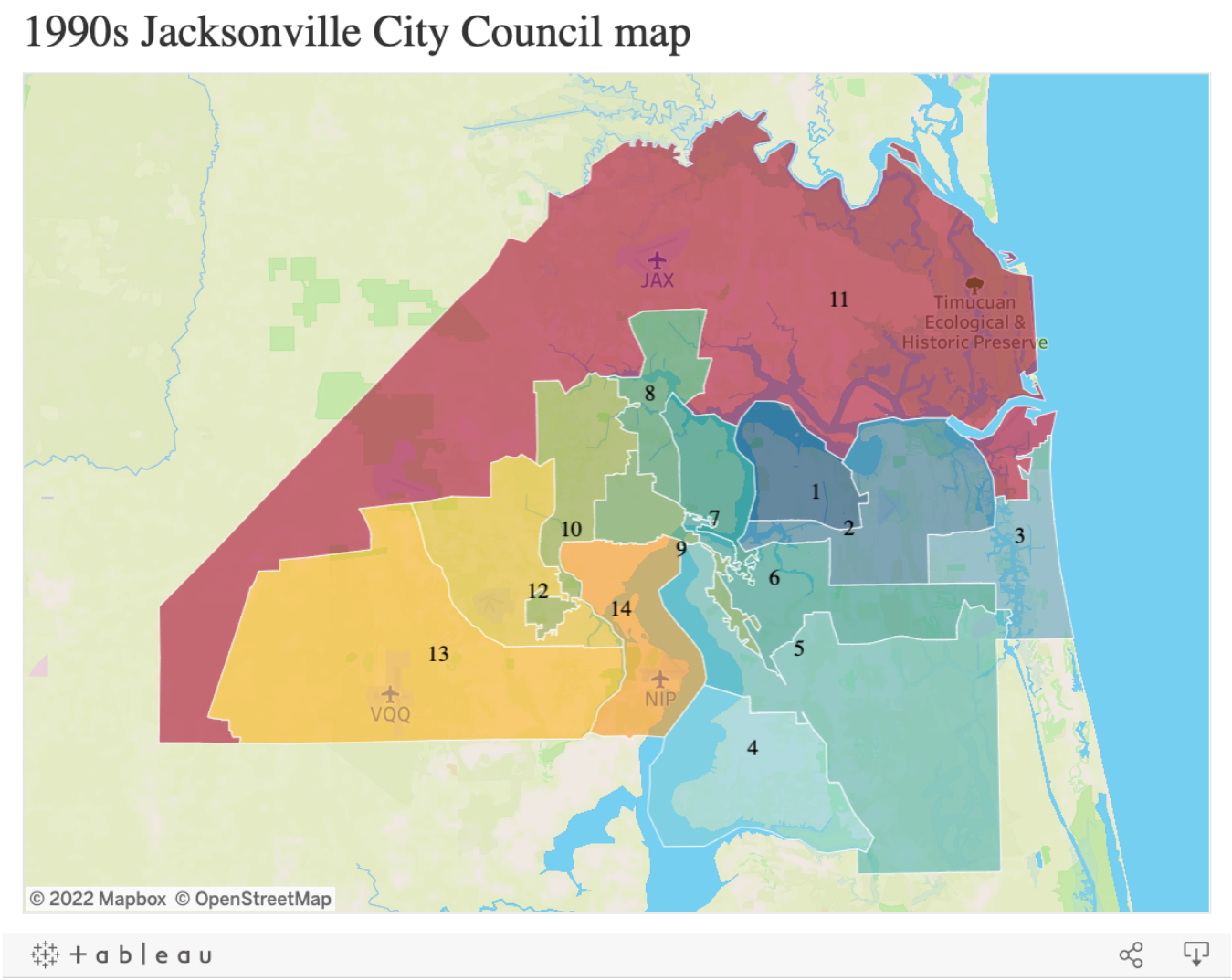
Jacksonville's own federal judges ordered new maps in the 1980s in nearby communities to protect Black voters, and none of the maps packed as many Black people. A court-drawn Bradford County district was 53% Black. One in Live Oak was 52% Black. Another in Suwannee County was 56% Black.

In one case in the '80s, a Florida court issued an extraordinary correction because it had inaccurately referred to a 65% threshold. The Department of Justice called the court order "misinformation." The amended order included a note that said, "There is no 65 percent threshold population figure applied as a rule of thumb by the Department in redistricting matters.... Rather, our responsibility is to determine whether the number of districts in which minority voters will have a fair opportunity for electing representatives of their choice (whatever the percentage of minority voters in each district)."

The department said it issued its note to "ensure that the error ... is not perpetuated."

But no one told the Jacksonville City Council.

1991



By 1991, when Jones served as Council president, the Council continued to insist on its threshold. Ginny Myrick, a then-councilwoman, asked Mills, the consultant, if it was possible to pass a plan that had 60% Black districts instead of 63% Black. “They are literally strafing my district to … to make the numbers that are valid in court,” she said at the time.

Another councilman called it “judicialmandering” because, he said, the court was making them do it. (In fact, no court had required the city adhere to the threshold.)

Mills and his fellow consultants later wrote a book about redistricting where they said the city had decided to use a “better safe than sorry strategy” and acted as if

the city's Black-majority districts needed to maintain roughly the same demographics even though the law didn't require it.

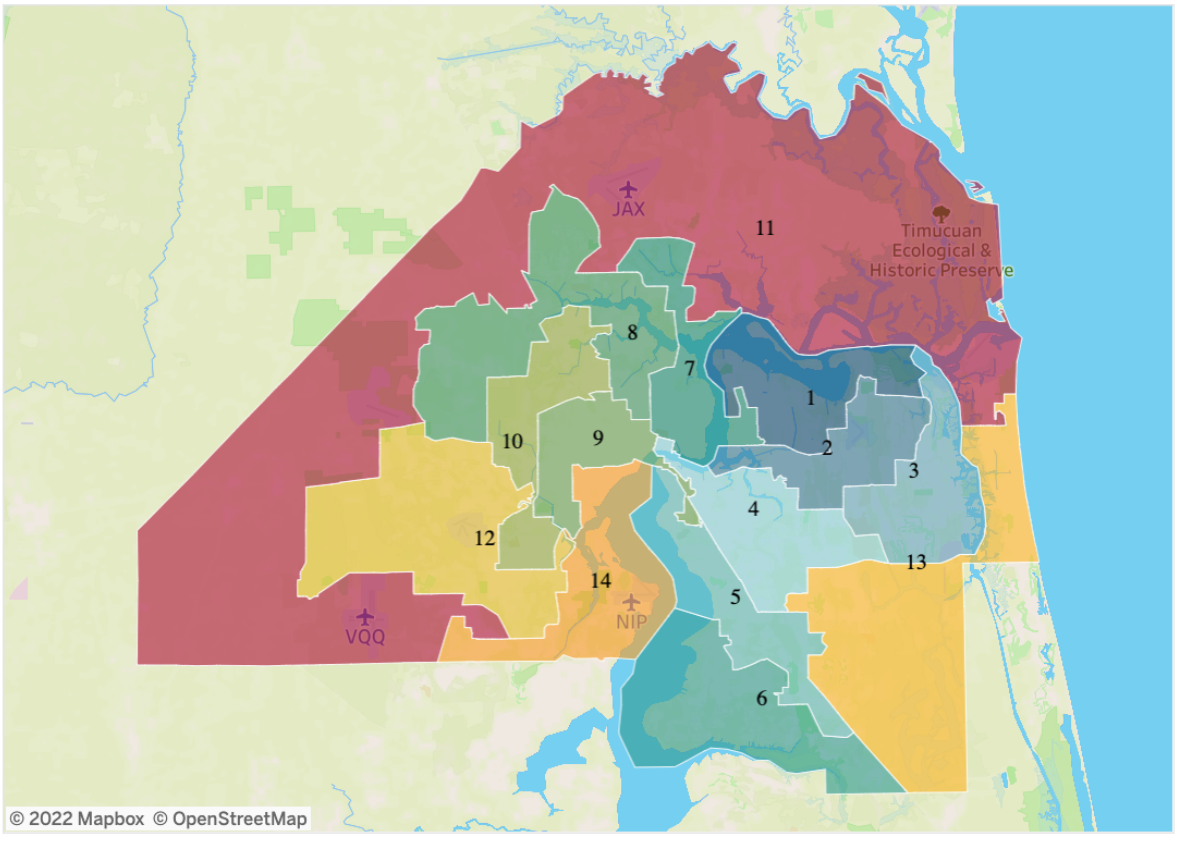
They even admitted that Black residents "protested vigorously" their plan to make the Black-majority districts cross the river and connect Northside and Westside neighborhoods with Southside ones. Yet that plan still went into effect.

"Public hearings may be little more than window dressing," they wrote in another section. "In fact, of course, the public contributes little."

Mills and his fellow consultants described "irregular" districts that split neighborhoods and divided communities of interest. Four sprawling districts crossed the St. Johns River. One went all the way from Mayport and Atlantic Beach to Baldwin and the Clay County line.

2001

2000s Jacksonville City Council map



tableau

Ten years later, the City Council hired a local mapping consultant. This time, the consultant kept providing maps where the Black districts were lower than 60% Black, but the council and then-Mayor John Delaney rejected the plans.

"They're just going to have to go back to their calculators and computers," Delaney said then of the consultants.

"If we can get them [the percentages] higher in the white districts, we can get them higher in the black districts," then-Councilwoman Pat Lockett-Felder said at the time.

Each proposal increased the Black percentages in the four districts, until the remaining 10 districts had been made as white as possible.

"As a councilmember in 2000, we thought you had to have them," Holland told The Tributary about the 60% threshold. "It wasn't just a desire. It was our mind that … in 2000 that was just the way it was."

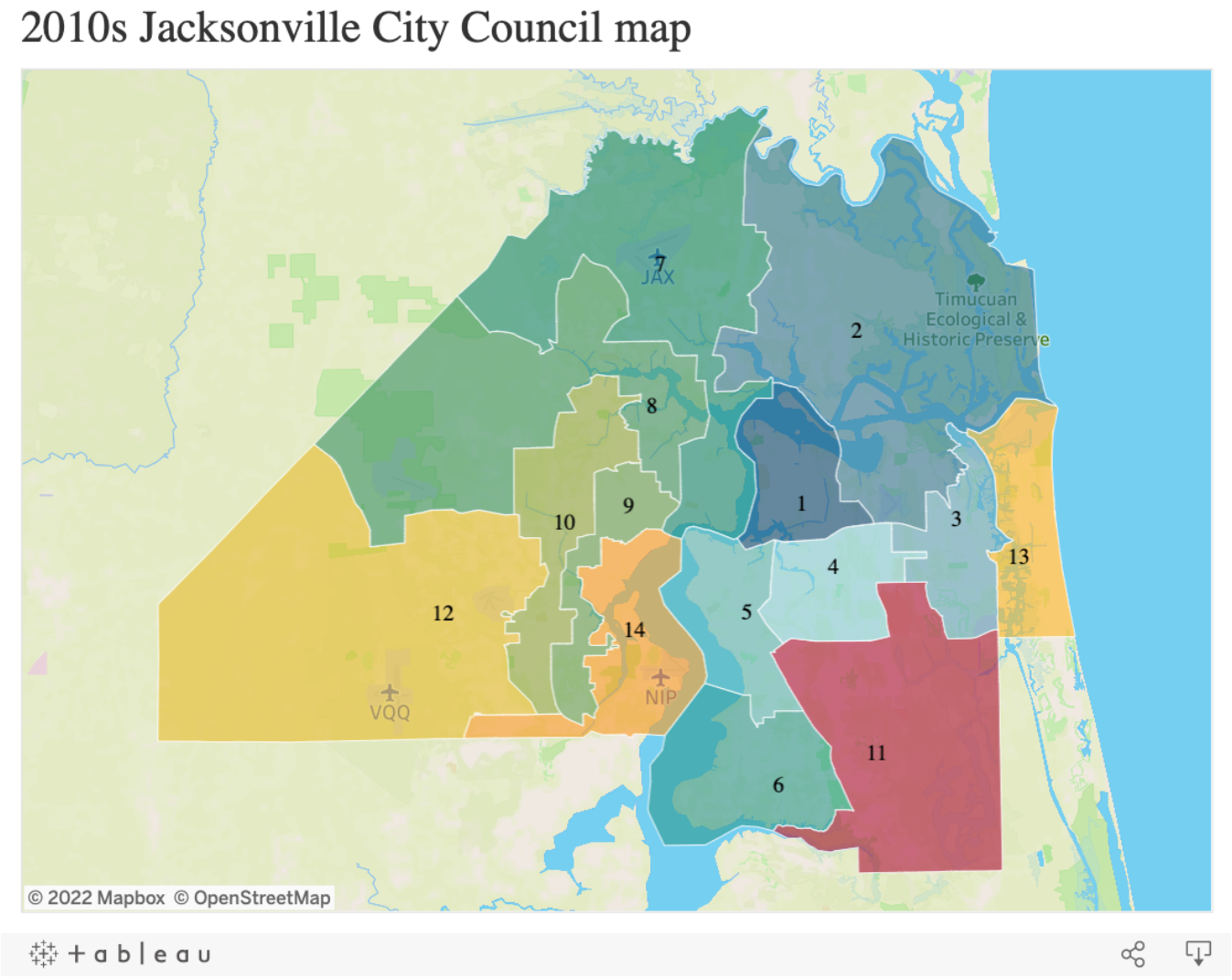
Then-Councilman Jim Overton pushed to keep Riverside, Avondale and Murray Hill together in one of the Black-majority districts. The Times-Union reported that move would have dropped the black population in the district from 58% to 51. The councilman who represented the district, Reggie Fullwood, rejected the proposal, saying it "disregard[ed] the need for minority-access districts."

The newspaper reported on the proposal by again claiming without a citation that courts required the district to be 60% Black.

Eventually, Murray Hill was split mostly along racial lines. The whiter portions of the neighborhood were connected to Riverside and Avondale in one district while the portions with more Black residents remained in a separate district.

That split has persisted to this day.

2011



Ten years ago, the City Council committed itself to making the Southside districts more compact.

But the same commitment didn't spread to the Northside and Westside, where the council's Black-majority districts were located. Instead, city staff looked to pack as many Black residents as possible into those four districts, which also increased the white population as much as possible in the neighboring three districts.

"Neighborhoods represent the best community of interest and shouldn't be divided," said Terry Jones, one of dozens of activists who spoke out against the maps.

Libby showed up with his own proposal. He said an analysis would show a district that is at least 45% Black would be sufficient. (Later, when courts redrew one of the city's congressional districts, it accepted a 45% Black district as sufficient, confirming Libby's analysis.) Libby's proposal also would've made the districts more compact, he said, and honored neighborhood lines.

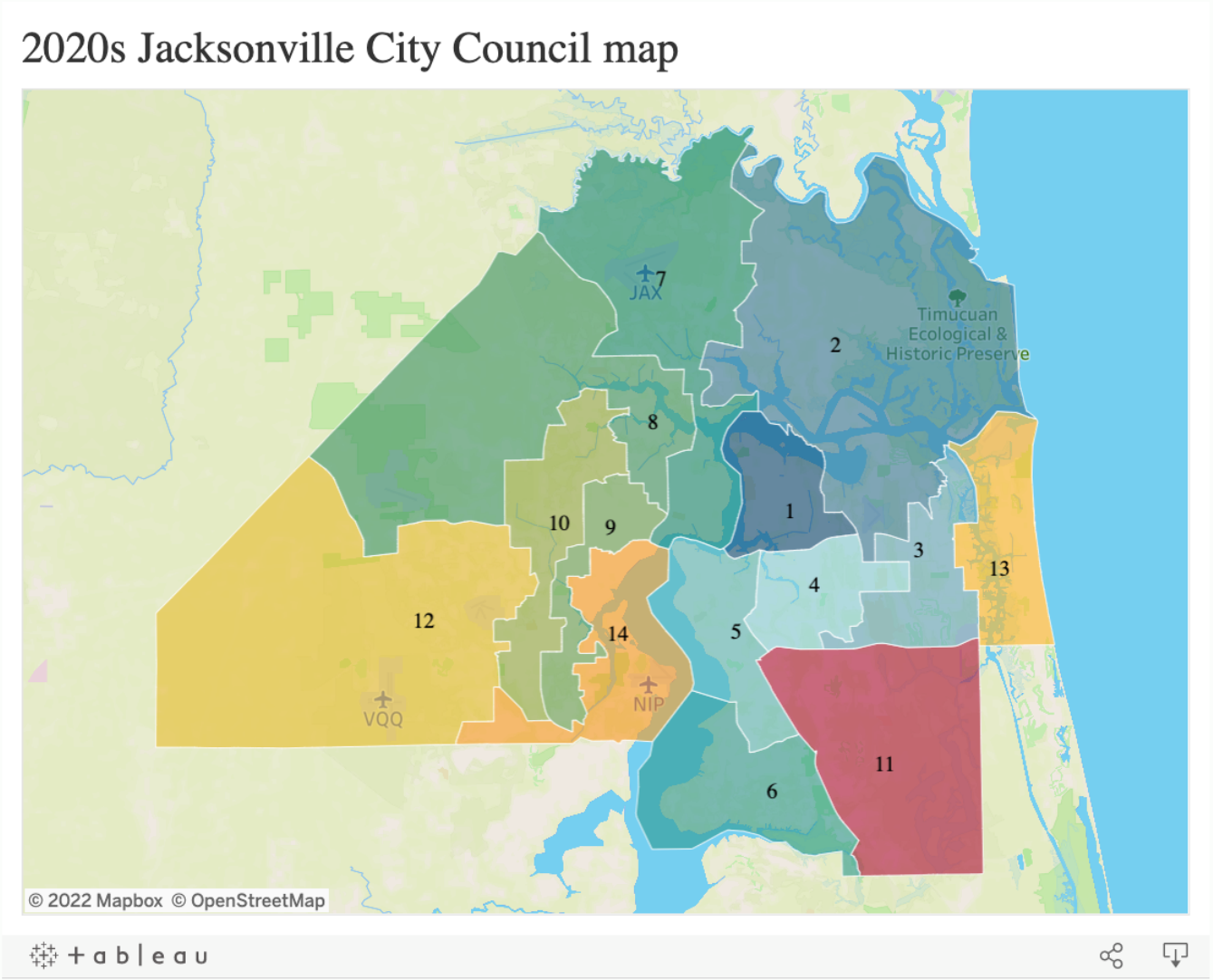
At one meeting, two people told the council the 60% threshold was wrong. One woman, a former Black Republican councilwoman, said she had contacted the NAACP and the Department of Justice. She "stated that she took a group of interested citizens on a ride-around of her area and you can hit four council districts within the space of less than a mile," the minutes from one meeting read. "... Minority access means 50% plus 1, not the 60% or 70% minority population the proposed districts seem to be designed to achieve."

The council rejected Libby's proposal and a separate proposal from Matt Schellenberg, a white councilman representing Mandarin, who had criticized the neighborhood splits and lack of compactness in the preferred map. He pointed out his map better complied with all of the council's official criteria it had agreed on. But Jones criticized the plan for prioritizing compactness over race.

One councilwoman said she didn't believe the neighborhood activists who favored Schellenberg's plan accurately represented the opinions of other members of her community.

The council instead approved a map where the four districts ranged from 59% to 69% Black.

2021



This most recent cycle, no one discussed an explicit 60% quota in this cycle, but Councilwoman Pitman and Councilman Gaffney both pushed to increase the Black share of their districts as much as possible. Gaffney meticulously went through every census block on his district's border to pick the ones with the highest possible Black populations.

And Councilman Garrett Dennis and Councilwoman Brenda Priestly Jackson rejected any efforts to change their districts, saying they were comfortable with the demographics in their seats.

As a result, their four districts ranged from 61% to 70% Black.

The council agreed on a set of non-racial criteria: protecting incumbents, drawing compact districts, honoring communities of interest, not crossing the St. Johns River and making as few changes as possible to the 2021 map. But those criteria didn't end up factoring in much.

The council and its redistricting consultant later said before its final vote that incumbency didn't play any factor for any of the districts. (Yet city lawyers argued in court the council prioritized protecting incumbency over race.)

The council also said that partisanship didn't play a factor. At one point, redistricting committee chairman Aaron Bowman told The Tributary, "We didn't look at party. … We looked at population data, and I don't think that it would be appropriate for us to base our decisions on party." (The city lawyers argued that the council prioritized partisanship over race.)

The map also split 47 recognized neighborhoods, and one district unnecessarily crossed the St. Johns River. (The city lawyers say that the council prioritized honoring communities of interest and major geographic boundaries ahead of racial considerations.)

Council members also rejected proposals that would've made fewer changes to the 2011 maps than the ones they eventually adopted. The reason: those proposed changes would've reduced the Black population in District 8, the district with the most Black residents. (The city lawyers say that the council prioritized maintaining the status quo districts ahead of racial considerations.)

The city also never conducted any analysis to determine how to protect Black voters' ability to elect their preferred candidate, something experts and even city lawyers said was necessary to comply with the Voting Rights Act. Activists ended up hiring an academic to do the analysis for the city, but the City Council ignored the report, which said a 41% to 44% threshold would be more appropriate. (The city lawyers say the council prioritized complying with the Voting Rights Act above any other improper consideration of race.)

Neighbors and activists have threatened to sue the city over racial gerrymandering claims every decade but never followed through. Now they have, and a court will decide if the map unconstitutionally disenfranchises Black voters.

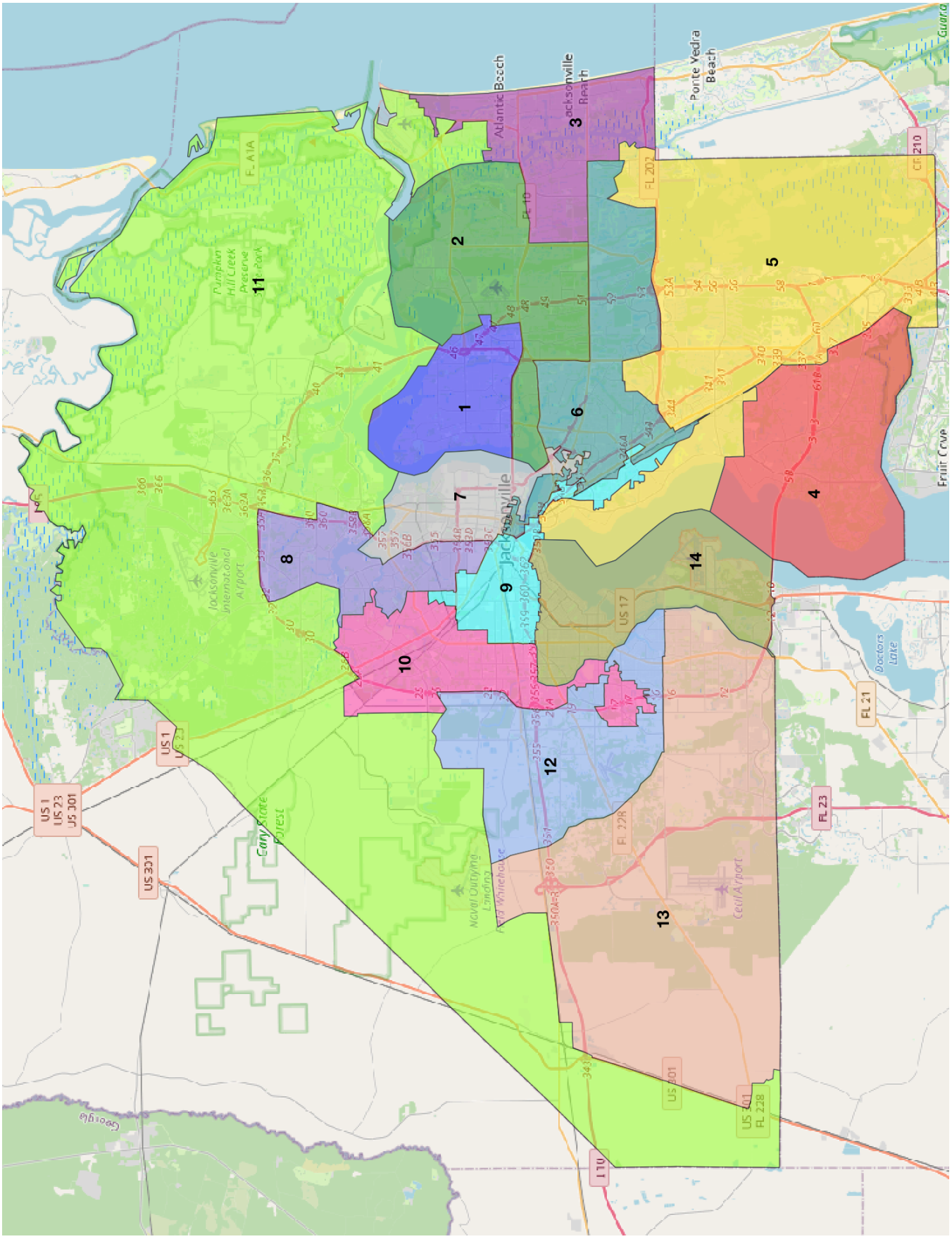
Plaintiffs must file a motion for a preliminary injunction by Friday, and the city will reply to it next month. The court will hold a hearing in September, at which point the judge will decide whether to toss Jacksonville's redistricting map ahead of the March 2023 elections.

U.S. District Judge Marcia Morales Howard will decide if race improperly predominated in the City Council's redistricting. If the districts are thrown out, Howard could give the City Council a second chance at drawing the lines.

While some council members told The Tributary they'd rather let the court take over drawing new lines if that happens, others said the council should get a second chance and should get enough time to ask for public input.

DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBIT Y
TO DECLARATION OF NICHOLAS WARREN

Map of 1991 City Council Plan
("63% Plan – Revision 4")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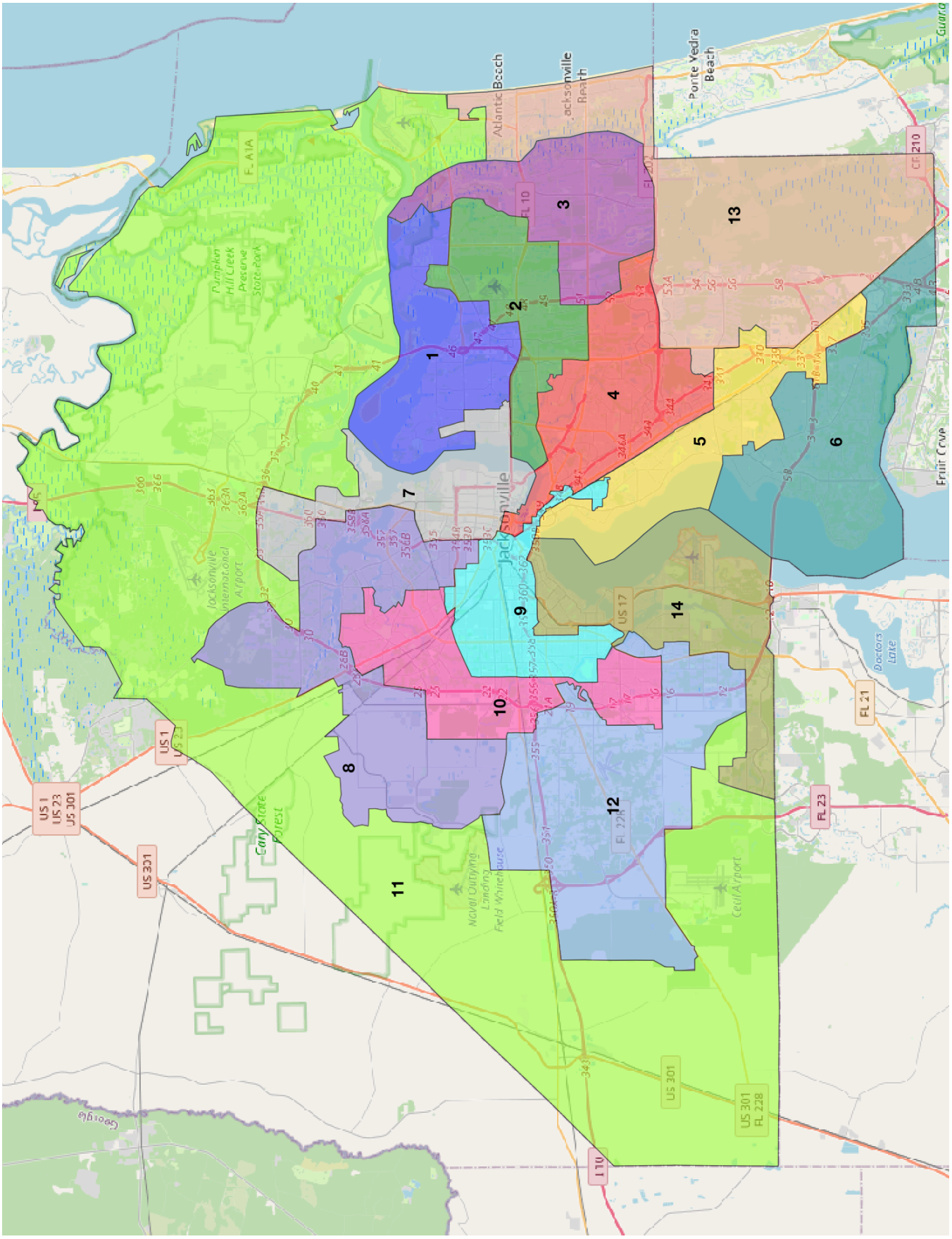
DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBIT Z
TO DECLARATION OF NICHOLAS WARREN

Map of 2001 City Council Plan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Georgia

Transcript of Redistricting Meeting

Date: August 3, 2011
Case: Transcription Services

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TRANSCRIPT OF AUDIO-RECORDED

REDISTRICTING MEETING

"BROWNREAPPORTIONMENT 8-3-11"

Job No.: 450988

Pages: 1 - 90

Transcribed by: Christian Naaden

P R O C E E D I N G S

FEMALE 1: All right. I hit record.

CHAIRMAN: Okay. Goo- -- good afternoon. I want to thank everyone for coming out to this noticed meeting to discuss the redistricting that is involved in district 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and any other district that may be impacted by this. So this is a notice -- noticed meeting, it was scheduled to start at 2:00 o'clock. The time now is 2:05, and today's date is August 3rd.

What I'd like to do is -- because we literally have a couple of maps and hopefully everyone practiced, they had an opportunity to either see them themself, or anyone in planning to discuss their districts, what -- what would be most desirable. And I'd like to turn it over to -- to kind of give us some --

JARED: Sure.

CHAIRMAN: -- guidance as to our using two different versions. And then we can take off from there.

JARED: Yeah. So what this map is is changes that reflected what there appeared to be consensus around the table on. Now, most of those changes were a

result at the meeting we had about south and east of the river. But Councilman Jones [ph] isn't here, but there was some consensus on -- on how to address him. So I -- I guess I'll wait on that until he gets here.

But in terms of 7, 8, 10, at the last meeting I didn't hear any consensus on -- on how that could be adjusted. But I think on this map over here, we showed how the three precincts along the northern edge of Trout River up there, how those could be shifted back into district eight. And the impact of that which would be that seven would then end up having to wrap around eight.

We'd pick up another precinct, the one that you see over there, that's yellow in the far southwest corner, which is about 5,000 people. So that's a big precinct. And so I guess based off the -- the conversation we had, we could switch -- switch those back if that is agreeable to the people here, to the councilmembers.

CHAIRMAN: David [ph], if I can add, one -- one of the suggestions of the practice that I overheard took place with the other group is that prior to

leaving, they'd actually drawn the map to what was most desirable for them.

JARED: Right. And they drew the general shapes, and -- and basically said, this is the shape, make the numbers work.

CHAIRMAN: Got you.

JARED: And so that's what we did.

CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. Dr. Gaffney, I know you had started. Did you want to go ahead district seven, or Denise, I don't know which one you all went to. Because I -- I saw them pointing over in district eight and seven, that seems -- this map was directly designed to change what was here.

MALE 3: It -- it's not the whole thi- -- I mean, it looks like it's a lot of change, but it's really not. From what I can see. But I see it's -- it's more land.

CHAIRMAN: Mm-hmm.

MALE 3: It's a lot -- it's a lot of land. I don't know. What do you think?

DENISE LEE: I have not seen --

MALE 3: Because I had this person on some --

DENISE LEE: I had surgery yesterday, so I hadn't seen it. And I -- what I want to do is get a copy of this, take it with me, and I'll have a decision in the morning. But let me -- let me say something, John [ph], if I could.

CHAIRMAN: Mm-hmm.

DENISE LEE: It was just mentioned that another group drew whatever and said, make it work. I just -- I just think we just want to make sure that we are cognizant of the fact that these things can get very parochial, and they are individual.

CHAIRMAN: Mm-hmm.

DENISE LEE: And at the end of the day, what somebody else does is not necessarily indicative of what needs to be done. And I want to also point out that at the --

CHAIRMAN: [inaudible]

DENISE LEE: -- that at the last discussion -- that at the last discussion, there was some talk about trying to make numbers even. I don't want us to get caught up in that, it's never been even.

JARED: Exactly. Okay.

DENISE LEE: And I think we have to be cognizant of that. And I also want to make sure that historically, we are very clear on the fact that one of the reasons they'd rather -- but you represent whomever, is that one of the reasons things did cross was to pick up minorities, and not to --

CHAIRMAN: Lose --

DENISE LEE: -- to -- not only not lose, but to go way out here, and way out there when you got the west and these other things that are already there that would make it more reasonable. And what I'm afraid of is that I'm hoping that what we're not doing is dividing the city up by saying, you know, 7, 8, 9, and 10, you do what you want to do, and over here you do what you want to do.

And then you have -- you have again to [inaudible] some of the things that I've heard, and again in an effort to be fair, I think we have to watch out for that. And that -- that's kind of what I was hearing and I just heard. But in the ne- -- I had not seen this, I had surgery yesterday. And actually, I'm not supposed to be talking. It's kind of difficult.

But -- so if you would allow, what we could do if you wanted to sometime early tomorrow, we could get together. And we could just -- you know, I'll take this and look at it, and everything. You know, we talked about just that part that had been taken away --

JARED: Right.

DENISE LEE: -- put -- putting it -- putting it back in.

JARED: Right.

DENISE LEE: We discussed that. And --

MALE 3: And so why don't we just get the other map?

JARED: And that -- what are the percentages?

BILL: You know, again, not a proposal that anyone but -- knew that she wanted to look at numbers if you changed. And what all this did was -- was put back in what's in currently in district eight, only added what needed to get numbers the way it was. It -- just for his explanation, not -- not for anyone wanting to do that, but so that you'd have more information.

If you did that, what would that change to your percentages? Because we know on that map over

there that -- that had such a skew I think seven was, like, 75 percent. It -- it takes that back, to answer your question, seven to 66, eight to 65, which I think it was the other day. Nine up to 56, and ten, to where it was.

CHAIRMAN: You're losing ground.

BILL: To 58.

CHAIRMAN: You're losing ground.

BILL: I think on the current percentages -- [talking over each other]

DENISE LEE: Right. Well, let me ask this question, Jared [ph]. This map here is -- came from your office or Bill's [ph] office?

BILL: My office.

JARED: No. It came from his office.

BILL: My office.

DENISE LEE: Okay. So what are we working from?

BILL: What we -- I think we --

DENISE LEE: I mean --

BILL: If you want -- if I -- I'm not sure if I have the --

DENISE LEE: It's okay, Jared. I just want to make sure.

BILL: Well, if I've got the floor, if you -- if I don't --

DENISE LEE: Yeah. The planning department is -- is -- is involved in this with Jared.

JARED: We are.

BILL: We are. We're -- we're -- we're meeting --

JARED: We --

BILL: -- almost daily.

JARED: Yeah. So it's -- it's just, you know, in talking with OGC, my understanding of what they would like is I can help any councilpersons come up with various scenarios. But when I come to this room, I'm supposed to bring the last thing that there was general consensus on. And then each individual councilmember can make a proposal to it to change it based off any communications they've had with me.

But the changes need to take place here. And so, you know, Jerry [ph] and I talked yesterday, and -- and we talked about this idea of giving these three

precincts back to district eight, and picking them up someplace else. And then adjusting district seven so that it gets the population. And so he prepared a map that showed that.

BILL: What -- and -- and I guess if you looked at the perspective, it's to look around the corner. It's so that if your -- if your next step is, well, if we did that, what would be the impact? And that's all we're doing is looking around the corner. It's not saying you have to go that corner. You know, but if you had the question, which I think is what your question was, what would be the impact if you did that?

DENISE LEE: Well --

BILL: It just takes you that one step further and says, this is the impact, decide whether you want to do that or not.

DENISE LEE: And just like Jared did this map, we could do a map, I could do a map, you could do a map. And that -- and like Jerry said, the impact. But this is -- this is my question here. Currently, the -- who has the stats for the current numbers for 7, 8, 9, and 10? I don't have that on me.

JARED: This is the current numbers.

DENISE LEE: The percentages, and I'm going to show you the point I'm trying to make.

JARED: 74, 74, 66, and 68.

DENISE LEE: Okay. 74, so it was actually 73 on one of them. Well, it may not be on there, but the numbers that I have.

FEMALE 1: That's the current --

JARED: 74, 74 --

DENISE LEE: I don't know how the math works, but to drop from 74 to 64, and to drop from 74 to 65, that's losing ground any way you look at it.

MALE 5: Why -- why are they doing that?

DENISE LEE: Weren't they trying --?

CHAIRMAN: I -- if I could, just -- and -- and I -- I was not -- I'm glad to see this right here. Because I was looking at one time both seven and nine cross the river. All right? By nine crossing the river, we reduce those -- we -- we're going to reduce --

MALE 5: Well, maybe nine is [inaudible] across the river.

CHAIRMAN: So that -- that was one noticeable

change. But I did see where this is district nine, by your proposal then it's still going -- see, it would still go across the river.

BILL: Well, and -- and to -- and I think mostly, if I could, while you still -- I think the key is this, and I think Bill can identify with this, is to get the numbers wherever the number can go, and of course, they can't stay exactly changed, and the reason for that is is because of the overall population of the county is such that --

DENISE LEE: Well, that should stay in [inaudible]

BILL: I know. But I'm saying for the record and people that are standing around us. But the key is -- is is there pockets? And the answer is yes. We know there's a pocket here. Correct, Bill?

JARED: Mm-hmm.

BILL: Is there pockets anywhere else that I think there could go into? And I think we did not identify any other. But there is this option --

JARED: The -- the -- there is -- there is this pocket over here. But the challenge we're facing

in -- in a very real sense, it's a good challenge, is that the population is becoming more and more integrated. So if you have to pick up 10,000 people, it's hard to pick up 10,000 people that are a minority.

DENISE LEE: Well, that's not the -- that's not -- and I would like to work Jared, no reflection on you. But I would also like for you to work a little closer too. So, you know that -- you know, we can -- we can all be on the same page. You know, and I'm not saying that to reflect anything, and Jared, this has nothing to do with you. But the planning department was put in charge of this. And I'm little -- I'm a little concerned. And -- you know, that you will be working Jared, and the planning department not doing their thing, and putting this kind of risk -- you know, pressure, if you will, or that on him.

BILL: And let me say, I'm here because the council president asked me to be involved, not because Jerry Hall [ph] walked up one day and deci- --

DENISE LEE: Jared, you were asked to be involved when I was chairing the meeting. So --

BILL: I'm saying the council president specifically said, I want you to be a member of this group.

DENISE LEE: Well, that's fine.

JARED: I -- I -- so I don't want to say --

DENISE LEE: Jared, you are a member --

JARED: I wasn't a member.

DENISE LEE: Well, let me put -- let me put it like this. You're not a city councilperson. So most times, these groups are absent of anybody else other than the city councilmembers, as you well know. Okay?

BILL: And that's why I did not get involved in that process.

DENISE LEE: But you were invited to every meeting before, and to be involved to work with the planning department. So you were not ostracized.

BILL: Never said I was.

DENISE LEE: Okay.

BILL: In fact, we had an election going on during that period of time.

DENISE LEE: Right. So I want to make it clear, Jared, and I don't want to get frustrated about

this. But I want for the record, that you were asked to participate and come to the meetings. I don't want it to -- that all of a sudden, you're now involved because the council president -- council presidents have the prerogative to do things.

But it's city councilmembers at the end of the day, as you know, you chair reapportionment like me. And never usually do you go outside of the parameters appointed. But you're the supervisor of elections. That's why I asked for you to be involved.

Because I felt that the supervisor of election, I pushed very hard for the planning department to deal with it for economic reasons, number one. And I felt work -- working with the supervisor of elections, working with the planning department, and the councilmembers, that that would save the city money, it would be the right thing to do.

I'm concerned now, and again, no reflection on you, when you say the council president asked you to be involved. You've been involved from the beginning. You had elections going on, so you couldn't intimately be involved.

BILL: No.

DENISE LEE: But I just want to make sure that --

BILL: Everything you said is correct. But -- but versus the previous involvement is different as far as when the council president said, I want a different involvement. And told the planning department the same thing.

DENISE LEE: Well --

BILL: So it was a -- I'm not saying I wasn't involved in it at first, but we had elections going on.

DENISE LEE: Yeah.

BILL: It is different.

DENISE LEE: Wait, Reggie [ph], let me just -- Reggie, this is important -- this is important. Because this is an important task. And no one person, including me, is in charge of this. And when -- when -- when Bill says that, you know, he'll work with anybody. You know that -- that's -- that's no issue.

But I asked the question, where did this map come from? And Jared was honest enough to say that it was his map. That raised some questions to me, because

I want to know where's the planning department map? But he explained it that -- that you all were working together on this.

So I want to make sure that -- that we not just take -- take it and say that this is a map that's going to go down, that that is a map that's going to go down. If -- if Reggie wants to get -- and get with you and create a map, he can. Johnny [ph] can, Jared can, I can. You know, so I just -- I just got a little concerned about that.

Now, that is to answer your question as it relates to crossing the river, that you brought up. What I don't want to see happen, and I'm speaking only for me, is that we have a divided city. Caucasians can represent African Americans, and African Americans can represent Caucasians, Hispanics, Greeks, whatever. And when I hear us say that -- well, the main concern was Mayport from the beginning, that part.

It's turned into a lot of things. But at the end of the day, if what we're doing is we're taking, we're reducing the numbers by saying, we don't want to be, oh -- we're going to make this, you're going to

have two cities. You're going to have 7, 8, 9, and 10, and 12, which get the least of the money anyway, over here.

And then you're going to have all of the south side districts over here only representing that. I think things should be contiguous, but I don't think that if you have to pick up numbers that were already across there, I don't -- I don't -- I don't see the harm.

And -- and -- and -- and this is one of the reasons I did want you involved from the beginning. And I went on record saying, you have the precincts, you have the numbers, you're a former councilmember, and you chaired redistricting. So that's cool with me.

BILL: One thought, if I may share. And -- and mine is to -- is to keep you moving in a direction so you know, well, what -- if I do this, what happens there? The theory that I propose --

DENISE LEE: Now, when you say, keep -- keep us moving, what do you mean?

BILL: Well -- well, the key is is that the city council prepares a map that goes forward so that

we don't expire a timeline. And it goes to the court to prepare a map.

DENISE LEE: I understand that, Jared. But this is -- this is where I got -- and you help me here, and this isn't personal.

JARED: Right.

DENISE LEE: But when you say you want to keep us moving, I want to know, what are they doing? Why are they keeping us moving?

BILL: We're all keeping us --

JARED: We -- we are. We're all keeping us moving.

BILL: My goal is also -- let me tell you, when the process is done, my job starts. Because I've got to go over the precincts, I've got to redraw the precincts because they'll be divided by council lines. And so my job begins with that, my urgency to finish this is so I can get my job done in time before the 2012 --

DENISE LEE: It's usually, in the past, no supervisor's ever been involved. So I'm glad to see you here.

JARED: Well, you know, and I don't know if it provides you any comfort or not. But there -- you know, Jerry and I have had disagreements. And what I'm meaning is what I believe the right thing should be --

DENISE LEE: No. I'm not saying that you all -- I'm not -- that's why I wanted to make sure I preface what I said. I'm not suggesting that you and Jared should not be working together. That's not what I'm saying. But what I am saying is that when I asked about this map, and Jared said it's his map, then that did raise some concerns of mine. Because I -- the planning department has a total responsibility --

JARED: Right.

DENISE LEE: -- of redistricting. That's all I'm saying. So I just wanted to make sure that you all were involved.

JARED: What we did was divide up the work.

DENISE LEE: That's fine.

JARED: My department did what there was con-- what we heard consensus around to create this map. Because there's a short time window between the last meeting in this meeting. And then we looked at the

things that were discussed but there didn't appear to be consensus on, and Jerry took the -- that information, and made a map of potential solutions to that.

So within the -- what is it now? Actually two and a half working days that we had to change everything, the planning department changed what we heard consensus on, supervisor of election looked at areas that there wasn't consensus where we could propose changes. We met yesterday and said, yeah, that -- that looks like it meets what was being discussed. And we came forward.

CHAIRMAN: Okay. In fact, if I could, before moving around the table. I'm looking at the numbers the way they are current, and the way they are proposed. And -- and they may vary just depending on which map you're looking at. And I -- I think what would be a good reference point to move us forward, if we can first agree on the percentages.

Because they don't want to be -- we don't want it to be -- it does not have to be exact. You know, evenly proportionate, if you will, for 7, 8, 9, and 10.

But we would like for it to be similar to the last -- the current year. So when I look at district seven, and I travel across here. Okay. District seven is here, let me come down a little bit.

FEMALE 1: Okay.

CHAIRMAN: Yeah -- yeah. Right here. So seven is currently at 74 percent, and the proposal is 70 percent. So you're talking about --

JARED: Let me just clarify real quick. That --

DENISE LEE: And this one, they're getting dropped to 65.

BILL: Yeah. I mean --

DENISE LEE: Right, Jared?

BILL: For the -- the seven, if I can. This is actually -- these numbers here are based on the map of last --

DENISE LEE: 66.

JARED: From last week.

BILL: Yeah. So that -- I probably wouldn't even look at that. I would look at -- do we have a table on this one here?

DENISE LEE: Well, Jason, you were right as it relates to currently, you can look at that. Here, what this map brought in today takes seven down to 66.

BILL: 66 percent. Okay.

DENISE LEE: Right. So from 74 to 66, that's a great loss.

CHAIRMAN: Right. That's -- that's too much.

JARED: For seven on this proposed map is 69.

BILL: Right. So what I would do, I would compare these numbers to the current, which you're trying to compare to today's --

DENISE LEE: Right.

BILL: -- districts? Yeah. So what I would do, these are the current districts today as they exist, and I would compare those to what's proposed here. Or if you're going to look at that map that -- those --

DENISE LEE: What's the difference [inaudible] in this, in terms of percentages?

JARED: Seven is at 69, and I can't --

DENISE LEE: No. I mean, in terms of the drawings. For instance --

JARED: Oh, the -- the difference is that the

three precincts along the Trout River --

DENISE LEE: Mm-hmm.

JARED: -- that this one shows in seven --

DENISE LEE: Mm-hmm.

JARED: -- that one's in eight.

DENISE LEE: Okay.

JARED: And then also in eight is that southwest corner precinct that had --

DENISE LEE: Yeah.

JARED: -- 5,000 people.

DENISE LEE: You picked this up --

JARED: Right. You --

DENISE LEE: -- from --?

JARED: So district eight picks that one up.

DENISE LEE: Where does that come from? Whose district was that in?

JARED: It was in 11 previously.

DENISE LEE: It was in 11?

JARED: Right.

DENISE LEE: Up here?

JARED: Right. The one that went from Mayport all the way around.

DENISE LEE: Okay. Well then, let me ask this question then. You looped it all the way around here. Why didn't you just draw it into seven? If I can ask that.

JARED: Well, I don't --

DENISE LEE: Because it was closer. Okay. Well, maybe I'm wrong a little.

JARED: The -- the -- the difference between the map is basically, we put back the three precincts that went into seven, we put those back into eight. And then we gave this precinct over here, because that got you to your population number you needed to get to.

DENISE LEE: Mm-hmm.

JARED: And then --

DENISE LEE: These three -- these three precincts you put back?

JARED: Were the -- they're back on this one. So it's the three -- right.

DENISE LEE: Where is that map from the other day, Jared? The one that you were working off of the other day.

[talking over each other]

JARED: This is unchanged right up here. So this is it, this precinct, this precinct, and this precinct.

DENISE LEE: They're not the same color.

JARED: The colors may have changed, but encompassing --

BILL: Yeah. You had asked about these precincts. And so --

DENISE LEE: I had asked about that whole quadrant --

BILL: Right.

DENISE LEE: -- that you took off Dunn Avenue, all of that.

BILL: Right. And that's been put back in this map.

MALE 6: And so is it correct that -- that is it --? Let me ask a question, at least for my knowledge. Everything that's currently in -- in district eight today, city council district eight, controlling for 2011, is it still in this version, but not in that version? Because that was the one that we're talking about trying to put back in.

JARED: Right. This version includes everything that's in eight today plus that 5,000 precinct. The precinct --

MALE 6: What about seven?

JARED: Seven is the -- to pick up the numbers, it wraps around. That's that [inaudible]

MALE 6: Seven is the [inaudible]

DENISE LEE: This is ours.

MALE 6: Yeah.

DENISE LEE: Okay. Did you give him back what would -- what you took away from the river? You didn't put that back in?

JARED: No -- no. Because we wanted --

DENISE LEE: So what did you do?

JARED: We just --

CHAIRMAN: What -- what in the river that you had to leave out?

JARED: Whitewood.

DENISE LEE: They took away your Arlington.

MALE 6: The Arling- -- well, that was -- that was the way it was last time. And [inaudible] one we put back --

DENISE LEE: The current -- currently today that's your -- currently today --

CHAIRMAN: Well, instead of wrapping it around. So maybe we need to put, instead of having all of this on here, something like that. Put it back right over here.

BILL: You could -- you -- from the map and the [inaudible] of us here, and what the quick way is, first you also start -- because what you do is this goes here, and this goes further here. And you just start to flip-flop this. That's the first movement of it. And --

DENISE LEE: We don't have an easel. Can we get some easels to stand these up, please?

JARED: Sure.

DENISE LEE: That's -- that's to me --

FEMALE 1: You want to use this board, and then it'll stand up?

DENISE LEE: If you don't mind. And I guess you can look, rather than looking down.

JARED: The- -- there's another one down there.

FEMALE 1: There's one.

DENISE LEE: Jared, do any of these corners -- ?

JARED: All goes with this -- all goes with this.

DENISE LEE: And do you have any small ones of that?

JARED: No. We do not.

BILL: Those are two -- there's two large ones, one large one in this, and one of the small ones in that.

JARED: But I think you need a PDF of this.

CHAIRMAN: Jared sent this to everybody. But what I wanted to do, we can have a ballpark figure as to each district. And everyone who -- I know you want it to be current.

DENISE LEE: I don't want -- I think -- I think --

[talking over each other]

JARED: Here's the -- here's the challenge you have is on -- when you're looking strictly at the percentages, is if your council district right now is

at 70 percent, every precinct you pick up to add numbers that is less than 70 percent lowers the percentage. And because all of these districts have to pick up 10,000 people, the percentage is going to go down.

DENISE LEE: Not necessarily. To some degree, that's correct. But I'm talking about the precincts that you -- that you took away that had a -- more of a minority population in them. That's what I'm talk -- that's -- that's important.

JARED: Well, I'm not -- I'm not disagreeing. It's just --

DENISE LEE: Yeah. That's -- that's --

JARED: -- you know, previously, there was an agreement.

DENISE LEE: Right.

JARED: -- between the two councilmembers, was my understanding.

DENISE LEE: That's what I'm talking about there, that's all I'm talking about.

[talking over each other]

DENISE LEE: No. Yours, too, nine.

FEMALE 1: Well, then --
CHAIRMAN: No.
DENISE LEE: He just said.
[talking over each other]
JARED: Nine's still there.
DENISE LEE: Oh, okay.
CHAIRMAN: Nine's intact, they had a large --
JARED: Go ahead.
DENISE LEE: Nine?
JARED: Yeah. That is all going into two --
DENISE LEE: All the two precincts?
JARED: Yeah. Right.
DENISE LEE: They're going to take nine fliers from you?
BILL: Well, it's difficult that time.
CHAIRMAN: Where do you interpret that?
DENISE LEE: Right here. Is that a county park?
CHAIRMAN: No. Further down.
BILL: Further down.
JARED: Yeah.
DENISE LEE: Okay. That's right. Nine is

purple. Right.

JARED: So -- so we left that in -- in nine. And then -- and made nine bigger.

BILL: We're getting some boards.

DENISE LEE: Yeah. We're getting some boards put up.

CHAIRMAN: What -- I guess the easy way of -- of looking at [inaudible] what precinct is going to use that criteria, would have 65 or higher Black population to drop in one of the -- for this one I got the district [inaudible]

DENISE LEE: Let me ask you this --

JARED: We -- we can put a map that shows that together.

DENISE LEE: Through the chair. One, and help me if you think I'm on the wrong track here.

JARED: You're on the wrong track.

DENISE LEE: Okay. That works -- that works. You know, this is a very tense exercise here [inaudible]

CHAIRMAN: This is for the levity in there.

DENISE LEE: Yeah, yeah, yeah. We'll just calm

it down for a minute. No. My -- my -- my concern is that we have one city. Okay? I mean, we all want that. And anybody should be able to represent it at the end of the day. The reason that the emphasis are put on 7, 8, 9, and 10 when it comes to minorities, is because that's where your predominant number, would you agree, of African Americans live? Which is the largest population of minorities.

This is my question. If you reduce that, then that further put things in jeopardy, is my point. And I'm totally concerned that we don't reduce what you currently have. Bill made the point that the city has grown.

JARED: Right.

DENISE LEE: And what has happened is a lot of those folks have gone south. The transitional pod, when you talk about minorities, in Arlington a lot of that is complexes. It's not necessarily single family residences. And I think we have to point that out. Because a lot of people think that, you know, going over here, what we're doing is you're adding, but you really aren't because it's transitional housing.

I'm talking about the homestead of the -- and that's what I'm asking you.

JARED: Which is most stable.

DENISE LEE: Which is more stable. Would you agree?

JARED: Yeah.

DENISE LEE: Okay. So all I'm saying is -- and from supervisor relations standpoint, Jared, my concern is is that we don't dilute what you already have. Because it's obvious that 7, 8, 9, and 10 are the predominant numbers that represent the predominant number of that, of minorities, if you will, in the city.

JARED: But as Bill stated, it will be diluted because you have to add additional voting districts --

DENISE LEE: I understand that.

BILL: -- that are -- that are 50 percent or less. So therefore --

DENISE LEE: I'm -- I'm on the page with that.

BILL: Where -- I know. But just stated to record that it must stay where it is --

DENISE LEE: No.

BILL: -- if not --

DENISE LEE: That is not what I said.

BILL: I know. But I'm stating that as -- as an additional fact.

DENISE LEE: Well, I already said -- I mean, we know that the numbers are going to change. Because of -- that's the purpose of the Census every 10 years is that the numbers change, they grow, districts expand. But what I don't want to see happen is that the existing population that's in there, that you take away that, and you put -- and you put somewhere else.

Because the likelihood of people being able to get elected, just saying, well, let's just call it like it is. Now, I don't have a problem with representing Caucasians. You -- you understand what I'm saying? But at the end of the day, we've got to have some type of equality on this council.

JARED: [inaudible] the only place that we took away that was on the current map is -- is -- is there in Arlington. And we took it away because my understanding was there was agreement between the two councilmembers that that was okay. So that was --

DENISE LEE: I -- I don't --

CHAIRMAN: And I'll originate a reason, that having listened to her philosophy, it's -- it's making a lot of sense what she is saying. You're reducing the numbers tremendous amounts of minorities.

And I'm picking up, oh, the idea to realign and pass laws. But then there's a big population right there over in Arlington which is what I'm already representing. It's --

BILL: If I could just say something real quick -- I do need to say something real quick. We need -- the predominant motive here is not race.

JARED: Right.

BILL: Can we all agree to that? And so I need to understand what are the community interests? What are the --?

CHAIRMAN: I guess if Corrine [ph] was here, she would say different.

BILL: What are the primary motives in wanting to perhaps go back across the river? So let's have a discussion.

DENISE LEE: Well, I can answer that one.

BILL: Absolutely.

DENISE LEE: Okay. We're not supposed to say minority access. Technically, you're not supposed to say that. But let's be real. You got to address minorities access.

BILL: Absolutely. Race is a motive --

DENISE LEE: Now, we could call -- you could --

BILL: It's -- it's a factor.

DENISE LEE: You could call it --

BILL: But it's not a primary factor.

DENISE LEE: Well, we can be technical.

BILL: Right.

DENISE LEE: But it is going to be a factor.

BILL: Absolutely.

DENISE LEE: Now, you can call it anything you want to. But it is a factor. It is a -- it is a big fac- -- if it weren't, we would not be sitting here. And it's redistricting that allow us for the sitting here today to sit here. That's --

BILL: Absolutely.

DENISE LEE: That's all I'm saying.

BILL: I understand.

DENISE LEE: I believe that anybody of any color could represent people, things are more integrated, as you pointed out. But at the end of the day, it's a political reality of who can get elected and who can't, in what areas of this city. I'm just sorry to say that. And my concern is, I'll take -- if I got to expand, that's fine. I know I've got to expand, the population has grown.

I just want to make sure what's existing is not diluted. In other words, to answer your question, Jason, if I went across the river before, and we had to go across the river, because we had to pick up minority population, then that's fine. But don't take it away from me and then displace me somewhere else. Now, I don't know if you call it a race factor or whatever. And I'm not -- that -- that's not the issue.

BILL: Right.

DENISE LEE: The issue is don't lose what you got. You might have to gain, you might gain some Caucasians, you might gain some, I might gain some. But my total concern is -- is that we don't dilute what we

have. The biggest problem was in Mayport. Am I saying that right, Jared? Everybody was concerned that Mayport was over here. Am I right? Is that right?

JARED: That was one of the concerns.

DENISE LEE: That was a main concern, and I agree with that. That, you know, here, it was in district 11, wasn't it?

JARED: Well, you got -- well, district 11 in and of itself, I guess, was a concern.

DENISE LEE: Yeah. Right.

JARED: Because they went from [inaudible]

DENISE LEE: It went from -- they -- that's what I was trying -- that made sense to correct that. You know, I don't know who drew it like that. But, you know, it doesn't matter. We're not pulling favors. But at the end of the day, I think that was a priority. Let's think for the total city, not just for somebody's individual history. That's been corrected. Am I correct? Overall.

JARED: [inaudible] made sense.

CHAIRMAN: So -- so -- yeah. So then I think a fair assessment would be a start point. And we can look

at the districts the way they are currently. And then look at -- keep that there is what I'm hearing you say, keep it the way that it is. And then look at expanding without subtracting what's current. And I'm -- is that --?

MALE 6: Well, that's the way it is now with the exception of Arlington.

CHAIRMAN: No. District 10 is not.

MALE 6: It is?

CHAIRMAN: I got -- I got some areas in district 10 I could show you that was cut out. So I mean, 100 percent think --

MALE 6: Yeah. He got -- here. But -- but --

JARED: I went to another [inaudible] real quick.

MALE 6: Yeah. But it -- yeah. But it's not in a sense a number that actually lowers your number, and actually not have that, actually increased your number.

CHAIRMAN: Right. But if I could, well, I --

MALE 6: Sure.

CHAIRMAN: -- the plan.

DENISE LEE: 26 percent is what you're saying,

Jared. Right?

CHAIRMAN: But is to keep -- to keep what I currently have, all right? What I currently have, and then if we go outside of that, to get the numbers where we need to be then, fine. But not to lose anything. I think that's --

DENISE LEE: And that's what redistricting is supposed to be about.

JARED: Here's what will help in the process, because part of it is this. Is that, you -- you know, you've got to realize what busted up 11 from Argyle to Mayport, wasn't Mayport wanting to be by itself.

What busted it up was the fact that -- that at some direction, the 7, 8, 9, 10 had to get larger, because the population did not grow within this area enough compared to other areas. As it grew and got larger, it went to the county line. You -- you squeeze that balloon, and it goes to the county line, which is really what busted up 11. And stop me, Bill, if I'm wrong.

BILL: No. You're --

JARED: We had this discussion. As we look at

this, and without -- without any difficulty whatsoever, we can cross into Arlington and grab those numbers from a math standpoint, no problem at all. Where they would then -- okay, as you grab those, okay, two things can happen. One is in this current perspective here -- and we can look at that perspective or the other one. I think we may have to agree on a couple things to give him direction. One is, we may need Ms. Lee [ph] to say, you know, and I know we're not trying to push the direction in that -- I do want to keep whatever is in my district now. And I don't know if that's -- and because we didn't get that answer, because that's why you didn't draw it that way.

JARED: Right.

BILL: But that helps the planning department do that. If we start with a premise and if I can finish and -- and ask questions. If you want to answer them, that's fine. But let me finish. If we can start with the premise that we're going to leave in eight what's in eight, leave in seven what's in seven, leave in ten what's in ten, as you said, and so on. And then work out, because we have to increase the numbers. And --

and believe me, and I think everybody was on the same philosophy. Increase them only as much as you have to, which the minimum is 58,647. You know, which that way, you don't dilute your population because you stayed at the minimum. Okay. If you do that -- let me finish, I know I'm long-winded, but let me finish this because I think it's important. Is -- and you cross over, then what you've got to do in order to make this work is that -- that green will start grabbing these up here. But it can't grab these over here. You know, it -- it has to squeeze that bubble so it goes over here and will take some of these away. Now you all can make the decision of how you're going to go out this way.

But I will tell you, there's not a way to take this over here and put it over here. And -- and once you start understanding the logistics of what you're working with, then you can kind of decide that -- you know, you can say, well make 12 go here, well, that's fine, then 14 goes here, and then this crosses the river here. Do you want to do that?

And some of that just -- you know, can you get a whole consensus of council to agree to that? How do

you move this? But the question you've got to ask part of this to help the planning department, at least those who want an answer to this, is to say, where do I want my extra space to do? Because we -- I think we've established you all want to hold on to what you got. I think that's a consensus. So where do you want to go outside of what you got to get you to 58,647? And that would help a lot -- Bill, that would help a lot.

JARED: Right.

BILL: So --

MALE 3: Well, I -- I'll speak for district 10. I -- I -- I would like for it to stay where it is [inaudible] I really don't have a preference. I -- I initially said that I would love to take it out, 301, but that's not going to give the overall project the numbers that they need. And I'll -- I'll just go directly on that. We need a way to make it work. I don't have that as a preference, but I would like to keep what I currently have.

MALE 5: And you're talking about 301, is that where they gave district seven that?

MALE 3: Right. It's --

MALE 5: And see? I don't really want 301.

MALE 3: But yeah. You know, so I'll -- I'll -

DENISE LEE: And I --

MALE 3: I'll meet with them and really look at revising the precincts.

DENISE LEE: Yeah. And let me say this. The logistics, I think, as there's -- we all understand that. And one thing that I strongly recommend is that you look at your district as you -- as you look at it, you get your map. And if you want to move this, or move that, or move that. Because anything can be moved, now, it may not be the best solution.

JARED: Right.

DENISE LEE: But anything -- because the last time they drew reapportionment, they moved stuff, they moved it. And they moved it -- I -- I'm not [inaudible] check, but they -- I mean, there was some cra- -- some crazy stuff that was done. Okay? So I -- you know, don't -- don't act like, you know -- that's all I'm saying. You know, because it was screwed up the last time, the time before, the time before. It's always screwed up.

But at the end of the day, you're going to need a pass. But you can move anything you want to move. But I think you should look at it, and look at all of these different versions, and then determine.

Because at the end of the day -- at the end of the day, people will move in and out. And -- well, look at where the transitional housing is. A lot of it's in Arlington, because you have more of your apartment complexes. Am I correct, Bill? Are mostly in Arlington. Right?

BILL: Arlington, most of your apartment --

DENISE LEE: Well, a lot of them.

BILL: -- complexes are in Arlington. But --

DENISE LEE: A great number, I just used that -- am I wrong?

BILL: No. The --

DENISE LEE: It's a great number.

BILL: There are a lot of multi-family units in --

DENISE LEE: There's a lot of multi-family units. There are people who live in Arlington that still vote over across town. So I think you have to --

to take that into consideration.

MALE 6: Ideas also might say, you know, and in the theory of can you get out here? Yep. But that -- what you would do is you'd start nine down here to get the minority numbers, then go up. But then one would have to decide, where does it stop up here? As -- because it won't upset anyone else. Anything is feasible.

DENISE LEE: Yeah. Anything -- you can do anything you want to do.

MALE 6: Yeah.

DENISE LEE: But it doesn't necessarily mean -- because they did what they wanted to do the last 10 years, and that's why that Mayport thing and all of that is way up there. You know, and then they changed the beaches, a lot of the stuff changed. We want to try to put it back where at least it has some -- some relationships, and you're not all over the city. That's all I'm saying.

MALE 3: Yeah. I think Bill, it's my understanding you got direction that -- that it goes -- that area in Arlington was in agreement between the

joining councilmembers that that should stay in Arlington. Is that right, that was your direction at -- at an earlier meeting?

DENISE LEE: No. Johnny said that, but he's --

MALE 3: Okay.

DENISE LEE: -- changed.

MALE 3: Okay. Because in order to -- to build a consensus and get this thing through, I mean, it's always difficult. We've gone this 10 years ago, we did it 20 years ago.

DENISE LEE: But this is just preliminary. Right? Everything.

JARED: Yeah.

DENISE LEE: Yeah. So even --

JARED: This is what the committee's going to recommend at rules. And even at rules --

DENISE LEE: Right. It'll change, because they did it before.

JARED: Yeah.

DENISE LEE: You make a recommendation, and you can come back, and you can change it if you're not satisfied.

MALE 3: But I think -- I think the easiest way to -- to build or reconstruct is to find those precincts and communities of interests that are not in district 7, 8, 9, and 10 currently, see how close they are, see what those percentages are, and then move. And -- and if they can be incorporated in one of those four districts, to get represented.

DENISE LEE: Yep.

MALE 3: Especially in -- in 9 and 10. Because tho- -- those are the two that are the lowest, 50 -- 58 and 56. So I think that would be the easiest way to get us through this process. As opposed to -- because when you do that, then you've got to move something else.

But you don't know what you want until we know where the percentages are. And then once we incorporate those, then you have to give something up. And you can balance it that way. And like we did in --

JARED: It may be that you have to pick up so many. Picking up this group down here, you --

MALE 3: Got to do --

JARED: -- still end up going down.

MALE 3: Right. That's correct. So you -- you

got to factor all that in. And -- and perhaps one district may be easier. For -- for example, district seven to pick that up. Their percentages in there go up to 85 percent.

And then as we did in 90, all the surrounding districts had to feed off district eight in order to get their numbers up. Because they had a pretty large minority community. So I think if we could see that, I think that would help ease the process.

JARED: Sure. I -- I'd already asked to put that map together. So we'll -- we'll put -- get a map that shows -- I mean, do you want to see everything that's more than 50 percent?

MALE 3: Yeah. I think that would help.

CHAIRMAN: I -- I think you almost have to go higher than 50.

MALE 3: Yeah. In order to get [inaudible] right?

DENISE LEE: Yeah.

JARED: Because it -- it needs to be higher than 65.

[talking over each other]

DENISE LEE: And every time you even picked one up, it lowered it, even though it was at the 52. Because --

CHAIRMAN: Yeah. It had to be above 60.

DENISE LEE: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN: Yeah. And anything above 60 would --

DENISE LEE: Because then you'd make a change. Otherwise, you're just lowering and adding numbers, you know.

CHAIRMAN: Or you're staying static.

DENISE LEE: Yeah.

BILL: Did I hear somebody say that the Arlington folks have decided that they want all of Arlington, like -- for -- for the green to not come over here? Is that what I heard?

MALE 6: No -- no. I think the key was -- and I -- and I'll let Bill talk also, because we've all talked on it. Is there's -- there's Arlington and East Arlington. There's really not one Arlington because it divides on -- on nine, eight and what's the new -- I -- I live there. I -- you know, so I'm -- you know I'm --

DENISE LEE: They -- they changed it. When we were on the council, it was all Arlington. And then when the rich people started moving across the lake, they named it East Arlington.

MALE 6: Well, it was because it was new developments in all that area, and it was different. So --

DENISE LEE: Yeah. I know. I'm being funny.

MALE 6: I know. So [inaudible] they wanted Arlington to -- to be intact. And that's what kind of got that conversations of -- of pulling seven back across to keep Arlington. And -- and some councilmembers really thought that was a --

JARED: Okay.

MALE 6: -- a priority. And then East Arlington, which the emphasis in East Arlington is Craig Airfield, is the regional two park [ph], is some of the communities over there that they want to keep those intact. So you have, if you want to call them communities of interest, that are different, they just happen to have Arlington in their names.

JARED: How would you anticipate that this

green district, district two and it gets [inaudible] again, will come across the river and take some of that?

MALE 6: Well, the population right now is about 50/50 on both sides.

JARED: It's, like, 55/45.

MALE 6: Nothing that crosses over in seven will pick up 30,000 people. Okay? In other words, in order for it to cross all the way back over, then you've got to cross the river, the Matthews in that area, and pick up 30,000 people. And that would only lower that number a lot less than the 67 percent African American. So in -- in theory to bring it back, so you could circle the county or something. You know?

JARED: It doesn't matter to me. But I was just thinking if other people wanted to have this district not in Arlington, then you'd have to pick it up over here somewhere. And [inaudible] what that would look like.

MALE 6: I don't want to go [inaudible] south of the river.

JARED: Let's see. You got the [inaudible]

DENISE LEE: You've got to [inaudible] for the future -- for the future.

JARED: So 100 moves down here, and this becomes two.

BILL: Yeah. That's -- that -- that is total population units. That's zero --

FEMALE 1: That's [inaudible]

BILL: Yeah.

JARED: It is --

BILL: Yes.

CHAIRMAN: And it's appro- -- 50/50.

BILL: Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Somewhere in that area?

MALE 3: That -- but -- but we're -- if we run -- running the simulation on district ten, 55,000, that we're concerned about that coming [inaudible]

BILL: Yeah. And it's -- and --

MALE 3: [inaudible] down the numbers.

BILL: As you go, if you said, okay, I want to do a right turn [inaudible]

[talking over each other]

BILL: Okay. Then you got to look at your

number now and tell me, okay, that's about 63,000. You can't go over 64,000. So you can only have right now about 1,500. So as you start going around, they don't get dislodged. You know, you get this is -- you get -- so that's, like, string [inaudible] okay, you have to come up to the -- this. And then you got to put these back somewhere.

[talking over each other]

BILL: [inaudible] you got to get this down here. And -- and as you talk about the minority numbers, they're going up, that's the reason it went this way. It wasn't because you didn't have room up [inaudible] this way.

DENISE LEE: [inaudible] up, but it's not changing.

FEMALE 1: Yeah. It's not [inaudible]

DENISE LEE: Yeah. Well, I'm not an investor. Because you can [inaudible] that.

[talking over each other]

DENISE LEE: [inaudible] in this situation. He was -- he's actually -- you know what [inaudible]

JARED: Mm-hmm.

BILL: No, no, no. I'm just changing the numbers. You'll see.

[talking over each other]

MALE 6: 5167, it's 30 over 100. Okay. So --

FEMALE 1: As you move that way --

JARED: It used to go up here when I started. But [inaudible]

FEMALE 1: Yeah. I mean, I think [inaudible]

MALE 6: He does Arlington, this starts more this way. But it never gets that way.

BILL: Right.

MALE 6: And I think we have about 52,000 in [inaudible]

[talking over each other]

MALE 6: Does this say 8,000?

MALE 5: Got to count a lot.

[talking over each other]

MALE 6: 5,000 -- 5,000 [inaudible]

JARED: Well, when I was [inaudible] in September [inaudible]

MALE 6: You start sliding this way, and it doesn't start the change here. It just --

[talking over each other]

MALE 6: You've got to do the math.

JARED: [inaudible] around here, that would [inaudible]

CHAIRMAN: There's a couple things to -- to be able to cut this half [inaudible]

DENISE LEE: Which means they can add something. So the [inaudible]

[talking over each other]

CHAIRMAN: Oh, that's what it -- okay. But 10 pretty much --

BILL: We -- we have this [inaudible]

[talking over each other]

FEMALE 1: You know, but --

CHAIRMAN: Every Christmas they come [inaudible]

FEMALE 1: Going out. So then you [inaudible] you know, nothing was coming.

MALE 3: [inaudible] that had a huge Christmas theme.

JARED: Yeah. I did.

FEMALE 1: I just need it to go to [inaudible]

JARED: Okay.

CHAIRMAN: All right. Well --

MALE 3: And it wasn't much different. Everybody's seeing what you're working at --

FEMALE 1: Yeah.

MALE 3: -- in this corners right [inaudible]

CHAIRMAN: So that's good.

FEMALE 1: That is, that's good.

MALE 6: There's 10,000 voters in [inaudible]

BILL: That's why we tried to --

[talking over each other]

MALE 6: So as I'm saying the situation [inaudible] if you took those 10,000 --

JARED: No. It's a contradiction.

MALE 6: -- 12 could take a third of this big block to what you've done to the far corner. Okay? But it -- but it's still not going to keep you from wrapping. Because you've got over there, we could go around [inaudible]

[talking over each other]

CHAIRMAN: All right.

MALE 6: Okay. This is what you're saying.

[talking over each other]

CHAIRMAN: And this is just to keep it all within --

JARED: Yeah. But the fall one and [inaudible] they partner [inaudible] and the ballpark down here, most of the [inaudible]

BILL: Oh, yeah.

JARED: -- are green. And so --

[talking over each other]

JARED: You know, the newer development, Oakley is kind of half in [inaudible]

[talking over each other]

JARED: Oh [inaudible]

[talking over each other]

JARED: Right.

[talking over each other]

JARED: Ay, ay, ay. How complicated can we make this?

[talking over each other]

JARED: Just think, did anybody ever build on this side out here? Well, on this end of the -- well, side of this district. People in this end are

[inaudible]

DENISE LEE: Everybody from the [inaudible]

MALE 6: That makes sense.

CHAIRMAN: [inaudible] that's 10,000 -- 10,000.

FEMALE 1: Is that two fives there? Is that two fives?

MALE 5: Three, I could go up --

JARED: I mean, look here. That's -- this is [inaudible]

[talking over each other]

BILL: Right. It gets a little tricky when I started [inaudible]

FEMALE 1: But you like that one, it's right up your alley.

CHAIRMAN: And that's one way to -- okay. I see.

MALE 3: That's why I sent you [inaudible]

JARED: I told city councilmember [inaudible]

[talking over each other]

MALE 3: I thought for tomorrow we were going to have that.

JARED: No.

DENISE LEE: Whose going to represent? You two?

CHAIRMAN: Yeah. For advisory [inaudible]

DENISE LEE: Right. That's right.

CHAIRMAN: [inaudible] the place.

DENISE LEE: That's right -- that's right.

CHAIRMAN: A lot of it isn't just [inaudible]

FEMALE 1: And those are in district six?

MALE 3: Yeah. They're -- yeah. They are. But they didn't -- they didn't change.

FEMALE 1: They're not a member, they don't change. Right?

MALE 3: It takes years for them to [inaudible]

MALE 6: They change, but they have you change population. And then it -- it's an easy.

FEMALE 1: So that just in the area, they're not going back to [inaudible]

MALE 6: He only has to change that one. That's why I told him when you all are going to -- I said, go ahead and hit me up on it. I said, that --

that's [inaudible]

FEMALE 1: So the -- so the Justina portion of district seven is going back to district one?

MALE 6: That's his proposal.

FEMALE 1: That is his -- right.

MALE 6: And you brought the club [ph] sides.

FEMALE 1: Right. So that -- yeah. That needs to go back over there. Just -- just [inaudible] it on, the -- the Justina portion of old Arlington area, portion one is not [inaudible] it's going back to one. It's in district seven right now.

JARED: Right.

[talking over each other]

MALE 6: Arlington's simply one district.

JARED: Yes.

MALE 6: Yeah. And -- and when you say yes, and maybe this goes back over and all that stuff --

JARED: Yeah. But I --

MALE 6: You can go all kinds -- you know what I'm saying?

JARED: You -- you could actually --

MALE 6: Now, good luck on selling it.

[talking over each other]

MALE 6: Yeah. But I don't think it's -- I don't think it's constitutional. That is -- it should go way -- and in fact, right now it's not constitutional. But that says it's fine. This pocket, this pocket, this pocket, this district [inaudible] take all those of committee interest, even if it's not contiguous, and you call it a district. But there's -- there's nothing [inaudible]

CHAIRMAN: Each person would have --

[talking over each other]

BILL: This map would be political.

CHAIRMAN: I've never heard of it. I'm sorry. I'm using grey, but because [inaudible] but I put [inaudible]

MALE 6: [inaudible] market, our dreams are finally coming true. Can't believe we're going to [inaudible] so --

DENISE LEE: So it's changing.

FEMALE 1: It's changing.

MALE 6: But it's hard to give up [inaudible] and that's -- that's --

JARED: Yeah. Oh, yeah.

MALE 6: And that may be a couple more decades. None of this might [inaudible]

[talking over each other]

CHAIRMAN: So that's -- that's what we're trying to [inaudible]

DENISE LEE: Right.

BILL: Yeah. That's right.

[talking over each other]

FEMALE 1: Oh, that's definitely morality public start [ph], you know, that's the first [inaudible] --

BILL: Circle around.

[talking over each other]

FEMALE 1: I mean, I wanted to let -- let it change if it was [inaudible] that, I mean, you know [inaudible] probably ended up in after six, seven, ended up [inaudible] I told him about that.

CHAIRMAN: [inaudible] what are you talking about?

FEMALE 1: What did you have before? You didn't have -- you had a stop to this.

MALE 3: When I -- when I first got it, back then it started on [inaudible]

FEMALE 1: Oh, okay.

MALE 3: All the way down to the middle street there -- there in the white.

FEMALE 1: Okay. You went all the way out there?

MALE 3: Yeah.

FEMALE 1: He's going out to [inaudible] he's bowling.

CHAIRMAN: You take bowling?

[talking over each other]

FEMALE 1: And he's sensitive too.

DENISE LEE: What'd he say he wants? He wants the --

FEMALE 1: He said, Mary [ph] listed, he wants to go out [inaudible]

[talking over each other]

FEMALE 1: Oh, you want to go tennis. Do it.

[talking over each other]

FEMALE 1: It's all about the elephant.

JARED: I know. I'm not [inaudible]

[talking over each other]

DENISE LEE: You know, you call that man, I'm staying nights. Just what you want.

[talking over each other]

MALE 6: 19,000 represented.

BILL: How do they all sound [inaudible]

DENISE LEE: But -- but remember how she just said [inaudible]

[talking over each other]

FEMALE 1: Because it's not a man, does not matter. It's not, like, a [inaudible]

[talking over each other]

CHAIRMAN: [inaudible] quiet, please. Take notes, and try not to get as much of the conversation around. And a side -- sidebar conversation [inaudible] we are losing [inaudible]

[talking over each other]

DENISE LEE: I did.

CHAIRMAN: What we're going to do is while all of you all are having [inaudible] because we need to [inaudible] and we just kind of upped the volume, because we -- we're up under the sunshine. So we want

you all to finish.

MALE 3: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN: And we'll just kind of listen to what you all are talking about.

MALE 3: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN: Okay. And then kind of give us a guide, and directions.

MALE 3: Okay. Well --

JARED: It's 2:40.

MALE 3: -- can I have the floor, sir?

CHAIRMAN: Yes, sir.

MALE 3: What we talk about temporary, isn't just preliminary, is in order to -- you can't accomodate everybody. But in order to try to have some type of consensus here, we're going to kind of make sure we give everybody what they originally, what they had, and then expand from that.

So we're going to look at the -- the districts and the precincts that have roughly 6 -- 60 percent of -- of -- 60 percent minorities, I guess.

CHAIRMAN: Mm-hmm.

MALE 3: Okay? And then we're going to expand

it from that right back to what you had, 60 percent, expand from that. So tomorrow, hypothetically, I'm going to put it back where I was and all, then expand from that. Take -- take some of the things that are important to you. I think as I was spying on you, I think, kind of looking at you [inaudible] guessing.

MALE 6: That's an aspiration.

JARED: See? I don't -- I don't offer -- I don't know by 2:00 o'clock tomorrow that I'll be able to have all of that done.

But I will be able to produce a map that shows -- yeah. We'll -- we'll hide the current, yeah. We can get that done. And -- and where all the precincts are that have 60 percent minorities. Okay. African American, so that way we can see where potentially these would go. And --

DENISE LEE: Excuse me. Can I --? Since Warren's district is next to mine, is it legal for us to talk, Jason?

BILL: Yeah. But you want to talk out in the open. Just talk to him. But [inaudible]

DENISE LEE: You got to [inaudible]

BILL: Hey, that's -- you -- you can do that too. Just talk loud.

DENISE LEE: I'm not supposed to be talking.

BILL: That's right.

CHAIRMAN: Go ahead.

DENISE LEE: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. One of the things I would like to see, overall they made changes that I did like. But this 5,000 add-on, I don't have any statistics on it, I don't know what it is, or anything like that. And one of the things I would suggest that might make it easier for everybody, really you district one or whatever, is to show on the diagram on the map, things -- things by precinct and the stats by it.

And then in the add-ons, the -- the -- the areas that they've added on, look at those stats. And I think when you see that, then I think that will give you a better grasp. It's almost like it's a little more visual. Now, that doesn't mean that you want it or you don't want it. I'm not telling anybody what to want.

But if I had a map -- if I had the stats right here now, for right here, the 5,000 people that they're

adding on, I don't know where they're located right now. I don't know if they're women, or men, or what the age -- with the age is. I think that's always important. You know, whether we like it or not, we know senior citizens vote. So sorry. Well, people of a certain age. That's not to suggest that people 30 and under don't vote too. But those are the things that are some of the things you look at. And then you can make a better decision because you can get more of a feel for it. That's all I'm sa- -- Bill?

BILL: I'm just saying I think I understand what you're asking for. What might be helpful is if we just put the precinct number in there, and then create a table that adds --

DENISE LEE: Right.

BILL: So that you can cross link them.

FEMALE 1: Yeah.

BILL: I'm not -- I'm not sure that I'm going to ha- -- be able to have all of that by 2:00 o'clock tomorrow.

DENISE LEE: Right. But that's what I'm asking for. I like to see things right there. But I think that

if you did it for all of them, you know, even though I'm asking, the county and [inaudible]

JARED: Well, that's what we would do. We -- we'd take the population numbers off of this map, put the precinct number on there, and then provide a table that you could look up a precinct number and --

DENISE LEE: Well, if you --

JARED: -- figure out all the facts.

DENISE LEE: If you -- it's no way you could put the precinct number, and you could just say -- you could say 1500 would represent total population and just like here, white would be 20, bright would be 30.

JARED: On the bigger precincts that would work. But on the smaller precincts, the -- the numbers are all going to run together, and you won't be able to --

DENISE LEE: Unless you have a larger map, is what you're saying.

JARED: Yeah. This is about as big as I can go. So --

DENISE LEE: Right.

JARED: That -- that's more the idea of, if I

just put the precinct number on there, and then provide a table, you can go this is precinct 08Z, and then look up in the table 08Z and -- and look up the stats for that precinct.

DENISE LEE: What size map will you be providing?

JARED: It'd be this. This is --

DENISE LEE: The big one?

JARED: Yeah.

DENISE LEE: Okay. You can't put a board back there, can you? We used to put boards behind these maps so if you wanted to take them somewhere.

JARED: Oh, yeah. It's just we haven't been mounting them to foam core because they change every time we start. That foam core's expensive.

CHAIRMAN: I know, with the budget.

JARED: Okay. So --

DENISE LEE: Hey, how you doing?

JARED: So what I'm hearing is a map that shows by precinct African Americans 60 percent or greater. And then -- and that I can certainly do by 2:00 o'clock tomorrow.

CHAIRMAN: Good.

JARED: And then revise this map so that instead of current block numbers, we have precinct identifier in there, with a table that gives you the breakdown of the demographics.

FEMALE 1: Okay.

JARED: And I'm almost certain that I can't get that by 2:00 o'clock tomorrow. But I can certainly do it by -- by next week, by next meeting.

CHAIRMAN: We got one more meeting a week from today. And then -- and then we got the final reapportionment committee meeting a week from to- -- tomorrow.

BILL: The only -- the only meetings I knew about after today's, and then you have to -- later today at 4:00 o'clock, there's sort of the south side people meeting --

CHAIRMAN: Right.

BILL: -- is tomorrow at 2:00 p.m. there's a reapportionment meeting.

FEMALE 1: Mm-hmm.

CHAIRMAN: Right.

BILL: And that's the only one I know that's schedule thus far. And of course, we do have the 15th of August deadline to refer to rules.

DENISE LEE: We're not going to disband the committee. That's for me to --

JARED: No. What do you mean us?

DENISE LEE: No. Not -- not this.

[talking over each other]

DENISE LEE: [inaudible] reapportionment committee.

BILL: Well, the reapportionment committee is charged, and a lot of work is being done.

DENISE LEE: Right. Well, that -- that's my point. Because War- -- Warren [ph] said final, that'd be the final meeting. And --

BILL: Well --

DENISE LEE: -- that should be [inaudible] to a week until the city council votes at the end.

BILL: Well, that's something that the council can certainly discuss. But I'll tell you just procedurally under the ordinance code, because the reapportionment committee is charged with providing --

with recommending a plan to rules and council by the 15th. And technically --

DENISE LEE: Well, the problem is --

BILL: -- after that, the reapportionment committee doesn't need to meet. But if you want to continue to have a reapportionment committee --

DENISE LEE: Well, the difference is usually the chair -- or rules, usually chairs reapportion. And it's a gap in any chair rules, it would've still been within [inaudible]

BILL: That's -- that's an option.

DENISE LEE: So -- so -- so this is where our problem lie. I -- I just feel strong that if the committee is doing all the work, I just think that, you know, they still should have some input, even when it goes to rules.

BILL: Absolutely. And the -- and the councilmembers that are here are always -- I mean, you -- everyone's 100 percent vested.

DENISE LEE: For instance, who's on rules in here today?

CHAIRMAN: Just -- just --

DENISE LEE: Just John.

MALE 5: Any advice?

FEMALE 1: Mm-mm. He's just -- he's in that boat.

MALE 5: He's in that boat.

BILL: But you're still all voting on this regardless. And -- and if you want to continue to have reapportionment committee, that's something you can take up with the council to discuss.

DENISE LEE: I thought that was in the schedule, what we did. Wasn't it in the schedule?

BILL: The schedule was that as of the 15th of August, the reapportionment committee would refer a plan to rules. Now, I wouldn't --

DENISE LEE: But that didn't mean that you would abandon the committee. It's just that the committee was charged with making a rec- -- a preliminary recommendation to rules.

BILL: Yeah.

DENISE LEE: Am I right?

BILL: That's correct. But let me -- let me put it this way.

DENISE LEE: Okay.

BILL: Because after the 15th, there is no need for a reapportionment committee. Unless you wanted to continue with, you know -- for -- for certain ones.

DENISE LEE: Well, we -- we got to go out in the community and have meetings.

BILL: Absolutely. And that's a rules -- and when you look at the ordinance code, that's a rules committee meeting out in the public.

DENISE LEE: Okay. Well --

BILL: And there will be at least four of those from my understanding.

DENISE LEE: Well, I think because -- I -- I think that still the reapportionment committee should be involved in the process.

BILL: And let me -- let me put it maybe another way. I mean, once it is referred to rules, there is nothing that stops, first of all, this particular group from meeting, or any variations of the council. And if you want to call it the reapportionment committee, and if you want to have a continuing standing meeting, like, once a week, or once every two

weeks, nothing stops you guys from doing that. So I think it's just more formal than substance, really.

DENISE LEE: And I -- I think that is important.

CHAIRMAN: Yeah. I think that we will have to ask the chairman of the reapportionment committee just to give some assurance that this is a -- this -- this is a lot of work. It's a lot of work that everybody's done, and I think it's some good work.

However, we cannot let the concept be abandoned by just saying, okay, here you go rules committee, whatever you all change. And -- and, you know, that's the reason why people can make sure that you guys -- certain councilperson who's all on -- on one side of the river, and they have things that maybe they can be a little self-serving.

DENISE LEE: Well, Dr. Gaffney, you make a good point. I -- I've never known a special committee to be put together other than the people on rules. This is the first time this has ever happened.

CHAIRMAN: Is everybody on the reapportionment committee on rules?

DENISE LEE: Mm-mm.

CHAIRMAN: I mean, is everybody on rules on the reapportionment committee?

DENISE LEE: Nope. And it's the first time it's never happened like that. Mr. Webb [ph] had everybody from rules on that.

BILL: Right. He charged rules with --

DENISE LEE: Right. And one of the reasons you do that is because of just what Jason's talking about right now. Once you make that recommendation to the rules committee, everybody's going to attend it, and everybody's going to participate in it. You see what I'm saying? It's changed.

So if it's changed, than this ought to change. And this committee should stay -- should stay together. For instance, Jared says that this president made him a sitting member of this committee. But Jared can't vote on city council --

BILL: [inaudible]

DENISE LEE: [inaudible] well, you -- all right. So I'm sure you will not go fishing.

MALE 3: I don't know -- I had to [inaudible]

do it. I'll be doing some things behind Evelyn's [ph] back. But it's okay. I'm going to catch up with you all, what you all doing.

DENISE LEE: What -- what I'm saying, Dr. Gaffney, is I too agree that this committee has to stay intact. Because right now is a part of this. This is today, you still don't have anybody here from rules other than yourself. And that's not to say that they aren't interested. That -- certainly I don't want to make that comment.

Because Mr. Bishop [ph] and Mr. Cresson [ph] who were on rules before, they used to come to the reapportionment committed meetings. Well [inaudible] was it just about everyone, as I recall. But, you know, I -- I don't see why we still can't have this committee that obviously works along with rules. Rules is a standing committee, which means that that's where an official vote would come from.

JASON: Right. You're talking about something that -- that --

DENISE LEE: Right.

JASON: And that's a -- and that's an item,

you'd certainly take up with the council president and with the council as a whole too, if you want to continue a standing committee as a reapportionment committee. But you're always open, as you are with various other subjects, to have your, you know, special meetings. Whether it's certain districts --

DENISE LEE: Oh, we know that, Jason.

JASON: Right. I'm just --

MALE 5: But I -- I think one decision has to be made.

DENISE LEE: And that's no disrespect to you. I hope I wasn't being rude. It is just a tense situation.

JASON: I understand that.

MALE 5: Whether or not -- and this is really to the chairman of the redistricting rep, and you've got one scheduled meeting tomorrow.

JASON: Right.

MALE 5: And before you do have to propose a map to rules, and you do have to give them a map, you know, next time to rules. Is that do you want another meeting in between that? So that they notice them,

because you can't do it at the last minute, obviously.

JASON: That's right.

MALE 5: It's a thought of, in our schedule now, it's Wednesday. The soonest you could have another meeting would probably be Friday. You know, because you have the meet tomorrow that you scheduled. Do you want some other meetings prior to giving a map to rules?

JARED: Yes. We might have to.

JASON: Yeah.

DENISE LEE: And also, if this committee stays together, can it keep the same schedule, 2:00 o'clock?

BILL: Absolutely. I'm just saying that that's going to be something -- you're going to want to bring that up with the council president if he's going to charge and, you know, continue the existence of this committee as a standing committee. If you want a formal reapportionment committee, I would take that up with -- for the council president.

MALE 6: Because you're -- they're going to give a map to rules.

BILL: That's right. You're going to do that regardless.

MALE 6: It's within their purview to decide, thank you all for meeting. We're going forward and no map.

BILL: Right.

MALE 6: You know, which, hope you don't do. But --

DENISE LEE: Yeah. That -- that -- that would be a big mistake.

BILL: But of course, I mean, you're all welcome to always go to the rules meetings and the four off site rules meeting that we're going to be having.

DENISE LEE: I would say, they moved that side.

BILL: But -- and -- and to go back to what -- what Jerry was bringing up. I mean, you know, the 15th is a Monday, it's a little less than two weeks from today. We do have a meeting tomorrow. If -- if you're in a position tomorrow to make recommendations, that's great. If not, you'll want to set one more meeting before the 15th. So sometime next week.

JARED: And this one right here may want to set a meeting [inaudible]

[talking over each other]

BILL: Yeah. You just want to give enough time for 24 hour notice.

CHAIRMAN: Right. Okay. I'd like to thank everyone for coming.

FEMALE 1: Okay.

CHAIRMAN: This special notice meeting is adjourned. And if you --

FEMALE 1: Councilman -- councilman, excuse me. So -- so what did you decide about this actual meeting? Are you going to have another one of these meetings, the notice meeting? Or are you just going to go for it with your committee?

MALE 3: The chairman -- may I? Has -- has agreed that we are going to meet tomorrow.

FEMALE 1: As -- with the standing committee.

MALE 3: And based on the outcome tomorrow, he will issue another date --

CHAIRMAN: Make a recommendation.

MALE 3: -- make a recommendation for another meeting.

CHAIRMAN: Right.

MALE 3: -- for this particular group.
FEMALE 1: For the 7, 8, 9?
MALE 3: Right.
FEMALE 1: Okay.
BILL: And you'll -- so you'll see that meeting --
FEMALE 1: And [inaudible] this is [inaudible]
CHAIRMAN: Yes.
BILL: It says, from there.
CHAIRMAN: When we have the other information.
DENISE LEE: And also, Mr. Chairman, we might want to, as chairman of a total redistricting committee, allow that to stand to. So the will be cognizant of what's going on --
CHAIRMAN: Across the board.
DENISE LEE: -- across the board. You know, that's just -- this is -- and I, you know -- I -- I don't want to be -- I don't want to come across as being paranoid that you can't trust anybody. But it's true. You know, I mean, and this process is a very tense -- is what I'm trying to say, it's very tense. And it's just a suspicious process. I can only speak

for me. And, you know, you don't want to get mad at nobody, and pull out no guns, and all of that, shooting people.

JARED: Just get the guns and [inaudible]

DENISE LEE: You just start -- just start shooting people in here. There have been some -- there have been some almost fistfights over re- -- reapportionment. Not just in Jacksonville, throughout this country. So I think the committee gives a more or less of a opportunity outside. If it was -- if it was all in rules --

JARED: Mm-hmm.

DENISE LEE: -- and everybody on the committee, it would be different. But he brought in other people, this president. So therefore, to disband and just throw them to the side, you know, say we not -- I just don't think that's the way we ought to do business.

Because at the end of the day, it's really about people. It's really about the constituents having representation. People who want to represent people, whether you're black, white, blue, or green. So Mr.

Chairman, thank you for allowing me to --

MALE 3: I just want to echo what Ms. Lee. I mean, it's -- the communities --

DENISE LEE: First time you ever echoed me.

MALE 3: Communities of interest, and when this goes out to the various meetings, people have to understand what that means, the impact that has. Because I -- my community interest may be to have San Marco all in one district, and -- and that may conflict with somebody else's community interest.

Same thing -- so we -- you know, that education has to be a part of this process. And as we go forward, both of the chairman, and the new chairman can make sure that information is out there, so people understand that it does have a consequence on someone else.

CHAIRMAN: And hopefully, we can build consensus that --

DENISE LEE: And War- --

CHAIRMAN: -- keeps this process as calm [inaudible]

DENISE LEE: And like Warren said, you should

be on calm too. The advantage of having San Marco in there, we might be able to get a B store access. You know, communities of interest -- unfortunately, the communities of our interest have been left behind. And just around the corner is another community that's steady growing, business is coming in.

And that was my whole thing from the beginning of how do you least some of the other communities that the income level side jobs are moving in, to help those areas that continue to be disavowed, if you will. So that's what I'm talking about.

And -- and -- and that's when I agree. You know, we need some San Marcos and things. You know, your community never changes if you don't -- if you don't change the capital in it. Productivity is derived from capital, and if you don't have it, it's just not going to grow.

CHAIRMAN: Right. Okay. And the last thing is you want to make sure --

DENISE LEE: Thank you, Mr. Brown.

CHAIRMAN: Okay. You want to make sure that it's conveyed to the council president that we want

involvement. Because presently, we only have [inaudible] with this -- we got one person from -- one member from rules here. So we want to make sure that.

DENISE LEE: You just keep reapportionment committee.

CHAIRMAN: Okay. That just needs to be forwarded to the council president.

DENISE LEE: And then we'll have [inaudible]

CHAIRMAN: And then also -- yeah.

DENISE LEE: So see here? I don't want to go now. Here, let me stay right here.

CHAIRMAN: I think that's the [inaudible] of the day. So we're going to adjourn here. Thank you.

DENISE LEE: We're not going to be able to [inaudible]

[talking over each other]

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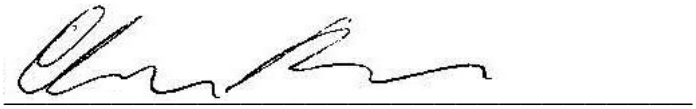

June 6, 2022

Chris Naaden

(450988, Redistricting meeting, BrownReapportionment8-3-11)

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Transcript of Redistricting Meeting

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"REAPPORTIONMENT 8-4-11"

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P R O C E E D I N G S

MR. CHAIR: To the reapportionment committee meeting. I apologize for my tardiness. Please accept my ap- -- my apologies. Okay. If you would start from my left, introduce yourself please.

MR. CLEMENTS: Jeff Clements, council research.

MS. SIDMAN: Peggy Sidman, office of general council.

MR. BISHOP: Bill Bishop, district two.

MR. CARTER: Doyle Carter, district 12.

MR. BROWN: Reginald Brown, district 10.

MR. JONES: Warren Jones, district nine.

DR. GAFFNEY: Dr. Gaffney [ph], district seven.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: John Crescimbeni, at-large group two.

MR. HOLT: Ray Holt, district 11.

MR. SCHELLENBERG: Matt Schellenberg, district six.

MS. BOYER: Lori Boyer, district five.

MR. LOVE: Jim Love, district 14.

MR. HOLLINS: Jerry Hollins [ph], supervisor of elections.

MR. GABRIEL: Jason Gabriel, office with the general counsel.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Bill Killingsworth, planning and development.

MR. CHAIR: Thank you very much. Councilwoman Denise Lee has informed me that she'll be a little late. She's had some private matters she had to attend to. So if we would, starting off right now, we want to welcome everybody. Thank you for your -- appreciate any input that you have. Now, there was some other maps that was requested on yesterday. Mr. Hollins, I'm say Bill -- you have those maps?

MR. HOLLINS: We have the minority, the maps that showed the minority, actually we did it at the block level, which is a smaller level than the precinct level. So those minority blocks that are 60 percent or greater. And if I can go up to the podium, I think the -- I can show them to you there. So there'll be on your screen.

MR. CHAIR: Okay. That's -- that's fine. I

think what I'll do, while we're at that, Councilwoman Boyer, would you -- you have something you want to read for the record?

MS. BOYER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Our subcommittee that Mr. Gulliford [ph] noticed a special -- and I don't even know if this is officially a sub- -- sub subcommittee. Mr. Gulliford had noticed a meeting to include various council members from districts 5, 6, 4, 3, 13, district one, and we met on two occasions and he asked me to read into the record a letter -- or a memo from yesterday. I am sorry I'm unable to attend today's meeting of the reapportionment committee, but I have a conflict with a doctor's appointment at the beach at the same time.

At the last reapportionment committee meeting, it was agreed that the boundary between the north and south parts of the river, i.e. principally the St. John's River with only two river crossings was now stabilized.

And the direction for council members from each geographical area to meet and attempt to establish acceptable district boundaries. The district council

members from south of the river, met on two separate occasions. The last being yesterday afternoon at 4:00 p.m. I chaired both meetings. At the end of yesterday's meeting by a unanimous vote of the council members in attendance, we endorsed a map with boundaries of the southern districts. Those members in attendance were council members Boyer, Redmond, Yarbrough, Schellenberg, and Gulliford. Richard Clark is out of town, but had submitted a suggested map of his district that was consistent with his district as shown on the map accepted by the rest of the council members. Therefore, we deem the position of the body to be unanimously in favor of what is now submitted.

We trust that this will help to speed the overall process and the deliberations to follow in light of our uni- -- unanimous acceptance of the final map.

MR. CHAIR: Okay. Thank you. Thank you. That's wonderful. Actually -- I think maybe I switch -- switch up a little bit. Maybe we -- we can take a look at those and just see what you all doing -- have done. Let's do that.

MR. HOLLINS: Sure. I have that map up.

MR. CHAIR: You want to say some council member?

MR. JONES: Thank you. Through the chair. I -- I'm just curious, Ms. Boyer, what does that do to the minority districts? What impact does that have on the minority districts? Because historically we've always tried to ensure that there was diversity on the council and historically that has not been achieved with one or two exceptions without districts that were -- had communities of interest that were 60 percent or higher. And I'm just curious as to -- was that factored into your discussion yesterday?

MS. BOYER: In -- in the discussion we had, the district that you presently hold the seat for that crosses the river, was still maintained. And there was no change in that, but we did not specifically look at minority percentages of districts across the river.

Since our focus was solely on the district, south and east of the river, which we thought was our direction from the previous meeting. But we did not in any way alter your prior district.

MR. JONES: Because one of the challenges we have, and I just want to stated for the record is to ensure that we continue to have diversity on the council, that we continue to have minority representation on this body. And without those communities of interests, having percentages that are consistent with what we had in the 2000 census, it makes it very difficult to maintain that.

And that's why I thought we were trying to -- that's why we met to try to develop and increase those percentages so that we could assure not for me or Dr. Gaffney or any -- Ms. Lee. I mean, Mr. Brown can run again, but three of us can't, but to ensure that there would continue to be diversity and representation from the minority community on this body. And so I've been working with Mr. Killingsworth and Mr. Hollins and see if we can't -- because 54 percent in district nine, won't get it. Bottom line. And I doubt that it -- what is it? Fifty eight or 59 in seven and eight, those numbers are, in my opinion, not sufficient. Thank you.

MR. CHAIR: Thank you, Councilman. Okay. Mr. Killingsworth, would you like to respond to Councilman

Jones' assessment?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Well, I don't know that I can respond to his assessment. I can tell you that if you'll pardon me just a second, let me grab -- you all got some numbers. The existing council districts, as they stand right now, the percent black population for council district seven is at 69.9. Council district eight is 71.49, nine is 60.6, and 10 is 61.2 rounded to the nearest 10ths. The plan that I -- hopefully is on your screen, and I can hand out this table, it's been handed out in the past, but I can hand it out again.

MR. CHAIR: Could you pass that out for me, please?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Sure. [indiscernible] So that's being handed out right now. The proposal that you have on the screen is essentially the Southeast there is -- is with the exception of two small changes that were recommended that haven't been implemented yet, represents what the committee at four o'clock voted on and -- and -- and approved.

North and west of the river is still a work in progress. This is kind of a -- the configuration as we

last left it from the meeting at two o'clock yesterday, but there was not any consensus on that. As this plan stands right now, what we're looking at is council district seven would be 66.2 percent. Council district eight would be 65.1. Council district nine would be 56.1. And council district 10 would be 58.8, again, rounded to the nearest 10ths.

MR. CHAIR: Wow. Is that --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: And that's on the map.

MR. CHAIR: Uh-huh.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: And I sent all of you a PDF of this map, so that -- that -- those numbers are on the map I emailed earlier today. The numbers again, seven was 66.2, eight was 66 -- 65.1, nine 56.1, and 10 is 58.8 rounded to the nearest 10ths.

MR. CHAIR: Now, so are these number --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Those numbers represent the map that you see on the screen right now.

MR. CHAIR: It's kind of difficult to read on that screen.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Right. But --

MR. CHAIR: You almost need a --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Well, I -- I sent to all of your offices the PDF of this. So if you would like, I mean, I can zoom in to that area of the screen. So you can -- you can read the table.

MR. CHAIR: Councilman Brown, would you like to respond, please?

MR. BROWN: Yes. A couple of things. I'm more of a visual. And so if -- the -- the larger maps work for me, then more so than this -- this computer screen. But if we can start with district 10, I'll be more than happy. We can zoom it in, expand it, rather. I want to -- so we can at least look at it and I'm trying to see what's different today and yesterday you can point that out for me --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Council -- right. Through the chair, there isn't anything different on here from yesterday. We haven't -- there wasn't any consensus that was derived from north and west of the river. So we haven't made any changes to this yet. We are working on some proposals that we talked about, but we just haven't had the time to do that yet. So what -- what you're seeing on this map right now is exactly what was

in the notice meetings yesterday.

MR. BROWN: Now I was under the impression --

MR. DOYLE: Yes.

MR. CHAIR: Go -- go ahead -- go ahead, councilman. Councilman Doyle.

MR. DOYLE: I'm confused. The thing I just got here is different n- -- different numbers of what you just read out. On mine, it says seven is --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: That's existing, council member.

MR. DOYLE: Oh. Excuse me.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So as the council districts are today, that's the -- right. Well, it's not the 2000 -- no, it's the 2000 districts where the 2010 numbers in them.

MR. CHAIR: Yes, yes sir, Mr. Councilman.

MR. BROWN: Mr. Chairman -- through the chairman, I guess -- I guess, and where I'm at, how do we at -- at this -- in this posture, based on the conversations that we had yesterday, and I just use district 10, Mr. Chairman, as an example. We were talking about instead of extending all the way to

Collins Road, maybe going to Morris Avenue and then cutting out towards Ball [ph] and -- have you had a chance to look at those?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: We -- we have not.

MR. BROWN: Okay.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Finished that exercise yet.

MR. BROWN: So then it's going to be kind of hard Mr. Chairman to move in any direction at this time, I'm -- I'm thinking, until we see something -- something different.

Unless you have another suggestion because I'm thinking of meeting yesterday, we came up with -- although it wasn't definite, but we did have some friendly suggestions or recommendations that would have brought us closer to increasing those numbers that we have in the -- in the 56 and 58 percentile. We was trying to push those closer to --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Yeah. Well, it might -- it might be beneficial if I switch maps here.

MR. BROWN: I'm done, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIR: Okay. Thank you, councilman.

MR. BROWN: He's going to try to --

MR. CHAIR: Councilman Crescimbeni?

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, through the chair to Mr. Killingsworth, Mr. Killingsworth, did you prepare this handout?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Which one is that? Is that -- is that --

MR. CRESCIMBENI: It's the one that Mr. Hollins just passed out.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Yes. The existing popul- --

MR. CRESCIMBENI: A friendly recommendation. It might be nice to label these things so that when we look at them tomorrow or the next day we'll know what we're looking at. But as I understood you to say, this is the 20- -- this is the 2000 districts drawn, or these are the districts drawn by the 2000 census, but you've plugged in the 2010 population numbers; is that correct?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: That's correct.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Okay. What would the column look like using the 20- -- th- -- the 2000 population

numbers?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I don't have that on -- on me at this time. So --

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Well --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I can -- I can get you that information.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Okay. I'm just curious as to how the currently drawn districts, as it relates to minority population have changed from 2000 to 2010. I realize what you're showing us here today are the numbers you've quoted.

I'm sorry, are in -- that are in the right hand column are based on the 2010 census, but I'm just curious as to how this same drawn district has changed from 2000 to 2010. Is that something you can provide to us?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I believe I can.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Okay. I'm sure you can. And then I guess -- because I think that's important information to see what the district has drawn in the last 10 years as done -- you know, what -- what kind of migration processes occurred in -- in -- in that. And I

-- and I'd like to see it for other districts too, to see how they've changed over 10 years.

So not just for the -- the -- the four that you read out seven, eight, nine, and 10, but for all 14 districts. And then with regard to the map that's before us today, that was a product or that got refined by the meeting that Ms. Boyer referenced, is there any compelling reason to have contiguous districts similarly numbered?

I know when we did -- we're following the 2000 census. And this is just a -- this is just kind of a political science question. Following the 2000 census, what used to be district three got changed to district 13. And I didn't know if there was -- I mean, does it make sense to kind of keep all the numbers kind of going in some sort of normal progression or flow? Or does that really not have anything to --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: We'd be glad to label them any way the council would like them. I think in and working with them, we tried to keep the ones that were labeled a certain way.

MR. DOYLE: But -- but my question is based on

your extensive studies of redistricting, have you noticed any -- any theories out there about, you know, the numbering process?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: It -- it would make -- if you weren't completely cognizant of all the map, it would make a -- let -- let me rephrase it a different way. When we do maps, we normally start in one corner with a number, and then we either go clockwise in a circle to the center or counter-clockwise in a circle to the center.

So if you know the pattern and you know where one starts, you can kind of figure out without even looking at a map where the others are.

MR. DOYLE: Okay. Well, I think if you look at the congressional districts in Florida, or for most states, for that matter, that argument may not hold up. But I'm -- I'm just wondering if there's any science out there on how --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: We have not applied any science to how we label these.

MR. DOYLE: Thank you.

MR. CHAIR: Mr. Hollins?

MR. HOLLINS: If I could add to the science or unscientific reason they get numbered, in the same way, this map is normally that for example, the three 13 scenario three, the incumbent kept the number three and the district that was created without a current council member got the number that was not owned by anyone because that council member was termed out on the west side.

As in this example here, is that all the incumbents and those currently serving except for one Mr. Holt, got their numbers and 11 went to the southeast. But there is no one there with the number 11 because Mr. Holt's doesn't live down there.

But that -- that history of how they continue there seems to be an ownership, especially to an incumbent who's running again, to run in the same number they ran before, as if to say they're running again in that district, not now. They're the new representative for a new district. That's a little -- the political science behind how the numbers happened 10 years ago. And a little bit of -- of the numbering system today.

MR. CHAIR: Yes. Councilman Crescimbeni?

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Through the chair to Mr. Hollins, thank you. So -- so albeit that's an explanation of what occurred following the 2000 census. I'm -- I'm just asking, is there any like school of thought that supports what happened in 2000?

MR. HOLLINS: There's no justification other than that's what happened.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Got you. All right. Thank you.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Mr. Chairman, if I may, in my files, I've found a -- a handout that has the total population for 2010, 2000 by council district, and also black population for 2010 and 2000 by council district. So you can see the changes for each district that we're having copies of that made right now.

MR. CHAIR: Thank you very much. It's a little -- it -- it is a little, somewhat difficult to try to decipher through the information went out those big, big maps. It was a lot more easier on --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I would agree that the notice meetings with everybody huddled around the table

were much --

MR. CHAIR: Yes.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: It's easier to facilitate the discussion.

MR. CHAIR: Yeah. A lot easier. And then I also -- just for the records, Councilwoman Denise Lee -- want to make sure that preliminary changes with district eights were put on hold. So it's -- it's really presenting some challenges for us today without the maps and without the council persons here to try to come to s- -- make some good -- to get much approved today.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: And are -- are you asking us to do what? To hold making further changes north and west of the river until Councilmember Lee gets with --

MR. CHAIR: Well, we don't have -- there was some other changes that were asked, some information that was requested by the other council -- council person, particularly I know in seven, eight, nine, 10, and I think Councilman Doyle as well. We want to see just from a hypothetical situation.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Right. The -- the

challenge we had is that that is a wholesale change to north and west of the river. We just haven't had the time to complete that.

MR. CHAIR: That was one of the bases that we were looking forward to seeing if we can take that information and expand from the information. Not having that information is kind of -- once again, presents some challenges because that's what we were relying on today on that particular information.

But from -- and then now what I understand, because for some of the concerns for some of the council persons, they wanted t- -- they want some assurance that there -- there are continual minority representation.

So representation in there didn't appear to be having any polarization with separation of the rivers, I understand, geographically? Yes, Councilman Brown?

MR. BROWN: Yes, Mr. Chairman, through the Chairman and Mr. Killingsworth, if I could just go back to yesterday and this is what -- what my understanding at the end of the meeting was going to be our starting point was that we were going to have all the dis- --

well, district seven, eight, nine, and 10. All the districts on that side of the river, going back to their original st- -- state and then moving out. Is that still the -- the plan?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Well, I -- I, through the Chair to Councilmember Brown, I've heard two things now. One was the changes that we talked about, which would bring yours going westward and then the subsequent changes around the river and then leaving everybody the same and going outward.

My suspicion is that there was a conf- -- there's a conflict in attempting to do those two things because in council district 10 yours already goes south. So to move that you're going to be giving up that whole Southern piece of your district. That was my understanding of what you had wished to do.

What the -- what the map up here that is up here right now, you had asked for those areas in which more than 60 percent of the area is -- is African-American and I apologize, because we didn't have time to look at it on the screen, it -- it shows up better on printed. But what you can see is, you know, going

out from that core, there aren't a lot of large part- -- pockets of African-American populations.

And I will provide you all copies of this map and if you would like hard copies of it as well. So the challenge that I see that you're going to have is if you want to maintain the percentages that you used to have, that will be a very big challenge because for every block you pick up in which the minority population is less than the target population you're trying to achieve, you lower the number. So it -- it -- it will be difficult to get four that are 60 plus, approaching 70.

MR. BROWN: Go ahead.

MR. CHAIR: Councilman Crescimbeni. No. No.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: All right. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. All right. Mr. Killingsworth, I appreciate the information. I knew you -- I knew you'd have this somewhere in your -- your extensive files of research. So I want to make sure I understand correctly, the map that's before us today, the mo- -- the African-American population for district seven, you said was 66.2?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Correct.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: And in 2000, although the district was drawn differently, it was 68.8. Am I reading this correctly?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: That's correct.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Okay. And on district eight, it's -- you said 65.1 for the map that's before us; is that right?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: That's correct.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: And then the -- from 2000 it was 66.4?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: That's correct.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Okay. District nine was 56.1 for the map before us? And that's down a little bit from 2000, 58.4 and then district 10 is 58.8 for the map that's in front of us. And that's actually up a little bit from 58 and a quarter in 2000. Have I got those numbers correct?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Actually the -- there seems to be a discrepancy between the existing population and the population that's on here. So I'll have to go back and look at that.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Okay. Now, which one are you

talking about? The discrepancy where on the -- on the recent handout?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: On the -- on the existing population by council district, the first handout you got?

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Yes.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: And the change in population that was on the one that I found in my file, those -- those numbers appear to be -- to be different. Or no they're not. That's the 2000. I'm sorry. No. I take that back.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Okay. So every- -- everything looks like, I just want to make sure I was interpreting the data correctly.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Correct.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: So seven, eight, nine had slight decreases in African-American population as presently drawn on this August 4th map and district 10 had a very tiny increase; right?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Correct.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Okay. District 14, is that -- are these numbers correct? The m- -- the African-

American population went from 14 to 20 percent? Now that's 14 drawn.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: That's --

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Twenty -- that's the 2014?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: That's the 2000.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Got you. Okay. Do you know what the 14 number is? I can't read it on this map.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: The 14 number for African-American is 19.9 percent.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: N- -- okay. So it's pretty close to that. All right. Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIR: Yes. Councilman Brown?

MR. BROWN: Yes. Through the chairman to Ms. Sidman -- Peggy Sidman. I was thinking because of -- of where we are right now and it's -- it's not moving as -- as fluid as I like for things to move is that if we can do a recess unt- -- until maybe tomorrow evening this time to give Mr. Killingsworth a chance to get the maps, get the numbers that we need if it works for everyone.

Because it's -- it's almost like we're -- we're just not, we're not moving and we're not making

the progress that I believe we can make. I don't know how other folks feel about it. I'm -- I have to go to St. John's County, other than that I say in the morning, but I have to be at St. John's County at a meeting until one.

You know, because I don't know, rather than not, I'm going to make, but I can tell you I'm very confident I'm not going to -- I'm not going to make the progress that I would like to make with the current information that's before me. So just wanted to ask that our legal counsel, rather or not if, one, it's permissible and how can we move forward if we can get the support from the colleagues?

Or if everyone feels that we can move forward right now, then I'll s- -- I'll sit here and let's work through it, but I'm just not moving. And maybe it's me. Yeah. So thank you, Mr. Chair.

MR. CHAIR: Right. Go ahead, Ms. Sidman.

MS. SIDMAN: Through the Chair, the questions being posed, whether or not the committee that was properly noticed for today at two o'clock can be recessed to some point tomorrow after one o'clock. My

suggestion would be to -- if you are desirous to meet tomorrow to go ahead and notice it, give it the 24 hour notice from today.

Send that out to meet tomorrow, say three o'clock and then continue this meeting or whatever the council chair desires, because you are in a properly noticed meeting to get whatever additional information may be helpful to you to move that forward.

And then again, in accordance with the ordinance code chapter 18, it requires -- and -- and the receipt of the consensus -- census data requires a report by August 15th. So that would be a week from this Monday. So you also want to be scheduling any future meetings, if you know now that you're going to want a certain number of meetings next week, you could go ahead and schedule them all for next week. But those are your options.

MR. CHAIR: Okay. Thank you very much. I know it would be extremely difficult for me to meet tomorrow afternoon. That would be a little more challenging for me because I really have to -- I won't be here. I have to be out of town plan- -- preplanned business. Yes,

Councilman Schellenberg?

MR. SCHELLENBERG: Chairman, I will not be available tomorrow afternoon either. I've already got plans to be out of town.

MR. CHAIR: Okay. I think -- yeah, I think councilwoman, you want to say something? Councilwoman Boyer? Okay. Yeah. Just I think Councilman Jones also has a conflict, so perhaps we may have to reschedule as early as possible next week.

Re- -- because we don't have the information that we really need, is extremely difficult, really to try to conduct it in this chamber because not having the pictures, the maps is -- is impossible. We just can't see.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: If -- if I could make a recommendation.

MR. CHAIR: Yes.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Perhaps we could do similar to how we've done the smaller committees where we can all huddle around a map, because that seemed to be much more effective. The other thing I'd like to add is I'm not quite sure at this point now, what it is the

expectation that you want us to see or what you want to see for north and west. Do you want to see as it exists in the current council districts and just expand them from there?

MR. CHAIR: That's --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Or --

MR. CHAIR: That's what was asked of you yesterday.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Well, the other one was --

MR. CHAIR: As we agreed.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Running 10 west and dropping nine down to fill that gap, which is originally what I thought Councilman Brown was referring to.

MR. CHAIR: Councilman Brown?

MR. BROWN: Through the Chair, to Mr. Killingsworth, is it possible that we can do both even on a -- on a smaller scale, a small amount, just so we could see what it looked like?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: We --

MR. BROWN: That way we could go ahead and -- and not necessarily rush to speed through this process,

but just giving -- giving me a visual.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Sure. We'll make our -- our best effort working with the supervisor of election --

MR. BROWN: Okay.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: To get both of them done early next week. The question that -- n- -- that I need to ask is when we do this exercise, do you -- does this committee want me to cross the river and collect up those precincts that previously were in seven -- or are currently in seven, but under the -- under this plan are not?

MR. CHAIR: Yes.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Or do we want to leave those out?

MR. CHAIR: Yes. Do both. Just do both, as the councilman say. And, yes, Mr. Chairman Ruse [ph] -- Mr. Councilman?

MR. BISHOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'm listening -- I'm -- I'd been -- I'm not a member of this committee, but I wanted to point out that the current plan that is shown south and east of the river

vote is now the new district one. Restores the part of old Arlington that was removed in the 2000 re-districting.

And I support the plan that is shown on the map in front of us. I do not support cutting Arlington up. I think it needs to be restored back to the way it was, because it is a community of interest. It is a long time community of interest, and it really needs to be put back together. Thank you.

MR. CHAIR: Thank you, Councilman. Councilman Jones?

MR. JONES: Yeah. I -- I would like to see what it looks like with the numbers. And -- because there are a number of communities of interest that we need to factor in, in this. And certainly we want to keep Arlington as whole, but if in order to ensure minority representation, if -- I think that's why they went across there in 2000, in order to ensure that there would be some diversity on the council.

So I'd like to see through the chair to Mr. Killingsworth, I'd like to see that what that looks like and -- and what does that do to the percentages?

And then -- and then we can discuss at that point.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Well, Chair --

MR. JONES: Because right now we don't know whether that improves the numbers. It may not. But I think it would have some positive impact on the numbers, minority and black populations in seven, eight, nine, and 10. Thank you.

MR. CHAIR: Coun- -- Councilman Holt.

MR. HOLT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I just wanted to ask a question of legal, I guess. Are we in a posture right now to make amendments to these plans? Or are we in a posture to vote on the plan as is? Where do we kind of go from here strategically or tactically in order to make changes that would make it acceptable to this committee?

And if this committee supports it today, it moves on to rules, I assume, on the 15th and then goes on from there. Who's on the committee, by the way? We've got a lot of visiting members. One, two, three, four, five. Okay. We have -- yeah, on this subcommittee. Okay. So one, two, three, four, five, six. Yeah. Right. Okay. Ms. Sidman, if you can answer

my question?

MS. SIDMAN: Through the Chair, the questions posed is what are the possibilities of action that this committee can take? The -- the -- the charge is for the reapportionment committee to submit to full council by -- or excuse me, to submit to the council secretary, which will then immediately be referred to the rules committee a plan.

The practice thus far has been somewhat fluid. And the planning department has brought a number of maps, has met with individual councilmembers. And then there were these noticed meetings that took place on Friday. And then again, yesterday and different maps are being presented and brought together.

There hasn't -- there's been a couple of votes earlier on about the criteria and what criteria the committee would like to see, t- -- so as to give direction to the planning department. And they have taken those and brought them back, but other than those early on votes, there hasn't been ne- -- a -- a vote per se.

You are correct that once the -- the plan is

in place, then it gets submitted to the council secretary and referred to rules. And at that point there will be a series of notice public hearing so that the community can then vote on the bill, which will be presented in the form of legislation or can -- can speak on the map. And at that point, there will have to be formal amendments to make any changes.

MR. HOLT: Okay. So perhaps at this point, and I don't even know that the committee really wants to take the temperature right now, but perhaps we should get an idea of who is support -- supportive of the plan as it is. And then those members who are not supportive can make any specific recommendations before we go any further. I personally am -- am happy to support the plan as it is right now.

MR. CHAIR: Councilman Brown?

MR. BROWN: Thank you. I -- through -- through the Chair, I w- -- be the first to tell you that we're not in a posture to move forward on this -- this particular map or -- or plan, for -- for a lot of reasons. But more importantly, you know, I heard that we want to keep and maintain certain communities.

And -- and -- and the one thing I can tell you for certain having been on council, just a short period of time, just thinking quickly about Suetail [ph], Moncrief [ph], Wenton [ph] Drive, one side of the street is district eight and the other side of the street, the same community, is district 10.

And, you know, but it -- it takes the leadership, the council members working together. So I don't know whether we will ever get a carved out community per se, Arlington and say, you know, east Arlington, Arlington is going to be one community because we can't do that anywhere in the city.

And I -- I know it's just not precluded to district 10 where you can look across the street and have a different representation. You know, and so I -- I don't know whether we're going to move forward in that, but just speaking of where we are right now today, maybe -- maybe the group at Madden [ph] and l- -- met in the latter part of yesterday evening may feel ready and we -- we can vote it up it down.

But I can tell you that when we look at the other half of the city, that w- -- there's no clarity

where we are today. I don't see how we can move forward. I'm all for giving the taxpayers what they deserve. Meet again, and meet again, and meet again until we get this right. I don't want to rush it and give it to Ruse. And then we do the work there. Let's do the work here and send the best product to Ruse.

And all I really want -- want Ruse to do is be a pass-through, you know, we've done the work and this -- this is where we are. And so I don't want to rush it. I don't want to get it out of here if it takes coming back on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday to get this right before the 15th, then let's do it.

MR. CHAIR: Thank you, Councilman. I somewhat have to agree with Councilman Brown. You're taking district seven and taking it all the way to Baldwin all the way to 301. W- -- if we're going to be consistent, then let's be consistent. If we're going to -- if we're going to spread it out, spread them all out.

But if we want to consolidate and make everything on an equitable basis, if we cannot come to that consensus, then put them back the way they were. So, you know, put them back and expand. I think that's

what they wanted to do. That's why they asked for the two different -- the two different maps, just to see for the possibility.

I am open. I am open to whatever we can do to expeditiously make this work. And -- and everybody got to sacrifice, but you know, what's good for one community is really good for all of them. What I think we should do is we would just go ahead and -- and recess this meeting and make sure we -- we'll come back and reschedule it. Yes, Councilman Doyle?

MR. DOYLE: You probably don't do it in a minute, but I just want to make sure there may be somebody out there that might -- there might come a day that might want to say something like a -- like a --

MR. CHAIR: Okay. Yeah. We can do that. Yes, Mr. Hollins?

MR. HOLLINS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. One thing and -- and everyone knows we've been working hand in hand with the planning department and trying to create maps because there's only so much we can do in this limited time.

So we'll try to create maps while he's doing

maps. We do have a map that we'd like to bring over that, but w- -- but we need to make sure it reaches that goal, what it does on seven, eight, nine, and 10, it brings them to three of them to 60 percent and the other one to 59 percent.

Is that, in other words, and I think it helps Bill and I both to know where our benchmark is. If that 60 percent there, if we get three at 60 and one at 59 without crossing the river and Arlington, does that make everyone happy?

Because our goal is obviously both of us is to try to get 19 people happy, you know, so -- but we'd be glad to share that map so that at least you can work with it over the recess, if you would like that.

MR. CHAIR: That's fine. The only thing I asked you is to be consistent, you either going to keep all the communities together, or you're not, you can't sit here just like Councilman Brown said, and you know, one side of the street is district eight and one side of district nine. But on the other side of the water, you want to keep them together.

MR. HOLLINS: I don't disagree with that

philosophy. And I think even our map takes you further back towards your direction. And -- and as you've seen in 2000, and as you can go back to 1990 and as Councilman Jones will attest, there is not a perfect map, you know, and -- and there's not a person here who can draw a perfect one and there'll be -- there'll be exceptions to every map that we wish we could go a little further in one direction or the other or we wish we could reduce it.

The question is trying to get everyone to a point as close as everyone compromise. And -- and I know Chairman, that's what you're working on. I'm just saying, you know, if you would like to look at another map, that's our goal is to try to give you as many options as possible.

MR. CHAIR: Let's -- thank you very much. Let's do that. And I just want the committee to know, we have got to, you know, I want to come to some type of consensus. I think Mr. Killingsworth is doing the best he can do. He's doing a good job. Everybody's doing a good job. And we can't please everybody, but if we can just -- just try to appease the committee

members.

They have asked for some type of little documentation so they can feel a little better, get a little more information. The more information we have, the better assessment that we can make so if we can get that information, I think it'd be very helpful.

And I do expect -- I was -- I would hope that all the committee members would be present and can be engaged because I do expect to make a lot of progress next week if we have to have quite a few meetings, but I want us to come get closest to a consensus. And I do expect, hopefully we have this by the end -- the latter part of next week. Yes, Mr. Crescimbeni?

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman. I concur with your desire to get this wrapped up. I do have a couple of questions. Mr. Killingsworth, this handout that was attached to the Gulliford memo, it says redistricting 2011 plan D/SOE. Did your office produce this?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: No. No.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Okay. I would ask that any future plans that come before us, that -- that they

have the date on there. So we can kind of keep this all in chronological order. And this handout only has 12 council districts. So I'd -- I'd like to see all 14 listed if -- if possible. And what -- how -- now, is the supervisor's office generating some maps now, too, in addition to the planning department?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: They are.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Okay. How -- how is that happening?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: What happens is we prepare a map in which the lines are moved based off the consensus of the members presence at any notice meeting.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Right.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: And that becomes our next official presentation.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Okay.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: The maps that Mr Hollins' office are presenting are -- are ones in which we hear a problem being identified, but there's no consensus in terms of a solution for it. And so while we're making changes to the map to reflect consensus items, he's --

he's trying to figure out how to solve a problem where there is no consensus. And that's how we've been able to kind of achieve a quicker turnaround in terms of getting stuff back in.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: So -- so this is a product of a meeting from yesterday?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I'm -- I don't think I have that map, so --

MR. CRESCIMBENI: You don't even have this map?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: That a version D? No. I don't.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Says D.

MR. HOLLINS: If I could explain if you'd like --

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Well, this -- this was on the desk when we walked in. I -- well, I'm kind of -- kind of concerned about the process here. I don't -- I -- I want to make sure we don't have multiple wheels generating maps. I think we ought to have a coordinated effort here and I just want to see dates on everything. So there was a meeting yesterday as I understand it,

Mr. Killingsworth, did you participate in that meeting?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Yes. I did.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Okay. All right. Were you charged with producing a map from that meeting?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: The -- the map that you see on the screen is -- is somewhat the end result of the meetings yesterday. Everything that is on here is not consensus, but this is what the department's next version represents. Essentially everything south and east of the river, there was a vote on and the members present agreed to that configuration.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Okay. I guess through the Chair then to Mr. Hollins, Mr. Hollins, tell me -- tell me where your map came from and I --

MR. HOLLINS: Sure.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: I mean, do you understand why my concern about --

MR. HOLLINS: I understand totally. We did not generate the map without a request from a council member. Council member Gulliford wanted to get that memo out to this committee. The planning department was unable to do the map at this point because they had

some machine problems. He asked based on the consensus that the group had the other day, because we're working on -- and -- and can we produce the map for him to be able to give to this meeting?

And I said, I'll be glad to produce one for you. I would rather it be the planning departments, but if they can't get it out because of their machine failure, I will be glad to give you a map. So it was not our part of our department to issue maps to council members. It was at the request of a council member to fill in on a map prior to be able to get the one from the planning department, which he was unable to do.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Well, that's understandable. I didn't hear Mr. Killingsworth say that he had delegated that to the supervisor's office, but I'm assuming that's accurate information, Mr. Killingsworth?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: W- -- I'm -- I wasn't involved in the request to the supervisors office.

MR. HOLLINS: Again, he did not delegate because it was the -- a council member can request something from me as well as from him. The council

member Gulliford was requesting from both of us. And he said, I've got to be able to give them a map. If I can't get one from him from that time, will you print me a map? And the answer is, yes, I'll be glad to.

But if you can get his first, I would rather your memo be his map, but he wasn't able to yet, because you had -- and correct me if I'm wrong, Bill.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: No, you're not wrong. I didn't actually get Councilman Gulliford's message until we were about over here.

MR. HOLLINS: Okay.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: So --

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Well, hmm. As -- as -- as one committee member, I -- I would like to have a coordinated effort. So if for some reason the planning department can't generate a map, I think it might, may be prudent if we go to some other source that it come through the planning department's office before it gets here. So that everybody's on the same page.

I -- I -- I don't want to see, I mean, I think it's important that we all use the same resource and that, you know, the committee is not using the planning

department, a specific council members using the supervisor of office. Maybe I call John Libby [ph] to generate a map.

I mean, I think we need to kind of keep it all going through the same faucet, so to speak, so that we can all stay abreast of things. So I would -- I would urge some caution and -- and make that suggestion that we proceed when we've charged the planning department to handle this process.

And I expect them to -- to be able to fulfill that obligation. And if for some reason they have a technical issue, they can farm it out, but I think it needs to come back to them. And then s- -- and then come back to us. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIR: Thank you, Councilman. I have a tendency to agree with you on that. Definitely. Councilwoman Boyer?

MS. BOYER: Since Mr. Gulliford asked me to speak on behalf of our group from yesterday afternoon, I just want to assure you that both Mr Killingsworth and Mr. Hollins were at the meeting. The maps we were looking at were very close to similar.

We specifically started working off of Mr. Hollins' map and I don't think there was any disagreement. And I don't think there's any question as to the accuracy of the handout we have today as to the district line, south and east of the river. So you can rest assured that both of them were there and aware of it. And I don't think there was any, you know, overlap or conflict in that case.

MR. CHAIR: Thank you. Councilman Crescimbeni?

MR. CRESCIMBENI: I -- if -- if possible, I don't know who can provide it to me. Mr. Killingsworth you've normally provided me with this information. I'd like a -- a corrected version of this map with all 14 council districts listed on the table, sent to me electronically so that I can, you know, store it and do what I please with it; all right?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: S-

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Can you -- can you handle that?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: I can do that.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Thank you.

MR. CHAIR: Councilman Schellenberg?

MR. SCHELLENBERG: Mr. Chairman, I was just looking at the schedule for the council next week. And one o'clock is the notice meeting for the pension workshop and I'm going course Tuesday is the council meeting. When -- when would you like to get together to notice the next meeting, is really my question?

MR. CHAIR: Let's see, is Tuesday morning okay with the -- I -- I think I have -- I really have -- it's kind of difficult for -- for me right now without having my schedule in front of me. Councilman Brown. Yes?

MR. BROWN: Yes, Mr. Chairman, what -- what we were requesting though, when district seven, eight -- the way that we'd done it with these subcommittees have a noticed meeting. So we would like to have a notice meeting.

What I'm respectfully requesting is a notice meeting for seven, eight, nine, 10, 12, and who- -- all interested parties prior to the next committee meeting. So if it's Tuesday, then we would like to do a notice meeting on -- on Monday.

MR. CHAIR: Okay.

MR. BROWN: W- -- yeah, the maps can be ready. The maps need to be ready. Yeah.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: It might be if we do the notice meetings and when we get consensus at these notice meetings because we get a lot more effective work done that way. And once we get some kind of consensus there, then -- then schedule within 24 hours of that, the full committee meeting.

Because by that time, theoretically, we'll have consensus around the table for the committee to come together on. Because I agree this is a very difficult format in which --

MR. BROWN: Yeah. It is.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Exercise.

MR. CHAIR: Councilman Schellenberg?

MR. SCHELLENBERG: I would agree with Mr. Brown, it might be a good idea for those council people to get together and -- and -- and maybe notice the next reapportionment committee at two o'clock on Wednesday, which has been consistent in the past, just two o'clock on Wednesday, get together.

And then whenever you decide to notice the

meeting for most of you to get together would be great. And that will give them time to work on -- on the maps, etc, and get back to us on Wednesday for us to get back together on Tuesday. I mean, on Wednesday s- -- two o'clock the -- the 10th.

MR. CHAIR: I agree. Very. That's a very good idea. Any other questions? I want to hear from the public legal first, or you would like to go afterwards? Go ahead. Go ahead, Jason.

MR. GABRIEL: I think -- and I think the council has already done a great job of already talking through the issues Mr. Crescimbeni brought up regarding the maps. I mean, I think everyone can rest assured that the maps of the planning department are bringing -- are the consensus maps yesterday's map brought by the supervisor of elections was more for illustrative purposes.

And -- and correct me if I'm wrong, Mr. Killingsworth, but I think the stuff that was in Mr. Hollins map yesterday, w- -- at least for the Southeast part of the river was integrated into the map that's before us today; correct?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: The -- the map that's before us today, south and east of the river are essentially the lines that consensus was achieved yesterday afternoon. There were two minor changes that our map doesn't represent at this point. And those two changes -- w- -- I mean, there are a -- maybe we haven't made them yet and yeah, I don't know that there's consensus on them.

There's consensus that the changes should be made, but once we present those changes, whether or not those consensus on how we did it, I can't speak to.

MR. GABRIEL: Right. I just wanted to put that. But Mr. Crescimbeni's point is well taken, I think, and I think we've been doing this as we go along, we document exactly what maps are what, and -- and at what dates they're being brought up here.

And just one other thing I wanted to note for the record, and I think I stated this yesterday is in terms of race, we all understand that it's certainly a factor to be discussed, but it's not a predominant factor as we draw the lines and redraw the lines. And as we go along, when we talk about communities of

interest --

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Yeah. I got it.

MR. GABRIEL: We should articulate such things as political ties, history, tradition, political affiliation and things like that as we go along. Just to put that for the record. Thank you.

MR. CHAIR: Thank you very much. Mr. Gabriel and just -- just to reiterate, I agree, I think all of the districts really should be as compact as possible. I've had some concerns as well. I thought initially it was a very good idea and it's -- even with having districts across the -- the river, however, I've had a lot of calls and my colleagues also are concerned about polarization.

And we don't want to send the -- an impression that we're trying to polarize the community and that don't look really good at all as well. So we have to be considerate of the whole community and not make it look like we're trying to put seven, eight, nine, 10, put all your predominantly African-American districts on one side of the river.

And I know that's not the message that we're

trying to send. So, I mean, I was fine with it. However, we got to take a look at every angle. And so, and I think that's what the committee was trying to do when they say it's not about race, but they want to make sure that people out there are having the perception that it is about race, because a lot of people call and say, well, what are you doing? What eliminating one side of the river and you're putting them all together.

So I don't think which one -- we're trying to send that message. I don't think that's the intent, but thank you anyway for the information. Mr. Killingsworth, I thank you every -- thank you very much for the information. Hopefully appreciate what you're doing.

I think what I'm going to do now is take some comments from the public. If there's -- if they have any comments, fill out a blue card and your -- your name and record. There aren't any? Thank you, Bill. Good job. Give us a couple of seconds. Okay. Yes, you can -- go ahead and speak and fill out the card afterwards. Your name, state your name and -- and

address for the record, please. Anyone? Yes, Councilman Jones?

MR. JONES: I just thought it would be appropriately recognized, former Councilman John Draper who's with us, who served Argyle [ph] area some years ago and good seeing you, John.

MR. CHAIR: Welcome councilman. Us -- us fairly new councilmen, we don't remember those faces. When Councilman Jones was on the council, when he first started, I was three. Just a joke, just a joke. Just joking. Just joking. But you can come up and speak -- any speakers, and then you can fill out your cards. State your name and address for the record, please.

MR. DRAPER: Thank you. I'm John Draper. I live at 8250 Weighbridge [ph] Drive here in Jacksonville, and I appreciate the opportunity to address this committee in a less formal environment. A committee meeting, as opposed to a full council meeting. And I appreciate that acknowledgement by my former colleague Warren Jones.

I have waited 10 years to say this about Redistricting. I live in the Argyle area. And 10 years

ago, Argyle was chopped in half for reasons that I have yet to understand. And I have waited for the opportunity to try to rectify that mistake.

And what Mr. Hollins mentioned, my old district -- district 13 ended up on the beach. I -- it's funny to see in the newspaper, me listed as having been a former councilman for a beach district, which is -- it's -- it's just ridiculous. It was Southwest Jacksonville at the time. But the -- the Cub reporters that do the stories don't remember that.

Well, what I'm here to ask you to do is as I'm working from plan C here since plan D is -- it's not yet really definite, but looking from plan C, there is that little finger of district 14 that's still crosses over I295 and into Argyle. And I'm asking that that not happen. I think that -- that Argyle is a west side community. And it should stay a west side community.

The folks in Riverside and Avondale are -- are nice folks. Our current Councilman Jim Love is a nice guy, but I think we have very little in common with -- with Riverside and Avondale. We have a huge commercial district plus the entire NAS Jacksonville between us

and the bulk of district 14.

So communities of interest, if that's important to you, it should be, if geographic buying -- boundaries are important, then the dividing line should be I295 and we either -- and we should be in a west side district.

Now I understand this is going to have an impact. This is -- this is Play-Dough on steroids. You squeeze one place, it comes out another. And -- and I have to respectfully disagree with -- with Councilman Jones. I understand the need for diversity, but must you have a 60 percent in order to -- to have an African-American elected? Can it be 50 percent?

My experience from -- for the last 20 years it's that that concept is obsolete. There are black folks everywhere in Jacksonville. Integration has worked. There is no reason to -- to twist yourself into pretzels, just to keep that racial balance or that rac-- that majority African-American district. Maybe that -- that was necessary 20 years ago, 30 years ago.

And I'm not even sure that four is the right number, that it ought to be three, that you should go

to just focusing on three and then just allow the chips to fall where they may. People will vote for a black man or a black woman to be their councilman if they like them, if they think they'll do a good job.

The fact that you th- -- the idea that you have to have 60 percent in a district to guarantee diversity, I think is -- is just a ridiculous at this point. It's -- it's simply an obsolete notion that we have got to get away from. If you forever have four black access districts, then you're going to end up with the -- the -- the very concept of geographic representation disappearing.

We might as well just pick a district and say only a black person can -- can be elected from there. That is what we're coming to. So this is your opportunity to move away from that. If -- if going to three is -- is too hard, then reduce the percentage. If it was just 50 percent blacks in that district, that would make drawing the lines so much more reasonable and so much more rational.

And -- and the fact that pushing -- putting Argyle into say district 12, or even even the one --

the green one wouldn't cause such -- such problem, please consider this. It -- it's -- I -- I know that the concrete is being poured now and it's going to set here soon and then it will be set for 10 years.

So this is your opportunity to try to move away from the idea that you have to have a -- a -- a 60 percent or a 55 percent district in order for a -- for an African-American to be elected.

MR. CHAIR: Okay.

MR. DRAPER: And -- and also please consider the idea of moving Argyle back to a west side district.

MR. CHAIR: Thank you, your time is up. Councilman Brown?

MR. BROWN: Yes. Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIR: No, sorry, Mr. Draper -- Jones, on first.

MR. BROWN: Okay.

MR. JONES: Thank you. [indiscernible] Mr. Draper. I just -- just a quick question. How many minority council members exist on the council that come from a district's less than 50 percent now?

MR. DRAPER: I -- I know there was a -- I

mean, they was elected from the beach.

MR. JONES: I'm talking about on the council right now.

MR. DRAPER: Right now? I -- I probably none.

MR. JONES: Okay. Well, so I guess with --

MR. DRAPER: But --

MR. JONES: The philosophy is --

MR. DRAPER: Well, it's --

MR. JONES: What you're saying then is it's good to have communities of interest together, even at the expense of eliminating minority representation, because I know we've made progress and I don't want to debate. We made progress. No question about that.

The question is can we have minority representation without minority districts? And I -- I guess you answered the question when you look around this council and there's no one representing a non-minority district at this time. Some point I hope we get there, but I don't know if we're there at this point in 2011.

MR. DRAPER: Well, district 14 has gone to 20 percent from 14 percent. These are the statistics we

see here, so it's not done yet, but it has moved in that direction. And I think trying to achieve that 60 percent is -- is just unrealistic.

MR. CHAIR: Okay. Thank you.

MR. BROWN: Yes, through the chair, Mr. Draper, I -- my -- my other question, because we're talking about community interests, we're talking about change and progress, and the spirit of the city of Jacksonville. When I look at -- and I like to just look at a broader picture and look at the five at-large council districts.

Of that, currently we have one African-American. And so if you do the percentage we talking about 20 percent of a hundred percent is I'm not really sure --

MR. DRAPER: Well, you also have a very s- -- an unusual animal with the at-large. You have those -- where they have residency districts, they have to live in a particular area in order to run at-large. And that was done in order to get an African-American elected at-large.

MR. BROWN: Right. But as you stated, as you

look at these numbers, you have African-Americans that live throughout the city.

MR. DRAPER: Yes.

MR. BROWN: So there's a possibility that an African-American have residence in either one of those required communities. My -- my point is that it with five seats on the council currently, and I think it's been pretty consistent since they've had at-large, you only have one is, I don't know whether the -- the -- the needle is moving as quickly as you like to believe.

MR. BROWN: I just liked for you to, you know, expound on that. I mean, you served on the council and it was probably one during your time. And it continues to be one. So I don't know, rather than not, we're moving as fast as a city as we like to believe if we going to deal with. And I -- like I said, I agree with Councilmember Jones.

It's not that I'm getting any debate, but I like to just deal with the numbers here. I think it's real careful and all those legals has stated that that should not be the first order of -- of business in terms of consideration, but it does play a part.

I mean, because I can slowly see that if -- if -- if out of five seats you can only get one representation at a time from a particular community, rather as African-American, Asian, or Hispanics, we're not moving as fast as we like to believe.

MR. DRAPER: Well, that may be true. There is a -- basically a 25 percent African-American population in Jacksonville. Twenty nine percent. So the numbers are not terribly far off and -- and you may be right that maybe dropping down to three is moving too fast. But if you can reduce the percentage of requirement of African-Americans in that district to something more reasonable, then you can create districts that -- that are compact, that people understand.

The -- the one done 10 years ago was -- was horrible. And people have no idea what district they're in. And f- -- and you -- you Councilman Brown, you articulated that well, by saying from one side of the street to the other. We have to get away from that.

We -- we cannot sacrifice ourselves on this altar every 10 years. We need to move away from that. And if dropping the percentage a little bit will move

us in the direction of -- of -- of getting away from this idea that we have to have majority districts in order for an African-American to be elected, then so be it. It -- it -- it may take them another 10 or 20 or 30 years. But move in that direction.

MR. CHAIR: Okay. Thank you very much. Jason, do you have anything legal? Okay. All right. Mr. John Libby.

MR. LIBBY: I got you. Couple of points, Mr. Chairman. First --

MR. CHAIR: Name and address.

MR. LIBBY: John Libby, 1046, Riverside Avenue, Jacksonville, Florida. For -- a -- a couple of points for the record, when the chairman's no longer distracted.

MR. CHAIR: I'm sorry, sir. Go ahead.

MR. LIBBY: Okay. A cup- -- a couple of points real quick, on these small, special committee meetings you're having, I know they're being public noticed, but they're not being public noticed where the public can readily find them.

This committee has a webpage. It'd be nice if

you all would post the notice of these upcoming meetings so that the public could be aware of them. There were a couple held apparently yesterday that I, you know, wasn't on the website.

Second, I think that you're at a stage where the PDFs or a link to the PDFs of the maps that you all are working on should be made available to the public also on the redistricting committees' webpage. And now, through the chair, is Mr. Killingsworth in the room?

MR. CHAIR: No, sir.

MR. LIBBY: Through the chair then to the general counsel's office, can you l- -- draw districts in the United States of America based upon race? Is that a constitutional criteria that courts allow? Thank you.

Second, has -- and now both Mr. Killingsworth and Mr. Hollins are absent. Has anybody seen anything that would suggest what the voter registration or the voting patterns are within these districts as they're currently drawn?

Has there been an overlay of any of the political geography, because that's what the courts

have defined as communities of interest in terms of redistricting. Not race, but political voting patterns, party registration.

And as I had suggested in a meeting last year, or maybe it was early this year, the redistricting committee and Mr. Brown had brought this up today, when you consider communities of interest in Jacksonville -- and I think Mr. Draper alluded to it as well. Communities of interest I think first and foremost, start at your front door at your sidewalk, they're your neighborhoods.

Then from there, you expand outward into larger communities of interest. And as we find often and particularly with the previous redistricting effort, there are a number of communities of interests that are based solely upon such things as geog- -- geography, where people go to schools to get -- or their kids go to schools together, or they go to church together, or they shop together. The economic impacts.

And in many cases to satisfy one thing, we're ignoring these basic building blocks. These communities of interests -- our neighborhoods. And just one last

question also to the general council through the chair, is there any legal basis, any court case that you all have researched that says that you have to protect incumbents from being in the same district as another incumbent? Is there any legal precedent for that criteria that supply to the redistricting process?

MR. CHAIR: Your time is up, Mr. Libby. I don't -- is -- they're not allowed to give a legal opinion, but Ms. Sidman, would you like to -- she can't respond to that. Jason?

MR. GABRIEL: I was just going to direct Mr. Libby to an excellent memo of legal issues that's on the website that he referred to and it goes, and I believe it answers all the questions he just brought up.

MR. CHAIR: Thank you very much. Good question. Next speaker is Thomas Martin. Name and address for the record, please.

MR. MARTIN: Good afternoon. My name is Thomas Martin. I live at 8019 Leaf Crest Drive in Jacksonville. I'm also the president of the Watermill Master Association, homeowners direction -- homeowners

association in the Argyle area. And so I support Mr. Draper's notion that w- -- from 295 west, that along Argyle Forest Boulevard should be part of a -- of a s- -- district.

Including going -- going beyond old Middleburg road, going west, probably all of the -- what is known as the Ar- -- or the Villages of Argyle, which is defined pretty much in 1009 -- 1999-804. And also why can't you put all these maps on your website? And the PDF form.

And before you have your meeting, print them out probably on paper that's about maybe 17 by 22 inches. So everybody has a copy, especially you with people. And what else was there? That's it. Thank you.

MR. CHAIR: Thank you very much. And next we have Bill Lewis, please. State your name and address for the record, please.

MR. LEWIS: Good afternoon. My name is Bill Lewis. I live at 8852 Ivy Mill Place, South Jacksonville, Florida, 32244. Ten years ago, we started the Argyle Area Civic Council over two districts -- or two issues. The second issue is this redistricting

mess.

And the reason why is because one day we woke up on June 26th to find out we were going to be in a district with Mayport. So when you guys start, you know, screaming about why is this -- this way? We are really con- -- concerned back then and the compromise ended up putting us in a reverse L-shape district with Ortega, Av- -- Avondale, and Riverside.

Currently I serve as Argyle Area Civic Council president, I think for the last five years, John Draper may say president for life. And I'm having fun. W- -- the -- a couple things that came up, some people forget that Art Graham [ph] was elected at the beaches and the district 13 district in a non-sixty percent black district.

[indiscernible] so if you get the cov- -- current Lieutenant Governor, Jennifer Carroll was elected first to political office in the west side in a white conservative district following, Mike Hogan's rise to tax collector.

So it's -- it's possible you do not need to have a 60 percent black district for a black person to

be elected in that district. And you can look even further at Barack Hud- -- Hussein Obama, our current president, who's been elected president of United States.

My biggest complaint is on the city council website. City council -- there's no link on the front page to the 2011 redistricting. It needs to be there along with the notices and any way you can pull it up is if you're smart enough and you've been doing computer since 1983 is to do a search on the word redistricting.

And that's the only way you can find this committee's website. I think that needs to be changed immediately. You can look at it. It's right here on my -- on my -- there's nothing on there about redistricting. It shows on here the city council maps.

And if you click on that, it pulls up the current maps, but there's nothing on there for redistricting. So it needs to be on there and all these maps that come up, it'd be great because you've got wifi, of course it's not working today in the council chambers and people with iPhones, iPads, laptops can

pull them up and look at them the same way you guys can pull them up, that you get them emailed to you.

It'd be nice if there was a way we can pull them up on there. I appreciate your time. And I would appreciate it if you put Argyle Forest in with the Westside district, I know it's kind of late at this time, but it would be nice. Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIR: Thank you, Councilman Jones?

MR. JONES: I just -- I appreciate -- and I didn't get your name? Mr. Lewis? Yeah.

MR. LEWIS: Bill Lewis.

MR. JONES: Thank you, Mr. Lewis. I appreciate that. And I -- and I don't disagree with anything you said as far as Jennifer Carroll and Art Graham, but I doubt you from 1968, from the time we consolidated up until now, those are the only two exceptions. That's 42 years, 43 years of history in Jacksonville, not -- I'm talking about --

MR. LEWIS: That means we're improving. I mean, Art -- Art Graham wanted to run for another office.

MR. JONES: That's -- that's right. And -- but

I'm just saying that from 43 years, this got -- you cited two examples and we are making progress. No doubt about it. Thank you.

MR. CHAIR: Thank you very much councilman. Councilman Brown?

MR. BROWN: Yes, through the chairman. And I did want to add, because oftentimes we like to reduce everything to a white, black, and that's not really what it's about. It's -- it's some other ingredients in here.

Party affiliation. I mean, when you start looking at these different districts, if I could, sir, if I could, the two individuals that you named they're Republicans. And -- and so it's not -- they're very talented -- talented folks. And no one is arguing that and -- and if we reduce it to race, then your -- your -- your position is correct.

You -- it's not because they -- they were black they got elected or didn't get elected. It was a high Republican district. And that's what pushed that -- that -- their election. And -- and -- and we have to be honest, if you're going to come before, you know,

the podium and we start, you know, speaking, let's just put everything in there.

And that's, what's so unfortunate Mr. Chairman, when we have folks that come down, I even -- when sometimes we do it, we're guilty of it as well. We don't list all the -- the -- the variables that get us where we are today. And -- and I just think it's unfair. And when we want to just minimize the conditions of the world that we live in down to race, I don't think we do ourselves a good service.

And I don't know whether you had that in your equation. Did you look at the party affiliation as a factor as to why more so -- it's not that blacks can't get elected, was it because they were talented and they were part of a party that was predominant in that race?

MR. LEWIS: Through the -- through the chair to city Council Member Brown, if you look back at the city charter that when t- -- you swore and you took your oath of office, it only calls for logical and compact districts. It doesn't take anything consideration about party affiliation.

And I -- I would hope you would use that as

your benchmark and all these maps we're showing, I don't see anything in there that says Republican/Democrat. So if you guys want to start drawing, re-drawing maps that way, then we can talk about, but right now it says black and minority.

MR. CHAIR: Thank you very much. Okay. Okay. We had the last one. I just want to be re- -- remindful that this is -- we allow for public comments for the public just to make comments. And it's really not the -- the forum for us to go back and forth with the -- the council people. So -- right. So the last speaker, R- -- Barney Roberts, name and record -- name and address for the record, please?

MR. ROBERTS: Barney Roberts, 137 East 18th Street. Thank you so far for the time you spent on just getting us here. One thing I would like the council to remember is that the CPACs [ph] are still out there, being that we do have a new port coming online, the growth -- the diversity of changes are going to hit where there's vacancies for the housing, the change in the -- the drawings of the neighborhood.

Please consider that CPACs would appreciate it

if when you do the maps, make sure that the designs of the future -- some of the future neighborhoods will -- will be very easily to draw as far as which neighborhood can have what territory to where we can still have a consistent dialogue with our council members throughout this -- the whole county.

I know that the whole city is not fully build up. The way things are going and with the amount of revenue, these new Pences [ph] are bringing to Jacksonville, I want to admonish you to make sure that the CPACs have a built in -- this is what's going to happen once we grow to the next level in the planning at this time. Thank you.

MR. CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr. Barney. Yes? That's the end -- this the end public comment. Mr. Cr- -- Crescimbeni? Thank you very much.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I had a quick question. I guess through the chair to Mr. Zamarron [ph].

Mr. Zamarron, is there any reason why the noticed meetings generated by a council member with regard to the reapportionment subject couldn't be

posted to the reapportionment committees' webpage?

MR. ZAMARRON: That's something I'd have to follow up on. They get posted to the council calendar, but I don't know who would take it and put it on the webpage, but I will find out.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Okay. And I guess through the chair to Mr. Killingsworth, I know at the outset we were -- Mr. Killingsworth left. Okay. Mr. Killingsworth come back. I know at the outset we were -- we were -- he's -- Mr. Killingsworth trying to phone out for pizza, I think.

I know at the outset we were concerned about posting preliminary maps, etc., on the website. Do you have a -- an opinion with regard to where we are in the process now with say like having posted whatever -- what was it, map C or something prior to this meeting? L- -- are we at a stage where that would or would not cause confusion?

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: When -- in terms of the maps as a whole, I don't think there's a problem if we post A, B, C because those, my understanding in talking with OGC, those are now part of the official record.

And so whatever you adopt those versions is -- is my understanding will be part of that package because the -- the package as the whole will show everything you considered.

I can -- I can add whoever the point person is for the councils who maintains their webpage to the distribution link so that when I send out a new map, like I did this morning to all the council members, they get it at the same time you do and can post it as quickly as possible.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Okay. Well, if you sent map C or D or whatever -- what are we up to? D? D? C -- the s- -- the supervisors was D; right? I didn't see that email, but I haven't -- I've been busy all day and haven't had a chance to -- to get to my email. Of course, you know, I got a lousy ECA, so doesn't keep me informed on stuff.

But w- -- w- -- with that said, I guess I'm -- I'm comfortable with the fact that the reapportionment committee is -- is -- is on the website.

I don't think it needs to be front and center on the city's home page or anything. I mean, if you go

to committees, you can easily find the reapportionment committee link, not once, but twice on the -- on that homepage.

But I guess I would, if necessary to make a motion then that we, if possible, put all future council member generated, notice meetings with regard to reapportionment, like the one possibly on Monday. Let's post that in addition to where it's being posted also to the reapportionment committee's page, and from here on forward, starting with map C, that those get posted somewhere.

Maybe we can commit a w- -- we can create a new category or two new categories on the -- on the webpage that would be maps with the letter and date so that people will know which is the most current. And of course, any -- a second category on the webpage that would have like council member noticed meetings with regard to reapportionment.

So I would make that motion, Mr. Chairman, and hopefully if there's a second, we can take it up and move forward.

MR. CHAIR: Okay. You had a second. Okay.

Okay. Councilman Jones for discussion?

MR. JONES: I was just curious, do we really need a motion? Can't we just direct the staff to do that?

And -- and I guess the legal -- that -- that's consistent with the process, isn't it to provide -- you talking about just the meet -- the subcommittee, the -- the other various committees that are meeting on reapportionment, making sure that notice is posted?

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Yeah.

MR. JONES: Okay. I just thought they could do it just by direct.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: If -- if I could respond Mr. Chairman, they probably can. But at -- at the outset prior to your joining the -- at the previous version of this committee, we kind of made motions on a lot of procedural type things and I just would feel comfortable making it more of an official recommendation as opposed to -- I think that provides for a little more accountability.

MR. CHAIR: Okay. We have a motion and we have a f- -- first and a second. So all in favor, say aye.

ALL: Aye

MR. CHAIR: And no opposed. Okay. Motion is accepted. We need to go ahead and vote on this? Okay. The motion accepted for the record. Great. Now for Monday, we've already t- -- the committee meeting, w- -- we said, just for clarity, the committee meeting is accepted for -- is it Monday? Wednesday?

MALE: Wednesday, two o'clock.

MR. CHAIR: So that -- that works better as opposed to Monday.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: N- --

MR. CHAIR: The smaller group. Yes.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: The smaller group, Mr. Chairman, we are requesting Monday. The time is still yet to be determined.

MR. CHAIR: Eleven o'clock.

MR. CRESCIMBENI: Eleven o'clock? Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman. [indiscernible] Councilman Schellenberg?

MR. SCHELLENBERG: Mr. Chairman, I was just thinking about the c- -- the -- the reapportionment committee. This is a sub committee.

MR. CHAIR: No.

MR. SCHELLENBERG: The reapportionment committee is two -- two o'clock on Wednesdays.

MR. CHAIR: Yes.

MR. SCHELLENBERG: Correct? Okay. Good.

MR. CHAIR: Okay. Just the small committee is Monday, e- -- 11 o'clock. Okay. Thank you very much. I thank you for your input. Okay. Ms. Sidman?

MS. SIDMAN: Through the chair, just for clarity, my understanding is the smaller group, which is -- I guess the north and west of the river group is, or whoever and anybody else who's interested. Will meet Monday at 11 in --

MR. CHAIR: Yes.

MS. SIDMAN: A? Conference room A?

MR. CHAIR: Conference room A.

MS. SIDMAN: Okay. And then the reapportionment committee, you're asking it for it to be noticed for next Wednesday at two o'clock.

MR. CHAIR: Yes.

MS. SIDMAN: In Linwood [ph] Roberts or in the chambers?

MR. CHAIR: Probably Linwood Roberts.

MS. SIDMAN: In Linwood Roberts.

MR. CHAIR: We need some tables. We need some tables where we can look at these maps and it's a little more -- I guess it's bigger, we -- more space for the public and also -- yes, council?

MR. CRESCIMBENI: [indiscernible]

MR. CHAIR: For the public. Yes. Councilman Crescimbeni mentioned about why we can't do in ca- -- A --

MS. SIDMAN: Through the chair, I think that Linwood is mic-ed.

They have the mics coming out of the ceiling for making of the record. And it just may be a little bit easier to do. I don't know if -- if conference room A is such. Is it? I don't -- I just don't know. I'm j- --

MR. CRESCIMBENI: [indiscernible] readily mic-ed.

MR. CHAIR: So we agree to -- it's going to be in Linwood Roberts? Oh, yeah, we'll have it -- just -- we can just probably have a few more tables put in there, but -- but it is -- it can commen- --

accommodate the public a little more. And we h- -- do have quite a few tables in there where we can look at these maps.

So it's a little more equipped. Okay. Well, thank you for your input and participation. We adjourn.

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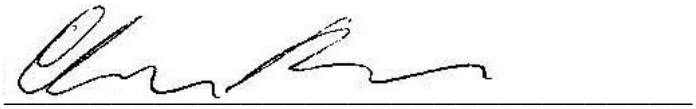

June 6, 2022

Chris Naaden

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE DIVISION

JACKSONVILLE BRANCH OF THE NAACP, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, *et al.*,

Defendants.
_____/

Case No. 3:22-cv-493-MMH-LLL

DECLARATION OF THERESA J. LEE

I, Theresa J. Lee, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, hereby declare the following:

1. I am one of the attorneys representing Plaintiffs in the above-captioned matter. I make this declaration based on my personal knowledge and in support of Plaintiffs' Motion for a Preliminary Injunction dated July 22, 2022.

2. Attached as Demonstrative Exhibit A to this declaration is a map of Jacksonville neighborhoods as designated by the City of Jacksonville. Counsel produced this image using the shapefile of neighborhood boundaries created by the City of Jacksonville.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATED this 22nd day of July, 2022.

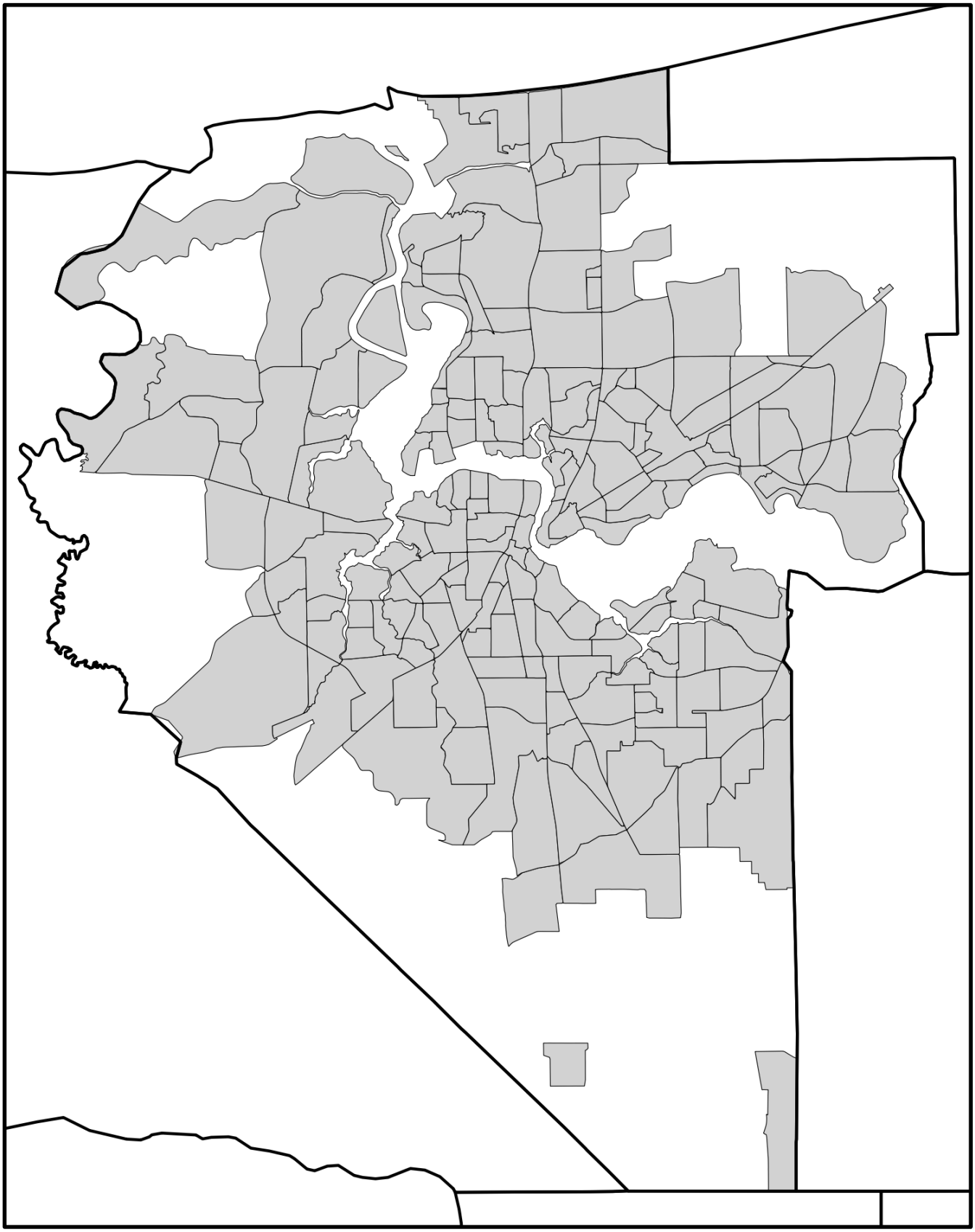
/s/ Theresa J. Lee
Theresa J. Lee

Signed by filing lawyer with the permission of non-filing lawyer.

/s/ Nicholas Warren

DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBIT A
TO DECLARATION OF THERESA J. LEE

Map of City of Jacksonville Neighborhoods



IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE DIVISION

JACKSONVILLE BRANCH
OF THE NAACP, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

Case No. 3:22-cv-493-MMH-LLL

v.

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, *et al.*,

Defendants.
_____/

DECLARATION OF JOSEPH A. DYE

I, Joseph A. Dye, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, hereby declare the following:

1. I am one of the support staff working with Plaintiffs' counsel in the above-captioned matter. I make this declaration based on my personal knowledge and in support of Plaintiffs' Motion for a Preliminary Injunction dated July 22, 2022.

2. Attached as the following exhibits to this declaration are true and correct copies of Duval County election results by precinct, retrieved from the Duval County Supervisor of Elections' website:

- Exhibit A – Results of 2022 General Election - City Council At-Large Group 3
- Exhibit B – Results of 2020 General Election - President

- Exhibit C – Results of 2019 General Election - City Council At-Large Group 1
- Exhibit D – Results of 2019 General Election - City Council At-Large Group 3
- Exhibit E – Results of 2019 First Election - City Council At-Large Group 2
- Exhibit F – Results of 2019 First Election - City Council At-Large Group 5
- Exhibit G – Results of 2018 General Election - U.S. Senator
- Exhibit H – Results of 2018 General Election - Governor
- Exhibit I – Results of 2016 General Election - President
- Exhibit J – Results of 2016 General Election - U.S. Senator
- Exhibit K – Results of 2015 General Election - Mayor
- Exhibit L – Results of 2015 General Election - Sheriff
- Exhibit M – Results of 2015 General Election - City Council At-Large Group 1
- Exhibit N – Results of 2015 General Election - City Council At-Large Group 3
- Exhibit O – Results of 2015 General Election - City Council At-Large Group 5
- Exhibit P – Results of 2015 First Election - City Council At-Large Group 2

- Exhibit Q – Results of 2015 First Election - City Council At-Large Group 4
- Exhibit R – Results of 2014 General Election - Governor

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATED this 22nd day of July, 2022.

Joseph A. Dye

EXHIBIT A
TO DECLARATION OF JOSEPH A. DYE

2022 Special General Election - City Council At-Large Group 3

2022 Special CC At-Large Group 3

Election Date: 2/22/2022

(Website last updated at: 03/02/2022 9:50:34 am)

Registered Voters:	**652,231**
Ballots Counted:	**132,821**
Voter Turnout:	**20.36%**

Precincts Reporting:	**199 / 199**
Election Day:	**Completely Reported**
Early Votes:	**Completely Reported**
Vote By Mail:	**Completely Reported**

OFFICIAL RESULTS

Summary Results

Filter Races

Select a race: City Council At Large - Group 3

Vote Type View: Graphical

101 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	**51.62%**	**271**
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	**48.38%**	**254**
		525

102 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes

Nick Howland (REP)	**38.78%**	**247**
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	**61.22%**	**390**
		637

103 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	**51.33%**	**193**
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	**48.67%**	**183**
		376

104 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	**50.28%**	**274**
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	**49.72%**	**271**
		545

105 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	**57.58%**	**456**
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	**42.42%**	**336**
		792

106 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	**49.37%**	**506**
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	**50.63%**	**519**
		1,025

107 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	**39.83%**	**94**
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	**60.17%**	**142**
		236

108 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes

Nick Howland (REP)	**53.62%**	**237**
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	**46.38%**	**205**
		442

109 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	**53.37%**	**182**
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	**46.63%**	**159**
		341

110 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	**57.70%**	**341**
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	**42.30%**	**250**
		591

111 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	**60.95%**	**270**
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	**39.05%**	**173**
		443

112 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	**39.66%**	**94**
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	**60.34%**	**143**
		237

113 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	**48.37%**	**548**
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	**51.63%**	**585**
		1,133

114 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes

Nick Howland (REP)	**39.11%**	**79**
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	**60.89%**	**123**
		202

201 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	**58.19%**	**419**
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	**41.81%**	**301**
		720

202 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	**58.88%**	**623**
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	**41.12%**	**435**
		1,058

203 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	**55.68%**	**466**
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	**44.32%**	**371**
		837

204 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	**72.79%**	**428**
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	**27.21%**	**160**
		588

205 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	**61.14%**	**952**
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	**38.86%**	**605**
		1,557

206 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	70.89%	1,091
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	29.11%	448
		1,539

207 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	58.06%	677
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	41.94%	489
		1,166

208 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	76.67%	529
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	23.33%	161
		690

209 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	71.18%	568
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	28.82%	230
		798

210 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	78.54%	388
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	21.46%	106
		494

211 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	62.54%	591
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	37.46%	354
		945

212 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	82.38%	201
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	17.62%	43
		244

213 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	66.34%	337
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	33.66%	171
		508

301 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	72.93%	590
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	27.07%	219
		809

302 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	63.91%	301
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	36.09%	170
		471

303 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	62.71%	555
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	37.29%	330
		885

304 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	78.25%	741
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	21.75%	206
		947

305 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	58.70%	729
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	41.30%	513
		1,242

306 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	49.78%	333
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	50.22%	336
		669

307 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	61.89%	216
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	38.11%	133
		349

308 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	63.33%	342
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	36.67%	198
		540

309 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	57.43%	371
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	42.57%	275
		646

310 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	64.10%	607
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	35.90%	340
		947

311 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	69.99%	520
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	30.01%	223
		743

312 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	60.78%	1,153
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	39.22%	744
		1,897

313 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	58.53%	535
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	41.47%	379
		914

315 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	63.99%	231
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	36.01%	130
		361

401 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	67.56%	227
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	32.44%	109
		336

402 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	58.17%	324
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	41.83%	233
		557

403 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	53.11%	521
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	46.89%	460
		981

404 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	69.78%	582
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	30.22%	252
		834

405 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	45.42%	124
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	54.58%	149
		273

407 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	55.70%	660
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	44.30%	525
		1,185

408 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	67.87%	602
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	32.13%	285
		887

409 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	59.80%	302
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	40.20%	203
		505

410 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	61.34%	441
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	38.66%	278
		719

411 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	61.21%	426
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	38.79%	270
		696

412 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	39.70%	160
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	60.30%	243
		403

501 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	43.98%	409
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	56.02%	521
		930

502 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	52.16%	181
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	47.84%	166
		347

503 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	46.08%	153
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	53.92%	179
		332

504 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	53.97%	340
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	46.03%	290
		630

505 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	57.84%	524
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	42.16%	382
		906

506 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	46.39%	334
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	53.61%	386
		720

507 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	40.75%	163
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	59.25%	237
		400

508 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	52.57%	776
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	47.43%	700
		1,476

509 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	59.70%	760
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	40.30%	513
		1,273

510 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	60.58%	650
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	39.42%	423
		1,073

511 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	51.48%	314
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	48.52%	296
		610

512 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	54.64%	424
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	45.36%	352
		776

513 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	59.76%	297
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	40.24%	200
		497

601 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	71.41%	889
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	28.59%	356
		1,245

602 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	61.95%	635
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	38.05%	390
		1,025

603 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	58.66%	816
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	41.34%	575
		1,391

604 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	72.73%	496
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	27.27%	186
		682

605 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	70.15%	999
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	29.85%	425
		1,424

606 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	66.29%	1,127
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	33.71%	573
		1,700

607 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	63.36%	287
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	36.64%	166
		453

608 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	58.56%	756
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	41.44%	535
		1,291

609 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	58.85%	226
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	41.15%	158
		384

610 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	69.67%	981
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	30.33%	427
		1,408

611 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	55.38%	309
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	44.62%	249
		558

612 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	63.10%	672
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	36.90%	393
		1,065

613 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	61.57%	431
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	38.43%	269
		700

614 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	59.34%	216
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	40.66%	148
		364

701 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	42.86%	81
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	57.14%	108
		189

702 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	18.37%	36
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	81.63%	160
		196

703 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	49.59%	658
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	50.41%	669
		1,327

704 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	13.08%	84
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	86.92%	558
		642

705 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	31.23%	317
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	68.77%	698
		1,015

706 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	1.99%	3
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	98.01%	148
		151

707 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	6.22%	26
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	93.78%	392
		418

708 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	10.00%	14
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	90.00%	126
		140

709 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	4.64%	49
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	95.36%	1,008
		1,057

710 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	10.59%	82
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	89.41%	692
		774

711 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	4.96%	7
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	95.04%	134
		141

712 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	15.58%	50
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	84.42%	271
		321

713 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	27.83%	155
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	72.17%	402
		557

714 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	6.54%	17
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	93.46%	243
		260

801 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	17.45%	67
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	82.55%	317
		384

802 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	2.24%	14
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	97.76%	611
		625

803 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	15.51%	157
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	84.49%	855
		1,012

804 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	31.16%	153
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	68.84%	338
		491

805 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	19.49%	77
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	80.51%	318
		395

806 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	0.97%	1
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	99.03%	102
		103

807 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	3.18%	9
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	96.82%	274
		283

808 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	2.04%	4
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	97.96%	192
		196

809 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	3.88%	10
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	96.12%	248
		258

810 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	88.86%	319
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	11.14%	40
		359

811 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	3.64%	6
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	96.36%	159
		165

812 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	3.15%	7
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	96.85%	215
		222

813 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	31.30%	416
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	68.70%	913
		1,329

814 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	81.78%	691
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	18.22%	154
		845

815 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	2.55%	6
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	97.45%	229
		235

816 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	14.02%	15
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	85.98%	92
		107

817 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	36.87%	212
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	63.13%	363
		575

818 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	21.28%	60
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	78.72%	222
		282

901 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	18.83%	103
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	81.17%	444
		547

902 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	1.63%	6
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	98.37%	363
		369

903 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	51.16%	198
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	48.84%	189
		387

904 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	1.11%	5
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	98.89%	444
		449

905 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	37.61%	123
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	62.39%	204
		327

906 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	57.28%	181
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	42.72%	135
		316

907 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	59.60%	208
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	40.40%	141
		349

908 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	38.49%	244
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	61.51%	390
		634

909 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	5.46%	10
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	94.54%	173
		183

910 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	12.04%	33
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	87.96%	241
		274

911 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	19.91%	87
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	80.09%	350
		437

912 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	4.91%	8
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	95.09%	155
		163

913 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	41.86%	108
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	58.14%	150
		258

914 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	43.51%	258
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	56.49%	335
		593

1001 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	4.54%	29
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	95.46%	610
		639

1002 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	2.37%	14
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	97.63%	577
		591

1003 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	2.70%	8
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	97.30%	288
		296

1004 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	2.08%	12
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	97.92%	566
		578

1005 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	2.72%	21
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	97.28%	751
		772

1006 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	55.47%	137
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	44.53%	110
		247

1007 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	56.95%	127
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	43.05%	96
		223

1008 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	36.13%	211
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	63.87%	373
		584

1009 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	41.58%	200
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	58.42%	281
		481

1010 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	59.45%	236
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	40.55%	161
		397

1011 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	64.26%	151
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	35.74%	84
		235

1012 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	33.13%	110
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	66.87%	222
		332

1013 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	66.27%	167
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	33.73%	85
		252

1014 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	38.19%	228
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	61.81%	369
		597

1015 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	46.55%	216
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	53.45%	248
		464

1016 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	43.92%	112
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	56.08%	143
		255

1101 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	58.42%	163
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	41.58%	116
		279

1102 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	68.75%	121
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	31.25%	55
		176

1103 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	54.95%	405
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	45.05%	332
		737

1104 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	51.69%	549
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	48.31%	513
		1,062

1105 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	56.64%	320
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	43.36%	245
		565

1106 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	57.14%	940
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	42.86%	705
		1,645

1107 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	68.73%	345
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	31.27%	157
		502

1108 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	51.13%	248
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	48.87%	237
		485

1109 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	73.20%	519
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	26.80%	190
		709

1110 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	52.57%	584
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	47.43%	527
		1,111

1111 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	38.24%	78
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	61.76%	126
		204

1112 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	53.31%	419
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	46.69%	367
		786

1113 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	41.16%	198
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	58.84%	283
		481

1114 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	44.60%	194
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	55.40%	241
		435

1115 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	48.69%	371
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	51.31%	391
		762

1116 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	61.58%	412
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	38.42%	257
		669

1201 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	73.81%	510
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	26.19%	181
		691

1202 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	64.96%	443
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	35.04%	239
		682

1203 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	78.68%	214
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	21.32%	58
		272

1204 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	69.09%	295
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	30.91%	132
		427

1205 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	53.03%	411
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	46.97%	364
		775

1206 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	55.76%	479
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	44.24%	380
		859

1207 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	69.36%	120
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	30.64%	53
		173

1208 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	53.89%	353
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	46.11%	302
		655

1209 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	78.10%	599
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	21.90%	168
		767

1210 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	58.53%	302
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	41.47%	214
		516

1211 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	45.35%	478
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	54.65%	576
		1,054

1212 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	48.58%	632
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	51.42%	669
		1,301

1213 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	55.12%	452
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	44.88%	368
		820

1301 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	60.66%	606
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	39.34%	393
		999

1302 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	67.44%	609
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	32.56%	294
		903

1303 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	60.53%	414
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	39.47%	270
		684

1304 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	56.78%	360
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	43.22%	274
		634

1305 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	59.83%	548
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	40.17%	368
		916

1306 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	45.58%	376
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	54.42%	449
		825

1307 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	53.79%	696
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	46.21%	598
		1,294

1308 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	54.04%	488
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	45.96%	415
		903

1309 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	62.67%	569
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	37.33%	339
		908

1310 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	61.06%	494
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	38.94%	315
		809

1311 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	58.57%	564
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	41.43%	399
		963

1312 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	48.21%	216
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	51.79%	232
		448

1313 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	74.60%	878
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	25.40%	299
		1,177

1314 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	59.50%	72
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	40.50%	49
		121

1315 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	59.50%	545
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	40.50%	371
		916

1401 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	54.79%	240
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	45.21%	198
		438

1402 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	50.38%	328
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	49.62%	323
		651

1403 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	51.87%	208
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	48.13%	193
		401

1404 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	34.49%	585
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	65.51%	1,111
		1,696

1405 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	28.04%	182
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	71.96%	467
		649

1406 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	52.77%	181
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	47.23%	162
		343

1407 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	17.40%	67
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	82.60%	318
		385

1408 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	54.90%	571
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	45.10%	469
		1,040

1409 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	60.18%	606
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	39.82%	401
		1,007

1410 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	47.06%	384
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	52.94%	432
		816

1411 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	71.39%	1,577
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	28.61%	632
		2,209

1412 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	49.39%	283
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	50.61%	290
		573

1413 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	32.08%	401
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	67.92%	849
		1,250

1415 Show Detailed View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Nick Howland (REP)	30.77%	244
Tracye A. Polson (DEM)	69.23%	549
		793

EXHIBIT B
TO DECLARATION OF JOSEPH A. DYE

2020 General Election - President

2020 General

Election Date: 11/3/2020

(Website last updated at: 11/13/2020 6:12:21 pm)

Registered Voters:	**664,211**
Ballots Cast:	**495,840**
Voter Turnout:	**74.65%**

Precincts Reporting:	**199 / 199**
Election Day:	**Completely Reported**
Early Votes:	**Completely Reported**
Vote By Mail:	**Completely Reported**

OFFICIAL RESULTS

Summary Results

Filter Races

Select a race: United States President and Vice President

101 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**41.78%**	**887**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**56.05%**	**1,190**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.08%**	**23**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.09%**	**2**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.09%**	**2**

Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.28%	6
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.61%	13
		2,123

102 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	31.42%	1,101
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	66.95%	2,346
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.86%	30
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.06%	2
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.11%	4
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.17%	6
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.09%	3
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.34%	12
		3,504

103 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	49.90%	726
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	47.56%	692
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.58%	23
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.00%	0
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.34%	5
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.07%	1
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.55%	8
		1,455

104 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	48.19%	1,081
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	50.20%	1,126

Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.94%**	**21**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.09%**	**2**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.09%**	**2**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.22%**	**5**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.27%**	**6**
		2,243

105 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**50.70%**	**1,666**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**47.35%**	**1,556**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.25%**	**41**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.03%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.06%**	**2**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.18%**	**6**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.06%**	**2**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.37%**	**12**
		3,286

106 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**41.43%**	**1,576**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**57.05%**	**2,170**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.68%**	**26**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.13%**	**5**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.13%**	**5**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.16%**	**6**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.03%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.39%**	**15**
		3,804

107 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	33.21%	374
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	65.81%	741
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.53%	6
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.09%	1
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.09%	1
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.27%	3
		1,126

108 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	52.49%	928
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	46.27%	818
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.90%	16
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.06%	1
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.06%	1
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.11%	2
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.11%	2
		1,768

109 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	47.99%	550
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	50.44%	578
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.13%	13
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.09%	1
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.09%	1
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.00%	0

Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.26%**	**3**
		1,146

110 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**58.17%**	**1,050**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**40.00%**	**722**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.33%**	**24**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.00%**	**0**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.00%**	**0**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.00%**	**0**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.06%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.44%**	**8**
		1,805

111 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**56.14%**	**745**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**41.52%**	**551**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.43%**	**19**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.08%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.15%**	**2**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.30%**	**4**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.08%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.30%**	**4**
		1,327

112 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**34.51%**	**498**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**63.55%**	**917**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.11%**	**16**

Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.00%**	**0**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.00%**	**0**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.55%**	**8**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.28%**	**4**
		1,443

113 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**41.93%**	**1,983**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**56.14%**	**2,655**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.29%**	**61**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.08%**	**4**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.02%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.08%**	**4**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.13%**	**6**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.32%**	**15**
		4,729

114 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**34.45%**	**536**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**63.75%**	**992**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.71%**	**11**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.06%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.39%**	**6**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.39%**	**6**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.26%**	**4**
		1,556

201 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	53.09%	1,583
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	45.20%	1,348
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.21%	36
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.10%	3
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.07%	2
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.07%	2
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.07%	2
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.20%	6
		2,982

202 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	53.30%	2,482
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	44.92%	2,092
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.20%	56
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.09%	4
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.04%	2
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.09%	4
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.04%	2
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.32%	15
		4,657

203 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	48.19%	1,788
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	50.22%	1,863
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.89%	33
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.13%	5
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.08%	3
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.13%	5
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0

WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.35%**	**13**
		3,710

204 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**70.57%**	**1,415**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**28.08%**	**563**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.95%**	**19**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.05%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.10%**	**2**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.15%**	**3**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.10%**	**2**
		2,005

205 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**54.00%**	**3,935**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**44.24%**	**3,224**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.34%**	**98**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.05%**	**4**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.03%**	**2**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.19%**	**14**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.14%**	**10**
		7,287

206 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**67.83%**	**2,764**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**31.07%**	**1,266**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.81%**	**33**

Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.02%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.00%**	**0**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.15%**	**6**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.12%**	**5**
		4,075

207 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**53.98%**	**2,385**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**44.00%**	**1,944**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.31%**	**58**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.07%**	**3**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.07%**	**3**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.25%**	**11**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.05%**	**2**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.27%**	**12**
		4,418

208 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**75.64%**	**1,531**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**22.97%**	**465**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.99%**	**20**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.00%**	**0**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.05%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.05%**	**1**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.15%**	**3**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.15%**	**3**
		2,024

209 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	69.93%	1,558
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	28.50%	635
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.94%	21
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.04%	1
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.00%	0
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.13%	3
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.09%	2
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.36%	8
		2,228

210 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	77.80%	971
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	21.55%	269
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.40%	5
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.08%	1
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.08%	1
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.08%	1
		1,248

211 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	55.23%	2,348
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	43.26%	1,839
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.13%	48
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.00%	0
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.12%	5
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.02%	1

WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.24%**	**10**
		4,251

212 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**84.18%**	**516**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**14.68%**	**90**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.98%**	**6**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.00%**	**0**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.00%**	**0**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.16%**	**1**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.00%**	**0**
		613

213 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**61.63%**	**734**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**37.45%**	**446**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.67%**	**8**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.00%**	**0**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.08%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.08%**	**1**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.08%**	**1**
		1,191

301 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**64.22%**	**1,215**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**34.57%**	**654**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.74%**	**14**

Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.05%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.05%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.05%**	**1**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.32%**	**6**
		1,892

302 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**59.86%**	**1,108**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**38.36%**	**710**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.92%**	**17**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.16%**	**3**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.11%**	**2**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.00%**	**0**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.05%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.54%**	**10**
		1,851

303 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**61.89%**	**1,749**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**36.69%**	**1,037**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.88%**	**25**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.07%**	**2**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.04%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.11%**	**3**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.32%**	**9**
		2,826

304 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	67.02%	1,248
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	31.79%	592
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.48%	9
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.05%	1
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.05%	1
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.00%	0
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.59%	11
		1,862

305 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	56.08%	2,612
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	41.84%	1,949
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.31%	61
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.06%	3
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.09%	4
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.15%	7
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.06%	3
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.41%	19
		4,658

306 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	46.26%	1,590
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	51.76%	1,779
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.43%	49
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.03%	1
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.12%	4
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.15%	5
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0

WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.26%**	**9**
		3,437

307 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**55.10%**	**1,113**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**42.77%**	**864**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.63%**	**33**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.05%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.05%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.20%**	**4**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.20%**	**4**
		2,020

308 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**62.57%**	**958**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**35.40%**	**542**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.11%**	**17**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.07%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.00%**	**0**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.46%**	**7**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.39%**	**6**
		1,531

309 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**52.10%**	**1,392**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**46.00%**	**1,229**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.31%**	**35**

Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.11%**	**3**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.04%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.15%**	**4**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.30%**	**8**
		2,672

310 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**62.13%**	**1,580**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**36.92%**	**939**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.59%**	**15**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.08%**	**2**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.00%**	**0**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.00%**	**0**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.04%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.24%**	**6**
		2,543

311 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**63.61%**	**1,500**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**34.99%**	**825**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.81%**	**19**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.08%**	**2**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.00%**	**0**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.21%**	**5**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.30%**	**7**
		2,358

312 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	56.25%	4,094
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	42.47%	3,091
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.07%	78
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.04%	3
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.01%	1
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.10%	7
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.05%	4
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.00%	0
		7,278

313 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	55.76%	2,246
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	42.73%	1,721
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.99%	40
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.07%	3
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.00%	0
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.15%	6
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.30%	12
		4,028

315 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	59.42%	867
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	38.66%	564
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.30%	19
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.07%	1
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.07%	1
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.21%	3
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0

WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.27%**	**4**
		1,459

401 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**59.30%**	**660**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**39.17%**	**436**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.81%**	**9**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.09%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.09%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.09%**	**1**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.09%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.36%**	**4**
		1,113

402 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**51.56%**	**1,516**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**46.94%**	**1,380**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.88%**	**26**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.03%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.03%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.10%**	**3**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.03%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.41%**	**12**
		2,940

403 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**47.30%**	**2,092**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**51.35%**	**2,271**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.68%**	**30**

Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.05%**	**2**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.11%**	**5**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.11%**	**5**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.05%**	**2**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.36%**	**16**
		4,423

404 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**66.86%**	**1,628**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**31.05%**	**756**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.72%**	**42**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.00%**	**0**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.04%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.12%**	**3**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.21%**	**5**
		2,435

405 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**42.16%**	**600**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**56.01%**	**797**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.91%**	**13**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.00%**	**0**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.07%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.42%**	**6**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.07%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.35%**	**5**
		1,423

407 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	47.48%	2,374
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	50.72%	2,536
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.30%	65
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.08%	4
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.04%	2
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.12%	6
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.04%	2
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.22%	11
		5,000

408 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	64.42%	2,039
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	34.22%	1,083
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.95%	30
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.03%	1
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.03%	1
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.06%	2
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.06%	2
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.22%	7
		3,165

409 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	51.13%	1,153
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	47.36%	1,068
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.93%	21
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.18%	4
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.27%	6
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0

WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.13%**	**3**
		2,255

410 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**53.20%**	**1,764**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**45.02%**	**1,493**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.90%**	**30**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.18%**	**6**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.12%**	**4**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.21%**	**7**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.09%**	**3**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.27%**	**9**
		3,316

411 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**51.84%**	**1,890**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**46.57%**	**1,698**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.01%**	**37**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.08%**	**3**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.00%**	**0**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.16%**	**6**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.33%**	**12**
		3,646

412 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**39.95%**	**1,185**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**57.72%**	**1,712**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.35%**	**40**

Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.10%**	**3**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.10%**	**3**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.40%**	**12**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.07%**	**2**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.30%**	**9**
		2,966

501 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**44.12%**	**1,231**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**53.51%**	**1,493**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.40%**	**39**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.14%**	**4**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.04%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.14%**	**4**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.04%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.61%**	**17**
		2,790

502 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**56.61%**	**535**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**41.38%**	**391**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.48%**	**14**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.21%**	**2**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.00%**	**0**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.00%**	**0**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.32%**	**3**
		945

503 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	35.04%	662
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	63.26%	1,195
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.74%	14
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.16%	3
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.16%	3
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.26%	5
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.37%	7
		1,889

504 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	52.30%	819
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	46.10%	722
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.96%	15
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.06%	1
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.06%	1
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.13%	2
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.38%	6
		1,566

505 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	55.93%	1,202
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	42.35%	910
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.07%	23
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.05%	1
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.05%	1
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.05%	1

WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.51%**	**11**
		2,149

506 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**40.82%**	**1,212**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**57.19%**	**1,698**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.15%**	**34**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.07%**	**2**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.10%**	**3**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.34%**	**10**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.34%**	**10**
		2,969

507 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**38.09%**	**531**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**58.90%**	**821**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.43%**	**20**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.14%**	**2**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.22%**	**3**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.29%**	**4**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.14%**	**2**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.79%**	**11**
		1,394

508 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**55.96%**	**2,333**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**42.05%**	**1,753**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.30%**	**54**

Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.05%**	**2**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.05%**	**2**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.26%**	**11**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.02%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.31%**	**13**
		4,169

509 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**57.33%**	**2,021**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**40.85%**	**1,440**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.99%**	**35**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.06%**	**2**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.09%**	**3**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.11%**	**4**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.03%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.54%**	**19**
		3,525

510 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**56.47%**	**1,619**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**42.03%**	**1,205**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.87%**	**25**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.03%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.10%**	**3**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.14%**	**4**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.35%**	**10**
		2,867

511 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	47.90%	1,119
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	50.26%	1,174
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.90%	21
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.04%	1
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.17%	4
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.26%	6
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.04%	1
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.43%	10
		2,336

512 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	45.94%	1,704
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	52.49%	1,947
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.05%	39
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.11%	4
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.05%	2
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.13%	5
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.03%	1
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.19%	7
		3,709

513 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	53.71%	984
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	45.03%	825
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.93%	17
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.11%	2
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.00%	0
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.05%	1
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0

WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.16%**	**3**
		1,832

601 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**69.02%**	**2,119**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**29.32%**	**900**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.01%**	**31**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.03%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.03%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.10%**	**3**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.07%**	**2**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.42%**	**13**
		3,070

602 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**60.21%**	**2,221**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**38.41%**	**1,417**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.70%**	**26**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.14%**	**5**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.03%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.16%**	**6**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.03%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.33%**	**12**
		3,689

603 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**61.13%**	**2,051**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**37.50%**	**1,258**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.89%**	**30**

Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.09%**	**3**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.00%**	**0**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.09%**	**3**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.03%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.27%**	**9**
		3,355

604 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**67.61%**	**1,121**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**31.18%**	**517**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.72%**	**12**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.00%**	**0**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.06%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.18%**	**3**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.24%**	**4**
		1,658

605 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**67.82%**	**2,379**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**30.82%**	**1,081**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.77%**	**27**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.14%**	**5**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.03%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.09%**	**3**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.11%**	**4**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.23%**	**8**
		3,508

606 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	65.24%	3,178
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	33.44%	1,629
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.92%	45
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.00%	0
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.10%	5
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.10%	5
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.18%	9
		4,871

607 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	58.24%	990
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	40.53%	689
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.00%	17
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.06%	1
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.06%	1
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.00%	0
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.12%	2
		1,700

608 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	57.31%	2,962
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	40.96%	2,117
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.32%	68
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.02%	1
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.06%	3
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.25%	13
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.06%	3

WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.02%**	**1**
		5,168

609 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**54.04%**	**850**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**44.18%**	**695**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.14%**	**18**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.13%**	**2**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.06%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.19%**	**3**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.25%**	**4**
		1,573

610 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**68.41%**	**3,223**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**29.65%**	**1,397**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.44%**	**68**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.02%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.04%**	**2**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.17%**	**8**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.08%**	**4**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.17%**	**8**
		4,711

611 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**58.59%**	**1,156**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**39.64%**	**782**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.27%**	**25**

Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.05%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.05%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.15%**	**3**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.25%**	**5**
		1,973

612 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**58.37%**	**2,339**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**40.45%**	**1,621**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.62%**	**25**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.05%**	**2**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.02%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.15%**	**6**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.02%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.30%**	**12**
		4,007

613 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**59.10%**	**1,533**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**38.90%**	**1,009**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.54%**	**40**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.04%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.08%**	**2**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.08%**	**2**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.08%**	**2**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.19%**	**5**
		2,594

614 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	57.77%	926
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	40.92%	656
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.94%	15
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.12%	2
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.00%	0
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.00%	0
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.06%	1
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.19%	3
		1,603

701 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	33.12%	260
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	65.99%	518
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.38%	3
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.13%	1
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.13%	1
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.13%	1
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.13%	1
		785

702 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	17.87%	139
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	80.85%	629
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.51%	4
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.26%	2
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.13%	1
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0

WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.39%**	**3**
		778

703 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**49.86%**	**3,296**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**48.49%**	**3,205**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.16%**	**77**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.03%**	**2**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.03%**	**2**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.15%**	**10**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.02%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.26%**	**17**
		6,610

704 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**17.01%**	**360**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**80.77%**	**1,710**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.42%**	**30**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.05%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.19%**	**4**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.24%**	**5**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.33%**	**7**
		2,117

705 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**34.38%**	**1,364**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**64.62%**	**2,564**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.63%**	**25**

Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.05%**	**2**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.03%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.13%**	**5**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.03%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.15%**	**6**
		3,968

706 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**3.33%**	**24**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**95.42%**	**687**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.42%**	**3**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.00%**	**0**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.14%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.42%**	**3**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.14%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.14%**	**1**
		720

707 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**8.11%**	**153**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**90.03%**	**1,698**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.85%**	**16**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.21%**	**4**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.11%**	**2**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.32%**	**6**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.05%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.32%**	**6**
		1,886

708 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	13.12%	103
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	85.22%	669
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.51%	4
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.38%	3
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.38%	3
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.38%	3
		785

709 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	7.23%	265
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	91.81%	3,363
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.27%	10
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.03%	1
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.08%	3
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.25%	9
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.05%	2
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.27%	10
		3,663

710 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	11.14%	330
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	87.91%	2,603
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.47%	14
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.03%	1
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.00%	0
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.20%	6
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0

WRITE-IN (NON)	0.24%	7
		2,961

711 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	8.99%	64
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	88.76%	632
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.84%	6
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.28%	2
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.28%	2
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.42%	3
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.42%	3
		712

712 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	15.87%	180
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	82.01%	930
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.15%	13
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.09%	1
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.09%	1
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.26%	3
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.53%	6
		1,134

713 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	30.61%	834
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	67.63%	1,843
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.06%	29

Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.04%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.11%**	**3**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.15%**	**4**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.07%**	**2**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.33%**	**9**
		2,725

714 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**10.43%**	**128**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**87.69%**	**1,076**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.57%**	**7**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.00%**	**0**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.57%**	**7**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.41%**	**5**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.33%**	**4**
		1,227

801 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**15.79%**	**250**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**82.88%**	**1,312**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.51%**	**8**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.19%**	**3**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.13%**	**2**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.19%**	**3**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.13%**	**2**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.19%**	**3**
		1,583

802 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	4.53%	86
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	94.68%	1,798
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.16%	3
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.11%	2
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.11%	2
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.16%	3
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.11%	2
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.16%	3
		1,899

803 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	15.65%	566
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	83.41%	3,016
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.39%	14
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.03%	1
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.11%	4
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.11%	4
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.06%	2
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.25%	9
		3,616

804 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	30.93%	566
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	67.76%	1,240
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.98%	18
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.05%	1
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.05%	1
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.05%	1
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0

WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.16%**	**3**
		1,830

805 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**21.56%**	**386**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**77.37%**	**1,385**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.50%**	**9**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.00%**	**0**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.00%**	**0**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.22%**	**4**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.06%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.28%**	**5**
		1,790

806 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**5.24%**	**25**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**93.29%**	**445**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.21%**	**1**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.00%**	**0**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.21%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.84%**	**4**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.21%**	**1**
		477

807 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**5.58%**	**47**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**93.82%**	**790**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.00%**	**0**

Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.12%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.12%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.00%**	**0**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.36%**	**3**
		842

808 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**4.68%**	**52**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**94.51%**	**1,050**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.45%**	**5**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.09%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.09%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.18%**	**2**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.00%**	**0**
		1,111

809 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**4.66%**	**62**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**94.67%**	**1,260**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.23%**	**3**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.00%**	**0**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.08%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.00%**	**0**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.08%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.30%**	**4**
		1,331

810 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	80.17%	865
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	18.44%	199
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.11%	12
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.09%	1
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.00%	0
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.09%	1
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.09%	1
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.00%	0
		1,079

811 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	4.24%	36
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	95.06%	808
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.12%	1
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.00%	0
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.12%	1
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.12%	1
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.35%	3
		850

812 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	6.33%	55
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	92.41%	803
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.23%	2
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.12%	1
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.12%	1
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.35%	3
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.12%	1

WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.35%**	**3**
		869

813 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**33.99%**	**1,736**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**64.79%**	**3,309**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.70%**	**36**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.04%**	**2**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.02%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.10%**	**5**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.10%**	**5**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.25%**	**13**
		5,107

814 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**78.34%**	**2,152**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**20.86%**	**573**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.44%**	**12**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.04%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.00%**	**0**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.11%**	**3**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.04%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.18%**	**5**
		2,747

815 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**4.72%**	**50**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**94.43%**	**1,001**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.09%**	**1**

Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.00%**	**0**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.00%**	**0**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.38%**	**4**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.09%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.28%**	**3**
		1,060

816 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**13.47%**	**71**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**85.58%**	**451**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.38%**	**2**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.19%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.00%**	**0**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.19%**	**1**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.19%**	**1**
		527

817 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**31.85%**	**933**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**66.64%**	**1,952**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.96%**	**28**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.03%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.10%**	**3**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.10%**	**3**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.07%**	**2**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.24%**	**7**
		2,929

818 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	20.72%	220
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	77.68%	825
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.13%	12
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.00%	0
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.28%	3
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.09%	1
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.09%	1
		1,062

901 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	25.76%	565
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	72.09%	1,581
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.41%	31
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.05%	1
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.14%	3
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.14%	3
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.09%	2
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.32%	7
		2,193

902 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	4.08%	70
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	95.11%	1,633
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.23%	4
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.17%	3
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.12%	2
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.17%	3

WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.12%**	**2**
		1,717

903 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**39.47%**	**759**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**59.18%**	**1,138**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.73%**	**14**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.00%**	**0**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.26%**	**5**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.26%**	**5**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.10%**	**2**
		1,923

904 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**3.59%**	**59**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**95.74%**	**1,573**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.12%**	**2**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.00%**	**0**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.12%**	**2**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.18%**	**3**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.06%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.18%**	**3**
		1,643

905 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**33.39%**	**555**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**64.86%**	**1,078**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.90%**	**15**

Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.24%**	**4**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.06%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.18%**	**3**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.36%**	**6**
		1,662

906 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**53.60%**	**625**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**44.85%**	**523**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.77%**	**9**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.09%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.26%**	**3**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.17%**	**2**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.09%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.17%**	**2**
		1,166

907 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**44.64%**	**604**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**53.22%**	**720**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.33%**	**18**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.07%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.30%**	**4**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.07%**	**1**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.07%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.30%**	**4**
		1,353

908 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	37.73%	1,059
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	60.03%	1,685
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.75%	49
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.07%	2
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.11%	3
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.14%	4
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.18%	5
		2,807

909 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	8.20%	75
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	90.49%	828
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.77%	7
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.11%	1
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.11%	1
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.00%	0
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.33%	3
		915

910 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	11.57%	173
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	87.76%	1,312
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.27%	4
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.07%	1
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.07%	1
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.07%	1
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0

WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.20%**	**3**
		1,495

911 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**18.92%**	**411**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**79.37%**	**1,724**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.60%**	**13**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.05%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.18%**	**4**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.37%**	**8**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.05%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.46%**	**10**
		2,172

912 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**4.02%**	**36**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**94.64%**	**848**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.22%**	**2**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.11%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.22%**	**2**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.11%**	**1**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.11%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.56%**	**5**
		896

913 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**31.74%**	**512**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**67.14%**	**1,083**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.43%**	**7**

Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.06%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.00%**	**0**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.00%**	**0**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.12%**	**2**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.50%**	**8**
		1,613

914 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**36.21%**	**1,308**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**61.74%**	**2,230**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.22%**	**44**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.14%**	**5**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.03%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.11%**	**4**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.06%**	**2**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.50%**	**18**
		3,612

1001 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**7.73%**	**172**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**91.19%**	**2,030**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.22%**	**5**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.09%**	**2**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.09%**	**2**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.22%**	**5**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.04%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.40%**	**9**
		2,226

1002 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	4.30%	91
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	95.18%	2,013
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.24%	5
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.05%	1
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.09%	2
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.00%	0
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.14%	3
		2,115

1003 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	4.10%	51
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	94.85%	1,179
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.56%	7
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.16%	2
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.00%	0
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.08%	1
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.08%	1
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.16%	2
		1,243

1004 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	3.44%	64
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	95.75%	1,780
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.11%	2
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.16%	3
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.11%	2
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.05%	1

WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.38%**	**7**
		1,859

1005 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**5.24%**	**140**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**93.98%**	**2,513**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.34%**	**9**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.11%**	**3**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.15%**	**4**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.04%**	**1**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.07%**	**2**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.07%**	**2**
		2,674

1006 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**49.63%**	**674**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**49.56%**	**673**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.59%**	**8**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.07%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.00%**	**0**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.00%**	**0**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.07%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.07%**	**1**
		1,358

1007 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**50.31%**	**577**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**47.86%**	**549**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.13%**	**13**

Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.00%**	**0**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.35%**	**4**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.09%**	**1**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.26%**	**3**
		1,147

1008 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**33.68%**	**910**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**64.88%**	**1,753**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.96%**	**26**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.04%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.07%**	**2**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.11%**	**3**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.15%**	**4**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.11%**	**3**
		2,702

1009 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**34.93%**	**730**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**63.64%**	**1,330**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.53%**	**11**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.10%**	**2**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.10%**	**2**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.10%**	**2**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.24%**	**5**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.38%**	**8**
		2,090

1010 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	49.68%	855
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	48.63%	837
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.87%	15
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.23%	4
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.12%	2
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.29%	5
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.17%	3
		1,721

1011 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	61.67%	724
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	37.56%	441
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.51%	6
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.00%	0
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.09%	1
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.09%	1
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.09%	1
		1,174

1012 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	25.90%	548
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	72.87%	1,542
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.61%	13
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.09%	2
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.05%	1
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.05%	1
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.05%	1

WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.38%**	**8**
		2,116

1013 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**51.73%**	**537**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**46.72%**	**485**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.06%**	**11**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.10%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.00%**	**0**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.00%**	**0**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.10%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.29%**	**3**
		1,038

1014 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**35.64%**	**933**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**63.10%**	**1,652**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.46%**	**12**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.08%**	**2**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.08%**	**2**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.19%**	**5**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.04%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.42%**	**11**
		2,618

1015 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**39.32%**	**847**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**59.29%**	**1,277**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.88%**	**19**

Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.00%**	**0**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.09%**	**2**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.19%**	**4**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.23%**	**5**
		2,154

1016 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**39.64%**	**587**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**58.41%**	**865**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.88%**	**13**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.00%**	**0**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.07%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.54%**	**8**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.47%**	**7**
		1,481

1101 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**50.00%**	**491**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**48.88%**	**480**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.51%**	**5**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.00%**	**0**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.10%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.00%**	**0**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.51%**	**5**
		982

1102 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	54.29%	272
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	44.11%	221
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.20%	6
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.00%	0
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.00%	0
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.40%	2
		501

1103 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	50.51%	1,391
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	48.08%	1,324
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.80%	22
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.04%	1
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.18%	5
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.07%	2
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.04%	1
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.29%	8
		2,754

1104 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	49.44%	2,103
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	48.87%	2,079
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.06%	45
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.07%	3
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.02%	1
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.24%	10
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.02%	1

WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.28%**	**12**
		4,254

1105 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**47.59%**	**1,620**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**50.35%**	**1,714**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.18%**	**40**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.06%**	**2**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.09%**	**3**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.24%**	**8**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.50%**	**17**
		3,404

1106 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**51.45%**	**2,809**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**46.94%**	**2,563**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.70%**	**38**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.11%**	**6**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.00%**	**0**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.22%**	**12**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.09%**	**5**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.49%**	**27**
		5,460

1107 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**58.97%**	**878**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**40.16%**	**598**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.34%**	**5**

Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.13%**	**2**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.00%**	**0**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.07%**	**1**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.34%**	**5**
		1,489

1108 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**40.93%**	**1,130**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**56.83%**	**1,569**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.16%**	**32**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.22%**	**6**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.14%**	**4**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.22%**	**6**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.51%**	**14**
		2,761

1109 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**70.20%**	**1,270**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**28.69%**	**519**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.77%**	**14**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.00%**	**0**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.00%**	**0**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.00%**	**0**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.33%**	**6**
		1,809

1110 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	50.39%	3,040
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	47.99%	2,895
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.03%	62
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.07%	4
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.07%	4
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.12%	7
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.03%	2
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.31%	19
		6,033

1111 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	32.15%	469
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	65.25%	952
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.85%	27
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.21%	3
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.21%	3
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.21%	3
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.14%	2
		1,459

1112 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	48.19%	1,519
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	50.10%	1,579
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.02%	32
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.16%	5
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.03%	1
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.13%	4
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0

WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.38%**	**12**
		3,152

1113 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**33.00%**	**921**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**64.64%**	**1,804**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.47%**	**41**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.07%**	**2**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.18%**	**5**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.29%**	**8**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.36%**	**10**
		2,791

1114 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**39.61%**	**1,214**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**58.01%**	**1,778**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.60%**	**49**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.07%**	**2**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.13%**	**4**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.26%**	**8**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.07%**	**2**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.26%**	**8**
		3,065

1115 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**50.16%**	**1,855**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**48.13%**	**1,780**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.14%**	**42**

Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.05%**	**2**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.03%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.16%**	**6**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.03%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.30%**	**11**
		3,698

1116 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**60.31%**	**1,062**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**38.67%**	**681**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.45%**	**8**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.11%**	**2**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.11%**	**2**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.06%**	**1**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.28%**	**5**
		1,761

1201 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**72.17%**	**1,686**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**26.41%**	**617**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.98%**	**23**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.00%**	**0**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.00%**	**0**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.17%**	**4**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.17%**	**4**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.09%**	**2**
		2,336

1202 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	63.84%	1,273
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	35.11%	700
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.60%	12
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.05%	1
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.20%	4
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.20%	4
		1,994

1203 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	80.76%	869
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	18.49%	199
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.46%	5
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.00%	0
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.00%	0
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.09%	1
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.19%	2
		1,076

1204 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	70.66%	1,161
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	28.36%	466
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.43%	7
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.12%	2
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.18%	3
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0

WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.24%**	**4**
		1,643

1205 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**48.08%**	**1,606**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**50.24%**	**1,678**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.02%**	**34**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.09%**	**3**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.03%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.12%**	**4**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.42%**	**14**
		3,340

1206 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**54.15%**	**1,625**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**44.25%**	**1,328**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.10%**	**33**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.03%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.03%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.17%**	**5**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.27%**	**8**
		3,001

1207 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**68.63%**	**501**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**30.82%**	**225**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.41%**	**3**

Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.00%**	**0**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.14%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.00%**	**0**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.00%**	**0**
		730

1208 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**49.25%**	**1,417**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**49.39%**	**1,421**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.76%**	**22**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.07%**	**2**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.03%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.14%**	**4**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.10%**	**3**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.24%**	**7**
		2,877

1209 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**73.97%**	**2,092**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**24.68%**	**698**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.78%**	**22**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.14%**	**4**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.00%**	**0**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.11%**	**3**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.07%**	**2**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.25%**	**7**
		2,828

1210 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	55.33%	1,214
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	42.57%	934
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.37%	30
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.09%	2
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.14%	3
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.23%	5
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.14%	3
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.14%	3
		2,194

1211 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	44.05%	1,973
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	54.32%	2,433
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.03%	46
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.11%	5
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.09%	4
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.16%	7
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.04%	2
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.20%	9
		4,479

1212 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	42.68%	2,255
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	55.82%	2,949
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.83%	44
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.06%	3
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.08%	4
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.09%	5
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.15%	8

WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.28%**	**15**
		5,283

1213 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**46.37%**	**1,692**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**52.21%**	**1,905**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.85%**	**31**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.00%**	**0**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.11%**	**4**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.19%**	**7**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.11%**	**4**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.16%**	**6**
		3,649

1301 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**59.37%**	**1,688**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**39.47%**	**1,122**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.67%**	**19**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.04%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.00%**	**0**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.07%**	**2**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.39%**	**11**
		2,843

1302 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**64.91%**	**1,791**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**33.56%**	**926**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.12%**	**31**

Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.04%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.00%**	**0**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.04%**	**1**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.04%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.29%**	**8**
		2,759

1303 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**58.89%**	**1,371**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**39.30%**	**915**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.86%**	**20**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.04%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.17%**	**4**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.21%**	**5**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.04%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.47%**	**11**
		2,328

1304 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**53.45%**	**1,326**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**44.86%**	**1,113**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.09%**	**27**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.04%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.04%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.12%**	**3**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.40%**	**10**
		2,481

1305 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	57.62%	1,445
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	41.23%	1,034
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.80%	20
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.04%	1
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.00%	0
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.16%	4
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.16%	4
		2,508

1306 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	50.48%	1,099
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	47.96%	1,044
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.96%	21
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.00%	0
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.09%	2
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.51%	11
		2,177

1307 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	53.50%	1,397
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	45.38%	1,185
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.73%	19
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.00%	0
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.19%	5
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.04%	1

WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.15%**	**4**
		2,611

1308 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**50.63%**	**1,331**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**48.12%**	**1,265**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.68%**	**18**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.04%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.00%**	**0**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.04%**	**1**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.08%**	**2**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.42%**	**11**
		2,629

1309 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**59.22%**	**1,555**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**39.41%**	**1,035**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.80%**	**21**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.08%**	**2**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.04%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.11%**	**3**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.34%**	**9**
		2,626

1310 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**59.71%**	**1,583**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**38.78%**	**1,028**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.94%**	**25**

Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.15%**	**4**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.04%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.23%**	**6**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.15%**	**4**
		2,651

1311 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**62.17%**	**2,023**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**36.51%**	**1,188**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.71%**	**23**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.06%**	**2**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.06%**	**2**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.00%**	**0**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.03%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.46%**	**15**
		3,254

1312 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**49.28%**	**953**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**48.35%**	**935**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.71%**	**33**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.10%**	**2**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.05%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.36%**	**7**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.16%**	**3**
		1,934

1313 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	69.49%	2,512
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	29.18%	1,055
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	0.66%	24
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.06%	2
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.06%	2
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.17%	6
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.06%	2
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.33%	12
		3,615

1314 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	56.50%	404
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	40.42%	289
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	2.80%	20
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.00%	0
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.00%	0
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.14%	1
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.14%	1
		715

1315 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	54.61%	2,227
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	43.18%	1,761
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.45%	59
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.12%	5
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.07%	3
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.32%	13
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.02%	1

WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.22%**	**9**
		4,078

1401 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**48.91%**	**1,052**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**49.33%**	**1,061**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.35%**	**29**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.05%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.00%**	**0**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.00%**	**0**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.09%**	**2**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.28%**	**6**
		2,151

1402 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**50.88%**	**1,212**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**47.94%**	**1,142**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.50%**	**12**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.04%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.04%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.13%**	**3**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.04%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.42%**	**10**
		2,382

1403 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**48.41%**	**1,019**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**49.79%**	**1,048**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.14%**	**24**

Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.05%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.14%**	**3**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.14%**	**3**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.10%**	**2**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.24%**	**5**
		2,105

1404 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**37.24%**	**1,449**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**60.63%**	**2,359**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.41%**	**55**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.05%**	**2**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.00%**	**0**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.23%**	**9**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.03%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.41%**	**16**
		3,891

1405 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**41.04%**	**760**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**56.43%**	**1,045**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.57%**	**29**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.11%**	**2**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.16%**	**3**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.43%**	**8**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.05%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.22%**	**4**
		1,852

1406 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	54.14%	726
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	43.40%	582
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.64%	22
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.07%	1
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.00%	0
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.45%	6
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.30%	4
		1,341

1407 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	23.80%	318
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	73.88%	987
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.57%	21
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.07%	1
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.15%	2
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.37%	5
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.15%	2
		1,336

1408 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	54.62%	1,562
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	43.25%	1,237
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.36%	39
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.07%	2
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.00%	0
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.24%	7
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.07%	2

WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.38%**	**11**
		2,860

1409 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**52.51%**	**2,081**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**46.00%**	**1,823**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**0.83%**	**33**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.10%**	**4**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.05%**	**2**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.10%**	**4**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.03%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.38%**	**15**
		3,963

1410 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**45.98%**	**1,647**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**52.29%**	**1,873**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.12%**	**40**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.17%**	**6**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.17%**	**6**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.11%**	**4**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.06%**	**2**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.11%**	**4**
		3,582

1411 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**65.01%**	**3,177**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**33.35%**	**1,630**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.02%**	**50**

Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.06%**	**3**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.04%**	**2**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.04%**	**2**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.08%**	**4**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.39%**	**19**
		4,887

1412 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**48.25%**	**1,007**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**49.11%**	**1,025**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**2.06%**	**43**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.05%**	**1**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.00%**	**0**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.38%**	**8**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.05%**	**1**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.10%**	**2**
		2,087

1413 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**32.80%**	**1,090**
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	**64.49%**	**2,143**
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	**1.87%**	**62**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.00%**	**0**
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	**0.03%**	**1**
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	**0.24%**	**8**
Don Blankenship (CPF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN (NON)	**0.57%**	**19**
		3,323

1415 Show Graphical View

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	36.71%	736
Joseph R. Biden (DEM)	61.45%	1,232
Jo Jorgensen (LPF)	1.25%	25
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.05%	1
Gloria La Riva (PSL)	0.10%	2
Howie Hawkins (GRE)	0.00%	0
Don Blankenship (CPF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NON)	0.45%	9
		2,005

EXHIBIT C
TO DECLARATION OF JOSEPH A. DYE

2019 General Election - City Council At-Large Group 1

2019 Duval General Election

Election Date: 5/14/2019

(Website last updated at: 06/05/2019 10:16:27 PM)

Registered Voters:	**608,564**
Ballots Cast:	**87,318**
Voter Turnout:	**14.35%**

Precincts Reporting:	**199 / 199**
Election Day:	**Completely Reported**
Early Votes:	**Completely Reported**
Vote By Mail:	**Completely Reported**

OFFICIAL RESULTS

Summary Results

Filter Races

Select a race: City Council At Large - Group 1

Vote Type View: Graphical

101

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	**55.99%**	**229**
Lisa King (DEM)	**44.01%**	**180**
		409

102

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	44.79%	232
Lisa King (DEM)	55.21%	286
		518

103

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	56.17%	132
Lisa King (DEM)	43.83%	103
		235

104

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	59.03%	206
Lisa King (DEM)	40.97%	143
		349

105

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	59.47%	358
Lisa King (DEM)	40.53%	244
		602

106

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	55.21%	424
Lisa King (DEM)	44.79%	344
		768

107

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	52.72%	97
Lisa King (DEM)	47.28%	87
		184

108

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	59.94%	193
Lisa King (DEM)	40.06%	129
		322

109

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	57.92%	117
Lisa King (DEM)	42.08%	85
		202

110

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	60.20%	245
Lisa King (DEM)	39.80%	162
		407

111

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	60.19%	186
Lisa King (DEM)	39.81%	123
		309

112

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	46.15%	84
Lisa King (DEM)	53.85%	98
		182

113

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	51.59%	390
Lisa King (DEM)	48.41%	366
		756

114

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	51.09%	70
Lisa King (DEM)	48.91%	67
		137

201

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	60.05%	224
Lisa King (DEM)	39.95%	149
		373

202

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	62.65%	359
Lisa King (DEM)	37.35%	214
		573

203

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	59.80%	302
Lisa King (DEM)	40.20%	203
		505

204

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	61.71%	245
Lisa King (DEM)	38.29%	152
		397

205

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	60.43%	510
Lisa King (DEM)	39.57%	334
		844

206

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	73.62%	734
Lisa King (DEM)	26.38%	263
		997

207

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	57.98%	425
Lisa King (DEM)	42.02%	308
		733

208

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	71.57%	350
Lisa King (DEM)	28.43%	139
		489

209

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	71.03%	353
Lisa King (DEM)	28.97%	144
		497

210

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	67.65%	230
Lisa King (DEM)	32.35%	110
		340

211

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	59.39%	310
Lisa King (DEM)	40.61%	212
		522

212

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	78.47%	113
Lisa King (DEM)	21.53%	31
		144

213

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	61.86%	193
Lisa King (DEM)	38.14%	119
		312

301

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	74.03%	345
Lisa King (DEM)	25.97%	121
		466

302

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	66.26%	163
Lisa King (DEM)	33.74%	83
		246

303

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	70.25%	340
Lisa King (DEM)	29.75%	144
		484

304

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	75.06%	292
Lisa King (DEM)	24.94%	97
		389

305

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	62.24%	422
Lisa King (DEM)	37.76%	256
		678

306

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	54.29%	190
Lisa King (DEM)	45.71%	160
		350

307

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	56.32%	107
Lisa King (DEM)	43.68%	83
		190

308

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	66.03%	173
Lisa King (DEM)	33.97%	89
		262

309

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	63.77%	213
Lisa King (DEM)	36.23%	121
		334

310

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	71.90%	371
Lisa King (DEM)	28.10%	145
		516

311

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	68.13%	248
Lisa King (DEM)	31.87%	116
		364

312

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	65.07%	570
Lisa King (DEM)	34.93%	306
		876

313

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	61.58%	311
Lisa King (DEM)	38.42%	194
		505

315

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	62.11%	118
Lisa King (DEM)	37.89%	72
		190

401

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	68.38%	160
Lisa King (DEM)	31.62%	74
		234

402

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	60.05%	242
Lisa King (DEM)	39.95%	161
		403

403

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	54.42%	351
Lisa King (DEM)	45.58%	294
		645

404

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	66.73%	363
Lisa King (DEM)	33.27%	181
		544

405

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	40.25%	64
Lisa King (DEM)	59.75%	95
		159

407

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	60.50%	461
Lisa King (DEM)	39.50%	301
		762

408

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	63.68%	391
Lisa King (DEM)	36.32%	223
		614

409

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	61.17%	230
Lisa King (DEM)	38.83%	146
		376

410

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	60.92%	251
Lisa King (DEM)	39.08%	161
		412

411

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	64.16%	265
Lisa King (DEM)	35.84%	148
		413

412

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	51.67%	93
Lisa King (DEM)	48.33%	87
		180

501

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	42.22%	236
Lisa King (DEM)	57.78%	323
		559

502

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	49.00%	98
Lisa King (DEM)	51.00%	102
		200

503

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	45.86%	122
Lisa King (DEM)	54.14%	144
		266

504

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	52.38%	220
Lisa King (DEM)	47.62%	200
		420

505

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	60.07%	352
Lisa King (DEM)	39.93%	234
		586

506

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	51.70%	228
Lisa King (DEM)	48.30%	213
		441

507

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	45.35%	117
Lisa King (DEM)	54.65%	141
		258

508

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	56.66%	553
Lisa King (DEM)	43.34%	423
		976

509

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	61.60%	515
Lisa King (DEM)	38.40%	321
		836

510

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	59.46%	399
Lisa King (DEM)	40.54%	272
		671

511

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	54.27%	235
Lisa King (DEM)	45.73%	198
		433

512

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	63.20%	359
Lisa King (DEM)	36.80%	209
		568

513

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	63.11%	219
Lisa King (DEM)	36.89%	128
		347

601

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	70.96%	579
Lisa King (DEM)	29.04%	237
		816

602

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	63.21%	390
Lisa King (DEM)	36.79%	227
		617

603

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	59.12%	509
Lisa King (DEM)	40.88%	352
		861

604

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	67.93%	322
Lisa King (DEM)	32.07%	152
		474

605

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	70.42%	688
Lisa King (DEM)	29.58%	289
		977

606

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	68.99%	792
Lisa King (DEM)	31.01%	356
		1,148

607

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	61.68%	227
Lisa King (DEM)	38.32%	141
		368

608

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	59.36%	520
Lisa King (DEM)	40.64%	356
		876

609

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	61.72%	158
Lisa King (DEM)	38.28%	98
		256

610

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	69.96%	594
Lisa King (DEM)	30.04%	255
		849

611

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	53.55%	196
Lisa King (DEM)	46.45%	170
		366

612

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	63.47%	391
Lisa King (DEM)	36.53%	225
		616

613

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	64.53%	262
Lisa King (DEM)	35.47%	144
		406

614

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	61.11%	110
Lisa King (DEM)	38.89%	70
		180

701

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	49.65%	70
Lisa King (DEM)	50.35%	71
		141

702

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	25.16%	39
Lisa King (DEM)	74.84%	116
		155

703

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	57.01%	419
Lisa King (DEM)	42.99%	316
		735

704

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	20.63%	78
Lisa King (DEM)	79.37%	300
		378

705

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	39.83%	235
Lisa King (DEM)	60.17%	355
		590

706

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	10.40%	13
Lisa King (DEM)	89.60%	112
		125

707

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	23.51%	79
Lisa King (DEM)	76.49%	257
		336

708

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	24.75%	25
Lisa King (DEM)	75.25%	76
		101

709

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	17.46%	118
Lisa King (DEM)	82.54%	558
		676

710

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	27.78%	140
Lisa King (DEM)	72.22%	364
		504

711

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	16.80%	21
Lisa King (DEM)	83.20%	104
		125

712

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	24.59%	60
Lisa King (DEM)	75.41%	184
		244

713

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	40.08%	194
Lisa King (DEM)	59.92%	290
		484

714

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	19.08%	29
Lisa King (DEM)	80.92%	123
		152

801

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	25.75%	86
Lisa King (DEM)	74.25%	248
		334

802

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	14.50%	86
Lisa King (DEM)	85.50%	507
		593

803

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	24.36%	190
Lisa King (DEM)	75.64%	590
		780

804

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	37.88%	136
Lisa King (DEM)	62.12%	223
		359

805

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	28.65%	110
Lisa King (DEM)	71.35%	274
		384

806

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	13.27%	15
Lisa King (DEM)	86.73%	98
		113

807

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	14.57%	44
Lisa King (DEM)	85.43%	258
		302

808

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	15.60%	34
Lisa King (DEM)	84.40%	184
		218

809

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	17.01%	41
Lisa King (DEM)	82.99%	200
		241

810

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	82.67%	167
Lisa King (DEM)	17.33%	35
		202

811

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	15.58%	24
Lisa King (DEM)	84.42%	130
		154

812

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	18.18%	30
Lisa King (DEM)	81.82%	135
		165

813

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	36.82%	313
Lisa King (DEM)	63.18%	537
		850

814

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	78.84%	395
Lisa King (DEM)	21.16%	106
		501

815

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	16.82%	36
Lisa King (DEM)	83.18%	178
		214

816

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	22.78%	18
Lisa King (DEM)	77.22%	61
		79

817

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	42.23%	193
Lisa King (DEM)	57.77%	264
		457

818

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	30.35%	61
Lisa King (DEM)	69.65%	140
		201

901

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	28.66%	88
Lisa King (DEM)	71.34%	219
		307

902

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	12.72%	44
Lisa King (DEM)	87.28%	302
		346

903

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	49.34%	150
Lisa King (DEM)	50.66%	154
		304

904

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	10.66%	37
Lisa King (DEM)	89.34%	310
		347

905

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	50.23%	109
Lisa King (DEM)	49.77%	108
		217

906

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	62.39%	141
Lisa King (DEM)	37.61%	85
		226

907

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	65.99%	163
Lisa King (DEM)	34.01%	84
		247

908

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	47.61%	199
Lisa King (DEM)	52.39%	219
		418

909

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	15.18%	17
Lisa King (DEM)	84.82%	95
		112

910

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	21.00%	46
Lisa King (DEM)	79.00%	173
		219

911

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	30.39%	93
Lisa King (DEM)	69.61%	213
		306

912

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	15.75%	20
Lisa King (DEM)	84.25%	107
		127

913

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	45.08%	87
Lisa King (DEM)	54.92%	106
		193

914

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	53.99%	203
Lisa King (DEM)	46.01%	173
		376

1001

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	19.67%	107
Lisa King (DEM)	80.33%	437
		544

1002

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	14.26%	76
Lisa King (DEM)	85.74%	457
		533

1003

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	20.91%	55
Lisa King (DEM)	79.09%	208
		263

1004

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	15.19%	82
Lisa King (DEM)	84.81%	458
		540

1005

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	19.25%	133
Lisa King (DEM)	80.75%	558
		691

1006

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	58.55%	113
Lisa King (DEM)	41.45%	80
		193

1007

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	56.55%	95
Lisa King (DEM)	43.45%	73
		168

1008

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	43.94%	192
Lisa King (DEM)	56.06%	245
		437

1009

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	50.16%	159
Lisa King (DEM)	49.84%	158
		317

1010

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	60.20%	183
Lisa King (DEM)	39.80%	121
		304

1011

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	74.48%	108
Lisa King (DEM)	25.52%	37
		145

1012

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	36.74%	97
Lisa King (DEM)	63.26%	167
		264

1013

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	68.25%	129
Lisa King (DEM)	31.75%	60
		189

1014

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	52.12%	221
Lisa King (DEM)	47.88%	203
		424

1015

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	54.86%	175
Lisa King (DEM)	45.14%	144
		319

1016

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	52.90%	82
Lisa King (DEM)	47.10%	73
		155

1101

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	53.27%	106
Lisa King (DEM)	46.73%	93
		199

1102

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	72.29%	60
Lisa King (DEM)	27.71%	23
		83

1103

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	63.45%	309
Lisa King (DEM)	36.55%	178
		487

1104

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	62.80%	390
Lisa King (DEM)	37.20%	231
		621

1105

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	58.46%	152
Lisa King (DEM)	41.54%	108
		260

1106

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	62.73%	611
Lisa King (DEM)	37.27%	363
		974

1107

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	69.70%	230
Lisa King (DEM)	30.30%	100
		330

1108

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	52.77%	181
Lisa King (DEM)	47.23%	162
		343

1109

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	72.77%	318
Lisa King (DEM)	27.23%	119
		437

1110

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	59.83%	280
Lisa King (DEM)	40.17%	188
		468

1111

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	46.92%	61
Lisa King (DEM)	53.08%	69
		130

1112

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	58.29%	204
Lisa King (DEM)	41.71%	146
		350

1113

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	50.00%	148
Lisa King (DEM)	50.00%	148
		296

1114

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	52.26%	139
Lisa King (DEM)	47.74%	127
		266

1115

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	54.37%	174
Lisa King (DEM)	45.62%	146
		320

1201

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	80.12%	399
Lisa King (DEM)	19.88%	99
		498

1202

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	66.89%	295
Lisa King (DEM)	33.11%	146
		441

1203

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	80.00%	148
Lisa King (DEM)	20.00%	37
		185

1204

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	74.89%	170
Lisa King (DEM)	25.11%	57
		227

1205

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	58.71%	310
Lisa King (DEM)	41.29%	218
		528

1206

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	67.15%	372
Lisa King (DEM)	32.85%	182
		554

1207

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	70.23%	92
Lisa King (DEM)	29.77%	39
		131

1208

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	60.22%	277
Lisa King (DEM)	39.78%	183
		460

1209

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	82.24%	375
Lisa King (DEM)	17.76%	81
		456

1210

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	65.26%	216
Lisa King (DEM)	34.74%	115
		331

1211

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	52.63%	260
Lisa King (DEM)	47.37%	234
		494

1212

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	58.97%	411
Lisa King (DEM)	41.03%	286
		697

1213

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	61.51%	334
Lisa King (DEM)	38.49%	209
		543

1301

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	56.89%	293
Lisa King (DEM)	43.11%	222
		515

1302

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	63.39%	258
Lisa King (DEM)	36.61%	149
		407

1303

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	64.23%	255
Lisa King (DEM)	35.77%	142
		397

1304

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	60.42%	200
Lisa King (DEM)	39.58%	131
		331

1305

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	59.61%	273
Lisa King (DEM)	40.39%	185
		458

1306

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	43.56%	203
Lisa King (DEM)	56.44%	263
		466

1307

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	51.99%	444
Lisa King (DEM)	48.01%	410
		854

1308

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	47.86%	212
Lisa King (DEM)	52.14%	231
		443

1309

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	57.72%	273
Lisa King (DEM)	42.28%	200
		473

1310

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	60.49%	248
Lisa King (DEM)	39.51%	162
		410

1311

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	60.96%	278
Lisa King (DEM)	39.04%	178
		456

1312

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	52.78%	114
Lisa King (DEM)	47.22%	102
		216

1313

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	71.64%	490
Lisa King (DEM)	28.36%	194
		684

1314

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	54.72%	29
Lisa King (DEM)	45.28%	24
		53

1315

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	58.11%	283
Lisa King (DEM)	41.89%	204
		487

1401

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	58.06%	209
Lisa King (DEM)	41.94%	151
		360

1402

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	58.15%	296
Lisa King (DEM)	41.85%	213
		509

1403

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	56.16%	196
Lisa King (DEM)	43.84%	153
		349

1404

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	37.59%	586
Lisa King (DEM)	62.41%	973
		1,559

1405

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	37.07%	225
Lisa King (DEM)	62.93%	382
		607

1406

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	65.74%	165
Lisa King (DEM)	34.26%	86
		251

1407

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	17.72%	59
Lisa King (DEM)	82.28%	274
		333

1408

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	53.84%	456
Lisa King (DEM)	46.16%	391
		847

1409

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	62.00%	421
Lisa King (DEM)	38.00%	258
		679

1410

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	57.29%	389
Lisa King (DEM)	42.71%	290
		679

1411

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	69.12%	1,390
Lisa King (DEM)	30.88%	621
		2,011

1412

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	54.31%	271
Lisa King (DEM)	45.69%	228
		499

1413

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	32.01%	372
Lisa King (DEM)	67.99%	790
		1,162

1414

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	59.47%	135
Lisa King (DEM)	40.53%	92
		227

1415

Choice	Percent	Votes
Terrance Freeman (REP)	36.21%	252
Lisa King (DEM)	63.79%	444
		696

EXHIBIT D
TO DECLARATION OF JOSEPH A. DYE

2019 General Election - City Council At-Large Group 3

2019 Duval General Election

Election Date: 5/14/2019

(Website last updated at: 06/05/2019 10:16:27 PM)

Registered Voters:	**608,564**
Ballots Cast:	**87,318**
Voter Turnout:	**14.35%**

Precincts Reporting:	**199 / 199**
Election Day:	**Completely Reported**
Early Votes:	**Completely Reported**
Vote By Mail:	**Completely Reported**

OFFICIAL RESULTS

Summary Results

Filter Races

Select a race: City Council At Large - Group 3

Vote Type View: Graphical

101

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	**55.83%**	**230**
Greg Rachal (REP)	**44.17%**	**182**
		412

102

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	67.76%	351
Greg Rachal (REP)	32.24%	167
		518

103

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	57.81%	137
Greg Rachal (REP)	42.19%	100
		237

104

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	52.57%	184
Greg Rachal (REP)	47.43%	166
		350

105

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	55.72%	336
Greg Rachal (REP)	44.28%	267
		603

106

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	54.12%	414
Greg Rachal (REP)	45.88%	351
		765

107

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	66.30%	122
Greg Rachal (REP)	33.70%	62
		184

108

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	56.35%	182
Greg Rachal (REP)	43.65%	141
		323

109

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	51.01%	101
Greg Rachal (REP)	48.99%	97
		198

110

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	48.78%	200
Greg Rachal (REP)	51.22%	210
		410

111

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	55.02%	170
Greg Rachal (REP)	44.98%	139
		309

112

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	65.56%	118
Greg Rachal (REP)	34.44%	62
		180

113

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	60.72%	456
Greg Rachal (REP)	39.28%	295
		751

114

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	63.97%	87
Greg Rachal (REP)	36.03%	49
		136

201

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	46.76%	173
Greg Rachal (REP)	53.24%	197
		370

202

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	47.64%	272
Greg Rachal (REP)	52.36%	299
		571

203

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	59.41%	300
Greg Rachal (REP)	40.59%	205
		505

204

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	45.73%	182
Greg Rachal (REP)	54.27%	216
		398

205

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	49.11%	414
Greg Rachal (REP)	50.89%	429
		843

206

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	42.41%	422
Greg Rachal (REP)	57.59%	573
		995

207

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	54.32%	396
Greg Rachal (REP)	45.68%	333
		729

208

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	36.20%	177
Greg Rachal (REP)	63.80%	312
		489

209

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	42.57%	212
Greg Rachal (REP)	57.43%	286
		498

210

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	39.53%	134
Greg Rachal (REP)	60.47%	205
		339

211

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	47.90%	251
Greg Rachal (REP)	52.10%	273
		524

212

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	30.56%	44
Greg Rachal (REP)	69.44%	100
		144

213

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	46.95%	146
Greg Rachal (REP)	53.05%	165
		311

301

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	41.76%	195
Greg Rachal (REP)	58.24%	272
		467

302

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	50.00%	123
Greg Rachal (REP)	50.00%	123
		246

303

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	40.82%	198
Greg Rachal (REP)	59.18%	287
		485

304

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	43.04%	170
Greg Rachal (REP)	56.96%	225
		395

305

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	51.92%	352
Greg Rachal (REP)	48.08%	326
		678

306

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	55.30%	193
Greg Rachal (REP)	44.70%	156
		349

307

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	53.12%	102
Greg Rachal (REP)	46.88%	90
		192

308

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	41.44%	109
Greg Rachal (REP)	58.56%	154
		263

309

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	49.40%	166
Greg Rachal (REP)	50.60%	170
		336

310

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	41.46%	216
Greg Rachal (REP)	58.54%	305
		521

311

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	47.51%	172
Greg Rachal (REP)	52.49%	190
		362

312

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	46.03%	406
Greg Rachal (REP)	53.97%	476
		882

313

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	46.22%	232
Greg Rachal (REP)	53.78%	270
		502

315

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	44.44%	84
Greg Rachal (REP)	55.56%	105
		189

401

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	46.98%	109
Greg Rachal (REP)	53.02%	123
		232

402

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	54.84%	221
Greg Rachal (REP)	45.16%	182
		403

403

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	55.33%	358
Greg Rachal (REP)	44.67%	289
		647

404

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	46.00%	253
Greg Rachal (REP)	54.00%	297
		550

405

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	72.96%	116
Greg Rachal (REP)	27.04%	43
		159

407

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	52.10%	397
Greg Rachal (REP)	47.90%	365
		762

408

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	47.55%	291
Greg Rachal (REP)	52.45%	321
		612

409

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	55.47%	208
Greg Rachal (REP)	44.53%	167
		375

410

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	55.10%	227
Greg Rachal (REP)	44.90%	185
		412

411

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	45.04%	186
Greg Rachal (REP)	54.96%	227
		413

412

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	62.92%	112
Greg Rachal (REP)	37.08%	66
		178

501

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	67.45%	375
Greg Rachal (REP)	32.55%	181
		556

502

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	55.00%	110
Greg Rachal (REP)	45.00%	90
		200

503

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	65.92%	176
Greg Rachal (REP)	34.08%	91
		267

504

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	60.77%	254
Greg Rachal (REP)	39.23%	164
		418

505

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	55.04%	322
Greg Rachal (REP)	44.96%	263
		585

506

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	59.23%	263
Greg Rachal (REP)	40.77%	181
		444

507

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	64.34%	166
Greg Rachal (REP)	35.66%	92
		258

508

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	58.15%	567
Greg Rachal (REP)	41.85%	408
		975

509

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	58.71%	492
Greg Rachal (REP)	41.29%	346
		838

510

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	55.39%	375
Greg Rachal (REP)	44.61%	302
		677

511

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	59.11%	253
Greg Rachal (REP)	40.89%	175
		428

512

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	52.48%	296
Greg Rachal (REP)	47.52%	268
		564

513

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	57.18%	199
Greg Rachal (REP)	42.82%	149
		348

601

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	45.23%	370
Greg Rachal (REP)	54.77%	448
		818

602

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	48.29%	297
Greg Rachal (REP)	51.71%	318
		615

603

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	59.68%	518
Greg Rachal (REP)	40.32%	350
		868

604

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	47.28%	226
Greg Rachal (REP)	52.72%	252
		478

605

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	47.87%	472
Greg Rachal (REP)	52.13%	514
		986

606

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	48.04%	552
Greg Rachal (REP)	51.96%	597
		1,149

607

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	55.04%	202
Greg Rachal (REP)	44.96%	165
		367

608

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	52.49%	463
Greg Rachal (REP)	47.51%	419
		882

609

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	50.39%	129
Greg Rachal (REP)	49.61%	127
		256

610

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	46.67%	399
Greg Rachal (REP)	53.33%	456
		855

611

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	60.99%	222
Greg Rachal (REP)	39.01%	142
		364

612

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	47.15%	290
Greg Rachal (REP)	52.85%	325
		615

613

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	50.25%	205
Greg Rachal (REP)	49.75%	203
		408

614

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	52.20%	95
Greg Rachal (REP)	47.80%	87
		182

701

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	65.25%	92
Greg Rachal (REP)	34.75%	49
		141

702

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	83.77%	129
Greg Rachal (REP)	16.23%	25
		154

703

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	54.78%	401
Greg Rachal (REP)	45.22%	331
		732

704

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	84.84%	319
Greg Rachal (REP)	15.16%	57
		376

705

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	70.48%	413
Greg Rachal (REP)	29.52%	173
		586

706

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	96.00%	120
Greg Rachal (REP)	4.00%	5
		125

707

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	89.19%	297
Greg Rachal (REP)	10.81%	36
		333

708

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	87.13%	88
Greg Rachal (REP)	12.87%	13
		101

709

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	88.66%	594
Greg Rachal (REP)	11.34%	76
		670

710

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	85.97%	429
Greg Rachal (REP)	14.03%	70
		499

711

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	89.43%	110
Greg Rachal (REP)	10.57%	13
		123

712

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	82.79%	202
Greg Rachal (REP)	17.21%	42
		244

713

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	68.53%	331
Greg Rachal (REP)	31.47%	152
		483

714

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	88.74%	134
Greg Rachal (REP)	11.26%	17
		151

801

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	85.33%	285
Greg Rachal (REP)	14.67%	49
		334

802

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	92.14%	539
Greg Rachal (REP)	7.86%	46
		585

803

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	83.51%	638
Greg Rachal (REP)	16.49%	126
		764

804

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	75.49%	268
Greg Rachal (REP)	24.51%	87
		355

805

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	79.00%	301
Greg Rachal (REP)	21.00%	80
		381

806

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	94.78%	109
Greg Rachal (REP)	5.22%	6
		115

807

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	91.33%	274
Greg Rachal (REP)	8.67%	26
		300

808

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	93.98%	203
Greg Rachal (REP)	6.02%	13
		216

809

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	90.87%	219
Greg Rachal (REP)	9.13%	22
		241

810

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	29.70%	60
Greg Rachal (REP)	70.30%	142
		202

811

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	91.61%	142
Greg Rachal (REP)	8.39%	13
		155

812

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	93.90%	154
Greg Rachal (REP)	6.10%	10
		164

813

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	69.76%	593
Greg Rachal (REP)	30.24%	257
		850

814

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	34.26%	172
Greg Rachal (REP)	65.74%	330
		502

815

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	92.63%	201
Greg Rachal (REP)	7.37%	16
		217

816

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	88.46%	69
Greg Rachal (REP)	11.54%	9
		78

817

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	73.20%	336
Greg Rachal (REP)	26.80%	123
		459

818

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	76.65%	151
Greg Rachal (REP)	23.35%	46
		197

901

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	77.70%	237
Greg Rachal (REP)	22.30%	68
		305

902

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	93.66%	325
Greg Rachal (REP)	6.34%	22
		347

903

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	61.06%	185
Greg Rachal (REP)	38.94%	118
		303

904

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	94.19%	324
Greg Rachal (REP)	5.81%	20
		344

905

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	61.75%	134
Greg Rachal (REP)	38.25%	83
		217

906

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	52.65%	119
Greg Rachal (REP)	47.35%	107
		226

907

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	48.57%	119
Greg Rachal (REP)	51.43%	126
		245

908

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	63.70%	265
Greg Rachal (REP)	36.30%	151
		416

909

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	91.23%	104
Greg Rachal (REP)	8.77%	10
		114

910

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	86.70%	189
Greg Rachal (REP)	13.30%	29
		218

911

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	80.07%	245
Greg Rachal (REP)	19.93%	61
		306

912

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	91.47%	118
Greg Rachal (REP)	8.53%	11
		129

913

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	63.21%	122
Greg Rachal (REP)	36.79%	71
		193

914

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	55.50%	207
Greg Rachal (REP)	44.50%	166
		373

1001

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	94.44%	510
Greg Rachal (REP)	5.56%	30
		540

1002

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	91.90%	488
Greg Rachal (REP)	8.10%	43
		531

1003

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	94.57%	244
Greg Rachal (REP)	5.43%	14
		258

1004

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	93.05%	495
Greg Rachal (REP)	6.95%	37
		532

1005

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	91.68%	628
Greg Rachal (REP)	8.32%	57
		685

1006

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	50.78%	98
Greg Rachal (REP)	49.22%	95
		193

1007

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	58.33%	98
Greg Rachal (REP)	41.67%	70
		168

1008

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	66.67%	292
Greg Rachal (REP)	33.33%	146
		438

1009

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	62.66%	198
Greg Rachal (REP)	37.34%	118
		316

1010

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	56.33%	169
Greg Rachal (REP)	43.67%	131
		300

1011

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	39.86%	59
Greg Rachal (REP)	60.14%	89
		148

1012

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	68.56%	181
Greg Rachal (REP)	31.44%	83
		264

1013

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	47.12%	90
Greg Rachal (REP)	52.88%	101
		191

1014

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	63.92%	271
Greg Rachal (REP)	36.08%	153
		424

1015

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	57.01%	183
Greg Rachal (REP)	42.99%	138
		321

1016

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	59.35%	92
Greg Rachal (REP)	40.65%	63
		155

1101

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	60.10%	119
Greg Rachal (REP)	39.90%	79
		198

1102

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	39.76%	33
Greg Rachal (REP)	60.24%	50
		83

1103

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	49.48%	240
Greg Rachal (REP)	50.52%	245
		485

1104

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	46.12%	285
Greg Rachal (REP)	53.88%	333
		618

1105

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	55.34%	145
Greg Rachal (REP)	44.66%	117
		262

1106

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	51.60%	500
Greg Rachal (REP)	48.40%	469
		969

1107

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	44.07%	145
Greg Rachal (REP)	55.93%	184
		329

1108

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	57.43%	197
Greg Rachal (REP)	42.57%	146
		343

1109

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	50.23%	223
Greg Rachal (REP)	49.77%	221
		444

1110

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	53.29%	251
Greg Rachal (REP)	46.71%	220
		471

1111

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	66.92%	87
Greg Rachal (REP)	33.08%	43
		130

1112

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	53.14%	186
Greg Rachal (REP)	46.86%	164
		350

1113

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	60.88%	179
Greg Rachal (REP)	39.12%	115
		294

1114

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	56.98%	151
Greg Rachal (REP)	43.02%	114
		265

1115

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	51.88%	166
Greg Rachal (REP)	48.12%	154
		320

1201

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	34.60%	173
Greg Rachal (REP)	65.40%	327
		500

1202

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	44.22%	195
Greg Rachal (REP)	55.78%	246
		441

1203

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	29.57%	55
Greg Rachal (REP)	70.43%	131
		186

1204

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	35.40%	80
Greg Rachal (REP)	64.60%	146
		226

1205

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	48.76%	256
Greg Rachal (REP)	51.24%	269
		525

1206

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	45.47%	251
Greg Rachal (REP)	54.53%	301
		552

1207

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	45.04%	59
Greg Rachal (REP)	54.96%	72
		131

1208

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	50.87%	235
Greg Rachal (REP)	49.13%	227
		462

1209

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	33.26%	152
Greg Rachal (REP)	66.74%	305
		457

1210

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	46.36%	153
Greg Rachal (REP)	53.64%	177
		330

1211

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	54.34%	269
Greg Rachal (REP)	45.66%	226
		495

1212

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	50.36%	351
Greg Rachal (REP)	49.64%	346
		697

1213

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	52.85%	287
Greg Rachal (REP)	47.15%	256
		543

1301

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	54.26%	280
Greg Rachal (REP)	45.74%	236
		516

1302

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	48.51%	196
Greg Rachal (REP)	51.49%	208
		404

1303

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	54.04%	214
Greg Rachal (REP)	45.96%	182
		396

1304

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	55.12%	183
Greg Rachal (REP)	44.88%	149
		332

1305

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	55.14%	252
Greg Rachal (REP)	44.86%	205
		457

1306

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	61.56%	285
Greg Rachal (REP)	38.44%	178
		463

1307

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	56.57%	482
Greg Rachal (REP)	43.43%	370
		852

1308

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	61.28%	269
Greg Rachal (REP)	38.72%	170
		439

1309

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	55.56%	260
Greg Rachal (REP)	44.44%	208
		468

1310

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	54.79%	223
Greg Rachal (REP)	45.21%	184
		407

1311

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	51.11%	230
Greg Rachal (REP)	48.89%	220
		450

1312

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	58.80%	127
Greg Rachal (REP)	41.20%	89
		216

1313

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	41.55%	285
Greg Rachal (REP)	58.45%	401
		686

1314

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	53.70%	29
Greg Rachal (REP)	46.30%	25
		54

1315

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	50.92%	248
Greg Rachal (REP)	49.08%	239
		487

1401

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	57.50%	207
Greg Rachal (REP)	42.50%	153
		360

1402

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	52.26%	266
Greg Rachal (REP)	47.74%	243
		509

1403

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	56.36%	195
Greg Rachal (REP)	43.64%	151
		346

1404

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	69.76%	1,089
Greg Rachal (REP)	30.24%	472
		1,561

1405

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	67.16%	407
Greg Rachal (REP)	32.84%	199
		606

1406

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	49.80%	125
Greg Rachal (REP)	50.20%	126
		251

1407

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	80.25%	260
Greg Rachal (REP)	19.75%	64
		324

1408

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	59.74%	503
Greg Rachal (REP)	40.26%	339
		842

1409

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	54.87%	372
Greg Rachal (REP)	45.13%	306
		678

1410

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	51.93%	350
Greg Rachal (REP)	48.07%	324
		674

1411

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	46.51%	940
Greg Rachal (REP)	53.49%	1,081
		2,021

1412

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	57.83%	288
Greg Rachal (REP)	42.17%	210
		498

1413

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	73.08%	836
Greg Rachal (REP)	26.92%	308
		1,144

1414

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	51.10%	116
Greg Rachal (REP)	48.90%	111
		227

1415

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	72.79%	503
Greg Rachal (REP)	27.21%	188
		691

EXHIBIT E
TO DECLARATION OF JOSEPH A. DYE

2019 First Election - City Council At-Large Group 2

2019 Duval First Election

Election Date: 3/19/2019

(Website last updated at: 06/05/2019 10:16:27 PM)

Registered Voters:	**606,036**
Ballots Cast:	**148,678**
Voter Turnout:	**24.53%**

Precincts Reporting:	**199 / 199**
Election Day:	**Completely Reported**
Early Votes:	**Completely Reported**
Vote By Mail:	**Completely Reported**

OFFICIAL RESULTS

Summary Results

Filter Races

Select a race: City Council At Large - Group 2

Vote Type View: Graphical

101

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	**41.03%**	**279**
Ron Salem (REP)	**58.97%**	**401**
		680

102

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	58.68%	551
Ron Salem (REP)	41.32%	388
		939

103

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	41.70%	196
Ron Salem (REP)	58.30%	274
		470

104

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	40.90%	263
Ron Salem (REP)	59.10%	380
		643

105

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	39.56%	451
Ron Salem (REP)	60.44%	689
		1,140

106

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	45.25%	615
Ron Salem (REP)	54.75%	744
		1,359

107

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	56.05%	176
Ron Salem (REP)	43.95%	138
		314

108

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	41.34%	253
Ron Salem (REP)	58.66%	359
		612

109

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	38.69%	154
Ron Salem (REP)	61.31%	244
		398

110

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	28.21%	187
Ron Salem (REP)	71.79%	476
		663

111

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	34.94%	196
Ron Salem (REP)	65.06%	365
		561

112

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	57.58%	171
Ron Salem (REP)	42.42%	126
		297

113

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	47.68%	688
Ron Salem (REP)	52.32%	755
		1,443

114

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	54.84%	153
Ron Salem (REP)	45.16%	126
		279

201

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	39.56%	309
Ron Salem (REP)	60.44%	472
		781

202

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	34.30%	355
Ron Salem (REP)	65.70%	680
		1,035

203

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	42.51%	420
Ron Salem (REP)	57.49%	568
		988

204

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	24.57%	186
Ron Salem (REP)	75.43%	571
		757

205

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	35.69%	672
Ron Salem (REP)	64.31%	1,211
		1,883

206

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	22.45%	380
Ron Salem (REP)	77.55%	1,313
		1,693

207

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	35.94%	483
Ron Salem (REP)	64.06%	861
		1,344

208

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	20.15%	166
Ron Salem (REP)	79.85%	658
		824

209

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	21.40%	184
Ron Salem (REP)	78.60%	676
		860

210

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	20.64%	110
Ron Salem (REP)	79.36%	423
		533

211

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	34.44%	384
Ron Salem (REP)	65.56%	731
		1,115

212

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	13.49%	34
Ron Salem (REP)	86.51%	218
		252

213

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	29.33%	161
Ron Salem (REP)	70.67%	388
		549

301

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	18.95%	133
Ron Salem (REP)	81.05%	569
		702

302

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	30.44%	151
Ron Salem (REP)	69.56%	345
		496

303

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	27.92%	232
Ron Salem (REP)	72.08%	599
		831

304

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	17.95%	112
Ron Salem (REP)	82.05%	512
		624

305

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	31.07%	348
Ron Salem (REP)	68.93%	772
		1,120

306

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	45.70%	292
Ron Salem (REP)	54.30%	347
		639

307

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	31.76%	101
Ron Salem (REP)	68.24%	217
		318

308

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	25.79%	123
Ron Salem (REP)	74.21%	354
		477

309

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	30.96%	196
Ron Salem (REP)	69.04%	437
		633

310

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	26.16%	186
Ron Salem (REP)	73.84%	525
		711

311

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	26.47%	162
Ron Salem (REP)	73.53%	450
		612

312

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	31.66%	455
Ron Salem (REP)	68.34%	982
		1,437

313

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	34.54%	324
Ron Salem (REP)	65.46%	614
		938

315

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	32.23%	127
Ron Salem (REP)	67.77%	267
		394

401

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	29.52%	116
Ron Salem (REP)	70.48%	277
		393

402

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	41.39%	310
Ron Salem (REP)	58.61%	439
		749

403

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	42.93%	480
Ron Salem (REP)	57.07%	638
		1,118

404

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	20.27%	197
Ron Salem (REP)	79.73%	775
		972

405

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	41.62%	144
Ron Salem (REP)	58.38%	202
		346

407

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	34.80%	428
Ron Salem (REP)	65.20%	802
		1,230

408

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	26.26%	271
Ron Salem (REP)	73.74%	761
		1,032

409

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	37.40%	236
Ron Salem (REP)	62.60%	395
		631

410

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	35.17%	268
Ron Salem (REP)	64.83%	494
		762

411

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	35.62%	265
Ron Salem (REP)	64.38%	479
		744

412

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	43.71%	139
Ron Salem (REP)	56.29%	179
		318

501

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	39.76%	369
Ron Salem (REP)	60.24%	559
		928

502

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	31.22%	113
Ron Salem (REP)	68.78%	249
		362

503

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	50.00%	214
Ron Salem (REP)	50.00%	214
		428

504

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	31.71%	221
Ron Salem (REP)	68.29%	476
		697

505

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	25.91%	255
Ron Salem (REP)	74.09%	729
		984

506

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	42.42%	336
Ron Salem (REP)	57.58%	456
		792

507

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	53.72%	238
Ron Salem (REP)	46.28%	205
		443

508

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	32.76%	495
Ron Salem (REP)	67.24%	1,016
		1,511

509

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	25.96%	325
Ron Salem (REP)	74.04%	927
		1,252

510

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	31.29%	326
Ron Salem (REP)	68.71%	716
		1,042

511

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	43.24%	307
Ron Salem (REP)	56.76%	403
		710

512

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	36.94%	338
Ron Salem (REP)	63.06%	577
		915

513

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	33.57%	187
Ron Salem (REP)	66.43%	370
		557

601

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	21.35%	266
Ron Salem (REP)	78.65%	980
		1,246

602

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	30.37%	321
Ron Salem (REP)	69.63%	736
		1,057

603

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	29.71%	399
Ron Salem (REP)	70.29%	944
		1,343

604

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	18.51%	132
Ron Salem (REP)	81.49%	581
		713

605

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	21.08%	300
Ron Salem (REP)	78.92%	1,123
		1,423

606

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	25.00%	442
Ron Salem (REP)	75.00%	1,326
		1,768

607

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	28.65%	165
Ron Salem (REP)	71.35%	411
		576

608

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	31.65%	444
Ron Salem (REP)	68.35%	959
		1,403

609

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	34.91%	148
Ron Salem (REP)	65.09%	276
		424

610

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	23.02%	335
Ron Salem (REP)	76.98%	1,120
		1,455

611

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	36.91%	210
Ron Salem (REP)	63.09%	359
		569

612

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	31.15%	328
Ron Salem (REP)	68.85%	725
		1,053

613

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	32.65%	240
Ron Salem (REP)	67.35%	495
		735

614

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	32.19%	103
Ron Salem (REP)	67.81%	217
		320

701

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	59.92%	157
Ron Salem (REP)	40.08%	105
		262

702

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	83.76%	227
Ron Salem (REP)	16.24%	44
		271

703

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	46.97%	768
Ron Salem (REP)	53.03%	867
		1,635

704

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	73.58%	532
Ron Salem (REP)	26.42%	191
		723

705

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	67.44%	839
Ron Salem (REP)	32.56%	405
		1,244

706

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	96.19%	202
Ron Salem (REP)	3.81%	8
		210

707

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	89.26%	532
Ron Salem (REP)	10.74%	64
		596

708

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	90.95%	191
Ron Salem (REP)	9.05%	19
		210

709

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	92.96%	1,320
Ron Salem (REP)	7.04%	100
		1,420

710

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	88.29%	958
Ron Salem (REP)	11.71%	127
		1,085

711

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	91.10%	215
Ron Salem (REP)	8.90%	21
		236

712

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	79.65%	321
Ron Salem (REP)	20.35%	82
		403

713

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	66.27%	446
Ron Salem (REP)	33.73%	227
		673

714

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	90.22%	323
Ron Salem (REP)	9.78%	35
		358

801

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	80.87%	444
Ron Salem (REP)	19.13%	105
		549

802

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	95.29%	809
Ron Salem (REP)	4.71%	40
		849

803

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	81.64%	1,098
Ron Salem (REP)	18.36%	247
		1,345

804

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	64.58%	381
Ron Salem (REP)	35.42%	209
		590

805

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	77.22%	478
Ron Salem (REP)	22.78%	141
		619

806

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	96.30%	156
Ron Salem (REP)	3.70%	6
		162

807

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	95.06%	404
Ron Salem (REP)	4.94%	21
		425

808

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	96.10%	320
Ron Salem (REP)	3.90%	13
		333

809

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	93.67%	370
Ron Salem (REP)	6.33%	25
		395

810

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	11.91%	48
Ron Salem (REP)	88.09%	355
		403

811

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	93.54%	246
Ron Salem (REP)	6.46%	17
		263

812

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	94.42%	254
Ron Salem (REP)	5.58%	15
		269

813

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	63.92%	1,056
Ron Salem (REP)	36.08%	596
		1,652

814

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	16.16%	160
Ron Salem (REP)	83.84%	830
		990

815

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	91.84%	315
Ron Salem (REP)	8.16%	28
		343

816

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	79.55%	105
Ron Salem (REP)	20.45%	27
		132

817

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	62.24%	529
Ron Salem (REP)	37.76%	321
		850

818

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	80.95%	289
Ron Salem (REP)	19.05%	68
		357

901

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	67.24%	351
Ron Salem (REP)	32.76%	171
		522

902

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	95.97%	596
Ron Salem (REP)	4.03%	25
		621

903

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	50.47%	269
Ron Salem (REP)	49.53%	264
		533

904

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	96.02%	555
Ron Salem (REP)	3.98%	23
		578

905

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	55.90%	237
Ron Salem (REP)	44.10%	187
		424

906

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	34.84%	131
Ron Salem (REP)	65.16%	245
		376

907

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	33.41%	140
Ron Salem (REP)	66.59%	279
		419

908

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	51.13%	361
Ron Salem (REP)	48.87%	345
		706

909

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	92.31%	216
Ron Salem (REP)	7.69%	18
		234

910

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	83.66%	343
Ron Salem (REP)	16.34%	67
		410

911

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	73.98%	452
Ron Salem (REP)	26.02%	159
		611

912

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	94.78%	218
Ron Salem (REP)	5.22%	12
		230

913

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	52.63%	190
Ron Salem (REP)	47.37%	171
		361

914

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	48.97%	334
Ron Salem (REP)	51.03%	348
		682

1001

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	94.07%	777
Ron Salem (REP)	5.93%	49
		826

1002

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	95.38%	805
Ron Salem (REP)	4.62%	39
		844

1003

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	92.79%	399
Ron Salem (REP)	7.21%	31
		430

1004

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	96.84%	735
Ron Salem (REP)	3.16%	24
		759

1005

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	94.23%	997
Ron Salem (REP)	5.77%	61
		1,058

1006

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	41.50%	144
Ron Salem (REP)	58.50%	203
		347

1007

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	39.93%	113
Ron Salem (REP)	60.07%	170
		283

1008

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	56.87%	414
Ron Salem (REP)	43.13%	314
		728

1009

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	54.40%	334
Ron Salem (REP)	45.60%	280
		614

1010

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	37.29%	217
Ron Salem (REP)	62.71%	365
		582

1011

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	25.16%	77
Ron Salem (REP)	74.84%	229
		306

1012

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	66.34%	335
Ron Salem (REP)	33.66%	170
		505

1013

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	31.49%	114
Ron Salem (REP)	68.51%	248
		362

1014

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	53.69%	407
Ron Salem (REP)	46.31%	351
		758

1015

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	48.83%	291
Ron Salem (REP)	51.17%	305
		596

1016

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	48.01%	157
Ron Salem (REP)	51.99%	170
		327

1101

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	35.53%	108
Ron Salem (REP)	64.47%	196
		304

1102

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	24.82%	34
Ron Salem (REP)	75.18%	103
		137

1103

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	31.14%	246
Ron Salem (REP)	68.86%	544
		790

1104

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	35.87%	354
Ron Salem (REP)	64.13%	633
		987

1105

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	34.12%	188
Ron Salem (REP)	65.88%	363
		551

1106

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	31.48%	469
Ron Salem (REP)	68.52%	1,021
		1,490

1107

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	22.68%	122
Ron Salem (REP)	77.32%	416
		538

1108

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	43.93%	246
Ron Salem (REP)	56.07%	314
		560

1109

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	16.10%	104
Ron Salem (REP)	83.90%	542
		646

1110

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	39.78%	333
Ron Salem (REP)	60.22%	504
		837

1111

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	56.52%	130
Ron Salem (REP)	43.48%	100
		230

1112

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	35.79%	204
Ron Salem (REP)	64.21%	366
		570

1113

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	46.63%	228
Ron Salem (REP)	53.37%	261
		489

1114

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	47.09%	194
Ron Salem (REP)	52.91%	218
		412

1115

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	42.98%	245
Ron Salem (REP)	57.02%	325
		570

1201

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	19.02%	170
Ron Salem (REP)	80.98%	724
		894

1202

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	29.82%	255
Ron Salem (REP)	70.18%	600
		855

1203

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	15.77%	56
Ron Salem (REP)	84.23%	299
		355

1204

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	21.55%	89
Ron Salem (REP)	78.45%	324
		413

1205

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	43.46%	419
Ron Salem (REP)	56.54%	545
		964

1206

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	38.03%	416
Ron Salem (REP)	61.97%	678
		1,094

1207

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	28.37%	59
Ron Salem (REP)	71.63%	149
		208

1208

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	38.70%	315
Ron Salem (REP)	61.30%	499
		814

1209

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	18.92%	172
Ron Salem (REP)	81.08%	737
		909

1210

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	33.55%	211
Ron Salem (REP)	66.45%	418
		629

1211

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	47.01%	425
Ron Salem (REP)	52.99%	479
		904

1212

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	46.75%	677
Ron Salem (REP)	53.25%	771
		1,448

1213

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	38.18%	378
Ron Salem (REP)	61.82%	612
		990

1301

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	30.73%	232
Ron Salem (REP)	69.27%	523
		755

1302

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	24.82%	176
Ron Salem (REP)	75.18%	533
		709

1303

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	27.24%	164
Ron Salem (REP)	72.76%	438
		602

1304

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	37.74%	180
Ron Salem (REP)	62.26%	297
		477

1305

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	32.82%	235
Ron Salem (REP)	67.18%	481
		716

1306

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	44.21%	298
Ron Salem (REP)	55.79%	376
		674

1307

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	35.22%	374
Ron Salem (REP)	64.78%	688
		1,062

1308

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	42.71%	293
Ron Salem (REP)	57.29%	393
		686

1309

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	29.38%	203
Ron Salem (REP)	70.62%	488
		691

1310

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	32.64%	204
Ron Salem (REP)	67.36%	421
		625

1311

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	31.03%	234
Ron Salem (REP)	68.97%	520
		754

1312

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	43.77%	172
Ron Salem (REP)	56.23%	221
		393

1313

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	20.18%	220
Ron Salem (REP)	79.82%	870
		1,090

1314

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	33.33%	37
Ron Salem (REP)	66.67%	74
		111

1315

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	34.76%	285
Ron Salem (REP)	65.24%	535
		820

1401

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	40.55%	236
Ron Salem (REP)	59.45%	346
		582

1402

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	40.38%	294
Ron Salem (REP)	59.62%	434
		728

1403

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	37.48%	208
Ron Salem (REP)	62.52%	347
		555

1404

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	51.38%	802
Ron Salem (REP)	48.62%	759
		1,561

1405

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	54.93%	368
Ron Salem (REP)	45.07%	302
		670

1406

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	32.98%	126
Ron Salem (REP)	67.02%	256
		382

1407

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	73.71%	300
Ron Salem (REP)	26.29%	107
		407

1408

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	35.86%	378
Ron Salem (REP)	64.14%	676
		1,054

1409

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	29.32%	278
Ron Salem (REP)	70.68%	670
		948

1410

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	42.01%	410
Ron Salem (REP)	57.99%	566
		976

1411

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	19.15%	420
Ron Salem (REP)	80.85%	1,773
		2,193

1412

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	37.81%	259
Ron Salem (REP)	62.19%	426
		685

1413

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	55.64%	671
Ron Salem (REP)	44.36%	535
		1,206

1414

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	40.00%	134
Ron Salem (REP)	60.00%	201
		335

1415

Choice	Percent	Votes
Darren Mason (DEM)	53.58%	404
Ron Salem (REP)	46.42%	350
		754

EXHIBIT F
TO DECLARATION OF JOSEPH A. DYE

2019 First Election - City Council At-Large Group 5

2019 Duval First Election

Election Date: 3/19/2019

(Website last updated at: 06/05/2019 10:16:27 PM)

Registered Voters:	**606,036**
Ballots Cast:	**148,678**
Voter Turnout:	**24.53%**

Precincts Reporting:	**199 / 199**
Election Day:	**Completely Reported**
Early Votes:	**Completely Reported**
Vote By Mail:	**Completely Reported**

OFFICIAL RESULTS

Summary Results

Filter Races

Select a race: City Council At Large - Group 5

Vote Type View: Graphical

101

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	**7.49%**	**51**
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	**37.89%**	**258**
Samuel Newby (REP)	**54.63%**	**372**
		681

102

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.41%	78
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	53.88%	500
Samuel Newby (REP)	37.72%	350
		928

103

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	9.66%	45
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	37.34%	174
Samuel Newby (REP)	53.00%	247
		466

104

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.92%	51
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	38.04%	245
Samuel Newby (REP)	54.04%	348
		644

105

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.22%	93
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	36.57%	414
Samuel Newby (REP)	55.21%	625
		1,132

106

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.86%	92
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	39.72%	533
Samuel Newby (REP)	53.43%	717
		1,342

107

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.96%	25
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	51.91%	163
Samuel Newby (REP)	40.13%	126
		314

108

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.59%	40
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	39.87%	242
Samuel Newby (REP)	53.54%	325
		607

109

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.33%	33
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	36.11%	143
Samuel Newby (REP)	55.56%	220
		396

110

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.00%	46
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	25.11%	165
Samuel Newby (REP)	67.88%	446
		657

111

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.05%	39
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	31.28%	173
Samuel Newby (REP)	61.66%	341
		553

112

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	11.49%	34
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	46.62%	138
Samuel Newby (REP)	41.89%	124
		296

113

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	9.76%	139
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	42.77%	609
Samuel Newby (REP)	47.47%	676
		1,424

114

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	10.07%	28
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	46.04%	128
Samuel Newby (REP)	43.88%	122
		278

201

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.93%	54
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	33.63%	262
Samuel Newby (REP)	59.44%	463
		779

202

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	5.73%	59
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	31.46%	324
Samuel Newby (REP)	62.82%	647
		1,030

203

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.06%	79
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	37.04%	363
Samuel Newby (REP)	54.90%	538
		980

204

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	4.83%	36
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	23.09%	172
Samuel Newby (REP)	72.08%	537
		745

205

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.63%	142
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	30.83%	574
Samuel Newby (REP)	61.55%	1,146
		1,862

206

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.08%	102
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	19.02%	319
Samuel Newby (REP)	74.90%	1,256
		1,677

207

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.32%	97
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	32.15%	426
Samuel Newby (REP)	60.53%	802
		1,325

208

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	5.14%	42
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	19.22%	157
Samuel Newby (REP)	75.64%	618
		817

209

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.60%	56
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	19.08%	162
Samuel Newby (REP)	74.32%	631
		849

210

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	5.63%	30
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	16.70%	89
Samuel Newby (REP)	77.67%	414
		533

211

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.75%	86
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	30.27%	336
Samuel Newby (REP)	61.98%	688
		1,110

212

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	2.78%	7
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	13.49%	34
Samuel Newby (REP)	83.73%	211
		252

213

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	5.54%	30
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	26.57%	144
Samuel Newby (REP)	67.90%	368
		542

301

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	4.30%	30
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	17.48%	122
Samuel Newby (REP)	78.22%	546
		698

302

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.66%	38
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	29.03%	144
Samuel Newby (REP)	63.31%	314
		496

303

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.39%	53
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	24.82%	206
Samuel Newby (REP)	68.80%	571
		830

304

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.17%	38
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	17.37%	107
Samuel Newby (REP)	76.46%	471
		616

305

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	5.70%	63
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	27.85%	308
Samuel Newby (REP)	66.46%	735
		1,106

306

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	11.15%	71
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	38.46%	245
Samuel Newby (REP)	50.39%	321
		637

307

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.86%	28
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	29.43%	93
Samuel Newby (REP)	61.71%	195
		316

308

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.60%	41
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	22.01%	105
Samuel Newby (REP)	69.39%	331
		477

309

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.87%	56
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	28.37%	179
Samuel Newby (REP)	62.76%	396
		631

310

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.81%	62
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	22.44%	158
Samuel Newby (REP)	68.75%	484
		704

311

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.25%	38
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	25.00%	152
Samuel Newby (REP)	68.75%	418
		608

312

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.07%	101
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	28.71%	410
Samuel Newby (REP)	64.22%	917
		1,428

313

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.28%	68
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	30.51%	285
Samuel Newby (REP)	62.21%	581
		934

315

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	4.15%	16
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	30.83%	119
Samuel Newby (REP)	65.03%	251
		386

401

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.71%	30
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	25.19%	98
Samuel Newby (REP)	67.10%	261
		389

402

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.81%	66
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	36.05%	270
Samuel Newby (REP)	55.14%	413
		749

403

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.73%	75
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	40.66%	453
Samuel Newby (REP)	52.60%	586
		1,114

404

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.60%	63
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	21.47%	205
Samuel Newby (REP)	71.94%	687
		955

405

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.77%	30
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	38.30%	131
Samuel Newby (REP)	52.92%	181
		342

407

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.56%	104
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	31.52%	383
Samuel Newby (REP)	59.92%	728
		1,215

408

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.74%	89
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	23.18%	236
Samuel Newby (REP)	68.07%	693
		1,018

409

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	9.57%	60
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	32.70%	205
Samuel Newby (REP)	57.74%	362
		627

410

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.28%	63
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	30.09%	229
Samuel Newby (REP)	61.63%	469
		761

411

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.50%	48
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	34.01%	251
Samuel Newby (REP)	59.49%	439
		738

412

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.49%	27
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	37.42%	119
Samuel Newby (REP)	54.09%	172
		318

501

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	9.62%	88
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	38.25%	350
Samuel Newby (REP)	52.13%	477
		915

502

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	11.17%	40
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	28.49%	102
Samuel Newby (REP)	60.34%	216
		358

503

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	10.19%	43
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	48.34%	204
Samuel Newby (REP)	41.47%	175
		422

504

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	5.79%	39
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	32.94%	222
Samuel Newby (REP)	61.28%	413
		674

505

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.31%	70
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	27.24%	261
Samuel Newby (REP)	65.45%	627
		958

506

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.68%	68
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	39.59%	310
Samuel Newby (REP)	51.72%	405
		783

507

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	10.27%	45
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	46.80%	205
Samuel Newby (REP)	42.92%	188
		438

508

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	9.99%	150
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	29.89%	449
Samuel Newby (REP)	60.12%	903
		1,502

509

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.35%	78
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	26.14%	321
Samuel Newby (REP)	67.51%	829
		1,228

510

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.12%	84
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	28.12%	291
Samuel Newby (REP)	63.77%	660
		1,035

511

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	9.63%	68
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	37.25%	263
Samuel Newby (REP)	53.12%	375
		706

512

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.57%	78
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	34.40%	313
Samuel Newby (REP)	57.03%	519
		910

513

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.44%	47
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	29.62%	165
Samuel Newby (REP)	61.94%	345
		557

601

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.01%	74
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	19.66%	242
Samuel Newby (REP)	74.33%	915
		1,231

602

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	9.06%	95
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	27.36%	287
Samuel Newby (REP)	63.58%	667
		1,049

603

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.36%	83
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	29.35%	383
Samuel Newby (REP)	64.29%	839
		1,305

604

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.12%	43
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	19.49%	137
Samuel Newby (REP)	74.40%	523
		703

605

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	5.66%	79
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	20.85%	291
Samuel Newby (REP)	73.50%	1,026
		1,396

606

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.80%	119
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	22.56%	395
Samuel Newby (REP)	70.65%	1,237
		1,751

607

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	10.07%	57
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	24.73%	140
Samuel Newby (REP)	65.19%	369
		566

608

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.34%	88
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	28.73%	399
Samuel Newby (REP)	64.94%	902
		1,389

609

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	9.48%	40
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	29.38%	124
Samuel Newby (REP)	61.14%	258
		422

610

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.22%	119
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	21.56%	312
Samuel Newby (REP)	70.21%	1,016
		1,447

611

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.26%	47
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	34.09%	194
Samuel Newby (REP)	57.64%	328
		569

612

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.83%	71
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	28.10%	292
Samuel Newby (REP)	65.06%	676
		1,039

613

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.83%	64
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	27.86%	202
Samuel Newby (REP)	63.31%	459
		725

614

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.54%	21
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	27.73%	89
Samuel Newby (REP)	65.73%	211
		321

701

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	13.46%	35
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	49.23%	128
Samuel Newby (REP)	37.31%	97
		260

702

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	10.45%	28
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	73.51%	197
Samuel Newby (REP)	16.04%	43
		268

703

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.58%	140
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	40.65%	663
Samuel Newby (REP)	50.77%	828
		1,631

704

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	12.69%	91
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	66.39%	476
Samuel Newby (REP)	20.92%	150
		717

705

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.44%	105
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	57.07%	710
Samuel Newby (REP)	34.49%	429
		1,244

706

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.18%	15
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	87.56%	183
Samuel Newby (REP)	5.26%	11
		209

707

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.39%	44
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	79.16%	471
Samuel Newby (REP)	13.45%	80
		595

708

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	13.33%	28
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	77.14%	162
Samuel Newby (REP)	9.52%	20
		210

709

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.62%	94
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	81.28%	1,155
Samuel Newby (REP)	12.10%	172
		1,421

710

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	9.48%	103
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	73.87%	803
Samuel Newby (REP)	16.65%	181
		1,087

711

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	12.71%	30
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	76.69%	181
Samuel Newby (REP)	10.59%	25
		236

712

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	12.06%	48
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	70.35%	280
Samuel Newby (REP)	17.59%	70
		398

713

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	10.16%	68
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	56.95%	381
Samuel Newby (REP)	32.88%	220
		669

714

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	10.92%	39
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	79.55%	284
Samuel Newby (REP)	9.52%	34
		357

801

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.41%	35
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	71.79%	392
Samuel Newby (REP)	21.79%	119
		546

802

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	4.76%	40
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	83.83%	705
Samuel Newby (REP)	11.41%	96
		841

803

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.20%	110
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	71.09%	954
Samuel Newby (REP)	20.72%	278
		1,342

804

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.30%	43
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	56.54%	333
Samuel Newby (REP)	36.16%	213
		589

805

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	5.97%	37
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	69.03%	428
Samuel Newby (REP)	25.00%	155
		620

806

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.17%	10
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	87.04%	141
Samuel Newby (REP)	6.79%	11
		162

807

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.94%	34
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	79.21%	339
Samuel Newby (REP)	12.85%	55
		428

808

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.55%	25
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	82.48%	273
Samuel Newby (REP)	9.97%	33
		331

809

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.33%	33
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	83.59%	331
Samuel Newby (REP)	8.08%	32
		396

810

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	5.96%	24
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	10.42%	42
Samuel Newby (REP)	83.62%	337
		403

811

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	4.58%	12
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	85.50%	224
Samuel Newby (REP)	9.92%	26
		262

812

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	9.67%	26
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	82.53%	222
Samuel Newby (REP)	7.81%	21
		269

813

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	5.90%	97
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	57.46%	944
Samuel Newby (REP)	36.64%	602
		1,643

814

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	3.96%	39
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	14.82%	146
Samuel Newby (REP)	81.22%	800
		985

815

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	11.21%	39
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	79.89%	278
Samuel Newby (REP)	8.91%	31
		348

816

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	11.36%	15
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	68.94%	91
Samuel Newby (REP)	19.70%	26
		132

817

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.75%	66
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	53.52%	456
Samuel Newby (REP)	38.73%	330
		852

818

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.00%	25
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	68.91%	246
Samuel Newby (REP)	24.09%	86
		357

901

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	10.04%	52
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	62.55%	324
Samuel Newby (REP)	27.41%	142
		518

902

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	5.17%	32
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	89.82%	556
Samuel Newby (REP)	5.01%	31
		619

903

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.95%	47
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	44.38%	233
Samuel Newby (REP)	46.67%	245
		525

904

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	5.40%	31
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	86.76%	498
Samuel Newby (REP)	7.84%	45
		574

905

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	9.69%	41
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	47.75%	202
Samuel Newby (REP)	42.55%	180
		423

906

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	9.63%	36
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	34.76%	130
Samuel Newby (REP)	55.61%	208
		374

907

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.46%	27
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	30.86%	129
Samuel Newby (REP)	62.68%	262
		418

908

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	9.42%	66
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	46.08%	323
Samuel Newby (REP)	44.51%	312
		701

909

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.76%	18
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	84.05%	195
Samuel Newby (REP)	8.19%	19
		232

910

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.13%	29
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	75.68%	308
Samuel Newby (REP)	17.20%	70
		407

911

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.36%	51
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	65.74%	401
Samuel Newby (REP)	25.90%	158
		610

912

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	9.05%	21
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	82.33%	191
Samuel Newby (REP)	8.62%	20
		232

913

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.06%	29
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	47.50%	171
Samuel Newby (REP)	44.44%	160
		360

914

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	9.59%	65
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	43.95%	298
Samuel Newby (REP)	46.46%	315
		678

1001

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	4.83%	40
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	81.91%	679
Samuel Newby (REP)	13.27%	110
		829

1002

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	5.58%	47
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	83.97%	707
Samuel Newby (REP)	10.45%	88
		842

1003

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.62%	37
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	80.65%	346
Samuel Newby (REP)	10.72%	46
		429

1004

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.96%	53
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	84.89%	646
Samuel Newby (REP)	8.15%	62
		761

1005

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	5.69%	60
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	83.87%	884
Samuel Newby (REP)	10.44%	110
		1,054

1006

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	4.90%	17
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	39.48%	137
Samuel Newby (REP)	55.62%	193
		347

1007

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	9.96%	28
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	35.23%	99
Samuel Newby (REP)	54.80%	154
		281

1008

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.40%	61
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	50.55%	367
Samuel Newby (REP)	41.05%	298
		726

1009

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.75%	41
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	49.42%	300
Samuel Newby (REP)	43.82%	266
		607

1010

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.09%	41
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	34.60%	200
Samuel Newby (REP)	58.30%	337
		578

1011

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.89%	21
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	20.98%	64
Samuel Newby (REP)	72.13%	220
		305

1012

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	11.71%	59
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	56.94%	287
Samuel Newby (REP)	31.35%	158
		504

1013

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	9.22%	33
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	26.26%	94
Samuel Newby (REP)	64.53%	231
		358

1014

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.00%	53
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	47.82%	362
Samuel Newby (REP)	45.18%	342
		757

1015

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.42%	50
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	43.43%	258
Samuel Newby (REP)	48.15%	286
		594

1016

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.17%	20
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	41.05%	133
Samuel Newby (REP)	52.78%	171
		324

1101

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.00%	24
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	32.33%	97
Samuel Newby (REP)	59.67%	179
		300

1102

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.46%	10
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	16.42%	22
Samuel Newby (REP)	76.12%	102
		134

1103

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.61%	60
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	30.08%	237
Samuel Newby (REP)	62.31%	491
		788

1104

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.65%	75
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	31.22%	306
Samuel Newby (REP)	61.12%	599
		980

1105

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	9.16%	50
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	31.50%	172
Samuel Newby (REP)	59.34%	324
		546

1106

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.20%	92
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	29.97%	445
Samuel Newby (REP)	63.84%	948
		1,485

1107

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	5.11%	27
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	20.45%	108
Samuel Newby (REP)	74.43%	393
		528

1108

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	10.52%	59
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	39.22%	220
Samuel Newby (REP)	50.27%	282
		561

1109

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	4.38%	28
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	16.90%	108
Samuel Newby (REP)	78.72%	503
		639

1110

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.34%	61
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	34.30%	285
Samuel Newby (REP)	58.36%	485
		831

1111

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	10.87%	25
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	50.43%	116
Samuel Newby (REP)	38.70%	89
		230

1112

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.69%	38
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	33.10%	188
Samuel Newby (REP)	60.21%	342
		568

1113

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	10.10%	49
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	38.35%	186
Samuel Newby (REP)	51.55%	250
		485

1114

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	9.11%	37
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	39.66%	161
Samuel Newby (REP)	51.23%	208
		406

1115

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.51%	37
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	37.32%	212
Samuel Newby (REP)	56.16%	319
		568

1201

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	5.86%	52
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	17.12%	152
Samuel Newby (REP)	77.03%	684
		888

1202

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.71%	57
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	27.06%	230
Samuel Newby (REP)	66.24%	563
		850

1203

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.40%	30
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	14.29%	51
Samuel Newby (REP)	77.31%	276
		357

1204

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.81%	28
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	20.92%	86
Samuel Newby (REP)	72.26%	297
		411

1205

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	5.39%	52
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	39.59%	382
Samuel Newby (REP)	55.03%	531
		965

1206

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.34%	69
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	32.97%	359
Samuel Newby (REP)	60.70%	661
		1,089

1207

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	5.31%	11
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	25.60%	53
Samuel Newby (REP)	69.08%	143
		207

1208

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.08%	49
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	34.86%	281
Samuel Newby (REP)	59.06%	476
		806

1209

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	5.77%	52
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	17.76%	160
Samuel Newby (REP)	76.47%	689
		901

1210

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.36%	40
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	31.16%	196
Samuel Newby (REP)	62.48%	393
		629

1211

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.67%	78
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	39.44%	355
Samuel Newby (REP)	51.89%	467
		900

1212

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.92%	114
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	40.31%	580
Samuel Newby (REP)	51.77%	745
		1,439

1213

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.88%	78
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	33.84%	335
Samuel Newby (REP)	58.28%	577
		990

1301

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.68%	57
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	28.44%	211
Samuel Newby (REP)	63.88%	474
		742

1302

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.41%	52
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	21.23%	149
Samuel Newby (REP)	71.37%	501
		702

1303

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.82%	41
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	25.62%	154
Samuel Newby (REP)	67.55%	406
		601

1304

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.07%	39
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	32.51%	157
Samuel Newby (REP)	59.42%	287
		483

1305

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.72%	48
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	29.41%	210
Samuel Newby (REP)	63.87%	456
		714

1306

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	9.39%	63
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	40.24%	270
Samuel Newby (REP)	50.37%	338
		671

1307

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.57%	69
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	33.02%	347
Samuel Newby (REP)	60.42%	635
		1,051

1308

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.64%	45
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	39.97%	271
Samuel Newby (REP)	53.39%	362
		678

1309

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.61%	59
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	26.28%	180
Samuel Newby (REP)	65.11%	446
		685

1310

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	9.97%	62
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	27.01%	168
Samuel Newby (REP)	63.02%	392
		622

1311

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.80%	51
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	28.53%	214
Samuel Newby (REP)	64.67%	485
		750

1312

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	12.15%	48
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	37.97%	150
Samuel Newby (REP)	49.87%	197
		395

1313

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.15%	78
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	17.42%	190
Samuel Newby (REP)	75.44%	823
		1,091

1314

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	12.04%	13
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	24.07%	26
Samuel Newby (REP)	63.89%	69
		108

1315

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	11.60%	95
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	29.91%	245
Samuel Newby (REP)	58.49%	479
		819

1401

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.08%	41
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	38.51%	223
Samuel Newby (REP)	54.40%	315
		579

1402

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.15%	52
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	36.45%	265
Samuel Newby (REP)	56.40%	410
		727

1403

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.20%	45
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	33.70%	185
Samuel Newby (REP)	58.11%	319
		549

1404

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	9.93%	154
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	49.77%	772
Samuel Newby (REP)	40.30%	625
		1,551

1405

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	11.23%	75
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	48.35%	323
Samuel Newby (REP)	40.42%	270
		668

1406

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.43%	28
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	31.30%	118
Samuel Newby (REP)	61.27%	231
		377

1407

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	14.18%	58
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	63.08%	258
Samuel Newby (REP)	22.74%	93
		409

1408

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	9.74%	100
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	33.59%	345
Samuel Newby (REP)	56.67%	582
		1,027

1409

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	7.97%	75
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	29.65%	279
Samuel Newby (REP)	62.38%	587
		941

1410

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.43%	82
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	36.38%	354
Samuel Newby (REP)	55.19%	537
		973

1411

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	5.81%	123
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	19.56%	414
Samuel Newby (REP)	74.63%	1,580
		2,117

1412

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	8.16%	55
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	35.01%	236
Samuel Newby (REP)	56.82%	383
		674

1413

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	11.88%	140
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	51.02%	601
Samuel Newby (REP)	37.10%	437
		1,178

1414

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	6.89%	23
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	34.73%	116
Samuel Newby (REP)	58.38%	195
		334

1415

Choice	Percent	Votes
Niki Brunson (NPA)	11.19%	83
Chad Evan McIntyre (DEM)	49.33%	366
Samuel Newby (REP)	39.49%	293
		742

EXHIBIT G
TO DECLARATION OF JOSEPH A. DYE

2018 General Election - U.S. Senator

2018 General Election

Election Date: 11/6/2018

(Website last updated at: 06/05/2019 10:16:27 PM)

Registered Voters:	**607,386**
Ballots Cast:	**381,875**
Voter Turnout:	**62.87%**

Precincts Reporting:	**199 / 199**
Election Day:	**Completely Reported**
Early Votes:	**Completely Reported**
Vote By Mail:	**Completely Reported**

OFFICIAL RESULTS

Summary Results

Filter Races

Select a race: United States Senator

Vote Type View: Graphical

101

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	**46.08%**	**787**
Bill Nelson (DEM)	**53.51%**	**914**
WRITE-IN	**0.41%**	**7**
		1,708

102

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	30.92%	843
Bill Nelson (DEM)	68.64%	1,871
WRITE-IN	0.44%	12
		2,726

103

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	49.95%	550
Bill Nelson (DEM)	49.77%	548
WRITE-IN	0.27%	3
		1,101

104

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	52.04%	854
Bill Nelson (DEM)	47.53%	780
WRITE-IN	0.43%	7
		1,641

105

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	52.67%	1,349
Bill Nelson (DEM)	47.09%	1,206
WRITE-IN	0.23%	6
		2,561

106

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	42.79%	1,323
Bill Nelson (DEM)	56.86%	1,758
WRITE-IN	0.36%	11
		3,092

107

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	33.97%	286
Bill Nelson (DEM)	65.44%	551
WRITE-IN	0.59%	5
		842

108

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	53.65%	757
Bill Nelson (DEM)	45.85%	647
WRITE-IN	0.50%	7
		1,411

109

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	48.50%	437
Bill Nelson (DEM)	51.05%	460
WRITE-IN	0.44%	4
		901

110

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	59.88%	870
Bill Nelson (DEM)	39.64%	576
WRITE-IN	0.48%	7
		1,453

111

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	58.93%	670
Bill Nelson (DEM)	40.99%	466
WRITE-IN	0.09%	1
		1,137

112

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	31.18%	338
Bill Nelson (DEM)	68.45%	742
WRITE-IN	0.37%	4
		1,084

113

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	43.77%	1,610
Bill Nelson (DEM)	55.98%	2,059
WRITE-IN	0.24%	9
		3,678

114

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	32.16%	346
Bill Nelson (DEM)	67.47%	726
WRITE-IN	0.37%	4
		1,076

201

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	56.34%	1,079
Bill Nelson (DEM)	43.34%	830
WRITE-IN	0.31%	6
		1,915

202

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	57.11%	1,945
Bill Nelson (DEM)	42.78%	1,457
WRITE-IN	0.12%	4
		3,406

203

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	48.35%	1,347
Bill Nelson (DEM)	51.11%	1,424
WRITE-IN	0.54%	15
		2,786

204

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	71.79%	1,148
Bill Nelson (DEM)	27.89%	446
WRITE-IN	0.31%	5
		1,599

205

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	57.06%	3,010
Bill Nelson (DEM)	42.65%	2,250
WRITE-IN	0.28%	15
		5,275

206

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	71.14%	2,438
Bill Nelson (DEM)	28.68%	983
WRITE-IN	0.18%	6
		3,427

207

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	56.69%	1,991
Bill Nelson (DEM)	43.02%	1,511
WRITE-IN	0.28%	10
		3,512

208

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	77.97%	1,306
Bill Nelson (DEM)	22.03%	369
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,675

209

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	71.49%	1,314
Bill Nelson (DEM)	28.35%	521
WRITE-IN	0.16%	3
		1,838

210

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	77.73%	789
Bill Nelson (DEM)	21.77%	221
WRITE-IN	0.49%	5
		1,015

211

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	57.86%	1,763
Bill Nelson (DEM)	41.94%	1,278
WRITE-IN	0.20%	6
		3,047

212

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	83.47%	394
Bill Nelson (DEM)	16.10%	76
WRITE-IN	0.42%	2
		472

213

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	65.79%	698
Bill Nelson (DEM)	34.12%	362
WRITE-IN	0.09%	1
		1,061

301

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	71.80%	1,161
Bill Nelson (DEM)	28.08%	454
WRITE-IN	0.12%	2
		1,617

302

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	60.47%	881
Bill Nelson (DEM)	39.05%	569
WRITE-IN	0.48%	7
		1,457

303

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	63.57%	1,452
Bill Nelson (DEM)	36.16%	826
WRITE-IN	0.26%	6
		2,284

304

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	71.94%	1,156
Bill Nelson (DEM)	27.94%	449
WRITE-IN	0.12%	2
		1,607

305

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	59.03%	2,109
Bill Nelson (DEM)	40.58%	1,450
WRITE-IN	0.39%	14
		3,573

306

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	46.24%	1,101
Bill Nelson (DEM)	53.46%	1,273
WRITE-IN	0.29%	7
		2,381

307

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	55.23%	776
Bill Nelson (DEM)	44.63%	627
WRITE-IN	0.14%	2
		1,405

308

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	66.13%	814
Bill Nelson (DEM)	33.55%	413
WRITE-IN	0.32%	4
		1,231

309

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	54.87%	1,121
Bill Nelson (DEM)	44.69%	913
WRITE-IN	0.44%	9
		2,043

310

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	67.68%	1,382
Bill Nelson (DEM)	32.32%	660
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		2,042

311

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	65.40%	1,153
Bill Nelson (DEM)	34.43%	607
WRITE-IN	0.17%	3
		1,763

312

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	59.95%	2,874
Bill Nelson (DEM)	39.78%	1,907
WRITE-IN	0.27%	13
		4,794

313

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	57.11%	1,690
Bill Nelson (DEM)	42.48%	1,257
WRITE-IN	0.41%	12
		2,959

315

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	60.88%	702
Bill Nelson (DEM)	38.94%	449
WRITE-IN	0.17%	2
		1,153

401

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	59.47%	521
Bill Nelson (DEM)	40.07%	351
WRITE-IN	0.46%	4
		876

402

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	50.45%	1,127
Bill Nelson (DEM)	49.10%	1,097
WRITE-IN	0.45%	10
		2,234

403

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	47.24%	1,533
Bill Nelson (DEM)	52.45%	1,702
WRITE-IN	0.31%	10
		3,245

404

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	69.80%	1,375
Bill Nelson (DEM)	30.10%	593
WRITE-IN	0.10%	2
		1,970

405

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	41.14%	446
Bill Nelson (DEM)	58.30%	632
WRITE-IN	0.55%	6
		1,084

407

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	52.22%	1,960
Bill Nelson (DEM)	47.59%	1,786
WRITE-IN	0.19%	7
		3,753

408

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	64.66%	1,610
Bill Nelson (DEM)	34.86%	868
WRITE-IN	0.48%	12
		2,490

409

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	50.76%	868
Bill Nelson (DEM)	48.83%	835
WRITE-IN	0.41%	7
		1,710

410

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	52.26%	1,261
Bill Nelson (DEM)	47.45%	1,145
WRITE-IN	0.29%	7
		2,413

411

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	53.72%	1,306
Bill Nelson (DEM)	45.54%	1,107
WRITE-IN	0.74%	18
		2,431

412

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	42.94%	748
Bill Nelson (DEM)	56.72%	988
WRITE-IN	0.34%	6
		1,742

501

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	48.80%	1,057
Bill Nelson (DEM)	50.88%	1,102
WRITE-IN	0.32%	7
		2,166

502

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	59.73%	442
Bill Nelson (DEM)	40.00%	296
WRITE-IN	0.27%	2
		740

503

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	33.14%	449
Bill Nelson (DEM)	66.13%	896
WRITE-IN	0.74%	10
		1,355

504

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	58.36%	806
Bill Nelson (DEM)	41.42%	572
WRITE-IN	0.22%	3
		1,381

505

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	63.63%	1,188
Bill Nelson (DEM)	36.26%	677
WRITE-IN	0.11%	2
		1,867

506

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	43.55%	955
Bill Nelson (DEM)	56.22%	1,233
WRITE-IN	0.23%	5
		2,193

507

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	38.57%	425
Bill Nelson (DEM)	61.07%	673
WRITE-IN	0.36%	4
		1,102

508

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	58.02%	1,972
Bill Nelson (DEM)	41.78%	1,420
WRITE-IN	0.21%	7
		3,399

509

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	61.34%	1,804
Bill Nelson (DEM)	38.49%	1,132
WRITE-IN	0.17%	5
		2,941

510

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	59.22%	1,388
Bill Nelson (DEM)	40.36%	946
WRITE-IN	0.43%	10
		2,344

511

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	47.50%	846
Bill Nelson (DEM)	51.54%	918
WRITE-IN	0.95%	17
		1,781

512

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	46.85%	1,369
Bill Nelson (DEM)	52.84%	1,544
WRITE-IN	0.31%	9
		2,922

513

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	52.92%	716
Bill Nelson (DEM)	46.78%	633
WRITE-IN	0.30%	4
		1,353

601

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	72.94%	1,857
Bill Nelson (DEM)	26.90%	685
WRITE-IN	0.16%	4
		2,546

602

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	63.75%	1,794
Bill Nelson (DEM)	35.96%	1,012
WRITE-IN	0.28%	8
		2,814

603

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	65.53%	1,848
Bill Nelson (DEM)	34.40%	970
WRITE-IN	0.07%	2
		2,820

604

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	72.09%	1,033
Bill Nelson (DEM)	27.77%	398
WRITE-IN	0.14%	2
		1,433

605

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	72.20%	2,148
Bill Nelson (DEM)	27.56%	820
WRITE-IN	0.24%	7
		2,975

606

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	69.27%	2,834
Bill Nelson (DEM)	30.48%	1,247
WRITE-IN	0.24%	10
		4,091

607

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	58.30%	801
Bill Nelson (DEM)	41.12%	565
WRITE-IN	0.58%	8
		1,374

608

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	60.01%	2,404
Bill Nelson (DEM)	39.59%	1,586
WRITE-IN	0.40%	16
		4,006

609

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	56.62%	663
Bill Nelson (DEM)	43.04%	504
WRITE-IN	0.34%	4
		1,171

610

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	70.40%	2,650
Bill Nelson (DEM)	29.33%	1,104
WRITE-IN	0.27%	10
		3,764

611

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	57.75%	868
Bill Nelson (DEM)	41.78%	628
WRITE-IN	0.47%	7
		1,503

612

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	60.16%	1,907
Bill Nelson (DEM)	39.81%	1,262
WRITE-IN	0.03%	1
		3,170

613

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	60.85%	1,231
Bill Nelson (DEM)	38.85%	786
WRITE-IN	0.30%	6
		2,023

614

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	61.34%	630
Bill Nelson (DEM)	38.17%	392
WRITE-IN	0.49%	5
		1,027

701

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	33.00%	196
Bill Nelson (DEM)	66.84%	397
WRITE-IN	0.17%	1
		594

702

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	14.80%	94
Bill Nelson (DEM)	84.72%	538
WRITE-IN	0.47%	3
		635

703

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	49.81%	2,324
Bill Nelson (DEM)	49.96%	2,331
WRITE-IN	0.24%	11
		4,666

704

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	16.63%	283
Bill Nelson (DEM)	82.78%	1,409
WRITE-IN	0.59%	10
		1,702

705

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	32.21%	947
Bill Nelson (DEM)	67.59%	1,987
WRITE-IN	0.20%	6
		2,940

706

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	3.54%	22
Bill Nelson (DEM)	96.46%	600
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		622

707

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	7.82%	117
Bill Nelson (DEM)	91.58%	1,370
WRITE-IN	0.60%	9
		1,496

708

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	8.90%	52
Bill Nelson (DEM)	90.58%	529
WRITE-IN	0.51%	3
		584

709

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	6.69%	214
Bill Nelson (DEM)	93.06%	2,979
WRITE-IN	0.25%	8
		3,201

710

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	10.22%	250
Bill Nelson (DEM)	89.37%	2,185
WRITE-IN	0.41%	10
		2,445

711

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	7.85%	47
Bill Nelson (DEM)	91.65%	549
WRITE-IN	0.50%	3
		599

712

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	17.90%	164
Bill Nelson (DEM)	81.55%	747
WRITE-IN	0.55%	5
		916

713

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	34.86%	646
Bill Nelson (DEM)	64.76%	1,200
WRITE-IN	0.38%	7
		1,853

714

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	7.99%	74
Bill Nelson (DEM)	91.58%	848
WRITE-IN	0.43%	4
		926

801

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	14.01%	181
Bill Nelson (DEM)	85.45%	1,104
WRITE-IN	0.54%	7
		1,292

802

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	4.06%	66
Bill Nelson (DEM)	95.75%	1,556
WRITE-IN	0.18%	3
		1,625

803

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	15.38%	453
Bill Nelson (DEM)	84.15%	2,479
WRITE-IN	0.48%	14
		2,946

804

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	31.05%	439
Bill Nelson (DEM)	68.46%	968
WRITE-IN	0.50%	7
		1,414

805

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	19.91%	275
Bill Nelson (DEM)	79.29%	1,095
WRITE-IN	0.80%	11
		1,381

806

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	3.83%	15
Bill Nelson (DEM)	95.66%	375
WRITE-IN	0.51%	2
		392

807

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	4.37%	33
Bill Nelson (DEM)	94.97%	717
WRITE-IN	0.66%	5
		755

808

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	3.30%	29
Bill Nelson (DEM)	96.48%	849
WRITE-IN	0.23%	2
		880

809

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	3.97%	42
Bill Nelson (DEM)	95.37%	1,009
WRITE-IN	0.66%	7
		1,058

810

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	82.93%	714
Bill Nelson (DEM)	17.07%	147
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		861

811

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	4.02%	29
Bill Nelson (DEM)	95.84%	691
WRITE-IN	0.14%	1
		721

812

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	4.53%	28
Bill Nelson (DEM)	95.31%	589
WRITE-IN	0.16%	1
		618

813

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	34.59%	1,326
Bill Nelson (DEM)	65.18%	2,499
WRITE-IN	0.23%	9
		3,834

814

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	80.62%	1,681
Bill Nelson (DEM)	19.23%	401
WRITE-IN	0.14%	3
		2,085

815

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	4.47%	38
Bill Nelson (DEM)	95.53%	812
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		850

816

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	14.39%	57
Bill Nelson (DEM)	85.35%	338
WRITE-IN	0.25%	1
		396

817

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	30.74%	692
Bill Nelson (DEM)	68.59%	1,544
WRITE-IN	0.67%	15
		2,251

818

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	21.39%	169
Bill Nelson (DEM)	78.10%	617
WRITE-IN	0.51%	4
		790

901

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	24.40%	378
Bill Nelson (DEM)	75.15%	1,164
WRITE-IN	0.45%	7
		1,549

902

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	2.65%	39
Bill Nelson (DEM)	96.94%	1,424
WRITE-IN	0.41%	6
		1,469

903

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	41.48%	638
Bill Nelson (DEM)	58.26%	896
WRITE-IN	0.26%	4
		1,538

904

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	2.90%	41
Bill Nelson (DEM)	96.54%	1,367
WRITE-IN	0.56%	8
		1,416

905

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	32.87%	425
Bill Nelson (DEM)	66.90%	865
WRITE-IN	0.23%	3
		1,293

906

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	55.38%	525
Bill Nelson (DEM)	44.41%	421
WRITE-IN	0.21%	2
		948

907

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	47.36%	493
Bill Nelson (DEM)	51.87%	540
WRITE-IN	0.77%	8
		1,041

908

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	39.84%	843
Bill Nelson (DEM)	59.88%	1,267
WRITE-IN	0.28%	6
		2,116

909

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	6.22%	43
Bill Nelson (DEM)	93.49%	646
WRITE-IN	0.29%	2
		691

910

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	11.56%	141
Bill Nelson (DEM)	87.95%	1,073
WRITE-IN	0.49%	6
		1,220

911

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	18.56%	324
Bill Nelson (DEM)	80.87%	1,412
WRITE-IN	0.57%	10
		1,746

912

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	5.16%	39
Bill Nelson (DEM)	94.44%	714
WRITE-IN	0.40%	3
		756

913

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	31.11%	373
Bill Nelson (DEM)	68.81%	825
WRITE-IN	0.08%	1
		1,199

914

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	37.21%	966
Bill Nelson (DEM)	62.29%	1,617
WRITE-IN	0.50%	13
		2,596

1001

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	6.45%	116
Bill Nelson (DEM)	93.16%	1,675
WRITE-IN	0.39%	7
		1,798

1002

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	4.00%	74
Bill Nelson (DEM)	95.51%	1,765
WRITE-IN	0.49%	9
		1,848

1003

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	3.32%	33
Bill Nelson (DEM)	96.48%	959
WRITE-IN	0.20%	2
		994

1004

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	2.82%	46
Bill Nelson (DEM)	96.70%	1,580
WRITE-IN	0.49%	8
		1,634

1005

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	4.38%	100
Bill Nelson (DEM)	95.09%	2,170
WRITE-IN	0.53%	12
		2,282

1006

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	47.16%	474
Bill Nelson (DEM)	52.54%	528
WRITE-IN	0.30%	3
		1,005

1007

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	51.19%	409
Bill Nelson (DEM)	48.56%	388
WRITE-IN	0.25%	2
		799

1008

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	33.63%	678
Bill Nelson (DEM)	66.02%	1,331
WRITE-IN	0.35%	7
		2,016

1009

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	36.51%	605
Bill Nelson (DEM)	62.95%	1,043
WRITE-IN	0.54%	9
		1,657

1010

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	49.78%	681
Bill Nelson (DEM)	49.85%	682
WRITE-IN	0.37%	5
		1,368

1011

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	68.30%	515
Bill Nelson (DEM)	31.43%	237
WRITE-IN	0.27%	2
		754

1012

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	24.00%	384
Bill Nelson (DEM)	75.56%	1,209
WRITE-IN	0.44%	7
		1,600

1013

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	53.26%	457
Bill Nelson (DEM)	46.27%	397
WRITE-IN	0.47%	4
		858

1014

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	37.04%	757
Bill Nelson (DEM)	62.72%	1,282
WRITE-IN	0.24%	5
		2,044

1015

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	39.88%	658
Bill Nelson (DEM)	59.70%	985
WRITE-IN	0.42%	7
		1,650

1016

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	39.45%	428
Bill Nelson (DEM)	59.91%	650
WRITE-IN	0.65%	7
		1,085

1101

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	54.76%	431
Bill Nelson (DEM)	44.98%	354
WRITE-IN	0.25%	2
		787

1102

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	65.13%	254
Bill Nelson (DEM)	34.62%	135
WRITE-IN	0.26%	1
		390

1103

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	52.68%	1,140
Bill Nelson (DEM)	47.04%	1,018
WRITE-IN	0.28%	6
		2,164

1104

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	55.55%	1,957
Bill Nelson (DEM)	44.08%	1,553
WRITE-IN	0.37%	13
		3,523

1105

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	47.69%	1,342
Bill Nelson (DEM)	51.85%	1,459
WRITE-IN	0.46%	13
		2,814

1106

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	54.42%	2,307
Bill Nelson (DEM)	45.32%	1,921
WRITE-IN	0.26%	11
		4,239

1107

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	66.08%	832
Bill Nelson (DEM)	33.92%	427
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,259

1108

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	44.92%	925
Bill Nelson (DEM)	54.98%	1,132
WRITE-IN	0.10%	2
		2,059

1109

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	76.71%	1,179
Bill Nelson (DEM)	23.23%	357
WRITE-IN	0.07%	1
		1,537

1110

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	52.28%	1,945
Bill Nelson (DEM)	47.66%	1,773
WRITE-IN	0.05%	2
		3,720

1111

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	35.16%	352
Bill Nelson (DEM)	64.64%	647
WRITE-IN	0.20%	2
		1,001

1112

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	51.89%	1,100
Bill Nelson (DEM)	47.74%	1,012
WRITE-IN	0.38%	8
		2,120

1113

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	34.55%	692
Bill Nelson (DEM)	64.90%	1,300
WRITE-IN	0.55%	11
		2,003

1114

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	43.11%	817
Bill Nelson (DEM)	56.68%	1,074
WRITE-IN	0.21%	4
		1,895

1115

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	52.50%	1,334
Bill Nelson (DEM)	47.30%	1,202
WRITE-IN	0.20%	5
		2,541

1201

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	74.39%	1,423
Bill Nelson (DEM)	25.46%	487
WRITE-IN	0.16%	3
		1,913

1202

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	64.96%	1,090
Bill Nelson (DEM)	34.98%	587
WRITE-IN	0.06%	1
		1,678

1203

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	80.62%	653
Bill Nelson (DEM)	19.26%	156
WRITE-IN	0.12%	1
		810

1204

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	70.93%	820
Bill Nelson (DEM)	28.72%	332
WRITE-IN	0.35%	4
		1,156

1205

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	49.84%	1,221
Bill Nelson (DEM)	49.67%	1,217
WRITE-IN	0.49%	12
		2,450

1206

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	55.76%	1,408
Bill Nelson (DEM)	44.08%	1,113
WRITE-IN	0.16%	4
		2,525

1207

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	63.92%	333
Bill Nelson (DEM)	35.32%	184
WRITE-IN	0.77%	4
		521

1208

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	49.44%	1,102
Bill Nelson (DEM)	50.16%	1,118
WRITE-IN	0.40%	9
		2,229

1209

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	73.18%	1,604
Bill Nelson (DEM)	26.41%	579
WRITE-IN	0.41%	9
		2,192

1210

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	56.32%	896
Bill Nelson (DEM)	43.37%	690
WRITE-IN	0.31%	5
		1,591

1211

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	46.67%	1,198
Bill Nelson (DEM)	53.10%	1,363
WRITE-IN	0.23%	6
		2,567

1212

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	45.07%	1,732
Bill Nelson (DEM)	54.62%	2,099
WRITE-IN	0.31%	12
		3,843

1213

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	47.58%	1,308
Bill Nelson (DEM)	52.09%	1,432
WRITE-IN	0.33%	9
		2,749

1301

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	62.33%	1,458
Bill Nelson (DEM)	37.49%	877
WRITE-IN	0.17%	4
		2,339

1302

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	65.83%	1,464
Bill Nelson (DEM)	33.77%	751
WRITE-IN	0.40%	9
		2,224

1303

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	63.81%	1,178
Bill Nelson (DEM)	35.81%	661
WRITE-IN	0.38%	7
		1,846

1304

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	52.76%	1,023
Bill Nelson (DEM)	46.98%	911
WRITE-IN	0.26%	5
		1,939

1305

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	60.04%	1,247
Bill Nelson (DEM)	39.72%	825
WRITE-IN	0.24%	5
		2,077

1306

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	52.04%	931
Bill Nelson (DEM)	47.79%	855
WRITE-IN	0.17%	3
		1,789

1307

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	58.74%	1,455
Bill Nelson (DEM)	41.22%	1,021
WRITE-IN	0.04%	1
		2,477

1308

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	50.65%	969
Bill Nelson (DEM)	48.98%	937
WRITE-IN	0.37%	7
		1,913

1309

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	60.04%	1,280
Bill Nelson (DEM)	39.68%	846
WRITE-IN	0.28%	6
		2,132

1310

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	61.12%	1,275
Bill Nelson (DEM)	38.59%	805
WRITE-IN	0.29%	6
		2,086

1311

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	63.73%	1,597
Bill Nelson (DEM)	36.03%	903
WRITE-IN	0.24%	6
		2,506

1312

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	47.78%	690
Bill Nelson (DEM)	51.32%	741
WRITE-IN	0.90%	13
		1,444

1313

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	73.16%	2,194
Bill Nelson (DEM)	26.71%	801
WRITE-IN	0.13%	4
		2,999

1314

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	60.87%	252
Bill Nelson (DEM)	39.13%	162
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		414

1315

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	53.09%	1,450
Bill Nelson (DEM)	46.36%	1,266
WRITE-IN	0.55%	15
		2,731

1401

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	49.44%	835
Bill Nelson (DEM)	50.15%	847
WRITE-IN	0.41%	7
		1,689

1402

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	53.57%	1,036
Bill Nelson (DEM)	46.12%	892
WRITE-IN	0.31%	6
		1,934

1403

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	51.33%	828
Bill Nelson (DEM)	48.48%	782
WRITE-IN	0.19%	3
		1,613

1404

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	43.43%	1,385
Bill Nelson (DEM)	56.32%	1,796
WRITE-IN	0.25%	8
		3,189

1405

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	40.62%	615
Bill Nelson (DEM)	59.18%	896
WRITE-IN	0.20%	3
		1,514

1406

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	57.74%	608
Bill Nelson (DEM)	41.60%	438
WRITE-IN	0.66%	7
		1,053

1407

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	23.96%	247
Bill Nelson (DEM)	75.85%	782
WRITE-IN	0.19%	2
		1,031

1408

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	56.90%	1,286
Bill Nelson (DEM)	42.65%	964
WRITE-IN	0.44%	10
		2,260

1409

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	58.98%	1,324
Bill Nelson (DEM)	40.71%	914
WRITE-IN	0.31%	7
		2,245

1410

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	47.71%	1,331
Bill Nelson (DEM)	52.01%	1,451
WRITE-IN	0.29%	8
		2,790

1411

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	71.63%	2,856
Bill Nelson (DEM)	28.22%	1,125
WRITE-IN	0.15%	6
		3,987

1412

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	53.19%	842
Bill Nelson (DEM)	46.43%	735
WRITE-IN	0.38%	6
		1,583

1413

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	36.53%	978
Bill Nelson (DEM)	63.17%	1,691
WRITE-IN	0.30%	8
		2,677

1414

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	47.10%	406
Bill Nelson (DEM)	52.44%	452
WRITE-IN	0.46%	4
		862

1415

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	39.42%	635
Bill Nelson (DEM)	60.27%	971
WRITE-IN	0.31%	5
		1,611

EXHIBIT H
TO DECLARATION OF JOSEPH A. DYE

2018 General Election - Governor

2018 General Election

Election Date: 11/6/2018

(Website last updated at: 06/05/2019 10:16:27 PM)

Registered Voters:	**607,386**
Ballots Cast:	**381,875**
Voter Turnout:	**62.87%**

Precincts Reporting:	**199 / 199**
Election Day:	**Completely Reported**
Early Votes:	**Completely Reported**
Vote By Mail:	**Completely Reported**

OFFICIAL RESULTS

Summary Results

Filter Races

Select a race: Governor and Lieutenant Governor

Vote Type View: Graphical

101

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	**43.40%**	**740**
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	**55.60%**	**948**
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	**0.59%**	**10**
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	**0.06%**	**1**

Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.23%	4
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.12%	2
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,705

102

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	27.62%	754
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	70.95%	1,937
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.59%	16
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.37%	10
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.29%	8
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.07%	2
WRITE-IN	0.11%	3
		2,730

103

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	49.14%	542
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	49.50%	546
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.73%	8
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.09%	1
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.18%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.36%	4
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,103

104

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	50.82%	832
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	47.89%	784
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.37%	6

Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.43%	7
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.12%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.24%	4
WRITE-IN	0.12%	2
		1,637

105

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	50.31%	1,289
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	48.28%	1,237
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.51%	13
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.35%	9
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.31%	8
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.23%	6
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		2,562

106

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	41.17%	1,272
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	57.93%	1,790
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.29%	9
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.36%	11
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.06%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.13%	4
WRITE-IN	0.06%	2
		3,090

107

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	30.60%	261
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	68.35%	583

Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.35%	3
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.35%	3
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.23%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.12%	1
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		853

108

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	51.91%	733
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	47.24%	667
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.42%	6
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.14%	2
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.07%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.21%	3
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,412

109

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	46.79%	423
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	52.10%	471
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.33%	3
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.22%	2
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.00%	0
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.55%	5
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		904

110

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	59.20%	862

Andrew Gillum (DEM)	39.56%	576
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.55%	8
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.27%	4
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.21%	3
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.07%	1
WRITE-IN	0.14%	2
		1,456

111

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	58.00%	660
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	40.95%	466
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.26%	3
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.26%	3
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.18%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.26%	3
WRITE-IN	0.09%	1
		1,138

112

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	28.37%	307
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	70.61%	764
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.37%	4
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.37%	4
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.18%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.09%	1
		1,082

113

Choice	Percent	Votes

Ron DeSantis (REP)	41.64%	1,535
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	57.11%	2,105
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.30%	11
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.49%	18
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.11%	4
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.22%	8
WRITE-IN	0.14%	5
		3,686

114

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	28.45%	307
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	70.34%	759
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.56%	6
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.46%	5
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.09%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.09%	1
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,079

201

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	54.22%	1,040
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	44.79%	859
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.31%	6
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.21%	4
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.16%	3
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.31%	6
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,918

202

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	55.34%	1,885
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	43.78%	1,491
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.47%	16
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.18%	6
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.09%	3
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.15%	5
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		3,406

203

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	46.25%	1,295
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	52.50%	1,470
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.54%	15
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.36%	10
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.07%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.25%	7
WRITE-IN	0.04%	1
		2,800

204

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	70.22%	1,127
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	28.47%	457
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.69%	11
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.37%	6
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.00%	0
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.25%	4
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,605

205

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	54.84%	2,902
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	44.48%	2,354
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.26%	14
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.15%	8
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.17%	9
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.09%	5
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		5,292

206

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	70.69%	2,424
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	28.40%	974
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.58%	20
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.15%	5
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.03%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.06%	2
WRITE-IN	0.09%	3
		3,429

207

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	55.14%	1,942
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	43.87%	1,545
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.43%	15
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.17%	6
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.20%	7
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.11%	4
WRITE-IN	0.09%	3
		3,522

208

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	77.29%	1,297
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	22.17%	372
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.06%	1
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.06%	1
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.12%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.24%	4
WRITE-IN	0.06%	1
		1,678

209

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	70.78%	1,303
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	28.73%	529
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.22%	4
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.00%	0
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.16%	3
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.11%	2
		1,841

210

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	78.54%	798
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	20.37%	207
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.39%	4
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.39%	4
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.20%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.10%	1
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0

	1,016

211

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	56.03%	1,709
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	42.95%	1,310
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.43%	13
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.43%	13
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.03%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.10%	3
WRITE-IN	0.03%	1
		3,050

212

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	83.76%	397
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	15.19%	72
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.63%	3
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.21%	1
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.00%	0
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.21%	1
		474

213

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	64.41%	684
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	34.75%	369
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.28%	3
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.19%	2
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.28%	3
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.09%	1

WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,062

301

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	70.15%	1,133
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	29.41%	475
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.19%	3
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.00%	0
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.06%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.19%	3
		1,615

302

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	58.23%	849
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	40.67%	593
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.41%	6
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.14%	2
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.27%	4
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.21%	3
WRITE-IN	0.07%	1
		1,458

303

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	62.96%	1,440
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	36.55%	836
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.26%	6
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.04%	1
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.13%	3

Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.04%	1
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		2,287

304

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	71.10%	1,144
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	28.53%	459
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.19%	3
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.19%	3
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.00%	0
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,609

305

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	57.99%	2,072
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	41.09%	1,468
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.39%	14
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.22%	8
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.14%	5
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.03%	1
WRITE-IN	0.14%	5
		3,573

306

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	42.88%	1,023
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	55.49%	1,324
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.71%	17
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.34%	8

Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.21%	5
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.21%	5
WRITE-IN	0.17%	4
		2,386

307

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	53.36%	754
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	45.51%	643
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.57%	8
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.21%	3
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.14%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.14%	2
WRITE-IN	0.07%	1
		1,413

308

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	64.52%	793
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	34.74%	427
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.24%	3
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.24%	3
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.08%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.08%	1
WRITE-IN	0.08%	1
		1,229

309

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	53.62%	1,096
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	45.25%	925
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.39%	8

Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.34%	7
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.20%	4
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.20%	4
		2,044

310

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	66.50%	1,354
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	32.61%	664
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.54%	11
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.25%	5
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.05%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.05%	1
		2,036

311

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	63.67%	1,127
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	35.48%	628
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.45%	8
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.11%	2
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.23%	4
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.06%	1
		1,770

312

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	58.36%	2,793
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	40.83%	1,954

Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.23%	11
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.21%	10
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.17%	8
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.15%	7
WRITE-IN	0.06%	3
		4,786

313

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	55.50%	1,645
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	43.52%	1,290
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.57%	17
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.30%	9
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.03%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.07%	2
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		2,964

315

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	59.22%	684
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	40.00%	462
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.43%	5
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.17%	2
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.00%	0
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.17%	2
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,155

401

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	58.60%	518

Andrew Gillum (DEM)	40.27%	356
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.45%	4
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.11%	1
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.23%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.34%	3
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		884

402

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	46.86%	1,046
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	51.57%	1,151
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.63%	14
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.27%	6
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.27%	6
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.31%	7
WRITE-IN	0.09%	2
		2,232

403

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	46.21%	1,501
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	52.83%	1,716
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.28%	9
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.37%	12
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.09%	3
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.15%	5
WRITE-IN	0.06%	2
		3,248

404

Choice	Percent	Votes

Ron DeSantis (REP)	68.16%	1,340
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	30.77%	605
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.56%	11
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.20%	4
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.15%	3
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.10%	2
WRITE-IN	0.05%	1
		1,966

405

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	39.35%	425
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	58.80%	635
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	1.11%	12
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.37%	4
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.19%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.09%	1
WRITE-IN	0.09%	1
		1,080

407

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	50.76%	1,908
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	48.23%	1,813
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.51%	19
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.16%	6
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.08%	3
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.19%	7
WRITE-IN	0.08%	3
		3,759

408

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	63.58%	1,585
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	35.26%	879
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.56%	14
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.24%	6
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.12%	3
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.16%	4
WRITE-IN	0.08%	2
		2,493

409

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	48.72%	836
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	50.52%	867
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.29%	5
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.12%	2
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.23%	4
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.12%	2
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,716

410

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	51.10%	1,235
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	47.87%	1,157
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.37%	9
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.21%	5
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.25%	6
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.21%	5
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		2,417

411

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	51.73%	1,259
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	46.88%	1,141
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.86%	21
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.16%	4
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.08%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.21%	5
WRITE-IN	0.08%	2
		2,434

412

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	40.07%	698
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	58.73%	1,023
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.46%	8
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.23%	4
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.34%	6
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.17%	3
		1,742

501

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	47.39%	1,024
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	51.55%	1,114
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.23%	5
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.32%	7
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.14%	3
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.19%	4
WRITE-IN	0.19%	4
		2,161

502

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	59.54%	440
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	39.51%	292
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.68%	5
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.14%	1
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.00%	0
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.14%	1
		739

503

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	29.60%	404
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	68.13%	930
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	1.03%	14
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.37%	5
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.51%	7
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.29%	4
WRITE-IN	0.07%	1
		1,365

504

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	57.47%	792
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	41.51%	572
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.51%	7
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.22%	3
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.15%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.15%	2

	1,378

505

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	62.47%	1,162
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	36.61%	681
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.38%	7
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.16%	3
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.16%	3
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.05%	1
WRITE-IN	0.16%	3
		1,860

506

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	40.71%	894
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	57.97%	1,273
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.59%	13
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.41%	9
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.14%	3
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.18%	4
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		2,196

507

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	36.42%	405
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	62.86%	699
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.27%	3
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.18%	2
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.18%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0

WRITE-IN	0.09%	1
		1,112

508

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	57.27%	1,958
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	41.44%	1,417
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.58%	20
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.29%	10
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.23%	8
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.18%	6
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		3,419

509

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	60.83%	1,789
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	38.29%	1,126
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.34%	10
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.10%	3
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.17%	5
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.14%	4
WRITE-IN	0.14%	4
		2,941

510

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	58.26%	1,368
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	40.59%	953
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.68%	16
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.21%	5
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.17%	4

Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.04%	1
WRITE-IN	0.04%	1
		2,348

511

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	45.24%	808
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	53.47%	955
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.67%	12
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.17%	3
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.11%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.22%	4
WRITE-IN	0.11%	2
		1,786

512

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	44.64%	1,312
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	54.13%	1,591
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.58%	17
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.24%	7
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.20%	6
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.07%	2
WRITE-IN	0.14%	4
		2,939

513

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	51.21%	698
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	47.18%	643
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.81%	11
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.51%	7

Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.15%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.15%	2
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,363

601

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	72.21%	1,837
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	27.08%	689
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.35%	9
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.20%	5
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.12%	3
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.04%	1
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		2,544

602

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	62.36%	1,756
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	36.51%	1,028
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.57%	16
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.21%	6
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.14%	4
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.18%	5
WRITE-IN	0.04%	1
		2,816

603

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	65.21%	1,841
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	33.97%	959
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.28%	8

Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.14%	4
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.04%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.25%	7
WRITE-IN	0.11%	3
		2,823

604

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	72.33%	1,038
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	26.90%	386
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.42%	6
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.21%	3
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.07%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.07%	1
		1,435

605

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	71.65%	2,133
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	27.68%	824
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.30%	9
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.17%	5
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.03%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.07%	2
WRITE-IN	0.10%	3
		2,977

606

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	69.01%	2,824
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	30.21%	1,236

Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.24%	10
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.17%	7
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.12%	5
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.17%	7
WRITE-IN	0.07%	3
		4,092

607

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	56.89%	784
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	42.31%	583
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.22%	3
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.44%	6
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.07%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.07%	1
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,378

608

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	59.02%	2,368
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	40.05%	1,607
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.42%	17
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.20%	8
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.10%	4
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.12%	5
WRITE-IN	0.07%	3
		4,012

609

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	54.89%	645

Andrew Gillum (DEM)	43.83%	515
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.51%	6
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.34%	4
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.09%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.17%	2
WRITE-IN	0.17%	2
		1,175

610

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	69.63%	2,621
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	29.12%	1,096
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.58%	22
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.27%	10
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.13%	5
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.11%	4
WRITE-IN	0.16%	6
		3,764

611

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	56.81%	855
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	41.99%	632
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.60%	9
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.27%	4
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.07%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.27%	4
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,505

612

Choice	Percent	Votes

Ron DeSantis (REP)	59.03%	1,876
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	40.21%	1,278
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.50%	16
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.19%	6
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.03%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.03%	1
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		3,178

613

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	58.77%	1,193
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	39.80%	808
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.59%	12
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.34%	7
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.30%	6
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.15%	3
WRITE-IN	0.05%	1
		2,030

614

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	60.70%	624
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	39.11%	402
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.00%	0
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.10%	1
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.00%	0
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.10%	1
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,028

701

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	30.42%	181
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	68.24%	406
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.50%	3
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.17%	1
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.34%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.17%	1
WRITE-IN	0.17%	1
		595

702

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	12.79%	82
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	86.58%	555
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.16%	1
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.16%	1
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.00%	0
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.31%	2
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		641

703

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	48.00%	2,244
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	50.97%	2,383
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.32%	15
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.36%	17
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.13%	6
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.19%	9
WRITE-IN	0.02%	1
		4,675

704

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	13.84%	236
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	85.22%	1,453
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.53%	9
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.12%	2
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.06%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.12%	2
WRITE-IN	0.12%	2
		1,705

705

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	30.71%	907
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	68.85%	2,033
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.24%	7
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.10%	3
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.07%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.03%	1
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		2,953

706

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	2.39%	15
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	97.29%	610
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.00%	0
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.00%	0
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.16%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.16%	1
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		627

707

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	5.04%	76
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	94.36%	1,423
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.40%	6
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.00%	0
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.13%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.07%	1
		1,508

708

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	7.34%	43
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	91.47%	536
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.00%	0
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.34%	2
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.17%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.51%	3
WRITE-IN	0.17%	1
		586

709

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	4.60%	148
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	94.90%	3,053
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.16%	5
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.19%	6
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.09%	3
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.03%	1
WRITE-IN	0.03%	1

	3,217

710

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	7.67%	188
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	91.97%	2,255
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.12%	3
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.20%	5
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.04%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		2,452

711

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	5.80%	35
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	93.20%	562
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.17%	1
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.17%	1
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.33%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.17%	1
WRITE-IN	0.17%	1
		603

712

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	13.24%	121
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	85.78%	784
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.22%	2
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.11%	1
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.11%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.33%	3

WRITE-IN	0.22%	2
		914

713

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	32.24%	597
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	66.04%	1,223
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.86%	16
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.32%	6
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.27%	5
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.11%	2
WRITE-IN	0.16%	3
		1,852

714

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	5.81%	54
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	93.76%	872
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.11%	1
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.00%	0
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.11%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.22%	2
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		930

801

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	11.99%	156
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	87.47%	1,138
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.15%	2
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.15%	2
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.00%	0

Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.23%	3
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,301

802

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	2.45%	40
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	97.42%	1,589
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.00%	0
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.12%	2
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.00%	0
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,631

803

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	13.61%	402
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	85.81%	2,534
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.17%	5
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.07%	2
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.14%	4
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.17%	5
WRITE-IN	0.03%	1
		2,953

804

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	28.93%	410
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	69.65%	987
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.56%	8
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.28%	4

Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.35%	5
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.14%	2
WRITE-IN	0.07%	1
		1,417

805

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	19.09%	265
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	80.40%	1,116
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.14%	2
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.14%	2
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.07%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.14%	2
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,388

806

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	2.24%	9
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	97.26%	391
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.50%	2
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.00%	0
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.00%	0
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		402

807

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	2.09%	16
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	97.51%	745
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.13%	1

Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.26%	2
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.00%	0
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		764

808

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	1.02%	9
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	98.87%	875
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.11%	1
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.00%	0
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.00%	0
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		885

809

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	1.59%	17
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	97.76%	1,047
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.09%	1
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.09%	1
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.28%	3
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.19%	2
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,071

810

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	81.13%	701
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	18.06%	156

Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.58%	5
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.12%	1
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.00%	0
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.12%	1
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		864

811

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	2.19%	16
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	97.40%	711
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.14%	1
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.14%	1
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.00%	0
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.14%	1
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		730

812

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	1.28%	8
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	98.25%	616
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.32%	2
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.16%	1
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.00%	0
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		627

813

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	33.09%	1,270

Andrew Gillum (DEM)	66.23%	2,542
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.34%	13
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.10%	4
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.13%	5
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.08%	3
WRITE-IN	0.03%	1
		3,838

814

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	81.00%	1,688
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	18.47%	385
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.29%	6
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.05%	1
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.14%	3
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.05%	1
		2,084

815

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	1.51%	13
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	98.14%	845
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.12%	1
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.00%	0
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.23%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		861

816

Choice	Percent	Votes

Ron DeSantis (REP)	10.22%	41
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	89.28%	358
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.25%	1
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.00%	0
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.25%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		401

817

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	28.32%	638
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	70.35%	1,585
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.67%	15
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.13%	3
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.18%	4
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.36%	8
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		2,253

818

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	19.47%	154
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	79.90%	632
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.13%	1
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.25%	2
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.13%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.13%	1
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		791

901

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	21.71%	337
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	76.74%	1,191
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.64%	10
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.32%	5
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.13%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.45%	7
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,552

902

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	1.49%	22
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	97.83%	1,445
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.34%	5
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.27%	4
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.00%	0
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.07%	1
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,477

903

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	38.34%	587
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	60.29%	923
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.72%	11
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.39%	6
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.20%	3
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.07%	1
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,531

904

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	1.06%	15
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	98.80%	1,404
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.00%	0
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.07%	1
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.07%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,421

905

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	30.36%	392
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	68.78%	888
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.46%	6
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.15%	2
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.00%	0
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.08%	1
WRITE-IN	0.15%	2
		1,291

906

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	54.38%	515
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	44.35%	420
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.63%	6
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.42%	4
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.21%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		947

907

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	47.08%	491
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	51.39%	536
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.77%	8
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.38%	4
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.10%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.10%	1
WRITE-IN	0.19%	2
		1,043

908

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	37.57%	798
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	61.53%	1,307
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.19%	4
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.33%	7
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.24%	5
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.14%	3
		2,124

909

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	3.30%	23
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	96.41%	672
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.00%	0
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.00%	0
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.14%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.14%	1
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0

	697

910

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	9.08%	111
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	90.52%	1,107
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.16%	2
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.00%	0
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.08%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.16%	2
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,223

911

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	15.61%	272
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	83.24%	1,450
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.23%	4
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.34%	6
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.29%	5
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.17%	3
WRITE-IN	0.11%	2
		1,742

912

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	2.23%	17
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	97.38%	742
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.13%	1
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.00%	0
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.00%	0
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.13%	1

WRITE-IN	0.13%	1
		762

913

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	28.25%	341
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	70.67%	853
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.25%	3
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.33%	4
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.33%	4
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.08%	1
WRITE-IN	0.08%	1
		1,207

914

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	33.91%	884
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	65.09%	1,697
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.46%	12
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.15%	4
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.08%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.12%	3
WRITE-IN	0.19%	5
		2,607

1001

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	4.70%	85
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	94.97%	1,718
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.17%	3
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.17%	3
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.00%	0

Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,809

1002

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	1.78%	33
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	98.11%	1,820
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.00%	0
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.11%	2
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.00%	0
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,855

1003

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	1.50%	15
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	98.19%	979
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.20%	2
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.00%	0
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.10%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		997

1004

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	0.85%	14
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	98.90%	1,625
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.00%	0
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.12%	2

Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.06%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.06%	1
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,643

1005

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	2.36%	54
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	97.29%	2,230
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.09%	2
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.09%	2
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.04%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.09%	2
WRITE-IN	0.04%	1
		2,292

1006

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	45.84%	463
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	53.47%	540
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.30%	3
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.10%	1
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.20%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.10%	1
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,010

1007

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	48.87%	390
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	49.75%	397
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.88%	7

Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.00%	0
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.50%	4
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		798

1008

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	31.78%	643
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	67.18%	1,359
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.40%	8
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.35%	7
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.15%	3
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.10%	2
WRITE-IN	0.05%	1
		2,023

1009

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	32.79%	547
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	66.25%	1,105
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.24%	4
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.18%	3
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.24%	4
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.18%	3
WRITE-IN	0.12%	2
		1,668

1010

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	48.58%	665
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	50.55%	692

Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.15%	2
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.29%	4
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.07%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.22%	3
WRITE-IN	0.15%	2
		1,369

1011

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	66.62%	503
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	32.32%	244
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.66%	5
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.26%	2
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.13%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		755

1012

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	20.51%	329
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	78.68%	1,262
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.37%	6
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.19%	3
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.06%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.12%	2
WRITE-IN	0.06%	1
		1,604

1013

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	51.39%	443

Andrew Gillum (DEM)	48.03%	414
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.23%	2
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.23%	2
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.12%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		862

1014

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	34.21%	702
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	65.06%	1,335
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.24%	5
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.24%	5
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.10%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.15%	3
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		2,052

1015

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	37.86%	624
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	61.17%	1,008
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.42%	7
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.24%	4
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.12%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.18%	3
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,648

1016

Choice	Percent	Votes

Ron DeSantis (REP)	36.37%	395
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	62.62%	680
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.18%	2
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.28%	3
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.09%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.37%	4
WRITE-IN	0.09%	1
		1,086

1101

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	51.97%	409
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	46.25%	364
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	1.02%	8
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.25%	2
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.00%	0
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.51%	4
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		787

1102

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	62.63%	243
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	36.34%	141
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.26%	1
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.26%	1
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.00%	0
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.52%	2
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		388

1103

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	51.16%	1,103
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	48.24%	1,040
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.37%	8
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.09%	2
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.00%	0
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.05%	1
WRITE-IN	0.09%	2
		2,156

1104

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	54.12%	1,906
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	44.89%	1,581
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.54%	19
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.28%	10
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.06%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.11%	4
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		3,522

1105

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	44.87%	1,265
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	53.53%	1,509
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.74%	21
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.32%	9
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.14%	4
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.25%	7
WRITE-IN	0.14%	4
		2,819

1106

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	52.67%	2,230
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	46.29%	1,960
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.57%	24
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.21%	9
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.05%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.17%	7
WRITE-IN	0.05%	2
		4,234

1107

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	65.02%	818
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	34.66%	436
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.08%	1
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.16%	2
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.08%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,258

1108

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	42.86%	886
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	56.17%	1,161
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.53%	11
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.00%	0
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.19%	4
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.19%	4
WRITE-IN	0.05%	1
		2,067

1109

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	76.53%	1,174
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	23.27%	357
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.00%	0
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.07%	1
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.00%	0
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.13%	2
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,534

1110

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	49.68%	1,854
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	49.46%	1,846
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.54%	20
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.19%	7
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.08%	3
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.05%	2
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		3,732

1111

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	31.18%	313
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	67.73%	680
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.30%	3
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.60%	6
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.00%	0
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.20%	2

	1,004

1112

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	50.97%	1,079
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	47.90%	1,014
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.61%	13
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.19%	4
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.19%	4
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.09%	2
WRITE-IN	0.05%	1
		2,117

1113

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	32.10%	644
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	66.70%	1,338
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.50%	10
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.20%	4
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.10%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.25%	5
WRITE-IN	0.15%	3
		2,006

1114

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	40.43%	769
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	57.83%	1,100
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.68%	13
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.26%	5
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.26%	5
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.42%	8

WRITE-IN	0.11%	2
		1,902

1115

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	51.02%	1,300
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	48.19%	1,228
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.43%	11
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.16%	4
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.04%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.08%	2
WRITE-IN	0.08%	2
		2,548

1201

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	74.10%	1,425
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	25.17%	484
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.47%	9
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.21%	4
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.05%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,923

1202

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	63.89%	1,074
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	35.10%	590
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.59%	10
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.12%	2
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.18%	3

Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.06%	1
WRITE-IN	0.06%	1
		1,681

1203

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	79.33%	641
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	19.80%	160
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.37%	3
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.37%	3
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.00%	0
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.12%	1
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		808

1204

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	70.23%	814
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	28.82%	334
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.43%	5
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.43%	5
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.09%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,159

1205

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	48.06%	1,176
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	50.63%	1,239
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.53%	13
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.33%	8

Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.29%	7
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.12%	3
WRITE-IN	0.04%	1
		2,447

1206

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	54.43%	1,376
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	45.06%	1,139
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.16%	4
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.12%	3
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.08%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.12%	3
WRITE-IN	0.04%	1
		2,528

1207

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	63.62%	334
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	35.05%	184
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.38%	2
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.00%	0
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.38%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.38%	2
WRITE-IN	0.19%	1
		525

1208

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	48.21%	1,076
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	50.99%	1,138
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.31%	7

Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.22%	5
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.13%	3
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.04%	1
WRITE-IN	0.09%	2
		2,232

1209

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	72.95%	1,602
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	26.14%	574
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.32%	7
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.36%	8
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.18%	4
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.05%	1
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		2,196

1210

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	55.18%	879
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	43.57%	694
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.25%	4
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.44%	7
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.19%	3
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.31%	5
WRITE-IN	0.06%	1
		1,593

1211

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	43.26%	1,113
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	55.77%	1,435

Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.51%	13
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.16%	4
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.08%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.16%	4
WRITE-IN	0.08%	2
		2,573

1212

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	42.80%	1,649
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	56.37%	2,172
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.36%	14
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.10%	4
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.08%	3
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.26%	10
WRITE-IN	0.03%	1
		3,853

1213

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	45.91%	1,263
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	53.04%	1,459
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.36%	10
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.22%	6
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.15%	4
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.18%	5
WRITE-IN	0.15%	4
		2,751

1301

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	62.10%	1,458

Andrew Gillum (DEM)	37.22%	874
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.13%	3
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.34%	8
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.00%	0
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.21%	5
		2,348

1302

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	65.55%	1,463
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	33.33%	744
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.40%	9
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.36%	8
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.04%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.27%	6
WRITE-IN	0.04%	1
		2,232

1303

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	62.34%	1,152
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	36.53%	675
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.65%	12
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.22%	4
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.05%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.22%	4
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,848

1304

Choice	Percent	Votes

Ron DeSantis (REP)	52.24%	1,014
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	46.73%	907
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.57%	11
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.21%	4
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.15%	3
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.10%	2
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,941

1305

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	59.26%	1,232
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	39.54%	822
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.53%	11
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.43%	9
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.10%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.10%	2
WRITE-IN	0.05%	1
		2,079

1306

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	51.28%	918
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	47.37%	848
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.89%	16
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.28%	5
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.11%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.06%	1
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,790

1307

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	57.30%	1,421
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	41.77%	1,036
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.40%	10
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.28%	7
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.16%	4
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.04%	1
WRITE-IN	0.04%	1
		2,480

1308

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	49.82%	954
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	49.50%	948
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.21%	4
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.16%	3
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.10%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.16%	3
WRITE-IN	0.05%	1
		1,915

1309

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	59.86%	1,281
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	38.93%	833
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.61%	13
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.09%	2
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.23%	5
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.23%	5
WRITE-IN	0.05%	1
		2,140

1310

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	59.49%	1,244
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	39.45%	825
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.38%	8
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.24%	5
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.05%	1
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.38%	8
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		2,091

1311

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	62.50%	1,563
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	36.67%	917
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.32%	8
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.16%	4
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.16%	4
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.04%	1
WRITE-IN	0.16%	4
		2,501

1312

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	46.44%	671
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	52.11%	753
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.76%	11
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.21%	3
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.28%	4
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.07%	1
WRITE-IN	0.14%	2
		1,445

1313

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	72.43%	2,178
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	26.94%	810
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.30%	9
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.13%	4
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.10%	3
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.07%	2
WRITE-IN	0.03%	1
		3,007

1314

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	57.25%	237
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	41.30%	171
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.72%	3
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.72%	3
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.00%	0
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		414

1315

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	51.66%	1,412
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	46.76%	1,278
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.77%	21
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.22%	6
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.26%	7
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.22%	6
WRITE-IN	0.11%	3

	2,733

1401

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	47.44%	807
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	51.15%	870
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.53%	9
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.35%	6
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.18%	3
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.18%	3
WRITE-IN	0.18%	3
		1,701

1402

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	52.51%	1,013
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	46.86%	904
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.36%	7
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.21%	4
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.00%	0
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.05%	1
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,929

1403

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	49.57%	801
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	49.50%	800
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.37%	6
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.19%	3
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.19%	3
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.19%	3

WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,616

1404

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	42.26%	1,349
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	56.55%	1,805
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.50%	16
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.16%	5
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.13%	4
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.31%	10
WRITE-IN	0.09%	3
		3,192

1405

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	40.62%	619
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	58.14%	886
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.39%	6
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.39%	6
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.20%	3
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.26%	4
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,524

1406

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	57.17%	602
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	41.69%	439
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.47%	5
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.19%	2
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.00%	0

Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.19%	2
WRITE-IN	0.28%	3
		1,053

1407

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	22.97%	237
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	75.58%	780
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.78%	8
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.19%	2
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.29%	3
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.19%	2
		1,032

1408

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	56.42%	1,274
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	42.21%	953
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.62%	14
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.31%	7
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.18%	4
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.22%	5
WRITE-IN	0.04%	1
		2,258

1409

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	57.02%	1,280
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	41.87%	940
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.45%	10
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.36%	8

Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.13%	3
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.18%	4
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		2,245

1410

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	44.11%	1,231
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	54.32%	1,516
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.50%	14
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.39%	11
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.21%	6
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.32%	9
WRITE-IN	0.14%	4
		2,791

1411

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	70.91%	2,833
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	28.34%	1,132
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.33%	13
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.10%	4
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.13%	5
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.10%	4
WRITE-IN	0.10%	4
		3,995

1412

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	49.94%	789
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	48.48%	766
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.57%	9

Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.44%	7
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.32%	5
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.13%	2
WRITE-IN	0.13%	2
		1,580

1413

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	34.53%	926
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	64.06%	1,718
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.48%	13
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.26%	7
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.15%	4
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.26%	7
WRITE-IN	0.26%	7
		2,682

1414

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	46.70%	403
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	52.26%	451
Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	0.58%	5
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	0.12%	1
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	0.23%	2
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	0.12%	1
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		863

1415

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ron DeSantis (REP)	37.65%	608
Andrew Gillum (DEM)	61.24%	989

Darcy G. Richardson (REF)	**0.37%**	**6**
Kyle "KC" Gibson (NPA)	**0.50%**	**8**
Ryan Christopher Foley (NPA)	**0.00%**	**0**
Bruce Stanley (NPA)	**0.06%**	**1**
WRITE-IN	**0.19%**	**3**
		1,615

EXHIBIT I
TO DECLARATION OF JOSEPH A. DYE

2016 General Election - President

2016 General Election

Election Date: 11/8/2016

(Website last updated at: 06/05/2019 10:16:27 PM)

Registered Voters:	**588,036**
Ballots Cast:	**438,942**
Voter Turnout:	**74.65%**

Precincts Reporting:	**199 / 199**
Election Day:	**Completely Reported**
Early Votes:	**Completely Reported**
Vote By Mail:	**Completely Reported**

OFFICIAL RESULTS

Summary Results

Filter Races

Select a race: United States President and Vice President

Vote Type View: Graphical

101

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	**45.24%**	**913**
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	**50.94%**	**1,028**
Gary Johnson (LPF)	**2.13%**	**43**
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	**0.15%**	**3**

Jill Stein (GRE)	0.64%	13
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.05%	1
WRITE-IN	0.84%	17
		2,018

102

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	30.03%	1,007
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	65.08%	2,182
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.89%	97
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.09%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.81%	27
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.06%	2
WRITE-IN	1.04%	35
		3,353

103

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	53.08%	594
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	42.81%	479
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.77%	31
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.00%	0
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.36%	4
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.09%	1
WRITE-IN	0.89%	10
		1,119

104

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	49.35%	918

Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	45.54%	847
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.96%	55
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.22%	4
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.75%	14
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.11%	2
WRITE-IN	1.08%	20
		1,860

105

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	51.35%	1,592
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	44.32%	1,374
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.81%	87
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.03%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.29%	9
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.19%	6
WRITE-IN	1.00%	31
		3,100

106

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	43.72%	1,599
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	52.34%	1,914
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.83%	67
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.22%	8
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.90%	33
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.03%	1
WRITE-IN	0.96%	35
		3,657

107

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	32.55%	332
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	64.12%	654
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.57%	16
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.10%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	1.18%	12
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.49%	5
		1,020

108

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	54.41%	906
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	41.44%	690
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.98%	33
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.12%	2
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.90%	15
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.30%	5
WRITE-IN	0.84%	14
		1,665

109

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	44.47%	470
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	50.71%	536
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.18%	23
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.09%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.76%	8
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.09%	1

WRITE-IN	1.70%	18
		1,057

110

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	60.40%	1,037
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	34.94%	600
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.50%	43
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.17%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.64%	11
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	1.34%	23
		1,717

111

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	59.52%	775
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	36.33%	473
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.30%	30
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.46%	6
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.77%	10
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.08%	1
WRITE-IN	0.54%	7
		1,302

112

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	36.39%	461
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	58.64%	743
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.21%	28

Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.24%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	1.03%	13
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.24%	3
WRITE-IN	1.26%	16
		1,267

113

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	43.80%	1,885
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	51.95%	2,236
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.35%	101
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.14%	6
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.77%	33
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.05%	2
WRITE-IN	0.95%	41
		4,304

114

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	30.15%	433
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	65.95%	947
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.88%	27
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.14%	2
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.84%	12
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.21%	3
WRITE-IN	0.84%	12
		1,436

201

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	65.02%	1,825

Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	31.07%	872
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.96%	83
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.04%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.32%	9
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.07%	2
WRITE-IN	0.53%	15
		2,807

202

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	57.55%	2,291
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	37.20%	1,481
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.27%	130
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.38%	15
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.68%	27
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.10%	4
WRITE-IN	0.83%	33
		3,981

203

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	47.56%	1,610
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	47.39%	1,604
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.07%	104
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.24%	8
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.83%	28
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.09%	3
WRITE-IN	0.83%	28
		3,385

204

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	72.31%	1,366
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	24.40%	461
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.38%	45
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.21%	4
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.37%	7
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.32%	6
		1,889

205

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	58.58%	3,360
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	37.67%	2,161
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.34%	134
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.21%	12
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.49%	28
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.07%	4
WRITE-IN	0.65%	37
		5,736

206

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	71.18%	2,737
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	24.94%	959
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.24%	86
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.18%	7
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.49%	19
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.08%	3

WRITE-IN	0.88%	34
		3,845

207

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	54.10%	2,236
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	40.43%	1,671
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.31%	137
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.27%	11
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.63%	26
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.10%	4
WRITE-IN	1.16%	48
		4,133

208

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	76.70%	1,422
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	20.82%	386
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.78%	33
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.05%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.27%	5
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.38%	7
		1,854

209

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	69.88%	1,427
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	24.88%	508
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.04%	62

Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.20%	4
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.78%	16
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.10%	2
WRITE-IN	1.13%	23
		2,042

210

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	73.65%	218
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	23.31%	69
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.36%	7
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.00%	0
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.00%	0
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.68%	2
		296

211

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	59.55%	2,130
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	36.23%	1,296
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.21%	79
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.31%	11
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.59%	21
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.11%	4
WRITE-IN	1.01%	36
		3,577

212

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	82.09%	440

Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	15.30%	82
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.68%	9
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.00%	0
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.56%	3
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.19%	1
WRITE-IN	0.19%	1
		536

213

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	66.70%	765
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	30.51%	350
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.92%	22
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.09%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.17%	2
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.61%	7
		1,147

301

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	68.93%	1,176
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	27.73%	473
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.17%	37
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.06%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.23%	4
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.88%	15
		1,706

302

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	60.80%	1,050
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	33.70%	582
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.88%	67
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.23%	4
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.52%	9
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.12%	2
WRITE-IN	0.75%	13
		1,727

303

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	63.30%	1,699
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	30.96%	831
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.99%	107
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.11%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.60%	16
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.04%	1
WRITE-IN	1.01%	27
		2,684

304

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	68.92%	1,213
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	28.01%	493
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.70%	30
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.00%	0
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.11%	2
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.06%	1

WRITE-IN	1.19%	21
		1,760

305

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	57.53%	2,415
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	36.40%	1,528
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.95%	166
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.19%	8
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.83%	35
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.02%	1
WRITE-IN	1.07%	45
		4,198

306

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	44.73%	1,333
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	49.56%	1,477
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.56%	106
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.10%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.94%	28
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.03%	1
WRITE-IN	1.07%	32
		2,980

307

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	57.14%	1,069
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	36.72%	687
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.96%	74

Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.27%	5
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.80%	15
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.11%	2
WRITE-IN	1.02%	19
		1,871

308

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	64.99%	917
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	29.70%	419
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.54%	50
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.35%	5
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.50%	7
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.07%	1
WRITE-IN	0.85%	12
		1,411

309

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	53.84%	1,282
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	40.91%	974
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.40%	81
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.25%	6
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.63%	15
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.04%	1
WRITE-IN	0.92%	22
		2,381

310

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	65.41%	1,479

Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	30.25%	684
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.74%	62
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.27%	6
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.22%	5
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.04%	1
WRITE-IN	1.06%	24
		2,261

311

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	66.60%	1,372
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	28.74%	592
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.20%	66
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.05%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.49%	10
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.10%	2
WRITE-IN	0.83%	17
		2,060

312

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	56.78%	2,932
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	37.68%	1,946
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.56%	184
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.25%	13
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.54%	28
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.04%	2
WRITE-IN	1.14%	59
		5,164

313

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	54.76%	1,945
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	40.51%	1,439
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.90%	103
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.28%	10
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.59%	21
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.20%	7
WRITE-IN	0.76%	27
		3,552

315

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	59.90%	799
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	34.78%	464
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.92%	39
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.52%	7
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.67%	9
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.22%	3
WRITE-IN	0.97%	13
		1,334

401

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	58.58%	587
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	36.43%	365
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.79%	28
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.20%	2
Jill Stein (GRE)	1.40%	14
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0

WRITE-IN	0.60%	6
		1,002

402

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	47.97%	1,310
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	46.17%	1,261
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.37%	92
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.40%	11
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.95%	26
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.15%	4
WRITE-IN	0.99%	27
		2,731

403

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	46.10%	1,876
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	49.69%	2,022
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.16%	88
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.12%	5
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.91%	37
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.07%	3
WRITE-IN	0.93%	38
		4,069

404

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	68.48%	1,538
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	26.27%	590
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.29%	74

Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.27%	6
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.71%	16
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.04%	1
WRITE-IN	0.93%	21
		2,246

405

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	41.06%	551
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	54.32%	729
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.68%	36
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.00%	0
Jill Stein (GRE)	1.04%	14
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.89%	12
		1,342

407

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	52.62%	2,273
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	42.34%	1,829
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.06%	132
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.16%	7
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.74%	32
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.05%	2
WRITE-IN	1.04%	45
		4,320

408

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	63.63%	1,846

Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	31.64%	918
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.07%	89
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.21%	6
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.83%	24
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.07%	2
WRITE-IN	0.55%	16
		2,901

409

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	50.30%	1,081
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	45.88%	986
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.23%	48
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.05%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.74%	16
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.14%	3
WRITE-IN	0.65%	14
		2,149

410

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	51.88%	1,571
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	42.90%	1,299
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.27%	99
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.17%	5
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.79%	24
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.10%	3
WRITE-IN	0.89%	27
		3,028

411

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	51.88%	1,597
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	43.27%	1,332
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.92%	90
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.16%	5
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.65%	20
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.10%	3
WRITE-IN	1.01%	31
		3,078

412

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	45.47%	974
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	48.69%	1,043
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.78%	81
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.19%	4
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.65%	14
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	1.21%	26
		2,142

501

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	47.37%	1,163
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	46.15%	1,133
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.34%	82
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.20%	5
Jill Stein (GRE)	1.02%	25
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.12%	3

WRITE-IN	1.79%	44
		2,455

502

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	59.10%	513
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	34.10%	296
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.00%	26
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	1.15%	10
Jill Stein (GRE)	1.38%	12
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	1.27%	11
		868

503

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	30.92%	563
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	63.98%	1,165
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.31%	42
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.22%	4
Jill Stein (GRE)	1.10%	20
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.16%	3
WRITE-IN	1.32%	24
		1,821

504

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	54.33%	791
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	38.26%	557
Gary Johnson (LPF)	4.46%	65

Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.21%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.69%	10
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	2.06%	30
		1,456

505

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	59.81%	1,207
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	34.34%	693
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.72%	75
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.00%	0
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.40%	8
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.10%	2
WRITE-IN	1.64%	33
		2,018

506

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	42.60%	1,142
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	52.74%	1,414
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.54%	68
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.26%	7
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.67%	18
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.15%	4
WRITE-IN	1.04%	28
		2,681

507

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	38.22%	495

Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	57.14%	740
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.63%	34
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.15%	2
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.77%	10
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.08%	1
WRITE-IN	1.00%	13
		1,295

508

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	58.23%	2,205
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	36.12%	1,368
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.17%	120
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.18%	7
Jill Stein (GRE)	1.00%	38
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.13%	5
WRITE-IN	1.16%	44
		3,787

509

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	59.90%	1,936
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	35.86%	1,159
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.38%	77
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.03%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.59%	19
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	1.24%	40
		3,232

510

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	57.95%	1,523
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	37.02%	973
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.85%	75
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.34%	9
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.95%	25
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.88%	23
		2,628

511

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	47.05%	1,019
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	48.06%	1,041
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.35%	51
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.32%	7
Jill Stein (GRE)	1.15%	25
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.09%	2
WRITE-IN	0.97%	21
		2,166

512

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	44.83%	1,579
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	49.66%	1,749
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.21%	113
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.17%	6
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.94%	33
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.06%	2

WRITE-IN	1.14%	40
		3,522

513

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	51.92%	878
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	44.18%	747
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.36%	23
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.18%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.77%	13
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.06%	1
WRITE-IN	1.54%	26
		1,691

601

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	71.85%	1,950
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	24.36%	661
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.21%	60
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.11%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.41%	11
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.04%	1
WRITE-IN	1.03%	28
		2,714

602

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	62.17%	2,031
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	33.15%	1,083
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.06%	100

Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.09%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.73%	24
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.03%	1
WRITE-IN	0.77%	25
		3,267

603

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	62.82%	1,938
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	32.38%	999
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.05%	94
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.10%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.58%	18
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.03%	1
WRITE-IN	1.04%	32
		3,085

604

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	70.75%	1,144
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	24.86%	402
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.97%	48
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.19%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.49%	8
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.74%	12
		1,617

605

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	69.99%	2,314

Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	25.53%	844
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.69%	89
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.24%	8
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.39%	13
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.09%	3
WRITE-IN	1.06%	35
		3,306

606

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	68.53%	3,138
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	26.84%	1,229
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.82%	129
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.26%	12
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.39%	18
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.07%	3
WRITE-IN	1.09%	50
		4,579

607

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	56.52%	949
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	37.76%	634
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.22%	54
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.30%	5
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.95%	16
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.06%	1
WRITE-IN	1.19%	20
		1,679

608

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	59.99%	2,898
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	34.96%	1,689
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.21%	155
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.12%	6
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.87%	42
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.06%	3
WRITE-IN	0.79%	38
		4,831

609

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	56.43%	821
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	37.87%	551
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.99%	58
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.14%	2
Jill Stein (GRE)	1.03%	15
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.14%	2
WRITE-IN	0.41%	6
		1,455

610

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	71.00%	3,026
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	24.82%	1,058
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.84%	121
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.14%	6
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.45%	19
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0

WRITE-IN	0.75%	32
		4,262

611

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	57.10%	1,086
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	36.96%	703
Gary Johnson (LPF)	4.26%	81
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.11%	2
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.53%	10
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.21%	4
WRITE-IN	0.84%	16
		1,902

612

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	59.45%	2,136
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	35.32%	1,269
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.17%	114
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.31%	11
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.53%	19
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.11%	4
WRITE-IN	1.11%	40
		3,593

613

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	59.09%	1,489
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	35.48%	894
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.21%	81

Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.12%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.71%	18
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.08%	2
WRITE-IN	1.31%	33
		2,520

614

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	60.46%	711
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	36.14%	425
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.81%	33
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.09%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.17%	2
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.34%	4
		1,176

701

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	31.78%	238
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	64.89%	486
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.34%	10
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.13%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	1.07%	8
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.80%	6
		749

702

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	16.31%	130

Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	81.56%	650
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.75%	6
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.13%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.63%	5
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.13%	1
WRITE-IN	0.50%	4
		797

703

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	54.82%	2,811
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	41.58%	2,132
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.11%	108
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.08%	4
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.57%	29
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.06%	3
WRITE-IN	0.80%	41
		5,128

704

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	17.53%	321
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	76.95%	1,409
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.57%	47
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.05%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	1.69%	31
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.16%	3
WRITE-IN	1.04%	19
		1,831

705

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	36.86%	1,174
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	60.91%	1,940
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.78%	25
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.16%	5
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.41%	13
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.13%	4
WRITE-IN	0.75%	24
		3,185

706

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	2.37%	18
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	96.58%	734
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.39%	3
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.00%	0
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.13%	1
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.53%	4
		760

707

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	6.79%	120
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	91.06%	1,610
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.96%	17
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.06%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.62%	11
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.06%	1

WRITE-IN	0.45%	8
		1,768

708

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	8.16%	58
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	89.59%	637
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.13%	8
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.00%	0
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.42%	3
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.70%	5
		711

709

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	4.98%	176
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	93.33%	3,301
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.65%	23
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.03%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.42%	15
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.03%	1
WRITE-IN	0.57%	20
		3,537

710

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	9.96%	282
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	88.21%	2,498
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.49%	14

Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.21%	6
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.56%	16
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.07%	2
WRITE-IN	0.49%	14
		2,832

711

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	7.73%	54
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	89.99%	629
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.86%	6
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.43%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.72%	5
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.29%	2
		699

712

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	16.14%	165
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	79.55%	813
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.86%	19
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.29%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	1.17%	12
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.98%	10
		1,022

713

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	33.48%	758

Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	60.16%	1,362
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.98%	90
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.22%	5
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.75%	17
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.04%	1
WRITE-IN	1.37%	31
		2,264

714

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	7.52%	85
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	90.88%	1,027
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.44%	5
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.00%	0
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.53%	6
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.62%	7
		1,130

801

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	14.70%	222
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	83.38%	1,259
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.93%	14
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.00%	0
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.46%	7
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.53%	8
		1,510

802

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	3.54%	64
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	95.24%	1,720
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.55%	10
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.06%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.17%	3
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.44%	8
		1,806

803

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	16.60%	547
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	81.18%	2,675
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.70%	23
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.18%	6
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.55%	18
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.15%	5
WRITE-IN	0.64%	21
		3,295

804

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	32.34%	541
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	64.79%	1,084
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.55%	26
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.00%	0
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.48%	8
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0

WRITE-IN	0.84%	14
		1,673

805

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	20.56%	337
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	77.55%	1,271
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.85%	14
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.00%	0
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.12%	2
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.06%	1
WRITE-IN	0.85%	14
		1,639

806

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	1.86%	9
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	96.07%	464
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.41%	2
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.21%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.41%	2
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.41%	2
WRITE-IN	0.62%	3
		483

807

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	3.60%	30
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	94.72%	789
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.36%	3

Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.12%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.24%	2
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.96%	8
		833

808

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	1.63%	18
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	97.10%	1,072
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.45%	5
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.00%	0
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.45%	5
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.36%	4
		1,104

809

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	2.49%	32
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	95.88%	1,234
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.62%	8
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.08%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.31%	4
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.08%	1
WRITE-IN	0.54%	7
		1,287

810

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	84.46%	826

Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	14.21%	139
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.12%	11
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.00%	0
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.10%	1
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.10%	1
		978

811

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	2.60%	22
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	95.63%	810
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.71%	6
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.12%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.35%	3
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.59%	5
		847

812

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	2.88%	22
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	95.16%	728
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.39%	3
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.26%	2
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.39%	3
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.13%	1
WRITE-IN	0.78%	6
		765

813

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	37.45%	1,536
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	60.51%	2,482
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.02%	42
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.10%	4
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.41%	17
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.12%	5
WRITE-IN	0.39%	16
		4,102

814

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	82.26%	1,948
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	15.58%	369
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.14%	27
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.08%	2
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.25%	6
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.04%	1
WRITE-IN	0.63%	15
		2,368

815

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	2.51%	25
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	95.89%	957
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.30%	3
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.10%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.60%	6
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.20%	2

WRITE-IN	0.40%	4
		998

816

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	13.38%	63
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	85.99%	405
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.42%	2
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.00%	0
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.00%	0
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.21%	1
		471

817

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	30.47%	824
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	66.16%	1,789
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.74%	47
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.18%	5
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.55%	15
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.07%	2
WRITE-IN	0.81%	22
		2,704

818

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	22.64%	199
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	75.31%	662
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.57%	5

Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.46%	4
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.57%	5
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.11%	1
WRITE-IN	0.34%	3
		879

901

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	27.64%	489
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	66.82%	1,182
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.26%	40
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.23%	4
Jill Stein (GRE)	1.70%	30
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.28%	5
WRITE-IN	1.07%	19
		1,769

902

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	1.71%	29
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	97.41%	1,656
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.47%	8
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.18%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.12%	2
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.06%	1
WRITE-IN	0.06%	1
		1,700

903

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	38.77%	739

Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	58.03%	1,106
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.78%	34
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.10%	2
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.68%	13
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.16%	3
WRITE-IN	0.47%	9
		1,906

904

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	1.59%	26
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	97.62%	1,597
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.18%	3
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.06%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.18%	3
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.12%	2
WRITE-IN	0.24%	4
		1,636

905

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	34.72%	536
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	62.24%	961
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.68%	26
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.45%	7
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.39%	6
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.52%	8
		1,544

906

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	57.54%	626
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	38.24%	416
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.94%	32
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.00%	0
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.46%	5
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.09%	1
WRITE-IN	0.74%	8
		1,088

907

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	50.67%	643
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	45.39%	576
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.52%	32
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.24%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.71%	9
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.47%	6
		1,269

908

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	41.76%	1,059
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	53.47%	1,356
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.44%	62
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.24%	6
Jill Stein (GRE)	1.03%	26
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.16%	4

WRITE-IN	0.91%	23
		2,536

909

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	4.90%	43
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	93.96%	825
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.80%	7
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.00%	0
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.23%	2
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.11%	1
		878

910

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	9.16%	131
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	89.37%	1,278
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.42%	6
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.21%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.49%	7
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.35%	5
		1,430

911

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	17.35%	362
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	79.73%	1,664
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.34%	28

Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.24%	5
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.67%	14
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.05%	1
WRITE-IN	0.62%	13
		2,087

912

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	3.27%	29
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	95.15%	844
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.45%	4
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.00%	0
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.23%	2
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.11%	1
WRITE-IN	0.79%	7
		887

913

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	31.87%	487
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	64.79%	990
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.77%	27
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.20%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.52%	8
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.07%	1
WRITE-IN	0.79%	12
		1,528

914

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	38.47%	1,154

Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	57.53%	1,726
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.07%	62
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.30%	9
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.80%	24
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.07%	2
WRITE-IN	0.77%	23
		3,000

1001

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	6.08%	129
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	92.88%	1,970
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.24%	5
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.05%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.28%	6
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.05%	1
WRITE-IN	0.42%	9
		2,121

1002

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	2.34%	51
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	96.60%	2,103
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.41%	9
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.00%	0
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.32%	7
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.09%	2
WRITE-IN	0.23%	5
		2,177

1003

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	2.78%	34
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	95.58%	1,167
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.49%	6
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.08%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.66%	8
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.41%	5
		1,221

1004

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	2.08%	38
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	96.89%	1,773
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.27%	5
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.05%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.16%	3
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.55%	10
		1,830

1005

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	2.96%	77
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	95.77%	2,493
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.31%	8
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.15%	4
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.50%	13
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.04%	1

WRITE-IN	0.27%	7
		2,603

1006

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	52.42%	617
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	45.88%	540
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.85%	10
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.17%	2
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.34%	4
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.08%	1
WRITE-IN	0.25%	3
		1,177

1007

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	51.12%	525
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	44.99%	462
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.04%	21
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.10%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.19%	2
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.10%	1
WRITE-IN	1.46%	15
		1,027

1008

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	31.94%	788
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	64.86%	1,600
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.54%	38

Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.04%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.89%	22
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.16%	4
WRITE-IN	0.57%	14
		2,467

1009

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	37.80%	717
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	59.09%	1,121
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.27%	24
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.16%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.90%	17
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.05%	1
WRITE-IN	0.74%	14
		1,897

1010

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	51.93%	862
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	44.10%	732
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.41%	40
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.18%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.60%	10
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.06%	1
WRITE-IN	0.72%	12
		1,660

1011

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	69.35%	654

Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	27.36%	258
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.59%	15
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.11%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.74%	7
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.85%	8
		943

1012

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	22.40%	429
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	74.10%	1,419
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.36%	26
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.31%	6
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.68%	13
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.21%	4
WRITE-IN	0.94%	18
		1,915

1013

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	52.61%	525
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	44.19%	441
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.40%	14
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.20%	2
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.40%	4
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.40%	4
WRITE-IN	0.80%	8
		998

1014

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	37.39%	882
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	59.26%	1,398
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.16%	51
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.08%	2
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.38%	9
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.17%	4
WRITE-IN	0.55%	13
		2,359

1015

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	41.40%	821
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	55.17%	1,094
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.32%	46
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.05%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.30%	6
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.05%	1
WRITE-IN	0.71%	14
		1,983

1016

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	41.03%	563
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	54.37%	746
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.06%	42
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.22%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.51%	7
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.15%	2

WRITE-IN	0.66%	9
		1,372

1101

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	51.82%	455
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	43.74%	384
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.73%	24
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.23%	2
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.46%	4
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	1.03%	9
		878

1102

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	60.41%	235
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	34.19%	133
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.86%	15
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.00%	0
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.00%	0
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	1.54%	6
		389

1103

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	51.85%	1,274
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	43.47%	1,068
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.48%	61

Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.20%	5
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.98%	24
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.04%	1
WRITE-IN	0.98%	24
		2,457

1104

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	54.66%	1,788
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	40.29%	1,318
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.97%	97
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.09%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.58%	19
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.09%	3
WRITE-IN	1.31%	43
		3,271

1105

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	47.04%	1,447
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	45.19%	1,390
Gary Johnson (LPF)	4.81%	148
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.13%	4
Jill Stein (GRE)	1.37%	42
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.13%	4
WRITE-IN	1.33%	41
		3,076

1106

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	53.12%	2,463

Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	42.76%	1,983
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.63%	122
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.04%	2
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.58%	27
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.06%	3
WRITE-IN	0.80%	37
		4,637

1107

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	62.91%	865
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	33.38%	459
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.18%	30
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.00%	0
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.29%	4
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.07%	1
WRITE-IN	1.16%	16
		1,375

1108

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	44.52%	1,097
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	49.23%	1,213
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.81%	94
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.04%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	1.14%	28
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.16%	4
WRITE-IN	1.10%	27
		2,464

1109

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	73.26%	1,208
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	23.35%	385
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.00%	33
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.12%	2
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.30%	5
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.06%	1
WRITE-IN	0.91%	15
		1,649

1110

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	50.87%	1,804
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	43.82%	1,554
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.58%	127
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.20%	7
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.54%	19
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.08%	3
WRITE-IN	0.90%	32
		3,546

1111

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	33.36%	456
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	58.81%	804
Gary Johnson (LPF)	4.75%	65
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.29%	4
Jill Stein (GRE)	1.98%	27
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0

WRITE-IN	0.80%	11
		1,367

1112

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	52.24%	1,225
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	42.52%	997
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.41%	80
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.13%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.60%	14
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.04%	1
WRITE-IN	1.07%	25
		2,345

1113

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	35.87%	863
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	57.36%	1,380
Gary Johnson (LPF)	4.03%	97
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.37%	9
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.79%	19
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.12%	3
WRITE-IN	1.45%	35
		2,406

1114

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	43.11%	866
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	51.52%	1,035
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.99%	60

Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.55%	11
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.65%	13
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.05%	1
WRITE-IN	1.14%	23
		2,009

1115

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	52.84%	1,562
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	42.25%	1,249
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.81%	83
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.27%	8
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.51%	15
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	1.32%	39
		2,956

1201

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	75.75%	1,693
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	21.03%	470
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.74%	39
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.31%	7
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.67%	15
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.04%	1
WRITE-IN	0.45%	10
		2,235

1202

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	67.31%	1,252

Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	30.32%	564
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.29%	24
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.16%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.22%	4
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.16%	3
WRITE-IN	0.54%	10
		1,860

1203

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	78.29%	750
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	17.75%	170
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.19%	21
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.31%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.42%	4
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.10%	1
WRITE-IN	0.94%	9
		958

1204

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	71.43%	955
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	25.43%	340
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.09%	28
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.22%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.45%	6
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.07%	1
WRITE-IN	0.30%	4
		1,337

1205

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	50.54%	1,401
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	45.60%	1,264
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.24%	62
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.25%	7
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.65%	18
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.11%	3
WRITE-IN	0.61%	17
		2,772

1206

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	56.59%	1,581
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	40.52%	1,132
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.65%	46
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.11%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.50%	14
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.64%	18
		2,794

1207

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	67.95%	424
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	30.61%	191
Gary Johnson (LPF)	0.80%	5
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.16%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.16%	1
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0

WRITE-IN	0.32%	2
		624

1208

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	49.36%	1,321
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	46.79%	1,252
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.09%	56
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.37%	10
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.49%	13
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.15%	4
WRITE-IN	0.75%	20
		2,676

1209

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	74.64%	1,922
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	22.64%	583
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.75%	45
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.08%	2
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.35%	9
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.08%	2
WRITE-IN	0.47%	12
		2,575

1210

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	58.68%	1,142
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	37.46%	729
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.77%	54

Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.10%	2
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.26%	5
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.10%	2
WRITE-IN	0.62%	12
		1,946

1211

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	48.78%	1,241
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	46.66%	1,187
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.63%	67
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.31%	8
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.51%	13
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.12%	3
WRITE-IN	0.98%	25
		2,544

1212

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	46.63%	1,941
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	49.36%	2,055
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.59%	108
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.19%	8
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.48%	20
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.10%	4
WRITE-IN	0.65%	27
		4,163

1213

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	49.43%	1,610

Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	47.16%	1,536
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.93%	63
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.25%	8
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.49%	16
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.12%	4
WRITE-IN	0.61%	20
		3,257

1301

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	59.02%	1,499
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	35.67%	906
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.58%	91
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.12%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.43%	11
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.04%	1
WRITE-IN	1.14%	29
		2,540

1302

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	66.75%	1,626
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	27.05%	659
Gary Johnson (LPF)	4.27%	104
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.12%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.66%	16
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	1.15%	28
		2,436

1303

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	63.09%	1,342
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	31.08%	661
Gary Johnson (LPF)	4.00%	85
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.14%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.47%	10
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	1.22%	26
		2,127

1304

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	54.68%	1,255
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	39.56%	908
Gary Johnson (LPF)	4.01%	92
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.00%	0
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.57%	13
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.17%	4
WRITE-IN	1.00%	23
		2,295

1305

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	58.46%	1,378
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	35.09%	827
Gary Johnson (LPF)	4.45%	105
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.08%	2
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.85%	20
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0

WRITE-IN	1.06%	25
		2,357

1306

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	52.64%	1,047
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	40.47%	805
Gary Johnson (LPF)	4.42%	88
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.15%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	1.06%	21
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.10%	2
WRITE-IN	1.16%	23
		1,989

1307

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	56.47%	1,393
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	39.40%	972
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.84%	70
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.08%	2
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.32%	8
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.08%	2
WRITE-IN	0.81%	20
		2,467

1308

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	49.00%	1,008
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	46.77%	962
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.33%	48

Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.15%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.73%	15
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	1.02%	21
		2,057

1309

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	61.59%	1,499
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	32.21%	784
Gary Johnson (LPF)	4.15%	101
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.00%	0
Jill Stein (GRE)	1.15%	28
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.90%	22
		2,434

1310

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	61.38%	1,508
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	32.80%	806
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.74%	92
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.08%	2
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.90%	22
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.08%	2
WRITE-IN	1.02%	25
		2,457

1311

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	62.81%	1,758

Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	32.48%	909
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.07%	86
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.04%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.50%	14
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.14%	4
WRITE-IN	0.96%	27
		2,799

1312

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	49.57%	812
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	42.49%	696
Gary Johnson (LPF)	4.95%	81
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.12%	2
Jill Stein (GRE)	1.65%	27
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	1.22%	20
		1,638

1313

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	69.92%	2,341
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	25.66%	859
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.75%	92
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.15%	5
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.75%	25
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.06%	2
WRITE-IN	0.72%	24
		3,348

1314

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	59.63%	325
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	31.74%	173
Gary Johnson (LPF)	5.50%	30
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.18%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	1.10%	6
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.18%	1
WRITE-IN	1.65%	9
		545

1315

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	54.32%	1,816
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	39.46%	1,319
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.26%	109
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.06%	2
Jill Stein (GRE)	1.50%	50
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.18%	6
WRITE-IN	1.23%	41
		3,343

1401

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	48.85%	981
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	46.31%	930
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.89%	58
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.25%	5
Jill Stein (GRE)	1.00%	20
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0

WRITE-IN	0.70%	14
		2,008

1402

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	53.66%	1,159
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	41.76%	902
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.41%	52
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.09%	2
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.74%	16
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.09%	2
WRITE-IN	1.25%	27
		2,160

1403

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	52.09%	1,021
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	43.01%	843
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.65%	52
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.41%	8
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.77%	15
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.10%	2
WRITE-IN	0.97%	19
		1,960

1404

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	41.57%	1,430
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	49.62%	1,707
Gary Johnson (LPF)	5.73%	197

Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.17%	6
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.99%	34
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.15%	5
WRITE-IN	1.77%	61
		3,440

1405

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	44.50%	737
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	48.73%	807
Gary Johnson (LPF)	4.11%	68
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.06%	1
Jill Stein (GRE)	1.03%	17
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	1.57%	26
		1,656

1406

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	60.26%	743
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	35.20%	434
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.84%	35
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.24%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.73%	9
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.73%	9
		1,233

1407

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	23.19%	256

Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	67.12%	741
Gary Johnson (LPF)	5.53%	61
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.45%	5
Jill Stein (GRE)	2.54%	28
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	1.18%	13
		1,104

1408

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	59.25%	1,525
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	34.50%	888
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.50%	90
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.23%	6
Jill Stein (GRE)	1.05%	27
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.08%	2
WRITE-IN	1.40%	36
		2,574

1409

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	58.71%	1,617
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	36.96%	1,018
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.54%	70
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.29%	8
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.58%	16
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.11%	3
WRITE-IN	0.80%	22
		2,754

1410

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	47.62%	1,612
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	47.80%	1,618
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.30%	78
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.30%	10
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.83%	28
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.09%	3
WRITE-IN	1.06%	36
		3,385

1411

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	68.28%	2,938
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	26.31%	1,132
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.56%	153
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.09%	4
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.51%	22
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.02%	1
WRITE-IN	1.23%	53
		4,303

1412

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	53.82%	978
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	41.33%	751
Gary Johnson (LPF)	2.81%	51
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.17%	3
Jill Stein (GRE)	1.32%	24
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.06%	1

WRITE-IN	0.50%	9
		1,817

1413

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	34.47%	1,033
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	56.59%	1,696
Gary Johnson (LPF)	5.74%	172
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.27%	8
Jill Stein (GRE)	1.74%	52
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.03%	1
WRITE-IN	1.17%	35
		2,997

1414

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	47.68%	494
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	49.13%	509
Gary Johnson (LPF)	1.93%	20
Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	0.39%	4
Jill Stein (GRE)	0.48%	5
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.39%	4
		1,036

1415

Choice	Percent	Votes
Donald J. Trump (REP)	39.40%	701
Hillary Rodham Clinton (DEM)	55.31%	984
Gary Johnson (LPF)	3.43%	61

Darrell L. Castle (CPF)	**0.22%**	**4**
Jill Stein (GRE)	**0.67%**	**12**
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (REF)	**0.00%**	**0**
WRITE-IN	**0.96%**	**17**
		1,779

EXHIBIT J
TO DECLARATION OF JOSEPH A. DYE

2016 General Election - U.S. Senator

2016 General Election

Election Date: 11/8/2016

(Website last updated at: 06/05/2019 10:16:27 PM)

Registered Voters:	**588,036**
Ballots Cast:	**438,942**
Voter Turnout:	**74.65%**

Precincts Reporting:	**199 / 199**
Election Day:	**Completely Reported**
Early Votes:	**Completely Reported**
Vote By Mail:	**Completely Reported**

OFFICIAL RESULTS

Summary Results

Filter Races

Select a race: United States Senator

Vote Type View: Graphical

101

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	**53.80%**	**1,062**
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	**42.65%**	**842**
Paul Stanton (LPF)	**1.77%**	**35**
Tony Khoury (NPA)	**0.76%**	**15**
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	**0.56%**	**11**

Steven Machat (NPA)	0.05%	1
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.15%	3
WRITE-IN	0.25%	5
		1,974

102

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	40.05%	1,311
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	55.91%	1,830
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.99%	65
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.86%	28
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.43%	14
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.31%	10
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.37%	12
WRITE-IN	0.09%	3
		3,273

103

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	60.80%	670
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	35.12%	387
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.45%	27
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.36%	4
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.82%	9
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.18%	2
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.27%	3
		1,102

104

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	57.55%	1,056
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	38.69%	710
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.34%	43

Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.38%	7
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.71%	13
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.11%	2
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.16%	3
WRITE-IN	0.05%	1
		1,835

105

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	59.81%	1,823
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	36.19%	1,103
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.84%	56
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.85%	26
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.82%	25
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.10%	3
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.16%	5
WRITE-IN	0.23%	7
		3,048

106

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	51.18%	1,842
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	44.79%	1,612
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.56%	56
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.97%	35
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.61%	22
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.33%	12
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.31%	11
WRITE-IN	0.25%	9
		3,599

107

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	42.11%	416

Patrick Murphy (DEM)	53.74%	531
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.82%	18
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.71%	7
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.71%	7
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.61%	6
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.30%	3
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		988

108

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	59.49%	975
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	35.88%	588
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.26%	37
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.55%	9
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.61%	10
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.67%	11
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.31%	5
WRITE-IN	0.24%	4
		1,639

109

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	53.15%	556
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	42.83%	448
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.29%	24
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.86%	9
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.48%	5
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.10%	1
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.19%	2
WRITE-IN	0.10%	1
		1,046

110

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	66.39%	1,122
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	29.59%	500
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.13%	36
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.71%	12
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.30%	5
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.30%	5
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.41%	7
WRITE-IN	0.18%	3
		1,690

111

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	65.44%	837
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	30.73%	393
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.88%	24
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.78%	10
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.39%	5
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.55%	7
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.16%	2
WRITE-IN	0.08%	1
		1,279

112

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	46.79%	583
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	49.04%	611
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.61%	20
Tony Khoury (NPA)	1.20%	15
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.32%	4
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.48%	6
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.40%	5
WRITE-IN	0.16%	2
		1,246

113

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	52.24%	2,211
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	44.07%	1,865
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.06%	87
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.64%	27
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.43%	18
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.17%	7
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.19%	8
WRITE-IN	0.21%	9
		4,232

114

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	38.91%	542
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	57.36%	799
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.29%	18
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.93%	13
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.57%	8
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.57%	8
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.14%	2
WRITE-IN	0.22%	3
		1,393

201

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	68.63%	1,899
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	28.01%	775
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.92%	53
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.36%	10
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.40%	11
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.40%	11
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.14%	4
WRITE-IN	0.14%	4

	2,767

202

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	66.50%	2,592
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	30.09%	1,173
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.00%	78
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.38%	15
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.44%	17
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.15%	6
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.26%	10
WRITE-IN	0.18%	7
		3,898

203

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	54.91%	1,822
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	40.93%	1,358
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.96%	65
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.66%	22
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.39%	13
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.24%	8
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.63%	21
WRITE-IN	0.27%	9
		3,318

204

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	75.50%	1,405
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	21.06%	392
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.10%	39
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.59%	11
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.32%	6
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.16%	3

Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.16%	3
WRITE-IN	0.11%	2
		1,861

205

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	64.28%	3,637
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	31.90%	1,805
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.32%	131
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.42%	24
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.53%	30
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.30%	17
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.09%	5
WRITE-IN	0.16%	9
		5,658

206

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	76.32%	2,895
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	20.59%	781
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.90%	72
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.45%	17
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.34%	13
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.13%	5
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.18%	7
WRITE-IN	0.08%	3
		3,793

207

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	62.37%	2,526
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	33.23%	1,346
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.49%	101
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.72%	29

Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.44%	18
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.30%	12
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.27%	11
WRITE-IN	0.17%	7
		4,050

208

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	78.82%	1,451
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	18.47%	340
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.63%	30
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.27%	5
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.38%	7
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.05%	1
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.16%	3
WRITE-IN	0.22%	4
		1,841

209

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	75.21%	1,514
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	21.26%	428
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.14%	43
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.50%	10
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.15%	3
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.35%	7
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.20%	4
WRITE-IN	0.20%	4
		2,013

210

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	72.85%	212
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	22.34%	65

Paul Stanton (LPF)	3.44%	10
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.69%	2
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.00%	0
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.69%	2
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		291

211

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	65.44%	2,297
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	30.94%	1,086
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.22%	78
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.54%	19
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.43%	15
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.17%	6
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.11%	4
WRITE-IN	0.14%	5
		3,510

212

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	80.27%	423
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	14.99%	79
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.47%	13
Tony Khoury (NPA)	1.71%	9
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.38%	2
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.00%	0
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.19%	1
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		527

213

Choice	Percent	Votes

Marco Rubio (REP)	73.45%	841
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	24.54%	281
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.22%	14
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.52%	6
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.09%	1
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.09%	1
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.09%	1
		1,145

301

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	77.76%	1,322
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	20.59%	350
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.06%	18
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.18%	3
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.12%	2
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.00%	0
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.06%	1
WRITE-IN	0.24%	4
		1,700

302

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	67.12%	1,131
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	28.37%	478
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.73%	46
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.65%	11
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.24%	4
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.59%	10
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.06%	1
WRITE-IN	0.24%	4
		1,685

303

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	69.93%	1,835
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	26.83%	704
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.79%	47
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.42%	11
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.34%	9
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.34%	9
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.19%	5
WRITE-IN	0.15%	4
		2,624

304

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	80.96%	1,416
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	17.72%	310
Paul Stanton (LPF)	0.57%	10
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.40%	7
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.17%	3
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.06%	1
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.11%	2
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,749

305

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	66.80%	2,745
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	29.13%	1,197
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.29%	94
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.68%	28
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.34%	14
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.32%	13
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.22%	9
WRITE-IN	0.22%	9

	4,109

306

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	55.95%	1,632
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	40.52%	1,182
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.89%	55
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.62%	18
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.34%	10
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.34%	10
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.24%	7
WRITE-IN	0.10%	3
		2,917

307

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	65.97%	1,194
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	29.78%	539
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.32%	42
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.50%	9
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.44%	8
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.22%	4
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.50%	9
WRITE-IN	0.28%	5
		1,810

308

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	71.72%	994
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	24.75%	343
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.24%	31
Tony Khoury (NPA)	1.01%	14
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.07%	1
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.14%	2

Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.07%	1
		1,386

309

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	61.90%	1,449
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	33.66%	788
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.82%	66
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.43%	10
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.34%	8
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.30%	7
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.26%	6
WRITE-IN	0.30%	7
		2,341

310

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	74.29%	1,644
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	22.28%	493
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.81%	40
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.63%	14
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.27%	6
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.32%	7
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.23%	5
WRITE-IN	0.18%	4
		2,213

311

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	72.31%	1,460
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	24.47%	494
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.28%	46
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.10%	2

Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.25%	5
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.15%	3
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.15%	3
WRITE-IN	0.30%	6
		2,019

312

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	67.15%	3,396
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	29.03%	1,468
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.08%	105
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.73%	37
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.26%	13
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.40%	20
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.20%	10
WRITE-IN	0.16%	8
		5,057

313

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	64.33%	2,249
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	31.89%	1,115
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.83%	64
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.69%	24
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.49%	17
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.20%	7
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.29%	10
WRITE-IN	0.29%	10
		3,496

315

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	66.79%	881
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	28.35%	374

Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.20%	29
Tony Khoury (NPA)	1.06%	14
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.83%	11
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.15%	2
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.23%	3
WRITE-IN	0.38%	5
		1,319

401

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	63.93%	624
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	31.66%	309
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.43%	14
Tony Khoury (NPA)	1.13%	11
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.82%	8
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.72%	7
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.10%	1
WRITE-IN	0.20%	2
		976

402

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	55.60%	1,490
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	38.73%	1,038
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.87%	77
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.71%	19
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.97%	26
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.26%	7
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.60%	16
WRITE-IN	0.26%	7
		2,680

403

Choice	Percent	Votes

Marco Rubio (REP)	53.50%	2,112
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	41.67%	1,645
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.20%	87
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.81%	32
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.68%	27
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.48%	19
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.41%	16
WRITE-IN	0.25%	10
		3,948

404

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	73.92%	1,638
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	21.39%	474
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.57%	57
Tony Khoury (NPA)	1.17%	26
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.23%	5
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.36%	8
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.18%	4
WRITE-IN	0.18%	4
		2,216

405

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	48.66%	636
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	45.83%	599
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.22%	29
Tony Khoury (NPA)	1.38%	18
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.77%	10
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.38%	5
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.69%	9
WRITE-IN	0.08%	1
		1,307

407

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	62.00%	2,622
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	34.31%	1,451
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.06%	87
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.76%	32
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.43%	18
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.19%	8
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.19%	8
WRITE-IN	0.07%	3
		4,229

408

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	67.92%	1,935
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	27.03%	770
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.70%	77
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.77%	22
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.91%	26
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.32%	9
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.21%	6
WRITE-IN	0.14%	4
		2,849

409

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	57.36%	1,212
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	38.05%	804
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.37%	50
Tony Khoury (NPA)	1.18%	25
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.62%	13
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.14%	3
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.28%	6
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0

	2,113

410

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	59.34%	1,750
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	35.33%	1,042
Paul Stanton (LPF)	3.29%	97
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.95%	28
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.54%	16
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.27%	8
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.10%	3
WRITE-IN	0.17%	5
		2,949

411

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	60.51%	1,813
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	34.85%	1,044
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.70%	81
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.83%	25
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.60%	18
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.27%	8
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.17%	5
WRITE-IN	0.07%	2
		2,996

412

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	55.72%	1,174
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	40.06%	844
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.47%	52
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.38%	8
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.43%	9
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.28%	6

Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.28%	6
WRITE-IN	0.38%	8
		2,107

501

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	58.69%	1,415
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	38.03%	917
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.91%	46
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.79%	19
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.17%	4
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.04%	1
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.21%	5
WRITE-IN	0.17%	4
		2,411

502

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	67.95%	581
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	28.30%	242
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.46%	21
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.47%	4
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.47%	4
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.23%	2
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.12%	1
		855

503

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	42.16%	747
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	53.84%	954
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.09%	37
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.68%	12

Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.62%	11
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.28%	5
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.17%	3
WRITE-IN	0.17%	3
		1,772

504

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	66.50%	953
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	30.29%	434
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.67%	24
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.56%	8
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.14%	2
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.35%	5
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.35%	5
WRITE-IN	0.14%	2
		1,433

505

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	72.58%	1,456
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	24.83%	498
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.65%	33
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.50%	10
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.25%	5
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.05%	1
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.05%	1
WRITE-IN	0.10%	2
		2,006

506

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	50.62%	1,337
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	45.25%	1,195

Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.08%	55
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.87%	23
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.61%	16
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.27%	7
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.27%	7
WRITE-IN	0.04%	1
		2,641

507

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	47.54%	608
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	48.87%	625
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.95%	25
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.55%	7
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.55%	7
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.23%	3
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.23%	3
WRITE-IN	0.08%	1
		1,279

508

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	65.85%	2,457
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	29.56%	1,103
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.49%	93
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.88%	33
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.40%	15
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.38%	14
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.24%	9
WRITE-IN	0.19%	7
		3,731

509

Choice	Percent	Votes

Marco Rubio (REP)	67.78%	2,165
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	29.02%	927
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.85%	59
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.85%	27
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.13%	4
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.06%	2
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.16%	5
WRITE-IN	0.16%	5
		3,194

510

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	65.49%	1,689
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	31.25%	806
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.59%	41
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.81%	21
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.47%	12
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.04%	1
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.08%	2
WRITE-IN	0.27%	7
		2,579

511

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	54.10%	1,147
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	41.56%	881
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.17%	46
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.71%	15
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.85%	18
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.14%	3
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.14%	3
WRITE-IN	0.33%	7
		2,120

512

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	54.68%	1,880
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	40.81%	1,403
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.09%	72
Tony Khoury (NPA)	1.11%	38
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.47%	16
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.29%	10
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.29%	10
WRITE-IN	0.26%	9
		3,438

513

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	58.31%	961
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	37.44%	617
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.00%	33
Tony Khoury (NPA)	1.03%	17
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.61%	10
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.18%	3
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.24%	4
WRITE-IN	0.18%	3
		1,648

601

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	76.55%	2,047
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	20.19%	540
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.06%	55
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.49%	13
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.37%	10
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.15%	4
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.15%	4
WRITE-IN	0.04%	1

	2,674

602

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	70.01%	2,248
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	26.47%	850
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.68%	54
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.84%	27
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.44%	14
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.25%	8
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.16%	5
WRITE-IN	0.16%	5
		3,211

603

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	71.37%	2,184
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	25.69%	786
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.31%	40
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.85%	26
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.16%	5
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.29%	9
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.16%	5
WRITE-IN	0.16%	5
		3,060

604

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	76.38%	1,216
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	20.04%	319
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.82%	29
Tony Khoury (NPA)	1.32%	21
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.19%	3
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.06%	1

Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.13%	2
WRITE-IN	0.06%	1
		1,592

605

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	76.52%	2,484
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	19.99%	649
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.00%	65
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.65%	21
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.40%	13
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.12%	4
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.15%	5
WRITE-IN	0.15%	5
		3,246

606

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	74.49%	3,366
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	22.57%	1,020
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.55%	70
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.53%	24
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.38%	17
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.15%	7
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.24%	11
WRITE-IN	0.09%	4
		4,519

607

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	64.94%	1,065
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	30.73%	504
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.74%	45
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.55%	9

Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.49%	8
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.30%	5
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.12%	2
WRITE-IN	0.12%	2
		1,640

608

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	67.57%	3,207
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	28.00%	1,329
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.68%	127
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.82%	39
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.44%	21
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.15%	7
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.08%	4
WRITE-IN	0.25%	12
		4,746

609

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	66.17%	939
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	29.74%	422
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.54%	36
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.35%	5
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.28%	4
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.35%	5
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.28%	4
WRITE-IN	0.28%	4
		1,419

610

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	75.60%	3,151
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	20.37%	849

Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.11%	88
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.65%	27
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.55%	23
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.41%	17
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.19%	8
WRITE-IN	0.12%	5
		4,168

611

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	64.60%	1,206
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	30.37%	567
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.73%	51
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.96%	18
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.54%	10
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.21%	4
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.32%	6
WRITE-IN	0.27%	5
		1,867

612

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	67.97%	2,402
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	28.52%	1,008
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.73%	61
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.85%	30
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.17%	6
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.31%	11
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.23%	8
WRITE-IN	0.23%	8
		3,534

613

Choice	Percent	Votes

Marco Rubio (REP)	65.53%	1,618
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	29.81%	736
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.23%	55
Tony Khoury (NPA)	1.05%	26
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.69%	17
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.32%	8
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.08%	2
WRITE-IN	0.28%	7
		2,469

614

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	67.16%	777
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	29.56%	342
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.73%	20
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.35%	4
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.52%	6
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.17%	2
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.26%	3
WRITE-IN	0.26%	3
		1,157

701

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	39.92%	291
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	55.83%	407
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.65%	12
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.82%	6
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.82%	6
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.55%	4
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.41%	3
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		729

702

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	25.86%	202
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	70.81%	553
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.54%	12
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.51%	4
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.64%	5
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.13%	1
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.13%	1
WRITE-IN	0.38%	3
		781

703

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	59.82%	3,008
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	36.10%	1,815
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.29%	115
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.48%	24
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.66%	33
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.36%	18
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.14%	7
WRITE-IN	0.16%	8
		5,028

704

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	27.27%	487
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	68.14%	1,217
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.63%	47
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.62%	11
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.50%	9
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.28%	5
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.39%	7
WRITE-IN	0.17%	3

	1,786

705

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	42.06%	1,327
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	55.09%	1,738
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.17%	37
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.54%	17
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.44%	14
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.29%	9
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.22%	7
WRITE-IN	0.19%	6
		3,155

706

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	11.79%	87
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	86.59%	639
Paul Stanton (LPF)	0.41%	3
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.41%	3
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.27%	2
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.00%	0
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.27%	2
WRITE-IN	0.27%	2
		738

707

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	17.61%	306
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	79.52%	1,382
Paul Stanton (LPF)	0.81%	14
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.69%	12
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.52%	9
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.63%	11

Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.06%	1
WRITE-IN	0.17%	3
		1,738

708

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	16.67%	116
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	80.32%	559
Paul Stanton (LPF)	0.86%	6
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.72%	5
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.29%	2
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.72%	5
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.29%	2
WRITE-IN	0.14%	1
		696

709

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	14.63%	509
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	83.51%	2,906
Paul Stanton (LPF)	0.52%	18
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.49%	17
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.37%	13
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.14%	5
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.23%	8
WRITE-IN	0.11%	4
		3,480

710

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	19.06%	531
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	78.43%	2,185
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.08%	30
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.22%	6

Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.54%	15
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.29%	8
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.14%	4
WRITE-IN	0.25%	7
		2,786

711

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	19.44%	132
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	76.58%	520
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.47%	10
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.74%	5
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	1.03%	7
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.29%	2
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.29%	2
WRITE-IN	0.15%	1
		679

712

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	25.40%	252
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	70.67%	701
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.92%	19
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.60%	6
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.81%	8
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.20%	2
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.20%	2
WRITE-IN	0.20%	2
		992

713

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	45.59%	1,013
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	49.86%	1,108

Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.21%	49
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.81%	18
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.41%	9
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.18%	4
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.36%	8
WRITE-IN	0.59%	13
		2,222

714

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	18.14%	201
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	79.69%	883
Paul Stanton (LPF)	0.54%	6
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.45%	5
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.54%	6
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.27%	3
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.27%	3
WRITE-IN	0.09%	1
		1,108

801

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	23.34%	345
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	73.68%	1,089
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.49%	22
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.61%	9
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.27%	4
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.41%	6
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.07%	1
WRITE-IN	0.14%	2
		1,478

802

Choice	Percent	Votes

Marco Rubio (REP)	12.07%	214
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	86.63%	1,536
Paul Stanton (LPF)	0.68%	12
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.17%	3
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.17%	3
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.06%	1
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.11%	2
WRITE-IN	0.11%	2
		1,773

803

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	24.71%	804
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	73.23%	2,383
Paul Stanton (LPF)	0.86%	28
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.34%	11
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.37%	12
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.15%	5
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.25%	8
WRITE-IN	0.09%	3
		3,254

804

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	39.50%	647
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	57.51%	942
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.28%	21
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.43%	7
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.37%	6
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.49%	8
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.18%	3
WRITE-IN	0.24%	4
		1,638

805

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	27.40%	442
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	69.62%	1,123
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.30%	21
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.50%	8
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.50%	8
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.19%	3
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.19%	3
WRITE-IN	0.31%	5
		1,613

806

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	14.04%	66
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	83.40%	392
Paul Stanton (LPF)	0.64%	3
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.64%	3
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.64%	3
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.43%	2
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.21%	1
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		470

807

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	14.30%	117
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	84.23%	689
Paul Stanton (LPF)	0.24%	2
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.49%	4
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.12%	1
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.12%	1
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.12%	1
WRITE-IN	0.37%	3

	818

808

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	12.80%	138
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	85.06%	917
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.11%	12
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.28%	3
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.37%	4
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.19%	2
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.09%	1
WRITE-IN	0.09%	1
		1,078

809

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	12.87%	160
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	84.71%	1,053
Paul Stanton (LPF)	0.72%	9
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.72%	9
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.32%	4
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.24%	3
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.24%	3
WRITE-IN	0.16%	2
		1,243

810

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	83.37%	807
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	13.95%	135
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.45%	14
Tony Khoury (NPA)	1.03%	10
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.10%	1
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.00%	0

Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.10%	1
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		968

811

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	12.88%	106
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	84.81%	698
Paul Stanton (LPF)	0.97%	8
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.24%	2
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.36%	3
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.49%	4
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.12%	1
WRITE-IN	0.12%	1
		823

812

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	13.94%	104
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	83.38%	622
Paul Stanton (LPF)	0.67%	5
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.40%	3
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.40%	3
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.54%	4
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.27%	2
WRITE-IN	0.40%	3
		746

813

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	42.67%	1,726
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	54.86%	2,219
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.21%	49
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.35%	14

Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.44%	18
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.15%	6
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.15%	6
WRITE-IN	0.17%	7
		4,045

814

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	81.60%	1,912
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	15.75%	369
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.41%	33
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.30%	7
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.55%	13
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.17%	4
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.04%	1
WRITE-IN	0.17%	4
		2,343

815

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	14.40%	140
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	84.05%	817
Paul Stanton (LPF)	0.62%	6
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.10%	1
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.51%	5
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.10%	1
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.10%	1
WRITE-IN	0.10%	1
		972

816

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	24.84%	115
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	73.43%	340

Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.08%	5
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.43%	2
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.22%	1
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.00%	0
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		463

817

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	36.18%	963
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	60.33%	1,606
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.77%	47
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.41%	11
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.79%	21
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.15%	4
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.11%	3
WRITE-IN	0.26%	7
		2,662

818

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	28.97%	250
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	68.83%	594
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.16%	10
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.58%	5
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.35%	3
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.00%	0
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.12%	1
		863

901

Choice	Percent	Votes

Marco Rubio (REP)	34.93%	599
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	59.13%	1,014
Paul Stanton (LPF)	3.21%	55
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.99%	17
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.70%	12
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.41%	7
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.52%	9
WRITE-IN	0.12%	2
		1,715

902

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	10.38%	171
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	87.49%	1,441
Paul Stanton (LPF)	0.73%	12
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.30%	5
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.55%	9
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.24%	4
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.24%	4
WRITE-IN	0.06%	1
		1,647

903

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	45.98%	863
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	49.97%	938
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.02%	38
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.80%	15
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.59%	11
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.32%	6
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.21%	4
WRITE-IN	0.11%	2
		1,877

904

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	9.45%	151
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	89.24%	1,426
Paul Stanton (LPF)	0.38%	6
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.31%	5
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.19%	3
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.25%	4
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.13%	2
WRITE-IN	0.06%	1
		1,598

905

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	43.45%	657
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	53.51%	809
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.65%	25
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.40%	6
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.33%	5
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.33%	5
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.07%	1
WRITE-IN	0.26%	4
		1,512

906

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	62.34%	667
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	33.27%	356
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.06%	22
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.65%	7
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.84%	9
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.28%	3
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.19%	2
WRITE-IN	0.37%	4

	1,070

907

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	56.77%	713
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	38.38%	482
Paul Stanton (LPF)	3.03%	38
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.72%	9
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.48%	6
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.16%	2
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.32%	4
WRITE-IN	0.16%	2
		1,256

908

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	49.50%	1,235
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	44.97%	1,122
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.36%	59
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.96%	24
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	1.28%	32
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.48%	12
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.12%	3
WRITE-IN	0.32%	8
		2,495

909

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	14.90%	128
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	83.00%	713
Paul Stanton (LPF)	0.70%	6
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.35%	3
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.70%	6
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.00%	0

Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.12%	1
WRITE-IN	0.23%	2
		859

910

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	19.49%	274
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	79.02%	1,111
Paul Stanton (LPF)	0.50%	7
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.21%	3
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.43%	6
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.00%	0
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.28%	4
WRITE-IN	0.07%	1
		1,406

911

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	27.07%	557
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	69.68%	1,434
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.21%	25
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.58%	12
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.73%	15
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.34%	7
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.10%	2
WRITE-IN	0.29%	6
		2,058

912

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	14.70%	127
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	82.18%	710
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.16%	10
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.81%	7

Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.58%	5
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.23%	2
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.23%	2
WRITE-IN	0.12%	1
		864

913

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	40.71%	611
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	55.23%	829
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.40%	36
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.47%	7
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.67%	10
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.27%	4
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.13%	2
WRITE-IN	0.13%	2
		1,501

914

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	46.24%	1,364
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	49.56%	1,462
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.20%	65
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.75%	22
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.51%	15
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.34%	10
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.24%	7
WRITE-IN	0.17%	5
		2,950

1001

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	15.88%	331
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	82.49%	1,720

Paul Stanton (LPF)	0.43%	9
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.62%	13
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.38%	8
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.10%	2
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.10%	2
		2,085

1002

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	10.36%	220
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	88.46%	1,878
Paul Stanton (LPF)	0.42%	9
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.19%	4
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.33%	7
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.09%	2
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.05%	1
WRITE-IN	0.09%	2
		2,123

1003

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	13.42%	160
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	84.14%	1,003
Paul Stanton (LPF)	0.50%	6
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.76%	9
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.76%	9
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.17%	2
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.08%	1
WRITE-IN	0.17%	2
		1,192

1004

Choice	Percent	Votes

Marco Rubio (REP)	11.59%	209
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	86.81%	1,566
Paul Stanton (LPF)	0.89%	16
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.22%	4
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.06%	1
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.11%	2
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.11%	2
WRITE-IN	0.22%	4
		1,804

1005

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	12.72%	326
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	85.88%	2,201
Paul Stanton (LPF)	0.43%	11
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.35%	9
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.27%	7
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.20%	5
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.08%	2
WRITE-IN	0.08%	2
		2,563

1006

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	55.77%	648
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	40.45%	470
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.64%	19
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.86%	10
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.60%	7
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.43%	5
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.09%	1
WRITE-IN	0.17%	2
		1,162

1007

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	58.47%	587
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	37.55%	377
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.59%	16
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.60%	6
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.60%	6
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.90%	9
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.20%	2
WRITE-IN	0.10%	1
		1,004

1008

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	40.71%	991
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	55.88%	1,360
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.48%	36
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.53%	13
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.53%	13
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.29%	7
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.12%	3
WRITE-IN	0.45%	11
		2,434

1009

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	46.52%	868
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	50.27%	938
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.34%	25
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.70%	13
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.75%	14
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.11%	2
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.11%	2
WRITE-IN	0.21%	4

	1,866

1010

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	58.06%	944
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	37.33%	607
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.40%	39
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.68%	11
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.68%	11
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.49%	8
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.12%	2
WRITE-IN	0.25%	4
		1,626

1011

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	72.16%	666
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	23.73%	219
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.38%	22
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.54%	5
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.54%	5
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.33%	3
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.11%	1
WRITE-IN	0.22%	2
		923

1012

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	34.14%	638
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	62.33%	1,165
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.34%	25
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.80%	15
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.43%	8
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.48%	9

Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.21%	4
WRITE-IN	0.27%	5
		1,869

1013

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	58.89%	573
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	37.41%	364
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.85%	18
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.82%	8
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.41%	4
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.21%	2
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.21%	2
WRITE-IN	0.21%	2
		973

1014

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	44.84%	1,043
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	51.59%	1,200
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.89%	44
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.43%	10
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.60%	14
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.30%	7
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.17%	4
WRITE-IN	0.17%	4
		2,326

1015

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	49.28%	959
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	47.53%	925
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.64%	32
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.72%	14

Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.57%	11
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.05%	1
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.10%	2
WRITE-IN	0.10%	2
		1,946

1016

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	47.51%	640
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	48.48%	653
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.38%	32
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.52%	7
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.67%	9
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.07%	1
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.07%	1
WRITE-IN	0.30%	4
		1,347

1101

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	59.28%	514
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	37.14%	322
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.73%	15
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.81%	7
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.23%	2
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.23%	2
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.12%	1
WRITE-IN	0.46%	4
		867

1102

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	73.13%	283
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	24.03%	93

Paul Stanton (LPF)	0.78%	3
Tony Khoury (NPA)	1.81%	7
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.26%	1
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.00%	0
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		387

1103

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	62.83%	1,516
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	34.19%	825
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.49%	36
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.41%	10
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.46%	11
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.33%	8
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.21%	5
WRITE-IN	0.08%	2
		2,413

1104

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	63.38%	2,039
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	32.67%	1,051
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.42%	78
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.62%	20
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.34%	11
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.31%	10
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.16%	5
WRITE-IN	0.09%	3
		3,217

1105

Choice	Percent	Votes

Marco Rubio (REP)	57.72%	1,720
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	37.48%	1,117
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.99%	89
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.64%	19
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.50%	15
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.34%	10
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.17%	5
WRITE-IN	0.17%	5
		2,980

1106

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	62.57%	2,855
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	34.06%	1,554
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.64%	75
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.66%	30
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.48%	22
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.26%	12
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.18%	8
WRITE-IN	0.15%	7
		4,563

1107

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	73.03%	994
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	24.32%	331
Paul Stanton (LPF)	0.66%	9
Tony Khoury (NPA)	1.40%	19
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.00%	0
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.37%	5
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.15%	2
WRITE-IN	0.07%	1
		1,361

1108

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	53.63%	1,300
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	41.42%	1,004
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.85%	69
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.70%	17
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.62%	15
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.25%	6
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.21%	5
WRITE-IN	0.33%	8
		2,424

1109

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	80.78%	1,332
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	17.10%	282
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.21%	20
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.61%	10
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.06%	1
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.00%	0
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.12%	2
WRITE-IN	0.12%	2
		1,649

1110

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	61.22%	2,133
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	34.44%	1,200
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.30%	80
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.77%	27
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.63%	22
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.32%	11
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.20%	7
WRITE-IN	0.11%	4

	3,484

1111

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	45.99%	614
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	47.79%	638
Paul Stanton (LPF)	3.07%	41
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.82%	11
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.90%	12
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.52%	7
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.60%	8
WRITE-IN	0.30%	4
		1,335

1112

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	62.04%	1,427
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	34.57%	795
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.78%	41
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.52%	12
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.57%	13
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.30%	7
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.09%	2
WRITE-IN	0.13%	3
		2,300

1113

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	45.71%	1,071
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	49.89%	1,169
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.09%	49
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.77%	18
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.73%	17
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.30%	7

Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.17%	4
WRITE-IN	0.34%	8
		2,343

1114

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	53.62%	1,058
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	42.47%	838
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.23%	44
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.66%	13
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.41%	8
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.10%	2
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.25%	5
WRITE-IN	0.25%	5
		1,973

1115

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	63.03%	1,828
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	33.90%	983
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.83%	53
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.55%	16
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.41%	12
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.14%	4
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.14%	4
		2,900

1201

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	77.34%	1,707
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	18.62%	411
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.49%	55
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.50%	11

Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.59%	13
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.14%	3
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.14%	3
WRITE-IN	0.18%	4
		2,207

1202

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	69.67%	1,277
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	26.95%	494
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.64%	30
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.44%	8
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.65%	12
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.33%	6
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.16%	3
WRITE-IN	0.16%	3
		1,833

1203

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	78.45%	739
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	16.99%	160
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.23%	21
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.64%	6
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	1.06%	10
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.53%	5
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.11%	1
		942

1204

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	72.84%	963
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	22.69%	300

Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.65%	35
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.38%	5
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.68%	9
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.53%	7
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.15%	2
WRITE-IN	0.08%	1
		1,322

1205

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	57.30%	1,558
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	38.76%	1,054
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.95%	53
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.51%	14
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.85%	23
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.22%	6
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.22%	6
WRITE-IN	0.18%	5
		2,719

1206

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	61.84%	1,705
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	35.04%	966
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.92%	53
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.40%	11
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.29%	8
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.15%	4
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.25%	7
WRITE-IN	0.11%	3
		2,757

1207

Choice	Percent	Votes

Marco Rubio (REP)	68.31%	416
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	27.26%	166
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.13%	13
Tony Khoury (NPA)	1.15%	7
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.66%	4
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.16%	1
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.33%	2
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		609

1208

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	55.86%	1,472
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	40.04%	1,055
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.09%	55
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.57%	15
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.65%	17
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.23%	6
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.30%	8
WRITE-IN	0.27%	7
		2,635

1209

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	74.98%	1,909
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	20.82%	530
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.16%	55
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.63%	16
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.71%	18
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.20%	5
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.24%	6
WRITE-IN	0.27%	7
		2,546

1210

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	63.25%	1,205
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	32.55%	620
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.36%	45
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.79%	15
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.68%	13
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.26%	5
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.10%	2
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		1,905

1211

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	56.56%	1,410
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	39.47%	984
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.81%	45
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.96%	24
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.64%	16
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.24%	6
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.24%	6
WRITE-IN	0.08%	2
		2,493

1212

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	53.98%	2,212
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	42.39%	1,737
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.81%	74
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.41%	17
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.71%	29
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.29%	12
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.17%	7
WRITE-IN	0.24%	10

	4,098

1213

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	56.15%	1,793
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	39.71%	1,268
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.07%	66
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.56%	18
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.66%	21
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.34%	11
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.22%	7
WRITE-IN	0.28%	9
		3,193

1301

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	68.24%	1,689
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	29.05%	719
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.49%	37
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.40%	10
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.40%	10
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.16%	4
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.16%	4
WRITE-IN	0.08%	2
		2,475

1302

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	71.60%	1,689
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	24.08%	568
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.54%	60
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.34%	8
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.55%	13
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.51%	12

Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.08%	2
WRITE-IN	0.30%	7
		2,359

1303

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	71.25%	1,482
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	25.19%	524
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.21%	46
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.53%	11
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.53%	11
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.00%	0
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.05%	1
WRITE-IN	0.24%	5
		2,080

1304

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	62.45%	1,382
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	33.48%	741
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.94%	43
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.45%	10
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.50%	11
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.36%	8
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.32%	7
WRITE-IN	0.50%	11
		2,213

1305

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	66.77%	1,537
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	29.06%	669
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.48%	57
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.61%	14

Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.48%	11
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.30%	7
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.17%	4
WRITE-IN	0.13%	3
		2,302

1306

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	60.91%	1,184
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	34.77%	676
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.67%	52
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.36%	7
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.57%	11
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.51%	10
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.15%	3
WRITE-IN	0.05%	1
		1,944

1307

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	65.94%	1,609
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	31.89%	778
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.43%	35
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.29%	7
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.25%	6
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.12%	3
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.08%	2
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		2,440

1308

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	57.02%	1,153
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	39.47%	798

Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.78%	36
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.69%	14
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.30%	6
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.40%	8
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.20%	4
WRITE-IN	0.15%	3
		2,022

1309

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	68.92%	1,634
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	27.25%	646
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.28%	54
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.42%	10
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.51%	12
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.17%	4
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.30%	7
WRITE-IN	0.17%	4
		2,371

1310

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	68.00%	1,632
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	28.04%	673
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.29%	55
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.54%	13
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.54%	13
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.21%	5
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.17%	4
WRITE-IN	0.21%	5
		2,400

1311

Choice	Percent	Votes

Marco Rubio (REP)	69.84%	1,906
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	27.04%	738
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.13%	58
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.37%	10
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.37%	10
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.04%	1
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.07%	2
WRITE-IN	0.15%	4
		2,729

1312

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	54.89%	875
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	37.33%	595
Paul Stanton (LPF)	3.76%	60
Tony Khoury (NPA)	1.38%	22
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	1.13%	18
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.44%	7
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.63%	10
WRITE-IN	0.44%	7
		1,594

1313

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	76.28%	2,509
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	20.89%	687
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.67%	55
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.55%	18
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.27%	9
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.09%	3
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.06%	2
WRITE-IN	0.18%	6
		3,289

1314

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	67.66%	362
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	28.41%	152
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.87%	10
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.19%	1
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.75%	4
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.56%	3
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.56%	3
WRITE-IN	0.00%	0
		535

1315

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	59.85%	1,953
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	33.40%	1,090
Paul Stanton (LPF)	3.65%	119
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.67%	22
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.77%	25
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.86%	28
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.37%	12
WRITE-IN	0.43%	14
		3,263

1401

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	55.63%	1,096
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	39.70%	782
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.69%	53
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.61%	12
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.41%	8
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.41%	8
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.30%	6
WRITE-IN	0.25%	5

	1,970

1402

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	61.59%	1,315
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	34.94%	746
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.06%	44
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.33%	7
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.33%	7
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.37%	8
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.14%	3
WRITE-IN	0.23%	5
		2,135

1403

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	61.46%	1,185
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	34.65%	668
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.44%	47
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.41%	8
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.41%	8
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.21%	4
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.10%	2
WRITE-IN	0.31%	6
		1,928

1404

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	53.72%	1,825
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	41.51%	1,410
Paul Stanton (LPF)	3.41%	116
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.41%	14
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.44%	15
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.18%	6

Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.18%	6
WRITE-IN	0.15%	5
		3,397

1405

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	51.23%	830
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	43.83%	710
Paul Stanton (LPF)	3.09%	50
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.43%	7
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.56%	9
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.37%	6
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.31%	5
WRITE-IN	0.19%	3
		1,620

1406

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	65.46%	796
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	29.61%	360
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.96%	36
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.66%	8
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.66%	8
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.49%	6
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN	0.16%	2
		1,216

1407

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	33.46%	360
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	59.39%	639
Paul Stanton (LPF)	4.00%	43
Tony Khoury (NPA)	1.21%	13

Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.46%	5
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.37%	4
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.74%	8
WRITE-IN	0.37%	4
		1,076

1408

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	63.96%	1,620
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	30.68%	777
Paul Stanton (LPF)	3.16%	80
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.55%	14
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.95%	24
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.32%	8
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.20%	5
WRITE-IN	0.20%	5
		2,533

1409

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	64.25%	1,738
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	31.31%	847
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.74%	74
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.63%	17
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.41%	11
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.22%	6
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.30%	8
WRITE-IN	0.15%	4
		2,705

1410

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	54.18%	1,809
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	41.03%	1,370

Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.61%	87
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.81%	27
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.51%	17
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.30%	10
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.30%	10
WRITE-IN	0.27%	9
		3,339

1411

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	78.45%	3,364
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	19.47%	835
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.19%	51
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.35%	15
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.21%	9
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.12%	5
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.14%	6
WRITE-IN	0.07%	3
		4,288

1412

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	59.57%	1,058
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	35.30%	627
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.65%	47
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.62%	11
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.56%	10
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.45%	8
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.68%	12
WRITE-IN	0.17%	3
		1,776

1413

Choice	Percent	Votes

Marco Rubio (REP)	45.97%	1,351
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	49.03%	1,441
Paul Stanton (LPF)	3.37%	99
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.78%	23
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.24%	7
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.14%	4
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.34%	10
WRITE-IN	0.14%	4
		2,939

1414

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	55.28%	565
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	40.70%	416
Paul Stanton (LPF)	1.96%	20
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.78%	8
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.68%	7
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.29%	3
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.20%	2
WRITE-IN	0.10%	1
		1,022

1415

Choice	Percent	Votes
Marco Rubio (REP)	47.47%	824
Patrick Murphy (DEM)	47.98%	833
Paul Stanton (LPF)	2.82%	49
Tony Khoury (NPA)	0.58%	10
Bruce Nathan (NPA)	0.58%	10
Steven Machat (NPA)	0.12%	2
Basil E. Dalack (NPA)	0.29%	5
WRITE-IN	0.17%	3
		1,736

EXHIBIT K
TO DECLARATION OF JOSEPH A. DYE

2015 General Election - Mayor

2015 Duval General

Election Date: 5/19/2015

(Website last updated at: 06/05/2019 9:47:40 PM)

Registered Voters:	**548,237**
Ballots Cast:	**203,027**
Voter Turnout:	**37.03%**

Precincts Reporting:	**199 / 199**
Election Day:	**Completely Reported**
Early Votes:	**Completely Reported**
Vote By Mail:	**Completely Reported**

2015 Duval General Election

Official Results

Summary Results

Filter Races

Select a race: MAYOR

Vote Type View: Graphical

101

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	**50.00%**	**518**
Lenny Curry (REP)	**50.00%**	**518**
		1,036

102

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	70.83%	828
Lenny Curry (REP)	29.17%	341
		1,169

103

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	40.61%	225
Lenny Curry (REP)	59.39%	329
		554

104

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	49.13%	453
Lenny Curry (REP)	50.87%	469
		922

105

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	43.59%	690
Lenny Curry (REP)	56.41%	893
		1,583

106

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	52.94%	953
Lenny Curry (REP)	47.06%	847
		1,800

107

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	63.19%	309
Lenny Curry (REP)	36.81%	180
		489

108

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	41.67%	355
Lenny Curry (REP)	58.33%	497
		852

109

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	49.64%	275
Lenny Curry (REP)	50.36%	279
		554

110

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	36.87%	358
Lenny Curry (REP)	63.13%	613
		971

111

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	43.05%	536
Lenny Curry (REP)	56.95%	709
		1,245

112

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	60.21%	292
Lenny Curry (REP)	39.79%	193
		485

113

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	54.37%	1,139
Lenny Curry (REP)	45.63%	956
		2,095

114

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	67.18%	346
Lenny Curry (REP)	32.82%	169
		515

201

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	33.36%	469
Lenny Curry (REP)	66.64%	937
		1,406

202

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	39.62%	622
Lenny Curry (REP)	60.38%	948
		1,570

203

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	50.14%	721
Lenny Curry (REP)	49.86%	717
		1,438

204

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	25.23%	245
Lenny Curry (REP)	74.77%	726
		971

205

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	34.74%	856
Lenny Curry (REP)	65.26%	1,608
		2,464

206

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	28.69%	635
Lenny Curry (REP)	71.31%	1,578
		2,213

207

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	43.56%	792
Lenny Curry (REP)	56.44%	1,026
		1,818

208

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	23.26%	261
Lenny Curry (REP)	76.74%	861
		1,122

209

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	28.03%	317
Lenny Curry (REP)	71.97%	814
		1,131

210

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	30.94%	56
Lenny Curry (REP)	69.06%	125
		181

211

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	38.67%	597
Lenny Curry (REP)	61.33%	947
		1,544

212

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	19.26%	57
Lenny Curry (REP)	80.74%	239
		296

213

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	30.69%	221
Lenny Curry (REP)	69.31%	499
		720

301

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	23.59%	226
Lenny Curry (REP)	76.41%	732
		958

302

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	38.80%	284
Lenny Curry (REP)	61.20%	448
		732

303

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	27.93%	341
Lenny Curry (REP)	72.07%	880
		1,221

304

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	23.24%	218
Lenny Curry (REP)	76.76%	720
		938

305

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	32.97%	521
Lenny Curry (REP)	67.03%	1,059
		1,580

306

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	52.16%	507
Lenny Curry (REP)	47.84%	465
		972

307

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	38.05%	199
Lenny Curry (REP)	61.95%	324
		523

308

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	32.22%	213
Lenny Curry (REP)	67.78%	448
		661

309

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	37.30%	326
Lenny Curry (REP)	62.70%	548
		874

310

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	27.51%	258
Lenny Curry (REP)	72.49%	680
		938

311

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	26.48%	215
Lenny Curry (REP)	73.52%	597
		812

312

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	34.41%	605
Lenny Curry (REP)	65.59%	1,153
		1,758

313

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	42.57%	590
Lenny Curry (REP)	57.43%	796
		1,386

315

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	41.50%	222
Lenny Curry (REP)	58.50%	313
		535

401

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	35.14%	182
Lenny Curry (REP)	64.86%	336
		518

402

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	47.74%	507
Lenny Curry (REP)	52.26%	555
		1,062

403

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	47.94%	734
Lenny Curry (REP)	52.06%	797
		1,531

404

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	26.21%	346
Lenny Curry (REP)	73.79%	974
		1,320

405

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	55.90%	327
Lenny Curry (REP)	44.10%	258
		585

407

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	37.54%	622
Lenny Curry (REP)	62.46%	1,035
		1,657

408

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	32.11%	474
Lenny Curry (REP)	67.89%	1,002
		1,476

409

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	40.08%	396
Lenny Curry (REP)	59.92%	592
		988

410

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	41.98%	471
Lenny Curry (REP)	58.02%	651
		1,122

411

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	37.46%	366
Lenny Curry (REP)	62.54%	611
		977

412

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	47.57%	196
Lenny Curry (REP)	52.43%	216
		412

501

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	44.02%	545
Lenny Curry (REP)	55.98%	693
		1,238

502

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	49.61%	190
Lenny Curry (REP)	50.39%	193
		383

503

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	67.26%	263
Lenny Curry (REP)	32.74%	128
		391

504

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	45.03%	476
Lenny Curry (REP)	54.97%	581
		1,057

505

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	29.60%	378
Lenny Curry (REP)	70.40%	899
		1,277

506

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	48.34%	612
Lenny Curry (REP)	51.66%	654
		1,266

507

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	63.32%	423
Lenny Curry (REP)	36.68%	245
		668

508

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	39.41%	899
Lenny Curry (REP)	60.59%	1,382
		2,281

509

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	32.69%	572
Lenny Curry (REP)	67.31%	1,178
		1,750

510

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	32.78%	491
Lenny Curry (REP)	67.22%	1,007
		1,498

511

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	43.73%	349
Lenny Curry (REP)	56.27%	449
		798

512

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	45.63%	611
Lenny Curry (REP)	54.37%	728
		1,339

513

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	43.46%	402
Lenny Curry (REP)	56.54%	523
		925

601

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	25.98%	397
Lenny Curry (REP)	74.02%	1,131
		1,528

602

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	31.74%	438
Lenny Curry (REP)	68.26%	942
		1,380

603

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	32.07%	591
Lenny Curry (REP)	67.93%	1,252
		1,843

604

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	25.27%	230
Lenny Curry (REP)	74.73%	680
		910

605

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	28.55%	527
Lenny Curry (REP)	71.45%	1,319
		1,846

606

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	27.67%	633
Lenny Curry (REP)	72.33%	1,655
		2,288

607

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	35.54%	258
Lenny Curry (REP)	64.46%	468
		726

608

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	35.51%	702
Lenny Curry (REP)	64.49%	1,275
		1,977

609

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	35.25%	202
Lenny Curry (REP)	64.75%	371
		573

610

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	27.81%	544
Lenny Curry (REP)	72.19%	1,412
		1,956

611

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	37.81%	304
Lenny Curry (REP)	62.19%	500
		804

612

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	33.27%	488
Lenny Curry (REP)	66.73%	979
		1,467

613

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	33.27%	334
Lenny Curry (REP)	66.73%	670
		1,004

614

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	32.14%	152
Lenny Curry (REP)	67.86%	321
		473

701

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	65.49%	260
Lenny Curry (REP)	34.51%	137
		397

702

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	79.65%	321
Lenny Curry (REP)	20.35%	82
		403

703

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	45.98%	916
Lenny Curry (REP)	54.02%	1,076
		1,992

704

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	83.59%	749
Lenny Curry (REP)	16.41%	147
		896

705

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	68.39%	1,153
Lenny Curry (REP)	31.61%	533
		1,686

706

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	97.55%	438
Lenny Curry (REP)	2.45%	11
		449

707

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	93.23%	978
Lenny Curry (REP)	6.77%	71
		1,049

708

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	91.41%	362
Lenny Curry (REP)	8.59%	34
		396

709

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	96.39%	2,028
Lenny Curry (REP)	3.61%	76
		2,104

710

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	91.59%	1,513
Lenny Curry (REP)	8.41%	139
		1,652

711

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	93.46%	343
Lenny Curry (REP)	6.54%	24
		367

712

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	86.14%	491
Lenny Curry (REP)	13.86%	79
		570

713

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	72.50%	572
Lenny Curry (REP)	27.50%	217
		789

714

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	93.93%	588
Lenny Curry (REP)	6.07%	38
		626

801

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	84.26%	755
Lenny Curry (REP)	15.74%	141
		896

802

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	97.97%	1,254
Lenny Curry (REP)	2.03%	26
		1,280

803

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	84.29%	1,653
Lenny Curry (REP)	15.71%	308
		1,961

804

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	70.26%	626
Lenny Curry (REP)	29.74%	265
		891

805

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	81.32%	766
Lenny Curry (REP)	18.68%	176
		942

806

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	98.05%	302
Lenny Curry (REP)	1.95%	6
		308

807

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	97.25%	601
Lenny Curry (REP)	2.75%	17
		618

808

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	97.50%	585
Lenny Curry (REP)	2.50%	15
		600

809

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	97.80%	666
Lenny Curry (REP)	2.20%	15
		681

810

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	16.49%	91
Lenny Curry (REP)	83.51%	461
		552

811

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	97.23%	492
Lenny Curry (REP)	2.77%	14
		506

812

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	97.14%	442
Lenny Curry (REP)	2.86%	13
		455

813

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	63.33%	1,413
Lenny Curry (REP)	36.67%	818
		2,231

814

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	18.89%	245
Lenny Curry (REP)	81.11%	1,052
		1,297

815

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	97.70%	596
Lenny Curry (REP)	2.30%	14
		610

816

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	84.85%	196
Lenny Curry (REP)	15.15%	35
		231

817

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	68.65%	878
Lenny Curry (REP)	31.35%	401
		1,279

818

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	80.00%	428
Lenny Curry (REP)	20.00%	107
		535

901

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	68.17%	591
Lenny Curry (REP)	31.83%	276
		867

902

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	97.34%	987
Lenny Curry (REP)	2.66%	27
		1,014

903

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	53.31%	459
Lenny Curry (REP)	46.69%	402
		861

904

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	98.06%	1,060
Lenny Curry (REP)	1.94%	21
		1,081

905

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	62.94%	428
Lenny Curry (REP)	37.06%	252
		680

906

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	37.81%	211
Lenny Curry (REP)	62.19%	347
		558

907

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	37.80%	234
Lenny Curry (REP)	62.20%	385
		619

908

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	56.77%	516
Lenny Curry (REP)	43.23%	393
		909

909

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	96.86%	432
Lenny Curry (REP)	3.14%	14
		446

910

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	91.41%	702
Lenny Curry (REP)	8.59%	66
		768

911

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	81.89%	859
Lenny Curry (REP)	18.11%	190
		1,049

912

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	97.56%	399
Lenny Curry (REP)	2.44%	10
		409

913

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	60.80%	349
Lenny Curry (REP)	39.20%	225
		574

914

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	57.89%	620
Lenny Curry (REP)	42.11%	451
		1,071

Precinct 1001

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	95.66%	1,346
Lenny Curry (REP)	4.34%	61
		1,407

Precinct 1002

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	98.60%	1,411
Lenny Curry (REP)	1.40%	20
		1,431

Precinct 1003

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	96.34%	763
Lenny Curry (REP)	3.66%	29
		792

Precinct 1004

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	97.44%	1,255
Lenny Curry (REP)	2.56%	33
		1,288

Precinct 1005

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	97.23%	1,684
Lenny Curry (REP)	2.77%	48
		1,732

Precinct 1006

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	47.76%	256
Lenny Curry (REP)	52.24%	280
		536

Precinct 1007

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	40.35%	184
Lenny Curry (REP)	59.65%	272
		456

Precinct 1008

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	65.89%	790
Lenny Curry (REP)	34.11%	409
		1,199

Precinct 1009

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	56.93%	538
Lenny Curry (REP)	43.07%	407
		945

Precinct 1010

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	45.33%	364
Lenny Curry (REP)	54.67%	439
		803

Precinct 1011

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	32.81%	147
Lenny Curry (REP)	67.19%	301
		448

Precinct 1012

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	73.88%	625
Lenny Curry (REP)	26.12%	221
		846

Precinct 1013

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	38.23%	203
Lenny Curry (REP)	61.77%	328
		531

Precinct 1014

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	60.38%	727
Lenny Curry (REP)	39.62%	477
		1,204

Precinct 1015

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	55.72%	516
Lenny Curry (REP)	44.28%	410
		926

Precinct 1016

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	63.31%	321
Lenny Curry (REP)	36.69%	186
		507

Precinct 1101

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	39.11%	149
Lenny Curry (REP)	60.89%	232
		381

Precinct 1102

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	30.96%	61
Lenny Curry (REP)	69.04%	136
		197

Precinct 1103

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	34.84%	355
Lenny Curry (REP)	65.16%	664
		1,019

Precinct 1104

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	42.58%	367
Lenny Curry (REP)	57.42%	495
		862

Precinct 1105

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	41.14%	311
Lenny Curry (REP)	58.86%	445
		756

Precinct 1106

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	36.77%	721
Lenny Curry (REP)	63.23%	1,240
		1,961

Precinct 1107

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	26.13%	191
Lenny Curry (REP)	73.87%	540
		731

Precinct 1108

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	49.63%	400
Lenny Curry (REP)	50.37%	406
		806

Precinct 1109

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	23.38%	223
Lenny Curry (REP)	76.62%	731
		954

Precinct 1110

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	40.79%	332
Lenny Curry (REP)	59.21%	482
		814

Precinct 1111

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	56.46%	223
Lenny Curry (REP)	43.54%	172
		395

Precinct 1112

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	39.06%	298
Lenny Curry (REP)	60.94%	465
		763

Precinct 1113

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	50.75%	339
Lenny Curry (REP)	49.25%	329
		668

Precinct 1114

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	50.18%	276
Lenny Curry (REP)	49.82%	274
		550

Precinct 1115

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	41.49%	356
Lenny Curry (REP)	58.51%	502
		858

Precinct 1201

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	30.66%	329
Lenny Curry (REP)	69.34%	744
		1,073

Precinct 1202

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	32.94%	360
Lenny Curry (REP)	67.06%	733
		1,093

Precinct 1203

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	19.92%	100
Lenny Curry (REP)	80.08%	402
		502

Precinct 1204

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	28.52%	158
Lenny Curry (REP)	71.48%	396
		554

Precinct 1205

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	42.66%	657
Lenny Curry (REP)	57.34%	883
		1,540

Precinct 1206

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	42.70%	643
Lenny Curry (REP)	57.30%	863
		1,506

Precinct 1207

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	43.30%	139
Lenny Curry (REP)	56.70%	182
		321

Precinct 1208

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	45.72%	534
Lenny Curry (REP)	54.28%	634
		1,168

Precinct 1209

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	28.21%	358
Lenny Curry (REP)	71.79%	911
		1,269

Precinct 1210

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	41.53%	336
Lenny Curry (REP)	58.47%	473
		809

Precinct 1211

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	49.90%	488
Lenny Curry (REP)	50.10%	490
		978

Precinct 1212

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	51.68%	952
Lenny Curry (REP)	48.32%	890
		1,842

Precinct 1213

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	46.41%	646
Lenny Curry (REP)	53.59%	746
		1,392

Precinct 1301

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	34.64%	379
Lenny Curry (REP)	65.36%	715
		1,094

Precinct 1302

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	27.51%	279
Lenny Curry (REP)	72.49%	735
		1,014

Precinct 1303

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	27.54%	236
Lenny Curry (REP)	72.46%	621
		857

Precinct 1304

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	40.11%	304
Lenny Curry (REP)	59.89%	454
		758

Precinct 1305

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	33.97%	340
Lenny Curry (REP)	66.03%	661
		1,001

Precinct 1306

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	42.23%	405
Lenny Curry (REP)	57.77%	554
		959

Precinct 1307

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	33.31%	486
Lenny Curry (REP)	66.69%	973
		1,459

Precinct 1308

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	42.00%	436
Lenny Curry (REP)	58.00%	602
		1,038

Precinct 1309

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	30.95%	325
Lenny Curry (REP)	69.05%	725
		1,050

Precinct 1310

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	30.22%	259
Lenny Curry (REP)	69.78%	598
		857

Precinct 1311

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	30.31%	311
Lenny Curry (REP)	69.69%	715
		1,026

Precinct 1312

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	47.30%	245
Lenny Curry (REP)	52.70%	273
		518

Precinct 1313

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	26.49%	399
Lenny Curry (REP)	73.51%	1,107
		1,506

Precinct 1314

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	34.51%	39
Lenny Curry (REP)	65.49%	74
		113

Precinct 1315

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	43.35%	453
Lenny Curry (REP)	56.65%	592
		1,045

Precinct 1401

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	44.43%	355
Lenny Curry (REP)	55.57%	444
		799

Precinct 1402

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	45.36%	469
Lenny Curry (REP)	54.64%	565
		1,034

Precinct 1403

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	46.07%	375
Lenny Curry (REP)	53.93%	439
		814

Precinct 1404

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	49.45%	898
Lenny Curry (REP)	50.55%	918
		1,816

Precinct 1405

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	48.56%	371
Lenny Curry (REP)	51.44%	393
		764

Precinct 1406

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	40.37%	239
Lenny Curry (REP)	59.63%	353
		592

Precinct 1407

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	74.60%	329
Lenny Curry (REP)	25.40%	112
		441

Precinct 1408

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	34.86%	366
Lenny Curry (REP)	65.14%	684
		1,050

Precinct 1409

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	35.97%	441
Lenny Curry (REP)	64.03%	785
		1,226

Precinct 1410

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	47.17%	650
Lenny Curry (REP)	52.83%	728
		1,378

Precinct 1411

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	24.83%	662
Lenny Curry (REP)	75.17%	2,004
		2,666

Precinct 1412

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	37.10%	397
Lenny Curry (REP)	62.90%	673
		1,070

Precinct 1413

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	56.41%	783
Lenny Curry (REP)	43.59%	605
		1,388

Precinct 1414

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	45.88%	206
Lenny Curry (REP)	54.12%	243
		449

Precinct 1415

Choice	Percent	Votes
Alvin Brown (DEM)	50.17%	453
Lenny Curry (REP)	49.83%	450
		903

EXHIBIT L
TO DECLARATION OF JOSEPH A. DYE

2015 General Election - Sheriff

2015 Duval General

Election Date: 5/19/2015

(Website last updated at: 06/05/2019 9:47:40 PM)

Registered Voters:	**548,237**
Ballots Cast:	**203,027**
Voter Turnout:	**37.03%**

Precincts Reporting:	**199 / 199**
Election Day:	**Completely Reported**
Early Votes:	**Completely Reported**
Vote By Mail:	**Completely Reported**

2015 Duval General Election

Official Results

Summary Results

Filter Races

Select a race: SHERIFF

Vote Type View: Graphical

101

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	**48.51%**	**503**
Mike Williams (REP)	**51.49%**	**534**
		1,037

102

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	70.95%	828
Mike Williams (REP)	29.05%	339
		1,167

103

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	38.52%	213
Mike Williams (REP)	61.48%	340
		553

104

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	51.41%	474
Mike Williams (REP)	48.59%	448
		922

105

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	48.04%	761
Mike Williams (REP)	51.96%	823
		1,584

106

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	51.78%	932
Mike Williams (REP)	48.22%	868
		1,800

107

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	65.17%	320
Mike Williams (REP)	34.83%	171
		491

108

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	44.25%	377
Mike Williams (REP)	55.75%	475
		852

109

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	42.24%	234
Mike Williams (REP)	57.76%	320
		554

110

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	33.64%	327
Mike Williams (REP)	66.36%	645
		972

111

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	43.80%	544
Mike Williams (REP)	56.20%	698
		1,242

112

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	61.89%	302
Mike Williams (REP)	38.11%	186
		488

113

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	55.38%	1,164
Mike Williams (REP)	44.62%	938
		2,102

114

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	70.68%	364
Mike Williams (REP)	29.32%	151
		515

201

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	32.52%	456
Mike Williams (REP)	67.48%	946
		1,402

202

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	40.61%	638
Mike Williams (REP)	59.39%	933
		1,571

203

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	50.28%	724
Mike Williams (REP)	49.72%	716
		1,440

204

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	25.85%	250
Mike Williams (REP)	74.15%	717
		967

205

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	37.79%	932
Mike Williams (REP)	62.21%	1,534
		2,466

206

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	26.04%	575
Mike Williams (REP)	73.96%	1,633
		2,208

207

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	44.63%	814
Mike Williams (REP)	55.37%	1,010
		1,824

208

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	23.42%	263
Mike Williams (REP)	76.58%	860
		1,123

209

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	27.95%	317
Mike Williams (REP)	72.05%	817
		1,134

210

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	30.56%	55
Mike Williams (REP)	69.44%	125
		180

211

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	40.88%	634
Mike Williams (REP)	59.12%	917
		1,551

212

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	18.24%	54
Mike Williams (REP)	81.76%	242
		296

213

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	26.98%	194
Mike Williams (REP)	73.02%	525
		719

301

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	21.34%	204
Mike Williams (REP)	78.66%	752
		956

302

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	37.67%	275
Mike Williams (REP)	62.33%	455
		730

303

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	29.08%	356
Mike Williams (REP)	70.92%	868
		1,224

304

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	20.45%	192
Mike Williams (REP)	79.55%	747
		939

305

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	31.21%	491
Mike Williams (REP)	68.79%	1,082
		1,573

306

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	53.66%	521
Mike Williams (REP)	46.34%	450
		971

307

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	36.99%	192
Mike Williams (REP)	63.01%	327
		519

308

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	32.48%	215
Mike Williams (REP)	67.52%	447
		662

309

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	37.28%	324
Mike Williams (REP)	62.72%	545
		869

310

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	26.87%	252
Mike Williams (REP)	73.13%	686
		938

311

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	27.74%	225
Mike Williams (REP)	72.26%	586
		811

312

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	34.57%	606
Mike Williams (REP)	65.43%	1,147
		1,753

313

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	45.14%	623
Mike Williams (REP)	54.86%	757
		1,380

315

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	41.39%	221
Mike Williams (REP)	58.61%	313
		534

401

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	37.38%	194
Mike Williams (REP)	62.62%	325
		519

402

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	51.93%	552
Mike Williams (REP)	48.07%	511
		1,063

403

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	47.33%	726
Mike Williams (REP)	52.67%	808
		1,534

404

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	25.98%	344
Mike Williams (REP)	74.02%	980
		1,324

405

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	54.44%	319
Mike Williams (REP)	45.56%	267
		586

407

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	34.60%	574
Mike Williams (REP)	65.40%	1,085
		1,659

408

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	32.99%	487
Mike Williams (REP)	67.01%	989
		1,476

409

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	42.19%	416
Mike Williams (REP)	57.81%	570
		986

410

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	43.15%	485
Mike Williams (REP)	56.85%	639
		1,124

411

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	39.94%	389
Mike Williams (REP)	60.06%	585
		974

412

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	47.47%	197
Mike Williams (REP)	52.53%	218
		415

501

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	37.68%	465
Mike Williams (REP)	62.32%	769
		1,234

502

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	46.21%	177
Mike Williams (REP)	53.79%	206
		383

503

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	66.92%	261
Mike Williams (REP)	33.08%	129
		390

504

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	39.74%	420
Mike Williams (REP)	60.26%	637
		1,057

505

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	25.39%	324
Mike Williams (REP)	74.61%	952
		1,276

506

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	48.58%	616
Mike Williams (REP)	51.42%	652
		1,268

507

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	60.51%	406
Mike Williams (REP)	39.49%	265
		671

508

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	40.02%	908
Mike Williams (REP)	59.98%	1,361
		2,269

509

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	32.71%	574
Mike Williams (REP)	67.29%	1,181
		1,755

510

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	31.34%	472
Mike Williams (REP)	68.66%	1,034
		1,506

511

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	44.46%	353
Mike Williams (REP)	55.54%	441
		794

512

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	46.35%	622
Mike Williams (REP)	53.65%	720
		1,342

513

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	44.37%	410
Mike Williams (REP)	55.63%	514
		924

601

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	23.25%	355
Mike Williams (REP)	76.75%	1,172
		1,527

602

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	32.17%	444
Mike Williams (REP)	67.83%	936
		1,380

603

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	29.36%	542
Mike Williams (REP)	70.64%	1,304
		1,846

604

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	22.59%	204
Mike Williams (REP)	77.41%	699
		903

605

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	23.87%	440
Mike Williams (REP)	76.13%	1,403
		1,843

606

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	26.96%	619
Mike Williams (REP)	73.04%	1,677
		2,296

607

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	33.06%	240
Mike Williams (REP)	66.94%	486
		726

608

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	35.66%	705
Mike Williams (REP)	64.34%	1,272
		1,977

609

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	37.39%	215
Mike Williams (REP)	62.61%	360
		575

610

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	28.83%	564
Mike Williams (REP)	71.17%	1,392
		1,956

611

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	38.81%	312
Mike Williams (REP)	61.19%	492
		804

612

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	31.79%	467
Mike Williams (REP)	68.21%	1,002
		1,469

613

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	34.43%	344
Mike Williams (REP)	65.57%	655
		999

614

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	29.81%	141
Mike Williams (REP)	70.19%	332
		473

701

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	68.75%	275
Mike Williams (REP)	31.25%	125
		400

702

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	81.59%	328
Mike Williams (REP)	18.41%	74
		402

703

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	47.49%	947
Mike Williams (REP)	52.51%	1,047
		1,994

704

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	74.72%	674
Mike Williams (REP)	25.28%	228
		902

705

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	71.14%	1,203
Mike Williams (REP)	28.86%	488
		1,691

706

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	98.45%	444
Mike Williams (REP)	1.55%	7
		451

707

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	93.74%	988
Mike Williams (REP)	6.26%	66
		1,054

708

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	93.98%	375
Mike Williams (REP)	6.02%	24
		399

709

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	96.30%	2,031
Mike Williams (REP)	3.70%	78
		2,109

710

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	93.03%	1,548
Mike Williams (REP)	6.97%	116
		1,664

711

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	96.71%	353
Mike Williams (REP)	3.29%	12
		365

712

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	82.65%	467
Mike Williams (REP)	17.35%	98
		565

713

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	69.97%	550
Mike Williams (REP)	30.03%	236
		786

714

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	94.59%	594
Mike Williams (REP)	5.41%	34
		628

801

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	86.46%	779
Mike Williams (REP)	13.54%	122
		901

802

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	98.45%	1,267
Mike Williams (REP)	1.55%	20
		1,287

803

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	85.45%	1,680
Mike Williams (REP)	14.55%	286
		1,966

804

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	71.41%	637
Mike Williams (REP)	28.59%	255
		892

805

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	82.54%	780
Mike Williams (REP)	17.46%	165
		945

806

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	98.71%	305
Mike Williams (REP)	1.29%	4
		309

807

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	97.57%	602
Mike Williams (REP)	2.43%	15
		617

808

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	98.17%	589
Mike Williams (REP)	1.83%	11
		600

809

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	98.97%	674
Mike Williams (REP)	1.03%	7
		681

810

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	21.01%	116
Mike Williams (REP)	78.99%	436
		552

811

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	99.21%	502
Mike Williams (REP)	0.79%	4
		506

812

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	98.02%	445
Mike Williams (REP)	1.98%	9
		454

813

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	65.55%	1,467
Mike Williams (REP)	34.45%	771
		2,238

814

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	20.11%	261
Mike Williams (REP)	79.89%	1,037
		1,298

815

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	98.37%	603
Mike Williams (REP)	1.63%	10
		613

816

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	84.42%	195
Mike Williams (REP)	15.58%	36
		231

817

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	69.00%	886
Mike Williams (REP)	31.00%	398
		1,284

818

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	82.43%	441
Mike Williams (REP)	17.57%	94
		535

901

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	68.66%	596
Mike Williams (REP)	31.34%	272
		868

902

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	98.41%	993
Mike Williams (REP)	1.59%	16
		1,009

903

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	54.98%	475
Mike Williams (REP)	45.02%	389
		864

904

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	98.53%	1,072
Mike Williams (REP)	1.47%	16
		1,088

905

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	66.47%	452
Mike Williams (REP)	33.53%	228
		680

906

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	37.99%	212
Mike Williams (REP)	62.01%	346
		558

907

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	38.77%	240
Mike Williams (REP)	61.23%	379
		619

908

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	58.49%	534
Mike Williams (REP)	41.51%	379
		913

909

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	97.75%	434
Mike Williams (REP)	2.25%	10
		444

910

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	93.11%	716
Mike Williams (REP)	6.89%	53
		769

911

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	84.82%	894
Mike Williams (REP)	15.18%	160
		1,054

912

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	97.07%	397
Mike Williams (REP)	2.93%	12
		409

913

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	63.94%	367
Mike Williams (REP)	36.06%	207
		574

914

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	58.97%	631
Mike Williams (REP)	41.03%	439
		1,070

Precinct 1001

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	97.09%	1,369
Mike Williams (REP)	2.91%	41
		1,410

Precinct 1002

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	99.24%	1,428
Mike Williams (REP)	0.76%	11
		1,439

Precinct 1003

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	98.12%	781
Mike Williams (REP)	1.88%	15
		796

Precinct 1004

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	99.15%	1,284
Mike Williams (REP)	0.85%	11
		1,295

Precinct 1005

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	98.16%	1,708
Mike Williams (REP)	1.84%	32
		1,740

Precinct 1006

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	46.36%	248
Mike Williams (REP)	53.64%	287
		535

Precinct 1007

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	46.26%	210
Mike Williams (REP)	53.74%	244
		454

Precinct 1008

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	67.17%	804
Mike Williams (REP)	32.83%	393
		1,197

Precinct 1009

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	59.45%	566
Mike Williams (REP)	40.55%	386
		952

Precinct 1010

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	49.44%	400
Mike Williams (REP)	50.56%	409
		809

Precinct 1011

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	34.60%	155
Mike Williams (REP)	65.40%	293
		448

Precinct 1012

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	76.53%	649
Mike Williams (REP)	23.47%	199
		848

Precinct 1013

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	40.30%	214
Mike Williams (REP)	59.70%	317
		531

Precinct 1014

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	60.46%	731
Mike Williams (REP)	39.54%	478
		1,209

Precinct 1015

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	57.28%	535
Mike Williams (REP)	42.72%	399
		934

Precinct 1016

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	66.27%	336
Mike Williams (REP)	33.73%	171
		507

Precinct 1101

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	34.66%	131
Mike Williams (REP)	65.34%	247
		378

Precinct 1102

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	23.86%	47
Mike Williams (REP)	76.14%	150
		197

Precinct 1103

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	33.79%	345
Mike Williams (REP)	66.21%	676
		1,021

Precinct 1104

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	42.31%	366
Mike Williams (REP)	57.69%	499
		865

Precinct 1105

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	39.18%	295
Mike Williams (REP)	60.82%	458
		753

Precinct 1106

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	33.38%	653
Mike Williams (REP)	66.62%	1,303
		1,956

Precinct 1107

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	20.36%	148
Mike Williams (REP)	79.64%	579
		727

Precinct 1108

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	50.74%	409
Mike Williams (REP)	49.26%	397
		806

Precinct 1109

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	18.90%	179
Mike Williams (REP)	81.10%	768
		947

Precinct 1110

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	40.71%	331
Mike Williams (REP)	59.29%	482
		813

Precinct 1111

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	52.90%	210
Mike Williams (REP)	47.10%	187
		397

Precinct 1112

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	37.76%	287
Mike Williams (REP)	62.24%	473
		760

Precinct 1113

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	48.95%	327
Mike Williams (REP)	51.05%	341
		668

Precinct 1114

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	47.08%	258
Mike Williams (REP)	52.92%	290
		548

Precinct 1115

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	38.71%	331
Mike Williams (REP)	61.29%	524
		855

Precinct 1201

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	30.10%	323
Mike Williams (REP)	69.90%	750
		1,073

Precinct 1202

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	35.07%	383
Mike Williams (REP)	64.93%	709
		1,092

Precinct 1203

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	23.46%	118
Mike Williams (REP)	76.54%	385
		503

Precinct 1204

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	28.47%	158
Mike Williams (REP)	71.53%	397
		555

Precinct 1205

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	44.33%	684
Mike Williams (REP)	55.67%	859
		1,543

Precinct 1206

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	44.30%	669
Mike Williams (REP)	55.70%	841
		1,510

Precinct 1207

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	48.14%	155
Mike Williams (REP)	51.86%	167
		322

Precinct 1208

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	47.86%	558
Mike Williams (REP)	52.14%	608
		1,166

Precinct 1209

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	29.37%	373
Mike Williams (REP)	70.63%	897
		1,270

Precinct 1210

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	40.67%	329
Mike Williams (REP)	59.33%	480
		809

Precinct 1211

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	52.40%	513
Mike Williams (REP)	47.60%	466
		979

Precinct 1212

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	51.25%	946
Mike Williams (REP)	48.75%	900
		1,846

Precinct 1213

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	46.51%	646
Mike Williams (REP)	53.49%	743
		1,389

Precinct 1301

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	33.61%	369
Mike Williams (REP)	66.39%	729
		1,098

Precinct 1302

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	24.61%	250
Mike Williams (REP)	75.39%	766
		1,016

Precinct 1303

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	26.14%	224
Mike Williams (REP)	73.86%	633
		857

Precinct 1304

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	37.32%	281
Mike Williams (REP)	62.68%	472
		753

Precinct 1305

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	31.24%	313
Mike Williams (REP)	68.76%	689
		1,002

Precinct 1306

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	38.81%	373
Mike Williams (REP)	61.19%	588
		961

Precinct 1307

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	31.05%	448
Mike Williams (REP)	68.95%	995
		1,443

Precinct 1308

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	39.48%	409
Mike Williams (REP)	60.52%	627
		1,036

Precinct 1309

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	28.68%	302
Mike Williams (REP)	71.32%	751
		1,053

Precinct 1310

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	28.39%	243
Mike Williams (REP)	71.61%	613
		856

Precinct 1311

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	28.31%	291
Mike Williams (REP)	71.69%	737
		1,028

Precinct 1312

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	47.87%	247
Mike Williams (REP)	52.13%	269
		516

Precinct 1313

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	25.08%	377
Mike Williams (REP)	74.92%	1,126
		1,503

Precinct 1314

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	29.73%	33
Mike Williams (REP)	70.27%	78
		111

Precinct 1315

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	45.37%	475
Mike Williams (REP)	54.63%	572
		1,047

Precinct 1401

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	45.81%	366
Mike Williams (REP)	54.19%	433
		799

Precinct 1402

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	45.24%	466
Mike Williams (REP)	54.76%	564
		1,030

Precinct 1403

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	47.79%	390
Mike Williams (REP)	52.21%	426
		816

Precinct 1404

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	37.88%	683
Mike Williams (REP)	62.12%	1,120
		1,803

Precinct 1405

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	44.69%	341
Mike Williams (REP)	55.31%	422
		763

Precinct 1406

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	39.66%	234
Mike Williams (REP)	60.34%	356
		590

Precinct 1407

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	66.06%	290
Mike Williams (REP)	33.94%	149
		439

Precinct 1408

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	30.57%	321
Mike Williams (REP)	69.43%	729
		1,050

Precinct 1409

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	36.00%	441
Mike Williams (REP)	64.00%	784
		1,225

Precinct 1410

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	49.17%	678
Mike Williams (REP)	50.83%	701
		1,379

Precinct 1411

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	20.76%	555
Mike Williams (REP)	79.24%	2,118
		2,673

Precinct 1412

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	39.50%	423
Mike Williams (REP)	60.50%	648
		1,071

Precinct 1413

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	46.12%	636
Mike Williams (REP)	53.88%	743
		1,379

Precinct 1414

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	50.11%	225
Mike Williams (REP)	49.89%	224
		449

Precinct 1415

Choice	Percent	Votes
Ken Jefferson (DEM)	45.31%	406
Mike Williams (REP)	54.69%	490
		896

EXHIBIT M
TO DECLARATION OF JOSEPH A. DYE

2015 General Election - City Council At-Large Group 1

2015 Duval General

Election Date: 5/19/2015

(Website last updated at: 06/05/2019 9:47:40 PM)

Registered Voters:	**548,237**
Ballots Cast:	**203,027**
Voter Turnout:	**37.03%**

Precincts Reporting:	**199 / 199**
Election Day:	**Completely Reported**
Early Votes:	**Completely Reported**
Vote By Mail:	**Completely Reported**

2015 Duval General Election

Official Results

Summary Results

Filter Races

Select a race: CITY COUNCIL-AT-LARGE - GROUP 1

Vote Type View: Graphical

101

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	**53.91%**	**551**
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	**46.09%**	**471**
		1,022

102

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	34.07%	387
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	65.93%	749
		1,136

103

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	65.61%	353
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	34.39%	185
		538

104

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	54.77%	499
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	45.23%	412
		911

105

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	55.81%	865
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	44.19%	685
		1,550

106

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	55.19%	957
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	44.81%	777
		1,734

107

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	40.55%	193
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	59.45%	283
		476

108

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	57.86%	482
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	42.14%	351
		833

109

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	62.62%	335
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	37.38%	200
		535

110

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	72.03%	680
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	27.97%	264
		944

111

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	60.33%	733
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	39.67%	482
		1,215

112

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	40.93%	194
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	59.07%	280
		474

113

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	51.15%	1,046
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	48.85%	999
		2,045

114

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	32.47%	163
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	67.53%	339
		502

201

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	67.98%	930
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	32.02%	438
		1,368

202

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	63.24%	965
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	36.76%	561
		1,526

203

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	51.63%	730
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	48.37%	684
		1,414

204

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	71.17%	669
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	28.83%	271
		940

205

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	61.32%	1,463
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	38.68%	923
		2,386

206

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	76.76%	1,642
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	23.24%	497
		2,139

207

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	60.90%	1,087
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	39.10%	698
		1,785

208

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	78.60%	852
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	21.40%	232
		1,084

209

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	73.82%	815
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	26.18%	289
		1,104

210

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	83.33%	145
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	16.67%	29
		174

211

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	59.89%	905
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	40.11%	606
		1,511

212

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	81.66%	236
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	18.34%	53
		289

213

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	73.35%	512
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	26.65%	186
		698

301

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	83.55%	782
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	16.45%	154
		936

302

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	66.71%	469
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	33.29%	234
		703

303

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	74.24%	882
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	25.76%	306
		1,188

304

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	83.46%	757
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	16.54%	150
		907

305

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	74.66%	1,140
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	25.34%	387
		1,527

306

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	53.54%	506
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	46.46%	439
		945

307

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	64.69%	328
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	35.31%	179
		507

308

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	72.81%	466
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	27.19%	174
		640

309

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	68.11%	583
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	31.89%	273
		856

310

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	80.26%	732
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	19.74%	180
		912

311

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	75.79%	598
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	24.21%	191
		789

312

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	68.90%	1,183
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	31.10%	534
		1,717

313

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	60.97%	831
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	39.03%	532
		1,363

315

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	65.45%	341
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	34.55%	180
		521

401

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	71.54%	362
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	28.46%	144
		506

402

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	52.12%	542
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	47.88%	498
		1,040

403

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	54.32%	817
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	45.68%	687
		1,504

404

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	76.42%	972
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	23.58%	300
		1,272

405

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	50.09%	287
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	49.91%	286
		573

407

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	67.39%	1,087
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	32.61%	526
		1,613

408

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	69.02%	987
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	30.98%	443
		1,430

409

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	58.63%	564
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	41.37%	398
		962

410

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	59.94%	651
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	40.06%	435
		1,086

411

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	60.02%	569
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	39.98%	379
		948

412

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	57.53%	233
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	42.47%	172
		405

501

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	73.53%	878
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	26.47%	316
		1,194

502

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	63.76%	234
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	36.24%	133
		367

503

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	35.40%	137
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	64.60%	250
		387

504

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	70.27%	721
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	29.73%	305
		1,026

505

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	81.28%	1,003
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	18.72%	231
		1,234

506

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	57.80%	715
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	42.20%	522
		1,237

507

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	45.27%	292
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	54.73%	353
		645

508

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	72.06%	1,589
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	27.94%	616
		2,205

509

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	77.73%	1,312
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	22.27%	376
		1,688

510

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	74.13%	1,063
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	25.87%	371
		1,434

511

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	54.30%	423
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	45.70%	356
		779

512

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	59.42%	776
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	40.58%	530
		1,306

513

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	57.48%	515
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	42.52%	381
		896

601

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	77.63%	1,145
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	22.37%	330
		1,475

602

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	69.79%	931
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	30.21%	403
		1,334

603

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	78.66%	1,393
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	21.34%	378
		1,771

604

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	81.83%	716
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	18.17%	159
		875

605

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	80.40%	1,419
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	19.60%	346
		1,765

606

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	77.49%	1,721
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	22.51%	500
		2,221

607

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	67.70%	482
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	32.30%	230
		712

608

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	68.14%	1,294
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	31.86%	605
		1,899

609

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	64.14%	356
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	35.86%	199
		555

610

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	73.35%	1,398
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	26.65%	508
		1,906

611

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	71.28%	551
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	28.72%	222
		773

612

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	70.52%	1,000
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	29.48%	418
		1,418

613

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	66.87%	648
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	33.13%	321
		969

614

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	72.04%	335
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	27.96%	130
		465

701

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	34.62%	135
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	65.38%	255
		390

702

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	19.85%	78
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	80.15%	315
		393

703

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	52.93%	1,031
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	47.07%	917
		1,948

704

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	36.35%	321
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	63.65%	562
		883

705

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	30.18%	498
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	69.82%	1,152
		1,650

706

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	3.79%	17
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	96.21%	432
		449

707

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	8.62%	89
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	91.38%	943
		1,032

708

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	7.69%	30
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	92.31%	360
		390

709

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	7.89%	164
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	92.11%	1,914
		2,078

710

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	11.75%	192
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	88.25%	1,442
		1,634

711

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	7.76%	28
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	92.24%	333
		361

712

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	24.21%	131
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	75.79%	410
		541

713

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	37.52%	290
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	62.48%	483
		773

714

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	8.23%	51
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	91.77%	569
		620

801

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	15.45%	135
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	84.55%	739
		874

802

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	5.12%	64
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	94.88%	1,186
		1,250

803

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	19.15%	367
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	80.85%	1,549
		1,916

804

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	31.01%	271
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	68.99%	603
		874

805

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	22.80%	210
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	77.20%	711
		921

806

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	4.00%	12
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	96.00%	288
		300

807

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	4.47%	27
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	95.53%	577
		604

808

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	3.08%	18
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	96.92%	567
		585

809

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	3.16%	21
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	96.84%	643
		664

810

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	71.08%	381
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	28.92%	155
		536

811

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	3.05%	15
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	96.95%	477
		492

812

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	2.70%	12
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	97.30%	432
		444

813

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	34.99%	767
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	65.01%	1,425
		2,192

814

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	70.37%	893
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	29.63%	376
		1,269

815

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	5.18%	31
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	94.82%	568
		599

816

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	13.45%	30
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	86.55%	193
		223

817

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	30.99%	388
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	69.01%	864
		1,252

818

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	18.15%	94
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	81.85%	424
		518

901

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	39.43%	332
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	60.57%	510
		842

902

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	3.28%	32
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	96.72%	944
		976

903

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	45.42%	382
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	54.58%	459
		841

904

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	3.83%	41
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	96.17%	1,029
		1,070

905

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	39.76%	264
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	60.24%	400
		664

906

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	65.68%	356
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	34.32%	186
		542

907

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	65.17%	393
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	34.83%	210
		603

908

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	46.28%	411
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	53.72%	477
		888

909

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	5.76%	25
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	94.24%	409
		434

910

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	9.56%	72
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	90.44%	681
		753

911

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	17.86%	185
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	82.14%	851
		1,036

912

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	4.71%	19
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	95.29%	384
		403

913

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	41.56%	234
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	58.44%	329
		563

914

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	42.59%	451
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	57.41%	608
		1,059

Precinct 1001

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	6.52%	90
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	93.48%	1,290
		1,380

Precinct 1002

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	3.80%	53
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	96.20%	1,342
		1,395

Precinct 1003

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	4.99%	39
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	95.01%	742
		781

Precinct 1004

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	5.48%	69
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	94.52%	1,189
		1,258

Precinct 1005

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	5.06%	86
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	94.94%	1,612
		1,698

Precinct 1006

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	50.57%	265
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	49.43%	259
		524

Precinct 1007

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	60.50%	265
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	39.50%	173
		438

Precinct 1008

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	33.67%	400
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	66.33%	788
		1,188

Precinct 1009

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	42.73%	397
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	57.27%	532
		929

Precinct 1010

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	56.15%	443
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	43.85%	346
		789

Precinct 1011

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	59.12%	256
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	40.88%	177
		433

Precinct 1012

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	28.38%	237
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	71.62%	598
		835

Precinct 1013

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	60.84%	317
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	39.16%	204
		521

Precinct 1014

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	39.46%	468
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	60.54%	718
		1,186

Precinct 1015

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	45.40%	419
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	54.60%	504
		923

Precinct 1016

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	34.41%	171
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	65.59%	326
		497

Precinct 1101

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	73.35%	267
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	26.65%	97
		364

Precinct 1102

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	82.63%	157
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	17.37%	33
		190

Precinct 1103

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	70.74%	706
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	29.26%	292
		998

Precinct 1104

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	59.07%	498
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	40.93%	345
		843

Precinct 1105

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	65.76%	482
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	34.24%	251
		733

Precinct 1106

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	69.92%	1,327
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	30.08%	571
		1,898

Precinct 1107

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	82.09%	582
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	17.91%	127
		709

Precinct 1108

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	55.58%	438
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	44.42%	350
		788

Precinct 1109

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	83.12%	763
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	16.88%	155
		918

Precinct 1110

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	58.82%	467
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	41.18%	327
		794

Precinct 1111

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	50.26%	192
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	49.74%	190
		382

Precinct 1112

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	65.68%	488
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	34.32%	255
		743

Precinct 1113

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	56.95%	377
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	43.05%	285
		662

Precinct 1114

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	57.12%	301
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	42.88%	226
		527

Precinct 1115

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	61.63%	514
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	38.37%	320
		834

Precinct 1201

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	62.85%	658
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	37.15%	389
		1,047

Precinct 1202

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	59.78%	639
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	40.22%	430
		1,069

Precinct 1203

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	68.54%	329
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	31.46%	151
		480

Precinct 1204

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	69.80%	379
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	30.20%	164
		543

Precinct 1205

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	55.38%	839
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	44.62%	676
		1,515

Precinct 1206

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	52.32%	768
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	47.68%	700
		1,468

Precinct 1207

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	55.81%	173
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	44.19%	137
		310

Precinct 1208

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	48.95%	562
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	51.05%	586
		1,148

Precinct 1209

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	68.30%	849
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	31.70%	394
		1,243

Precinct 1210

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	56.73%	451
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	43.27%	344
		795

Precinct 1211

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	47.60%	457
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	52.40%	503
		960

Precinct 1212

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	44.70%	809
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	55.30%	1,001
		1,810

Precinct 1213

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	54.35%	743
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	45.65%	624
		1,367

Precinct 1301

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	77.78%	826
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	22.22%	236
		1,062

Precinct 1302

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	78.41%	770
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	21.59%	212
		982

Precinct 1303

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	77.83%	646
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	22.17%	184
		830

Precinct 1304

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	67.03%	488
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	32.97%	240
		728

Precinct 1305

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	77.81%	754
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	22.19%	215
		969

Precinct 1306

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	72.28%	678
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	27.72%	260
		938

Precinct 1307

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	81.95%	1,158
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	18.05%	255
		1,413

Precinct 1308

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	68.15%	687
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	31.85%	321
		1,008

Precinct 1309

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	80.43%	826
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	19.57%	201
		1,027

Precinct 1310

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	76.70%	642
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	23.30%	195
		837

Precinct 1311

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	75.75%	753
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	24.25%	241
		994

Precinct 1312

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	55.53%	281
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	44.47%	225
		506

Precinct 1313

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	78.75%	1,149
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	21.25%	310
		1,459

Precinct 1314

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	68.75%	77
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	31.25%	35
		112

Precinct 1315

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	60.22%	616
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	39.78%	407
		1,023

Precinct 1401

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	58.57%	458
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	41.43%	324
		782

Precinct 1402

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	57.42%	584
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	42.58%	433
		1,017

Precinct 1403

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	57.77%	461
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	42.23%	337
		798

Precinct 1404

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	78.15%	1,377
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	21.85%	385
		1,762

Precinct 1405

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	66.62%	493
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	33.38%	247
		740

Precinct 1406

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	60.55%	353
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	39.45%	230
		583

Precinct 1407

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	54.93%	234
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	45.07%	192
		426

Precinct 1408

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	78.39%	787
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	21.61%	217
		1,004

Precinct 1409

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	68.46%	825
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	31.54%	380
		1,205

Precinct 1410

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	52.77%	715
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	47.23%	640
		1,355

Precinct 1411

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	86.96%	2,268
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	13.04%	340
		2,608

Precinct 1412

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	66.89%	697
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	33.11%	345
		1,042

Precinct 1413

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	68.85%	935
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	31.15%	423
		1,358

Precinct 1414

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	57.05%	251
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	42.95%	189
		440

Precinct 1415

Choice	Percent	Votes
Anna Lopez Brosche (REP)	72.62%	626
Kimberly Daniels (DEM)	27.38%	236
		862

EXHIBIT N
TO DECLARATION OF JOSEPH A. DYE

2015 General Election - City Council At-Large Group 3

2015 Duval General

Election Date: 5/19/2015

(Website last updated at: 06/05/2019 9:47:40 PM)

Registered Voters:	**548,237**
Ballots Cast:	**203,027**
Voter Turnout:	**37.03%**

Precincts Reporting:	**199 / 199**
Election Day:	**Completely Reported**
Early Votes:	**Completely Reported**
Vote By Mail:	**Completely Reported**

2015 Duval General Election

Official Results

Summary Results

Filter Races

Select a race: CITY COUNCIL-AT-LARGE - GROUP 3

Vote Type View: Graphical

101

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	**54.67%**	**562**
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	**45.33%**	**466**
		1,028

102

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	71.39%	821
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	28.61%	329
		1,150

103

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	46.42%	253
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	53.58%	292
		545

104

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	54.16%	495
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	45.84%	419
		914

105

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	54.07%	844
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	45.93%	717
		1,561

106

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	56.53%	996
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	43.47%	766
		1,762

107

Choice	Percent	Votes

Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	65.43%	318
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	34.57%	168
		486

108

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	50.83%	428
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	49.17%	414
		842

109

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	55.43%	301
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	44.57%	242
		543

110

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	45.97%	439
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	54.03%	516
		955

111

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	50.49%	623
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	49.51%	611
		1,234

112

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	65.14%	312

Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	34.86%	167
		479

113

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	57.81%	1,195
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	42.19%	872
		2,067

114

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	71.43%	360
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	28.57%	144
		504

201

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	40.19%	557
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	59.81%	829
		1,386

202

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	42.84%	655
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	57.16%	874
		1,529

203

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	54.66%	774
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	45.34%	642

	1,416

204

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	37.07%	354
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	62.93%	601
		955

205

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	42.05%	1,016
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	57.95%	1,400
		2,416

206

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	35.49%	769
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	64.51%	1,398
		2,167

207

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	49.14%	881
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	50.86%	912
		1,793

208

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	32.64%	359
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	67.36%	741
		1,100

209

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	36.54%	407
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	63.46%	707
		1,114

210

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	38.64%	68
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	61.36%	108
		176

211

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	41.68%	636
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	58.32%	890
		1,526

212

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	22.60%	66
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	77.40%	226
		292

213

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	37.71%	267
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	62.29%	441
		708

301

Choice	Percent	Votes

Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	30.36%	286
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	69.64%	656
		942

302

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	44.34%	317
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	55.66%	398
		715

303

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	36.08%	434
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	63.92%	769
		1,203

304

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	33.41%	306
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	66.59%	610
		916

305

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	38.51%	595
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	61.49%	950
		1,545

306

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	51.37%	487

Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	48.63%	461
		948

307

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	42.13%	214
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	57.87%	294
		508

308

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	40.86%	266
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	59.14%	385
		651

309

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	45.23%	389
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	54.77%	471
		860

310

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	37.32%	343
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	62.68%	576
		919

311

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	33.96%	269
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	66.04%	523

	792

312

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	37.86%	653
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	62.14%	1,072
		1,725

313

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	47.16%	647
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	52.84%	725
		1,372

315

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	43.10%	225
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	56.90%	297
		522

401

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	46.60%	240
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	53.40%	275
		515

402

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	52.01%	544
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	47.99%	502
		1,046

403

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	52.55%	792
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	47.45%	715
		1,507

404

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	40.54%	529
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	59.46%	776
		1,305

405

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	63.65%	366
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	36.35%	209
		575

407

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	45.02%	732
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	54.98%	894
		1,626

408

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	44.25%	642
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	55.75%	809
		1,451

409

Choice	Percent	Votes

Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	52.10%	508
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	47.90%	467
		975

410

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	48.59%	536
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	51.41%	567
		1,103

411

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	44.95%	432
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	55.05%	529
		961

412

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	51.24%	207
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	48.76%	197
		404

501

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	54.30%	656
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	45.70%	552
		1,208

502

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	57.29%	216

Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	42.71%	161
		377

503

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	71.91%	279
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	28.09%	109
		388

504

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	52.75%	547
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	47.25%	490
		1,037

505

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	46.68%	584
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	53.32%	667
		1,251

506

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	56.40%	705
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	43.60%	545
		1,250

507

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	65.44%	428
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	34.56%	226

	654

508

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	50.85%	1,139
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	49.15%	1,101
		2,240

509

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	47.17%	816
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	52.83%	914
		1,730

510

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	46.04%	681
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	53.96%	798
		1,479

511

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	52.29%	411
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	47.71%	375
		786

512

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	53.10%	702
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	46.90%	620
		1,322

513

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	55.45%	504
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	44.55%	405
		909

601

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	43.12%	649
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	56.88%	856
		1,505

602

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	40.81%	557
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	59.19%	808
		1,365

603

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	48.71%	890
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	51.29%	937
		1,827

604

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	40.40%	366
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	59.60%	540
		906

605

Choice	Percent	Votes

Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	38.81%	709
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	61.19%	1,118
		1,827

606

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	40.11%	914
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	59.89%	1,365
		2,279

607

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	45.78%	331
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	54.22%	392
		723

608

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	45.13%	880
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	54.87%	1,070
		1,950

609

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	45.13%	255
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	54.87%	310
		565

610

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	38.50%	745

Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	61.50%	1,190
		1,935

611

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	47.72%	377
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	52.28%	413
		790

612

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	40.80%	590
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	59.20%	856
		1,446

613

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	42.89%	422
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	57.11%	562
		984

614

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	39.91%	186
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	60.09%	280
		466

701

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	72.01%	283
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	27.99%	110

	393

702

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	85.32%	337
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	14.68%	58
		395

703

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	53.32%	1,045
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	46.68%	915
		1,960

704

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	81.98%	719
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	18.02%	158
		877

705

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	72.59%	1,210
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	27.41%	457
		1,667

706

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	98.21%	438
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	1.79%	8
		446

707

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	93.87%	965
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	6.13%	63
		1,028

708

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	91.56%	358
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	8.44%	33
		391

709

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	94.73%	1,976
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	5.27%	110
		2,086

710

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	93.17%	1,527
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	6.83%	112
		1,639

711

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	95.01%	343
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	4.99%	18
		361

712

Choice	Percent	Votes

Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	84.43%	461
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	15.57%	85
		546

713

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	73.39%	568
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	26.61%	206
		774

714

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	93.99%	579
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	6.01%	37
		616

801

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	86.73%	765
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	13.27%	117
		882

802

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	96.86%	1,232
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	3.14%	40
		1,272

803

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	84.97%	1,639

Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	15.03%	290
		1,929

804

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	74.77%	658
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	25.23%	222
		880

805

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	83.88%	786
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	16.12%	151
		937

806

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	95.65%	286
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	4.35%	13
		299

807

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	96.87%	588
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	3.13%	19
		607

808

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	95.89%	560
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	4.11%	24

	584

809

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	97.14%	646
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	2.86%	19
		665

810

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	29.52%	160
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	70.48%	382
		542

811

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	99.19%	491
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	0.81%	4
		495

812

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	95.08%	425
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	4.92%	22
		447

813

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	68.63%	1,512
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	31.37%	691
		2,203

814

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	27.07%	347
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	72.93%	935
		1,282

815

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	96.52%	583
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	3.48%	21
		604

816

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	87.11%	196
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	12.89%	29
		225

817

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	73.85%	932
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	26.15%	330
		1,262

818

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	83.43%	438
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	16.57%	87
		525

901

Choice	Percent	Votes

Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	74.56%	639
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	25.44%	218
		857

902

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	97.14%	952
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	2.86%	28
		980

903

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	62.09%	529
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	37.91%	323
		852

904

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	97.76%	1,049
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	2.24%	24
		1,073

905

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	66.42%	445
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	33.58%	225
		670

906

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	47.36%	260

Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	52.64%	289
		549

907

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	44.07%	271
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	55.93%	344
		615

908

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	63.11%	568
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	36.89%	332
		900

909

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	95.00%	418
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	5.00%	22
		440

910

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	91.66%	692
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	8.34%	63
		755

911

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	84.60%	879
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	15.40%	160

	1,039

912

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	97.02%	391
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	2.98%	12
		403

913

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	64.25%	363
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	35.75%	202
		565

914

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	59.77%	636
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	40.23%	428
		1,064

Precinct 1001

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	95.01%	1,315
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	4.99%	69
		1,384

Precinct 1002

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	97.38%	1,376
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	2.62%	37
		1,413

Precinct 1003

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	96.93%	758
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	3.07%	24
		782

Precinct 1004

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	97.16%	1,233
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	2.84%	36
		1,269

Precinct 1005

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	97.07%	1,654
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	2.93%	50
		1,704

Precinct 1006

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	52.83%	280
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	47.17%	250
		530

Precinct 1007

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	52.22%	235
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	47.78%	215
		450

Precinct 1008

Choice	Percent	Votes

Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	69.48%	822
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	30.52%	361
		1,183

Precinct 1009

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	61.83%	580
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	38.17%	358
		938

Precinct 1010

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	54.75%	438
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	45.25%	362
		800

Precinct 1011

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	41.80%	186
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	58.20%	259
		445

Precinct 1012

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	75.53%	636
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	24.47%	206
		842

Precinct 1013

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	48.58%	256

Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	51.42%	271
		527

Precinct 1014

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	65.61%	784
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	34.39%	411
		1,195

Precinct 1015

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	59.33%	550
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	40.67%	377
		927

Precinct 1016

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	68.59%	345
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	31.41%	158
		503

Precinct 1101

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	47.72%	178
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	52.28%	195
		373

Precinct 1102

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	31.22%	59
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	68.78%	130

	189

Precinct 1103

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	43.08%	433
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	56.92%	572
		1,005

Precinct 1104

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	48.23%	408
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	51.77%	438
		846

Precinct 1105

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	41.30%	304
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	58.70%	432
		736

Precinct 1106

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	44.37%	848
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	55.63%	1,063
		1,911

Precinct 1107

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	37.83%	272
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	62.17%	447
		719

Precinct 1108

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	58.03%	459
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	41.97%	332
		791

Precinct 1109

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	35.76%	334
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	64.24%	600
		934

Precinct 1110

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	49.62%	392
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	50.38%	398
		790

Precinct 1111

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	62.60%	241
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	37.40%	144
		385

Precinct 1112

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	44.79%	331
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	55.21%	408
		739

Precinct 1113

Choice	Percent	Votes

Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	53.32%	353
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	46.68%	309
		662

Precinct 1114

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	54.41%	290
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	45.59%	243
		533

Precinct 1115

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	45.64%	382
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	54.36%	455
		837

Precinct 1201

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	37.97%	404
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	62.03%	660
		1,064

Precinct 1202

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	39.32%	425
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	60.68%	656
		1,081

Precinct 1203

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	29.76%	147

Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	70.24%	347
		494

Precinct 1204

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	37.25%	203
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	62.75%	342
		545

Precinct 1205

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	46.93%	718
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	53.07%	812
		1,530

Precinct 1206

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	47.19%	696
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	52.81%	779
		1,475

Precinct 1207

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	52.23%	164
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	47.77%	150
		314

Precinct 1208

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	51.90%	600
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	48.10%	556

	1,156

Precinct 1209

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	34.43%	430
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	65.57%	819
		1,249

Precinct 1210

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	47.26%	379
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	52.74%	423
		802

Precinct 1211

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	52.07%	503
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	47.93%	463
		966

Precinct 1212

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	52.99%	967
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	47.01%	858
		1,825

Precinct 1213

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	50.62%	698
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	49.38%	681
		1,379

Precinct 1301

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	49.40%	531
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	50.60%	544
		1,075

Precinct 1302

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	38.18%	381
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	61.82%	617
		998

Precinct 1303

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	41.45%	349
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	58.55%	493
		842

Precinct 1304

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	50.20%	368
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	49.80%	365
		733

Precinct 1305

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	44.46%	437
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	55.54%	546
		983

Precinct 1306

Choice	Percent	Votes

Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	52.98%	498
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	47.02%	442
		940

Precinct 1307

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	45.68%	651
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	54.32%	774
		1,425

Precinct 1308

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	55.14%	558
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	44.86%	454
		1,012

Precinct 1309

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	41.63%	433
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	58.37%	607
		1,040

Precinct 1310

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	40.02%	337
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	59.98%	505
		842

Precinct 1311

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	41.41%	417

Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	58.59%	590
		1,007

Precinct 1312

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	54.55%	276
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	45.45%	230
		506

Precinct 1313

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	34.73%	515
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	65.27%	968
		1,483

Precinct 1314

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	39.82%	45
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	60.18%	68
		113

Precinct 1315

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	49.61%	512
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	50.39%	520
		1,032

Precinct 1401

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	48.86%	385
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	51.14%	403

	788

Precinct 1402

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	46.43%	474
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	53.57%	547
		1,021

Precinct 1403

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	48.70%	392
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	51.30%	413
		805

Precinct 1404

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	59.40%	1,058
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	40.60%	723
		1,781

Precinct 1405

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	57.89%	433
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	42.11%	315
		748

Precinct 1406

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	46.58%	272
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	53.42%	312
		584

Precinct 1407

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	78.16%	340
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	21.84%	95
		435

Precinct 1408

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	47.85%	490
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	52.15%	534
		1,024

Precinct 1409

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	47.04%	573
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	52.96%	645
		1,218

Precinct 1410

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	52.61%	716
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	47.39%	645
		1,361

Precinct 1411

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	37.37%	982
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	62.63%	1,646
		2,628

Precinct 1412

Choice	Percent	Votes

Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	48.87%	517
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	51.13%	541
		1,058

Precinct 1413

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	63.70%	874
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	36.30%	498
		1,372

Precinct 1414

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	52.25%	232
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	47.75%	212
		444

Precinct 1415

Choice	Percent	Votes
Tommy Hazouri (DEM)	63.78%	560
Geoff "Jeff" Youngblood (REP)	36.22%	318
		878

EXHIBIT O
TO DECLARATION OF JOSEPH A. DYE

2015 General Election - City Council At-Large Group 5

2015 Duval General

Election Date: 5/19/2015

(Website last updated at: 06/05/2019 9:47:40 PM)

Registered Voters:	**548,237**
Ballots Cast:	**203,027**
Voter Turnout:	**37.03%**

Precincts Reporting:	**199 / 199**
Election Day:	**Completely Reported**
Early Votes:	**Completely Reported**
Vote By Mail:	**Completely Reported**

2015 Duval General Election

Official Results

Summary Results

Filter Races

Select a race: CITY COUNCIL-AT-LARGE - GROUP 5

Vote Type View: Graphical

101

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	**54.65%**	**552**
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	**45.35%**	**458**
		1,010

102

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	31.27%	354
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	68.73%	778
		1,132

103

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	61.30%	331
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	38.70%	209
		540

104

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	50.94%	460
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	49.06%	443
		903

105

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	56.60%	870
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	43.40%	667
		1,537

106

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	49.13%	848
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	50.87%	878
		1,726

107

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	38.20%	183
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	61.80%	296
		479

108

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	56.74%	467
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	43.26%	356
		823

109

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	52.26%	277
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	47.74%	253
		530

110

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	63.66%	592
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	36.34%	338
		930

111

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	58.82%	707
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	41.18%	495
		1,202

112

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	43.01%	203
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	56.99%	269
		472

113

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	46.94%	958
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	53.06%	1,083
		2,041

114

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	32.80%	163
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	67.20%	334
		497

201

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	65.61%	891
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	34.39%	467
		1,358

202

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	61.93%	937
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	38.07%	576
		1,513

203

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	50.64%	708
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	49.36%	690
		1,398

204

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	72.97%	675
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	27.03%	250
		925

205

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	63.57%	1,504
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	36.43%	862
		2,366

206

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	74.28%	1,577
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	25.72%	546
		2,123

207

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	58.70%	1,032
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	41.30%	726
		1,758

208

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	79.05%	849
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	20.95%	225
		1,074

209

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	72.93%	800
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	27.07%	297
		1,097

210

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	71.01%	120
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	28.99%	49
		169

211

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	60.81%	911
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	39.19%	587
		1,498

212

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	80.14%	230
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	19.86%	57
		287

213

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	72.10%	504
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	27.90%	195
		699

301

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	75.38%	701
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	24.62%	229
		930

302

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	65.29%	457
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	34.71%	243
		700

303

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	70.99%	842
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	29.01%	344
		1,186

304

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	75.92%	678
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	24.08%	215
		893

305

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	68.58%	1,037
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	31.42%	475
		1,512

306

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	53.42%	500
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	46.58%	436
		936

307

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	63.76%	322
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	36.24%	183
		505

308

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	69.89%	441
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	30.11%	190
		631

309

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	64.35%	547
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	35.65%	303
		850

310

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	71.65%	647
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	28.35%	256
		903

311

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	74.65%	583
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	25.35%	198
		781

312

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	68.36%	1,158
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	31.64%	536
		1,694

313

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	59.66%	809
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	40.34%	547
		1,356

315

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	61.91%	317
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	38.09%	195
		512

401

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	63.89%	322
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	36.11%	182
		504

402

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	52.22%	540
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	47.78%	494
		1,034

403

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	53.65%	801
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	46.35%	692
		1,493

404

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	73.44%	921
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	26.56%	333
		1,254

405

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	43.08%	246
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	56.92%	325
		571

407

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	63.36%	1,008
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	36.64%	583
		1,591

408

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	68.22%	964
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	31.78%	449
		1,413

409

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	59.60%	568
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	40.40%	385
		953

410

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	61.29%	665
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	38.71%	420
		1,085

411

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	62.86%	594
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	37.14%	351
		945

412

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	51.51%	205
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	48.49%	193
		398

501

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	51.27%	606
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	48.73%	576
		1,182

502

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	49.05%	180
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	50.95%	187
		367

503

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	35.77%	137
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	64.23%	246
		383

504

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	52.87%	534
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	47.13%	476
		1,010

505

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	64.82%	794
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	35.18%	431
		1,225

506

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	51.46%	634
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	48.54%	598
		1,232

507

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	39.69%	256
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	60.31%	389
		645

508

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	58.93%	1,290
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	41.07%	899
		2,189

509

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	64.68%	1,086
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	35.32%	593
		1,679

510

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	65.13%	934
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	34.87%	500
		1,434

511

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	55.68%	431
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	44.32%	343
		774

512

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	54.22%	701
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	45.78%	592
		1,293

513

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	55.56%	495
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	44.44%	396
		891

601

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	72.34%	1,049
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	27.66%	401
		1,450

602

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	67.51%	904
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	32.49%	435
		1,339

603

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	63.09%	1,111
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	36.91%	650
		1,761

604

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	75.11%	655
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	24.89%	217
		872

605

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	74.03%	1,303
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	25.97%	457
		1,760

606

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	73.60%	1,625
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	26.40%	583
		2,208

607

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	64.73%	457
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	35.27%	249
		706

608

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	67.30%	1,266
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	32.70%	615
		1,881

609

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	63.77%	352
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	36.23%	200
		552

610

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	72.73%	1,368
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	27.27%	513
		1,881

611

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	63.46%	488
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	36.54%	281
		769

612

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	67.85%	958
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	32.15%	454
		1,412

613

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	64.23%	616
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	35.77%	343
		959

614

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	65.66%	304
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	34.34%	159
		463

701

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	28.21%	110
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	71.79%	280
		390

702

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	18.67%	73
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	81.33%	318
		391

703

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	53.78%	1,032
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	46.22%	887
		1,919

704

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	19.02%	167
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	80.98%	711
		878

705

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	30.80%	506
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	69.20%	1,137
		1,643

706

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	3.14%	14
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	96.86%	432
		446

707

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	6.72%	69
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	93.28%	958
		1,027

708

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	7.22%	28
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	92.78%	360
		388

709

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	5.76%	120
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	94.24%	1,965
		2,085

710

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	8.50%	139
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	91.50%	1,496
		1,635

711

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	4.44%	16
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	95.56%	344
		360

712

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	15.41%	84
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	84.59%	461
		545

713

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	27.59%	213
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	72.41%	559
		772

714

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	7.90%	49
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	92.10%	571
		620

801

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	16.21%	143
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	83.79%	739
		882

802

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	3.39%	43
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	96.61%	1,227
		1,270

803

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	15.58%	300
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	84.42%	1,626
		1,926

804

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	26.73%	232
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	73.27%	636
		868

805

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	18.55%	172
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	81.45%	755
		927

806

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	3.38%	10
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	96.62%	286
		296

807

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	4.28%	26
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	95.72%	581
		607

808

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	3.90%	23
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	96.10%	566
		589

809

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	2.71%	18
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	97.29%	646
		664

810

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	82.61%	437
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	17.39%	92
		529

811

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	1.22%	6
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	98.78%	484
		490

812

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	2.48%	11
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	97.52%	433
		444

813

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	34.37%	749
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	65.63%	1,430
		2,179

814

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	80.14%	1,009
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	19.86%	250
		1,259

815

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	4.30%	26
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	95.70%	578
		604

816

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	15.70%	35
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	84.30%	188
		223

817

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	31.25%	391
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	68.75%	860
		1,251

818

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	17.92%	93
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	82.08%	426
		519

901

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	29.71%	249
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	70.29%	589
		838

902

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	3.14%	31
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	96.86%	955
		986

903

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	45.43%	378
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	54.57%	454
		832

904

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	2.24%	24
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	97.76%	1,049
		1,073

905

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	37.69%	251
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	62.31%	415
		666

906

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	63.45%	342
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	36.55%	197
		539

907

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	61.94%	376
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	38.06%	231
		607

908

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	44.32%	390
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	55.68%	490
		880

909

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	2.75%	12
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	97.25%	424
		436

910

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	8.63%	65
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	91.37%	688
		753

911

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	17.10%	177
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	82.90%	858
		1,035

912

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	2.72%	11
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	97.28%	393
		404

913

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	37.79%	212
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	62.21%	349
		561

914

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	44.02%	464
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	55.98%	590
		1,054

Precinct 1001

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	4.69%	65
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	95.31%	1,321
		1,386

Precinct 1002

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	2.77%	39
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	97.23%	1,371
		1,410

Precinct 1003

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	3.56%	28
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	96.44%	758
		786

Precinct 1004

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	3.24%	41
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	96.76%	1,224
		1,265

Precinct 1005

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	3.04%	52
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	96.96%	1,657
		1,709

Precinct 1006

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	52.78%	275
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	47.22%	246
		521

Precinct 1007

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	54.75%	242
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	45.25%	200
		442

Precinct 1008

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	35.15%	413
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	64.85%	762
		1,175

Precinct 1009

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	42.12%	393
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	57.88%	540
		933

Precinct 1010

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	54.29%	424
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	45.71%	357
		781

Precinct 1011

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	65.06%	283
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	34.94%	152
		435

Precinct 1012

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	27.24%	228
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	72.76%	609
		837

Precinct 1013

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	58.86%	309
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	41.14%	216
		525

Precinct 1014

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	40.74%	482
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	59.26%	701
		1,183

Precinct 1015

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	45.36%	415
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	54.64%	500
		915

Precinct 1016

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	35.54%	177
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	64.46%	321
		498

Precinct 1101

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	62.19%	227
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	37.81%	138
		365

Precinct 1102

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	74.59%	138
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	25.41%	47
		185

Precinct 1103

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	63.65%	627
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	36.35%	358
		985

Precinct 1104

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	56.80%	476
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	43.20%	362
		838

Precinct 1105

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	63.49%	459
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	36.51%	264
		723

Precinct 1106

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	62.90%	1,180
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	37.10%	696
		1,876

Precinct 1107

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	71.09%	504
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	28.91%	205
		709

Precinct 1108

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	49.55%	384
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	50.45%	391
		775

Precinct 1109

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	76.19%	688
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	23.81%	215
		903

Precinct 1110

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	56.80%	447
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	43.20%	340
		787

Precinct 1111

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	44.13%	169
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	55.87%	214
		383

Precinct 1112

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	62.86%	462
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	37.14%	273
		735

Precinct 1113

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	51.07%	335
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	48.93%	321
		656

Precinct 1114

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	51.15%	266
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	48.85%	254
		520

Precinct 1115

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	58.17%	484
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	41.83%	348
		832

Precinct 1201

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	70.88%	735
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	29.12%	302
		1,037

Precinct 1202

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	64.67%	690
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	35.33%	377
		1,067

Precinct 1203

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	76.35%	368
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	23.65%	114
		482

Precinct 1204

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	75.23%	404
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	24.77%	133
		537

Precinct 1205

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	59.23%	898
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	40.77%	618
		1,516

Precinct 1206

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	57.90%	850
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	42.10%	618
		1,468

Precinct 1207

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	57.65%	177
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	42.35%	130
		307

Precinct 1208

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	53.95%	615
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	46.05%	525
		1,140

Precinct 1209

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	73.22%	894
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	26.78%	327
		1,221

Precinct 1210

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	58.23%	460
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	41.77%	330
		790

Precinct 1211

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	50.37%	480
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	49.63%	473
		953

Precinct 1212

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	51.76%	939
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	48.24%	875
		1,814

Precinct 1213

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	55.47%	755
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	44.53%	606
		1,361

Precinct 1301

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	63.13%	661
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	36.87%	386
		1,047

Precinct 1302

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	72.05%	701
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	27.95%	272
		973

Precinct 1303

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	72.54%	597
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	27.46%	226
		823

Precinct 1304

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	57.46%	412
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	42.54%	305
		717

Precinct 1305

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	65.10%	623
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	34.90%	334
		957

Precinct 1306

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	55.22%	513
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	44.78%	416
		929

Precinct 1307

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	64.14%	887
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	35.86%	496
		1,383

Precinct 1308

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	54.66%	545
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	45.34%	452
		997

Precinct 1309

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	68.80%	699
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	31.20%	317
		1,016

Precinct 1310

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	69.90%	569
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	30.10%	245
		814

Precinct 1311

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	67.92%	667
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	32.08%	315
		982

Precinct 1312

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	52.59%	264
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	47.41%	238
		502

Precinct 1313

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	75.79%	1,099
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	24.21%	351
		1,450

Precinct 1314

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	68.81%	75
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	31.19%	34
		109

Precinct 1315

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	60.41%	618
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	39.59%	405
		1,023

Precinct 1401

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	57.09%	443
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	42.91%	333
		776

Precinct 1402

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	57.24%	577
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	42.76%	431
		1,008

Precinct 1403

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	56.19%	445
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	43.81%	347
		792

Precinct 1404

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	48.18%	833
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	51.82%	896
		1,729

Precinct 1405

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	52.98%	382
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	47.02%	339
		721

Precinct 1406

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	61.14%	354
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	38.86%	225
		579

Precinct 1407

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	27.90%	118
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	72.10%	305
		423

Precinct 1408

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	61.38%	612
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	38.62%	385
		997

Precinct 1409

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	63.55%	762
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	36.45%	437
		1,199

Precinct 1410

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	52.15%	702
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	47.85%	644
		1,346

Precinct 1411

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	67.92%	1,755
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	32.08%	829
		2,584

Precinct 1412

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	61.38%	631
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	38.62%	397
		1,028

Precinct 1413

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	42.40%	569
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	57.60%	773
		1,342

Precinct 1414

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	52.05%	229
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	47.95%	211
		440

Precinct 1415

Choice	Percent	Votes
Samuel C. Newby (REP)	44.55%	384
Ju'Coby Pittman (DEM)	55.45%	478
		862

EXHIBIT P
TO DECLARATION OF JOSEPH A. DYE

2015 First Election - City Council At-Large Group 2

2015 Duval First

Election Date: 3/24/2015

(Website last updated at: 06/05/2019 9:47:40 PM)

Registered Voters:	**549,069**
Ballots Cast:	**185,395**
Voter Turnout:	**33.77%**

Precincts Reporting:	**199 / 199**
Election Day:	**Completely Reported**
Early Votes:	**Completely Reported**
Vote By Mail:	**Completely Reported**

OFFICIAL RESULTS

Summary Results

Filter Races

Select a race: CITY COUNCIL-AT-LARGE - GROUP 2

Vote Type View: Graphical

101

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	**28.91%**	**268**
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	**54.26%**	**503**
Theresa Graham (REP)	**16.83%**	**156**
		927

102

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	17.71%	178
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	71.14%	715
Theresa Graham (REP)	11.14%	112
		1,005

103

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	33.13%	165
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	48.19%	240
Theresa Graham (REP)	18.67%	93
		498

104

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	30.12%	256
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	53.53%	455
Theresa Graham (REP)	16.35%	139
		850

105

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	28.73%	426
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	52.60%	780
Theresa Graham (REP)	18.68%	277
		1,483

106

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	22.99%	375
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	61.37%	1,001
Theresa Graham (REP)	15.63%	255
		1,631

107

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	20.84%	89
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	62.06%	265
Theresa Graham (REP)	17.10%	73
		427

108

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	29.49%	225
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	51.38%	392
Theresa Graham (REP)	19.13%	146
		763

109

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	29.40%	152
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	56.29%	291
Theresa Graham (REP)	14.31%	74
		517

110

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	37.50%	330
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	43.86%	386
Theresa Graham (REP)	18.64%	164
		880

111

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	30.07%	341
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	53.09%	602
Theresa Graham (REP)	16.84%	191
		1,134

112

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	22.17%	92
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	60.96%	253
Theresa Graham (REP)	16.87%	70
		415

113

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	24.75%	454
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	60.20%	1,104
Theresa Graham (REP)	15.05%	276
		1,834

114

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	19.64%	88
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	63.84%	286
Theresa Graham (REP)	16.52%	74
		448

201

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	50.61%	627
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	34.46%	427
Theresa Graham (REP)	14.93%	185
		1,239

202

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	36.46%	498
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	39.46%	539
Theresa Graham (REP)	24.08%	329
		1,366

203

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	27.66%	354
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	54.69%	700
Theresa Graham (REP)	17.66%	226
		1,280

204

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	50.58%	436
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	31.09%	268
Theresa Graham (REP)	18.33%	158
		862

205

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	43.40%	910
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	38.53%	808
Theresa Graham (REP)	18.07%	379
		2,097

206

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	47.18%	953
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	36.04%	728
Theresa Graham (REP)	16.78%	339
		2,020

207

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	30.07%	485
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	48.85%	788
Theresa Graham (REP)	21.08%	340
		1,613

208

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	48.15%	468
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	30.14%	293
Theresa Graham (REP)	21.71%	211
		972

209

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	41.97%	397
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	38.16%	361
Theresa Graham (REP)	19.87%	188
		946

210

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	39.77%	68
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	46.20%	79
Theresa Graham (REP)	14.04%	24
		171

211

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	41.22%	561
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	38.43%	523
Theresa Graham (REP)	20.35%	277
		1,361

212

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	56.78%	155
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	23.44%	64
Theresa Graham (REP)	19.78%	54
		273

213

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	37.56%	252
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	47.99%	322
Theresa Graham (REP)	14.46%	97
		671

301

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	41.54%	334
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	35.95%	289
Theresa Graham (REP)	22.51%	181
		804

302

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	36.21%	235
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	37.90%	246
Theresa Graham (REP)	25.89%	168
		649

303

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	39.96%	404
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	32.64%	330
Theresa Graham (REP)	27.40%	277
		1,011

304

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	41.21%	335
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	33.58%	273
Theresa Graham (REP)	25.22%	205
		813

305

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	41.00%	551
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	36.46%	490
Theresa Graham (REP)	22.54%	303
		1,344

306

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	30.82%	266
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	47.97%	414
Theresa Graham (REP)	21.21%	183
		863

307

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	35.86%	161
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	38.53%	173
Theresa Graham (REP)	25.61%	115
		449

308

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	42.02%	245
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	35.51%	207
Theresa Graham (REP)	22.47%	131
		583

309

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	34.82%	250
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	42.76%	307
Theresa Graham (REP)	22.42%	161
		718

310

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	41.42%	316
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	35.65%	272
Theresa Graham (REP)	22.94%	175
		763

311

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	41.54%	292
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	34.71%	244
Theresa Graham (REP)	23.76%	167
		703

312

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	36.56%	536
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	37.18%	545
Theresa Graham (REP)	26.26%	385
		1,466

313

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	35.78%	444
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	43.76%	543
Theresa Graham (REP)	20.47%	254
		1,241

315

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	30.08%	142
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	43.86%	207
Theresa Graham (REP)	26.06%	123
		472

401

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	35.33%	171
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	45.25%	219
Theresa Graham (REP)	19.42%	94
		484

402

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	30.81%	285
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	48.32%	447
Theresa Graham (REP)	20.86%	193
		925

403

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	29.02%	381
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	50.04%	657
Theresa Graham (REP)	20.94%	275
		1,313

404

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	42.34%	511
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	37.28%	450
Theresa Graham (REP)	20.38%	246
		1,207

405

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	26.75%	134
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	58.48%	293
Theresa Graham (REP)	14.77%	74
		501

407

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	35.40%	509
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	44.58%	641
Theresa Graham (REP)	20.03%	288
		1,438

408

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	36.59%	476
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	41.66%	542
Theresa Graham (REP)	21.75%	283
		1,301

409

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	28.52%	249
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	49.26%	430
Theresa Graham (REP)	22.22%	194
		873

410

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	30.22%	294
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	42.96%	418
Theresa Graham (REP)	26.82%	261
		973

411

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	36.01%	309
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	42.77%	367
Theresa Graham (REP)	21.21%	182
		858

412

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	29.72%	107
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	51.94%	187
Theresa Graham (REP)	18.33%	66
		360

501

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	30.11%	342
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	53.08%	603
Theresa Graham (REP)	16.81%	191
		1,136

502

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	27.90%	101
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	56.08%	203
Theresa Graham (REP)	16.02%	58
		362

503

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	22.39%	73
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	65.03%	212
Theresa Graham (REP)	12.58%	41
		326

504

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	29.48%	286
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	53.09%	515
Theresa Graham (REP)	17.42%	169
		970

505

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	38.33%	437
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	42.81%	488
Theresa Graham (REP)	18.86%	215
		1,140

506

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	30.65%	354
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	50.22%	580
Theresa Graham (REP)	19.13%	221
		1,155

507

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	19.31%	112
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	65.34%	379
Theresa Graham (REP)	15.34%	89
		580

508

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	34.59%	709
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	45.71%	937
Theresa Graham (REP)	19.71%	404
		2,050

509

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	35.37%	555
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	46.53%	730
Theresa Graham (REP)	18.10%	284
		1,569

510

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	37.06%	477
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	43.20%	556
Theresa Graham (REP)	19.74%	254
		1,287

511

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	31.77%	223
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	49.15%	345
Theresa Graham (REP)	19.09%	134
		702

512

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	27.56%	328
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	48.49%	577
Theresa Graham (REP)	23.95%	285
		1,190

513

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	33.09%	275
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	48.86%	406
Theresa Graham (REP)	18.05%	150
		831

601

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	41.19%	552
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	34.63%	464
Theresa Graham (REP)	24.18%	324
		1,340

602

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	38.58%	463
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	37.08%	445
Theresa Graham (REP)	24.33%	292
		1,200

603

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	34.16%	563
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	48.36%	797
Theresa Graham (REP)	17.48%	288
		1,648

604

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	43.54%	364
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	36.12%	302
Theresa Graham (REP)	20.33%	170
		836

605

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	39.04%	623
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	36.59%	584
Theresa Graham (REP)	24.37%	389
		1,596

606

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	40.99%	807
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	34.54%	680
Theresa Graham (REP)	24.48%	482
		1,969

607

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	35.52%	227
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	40.53%	259
Theresa Graham (REP)	23.94%	153
		639

608

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	32.54%	536
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	43.53%	717
Theresa Graham (REP)	23.92%	394
		1,647

609

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	35.85%	176
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	42.77%	210
Theresa Graham (REP)	21.38%	105
		491

610

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	40.81%	702
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	33.72%	580
Theresa Graham (REP)	25.47%	438
		1,720

611

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	31.84%	228
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	43.72%	313
Theresa Graham (REP)	24.44%	175
		716

612

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	38.49%	480
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	38.73%	483
Theresa Graham (REP)	22.77%	284
		1,247

613

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	40.29%	359
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	38.95%	347
Theresa Graham (REP)	20.76%	185
		891

614

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	41.57%	185
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	38.65%	172
Theresa Graham (REP)	19.78%	88
		445

701

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	23.55%	85
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	67.87%	245
Theresa Graham (REP)	8.59%	31
		361

702

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	10.83%	39
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	80.28%	289
Theresa Graham (REP)	8.89%	32
		360

703

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	36.89%	601
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	48.56%	791
Theresa Graham (REP)	14.55%	237
		1,629

704

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	10.20%	86
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	78.29%	660
Theresa Graham (REP)	11.51%	97
		843

705

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	19.00%	276
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	69.58%	1,011
Theresa Graham (REP)	11.42%	166
		1,453

706

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	2.08%	8
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	93.49%	359
Theresa Graham (REP)	4.43%	17
		384

707

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	4.13%	37
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	90.74%	813
Theresa Graham (REP)	5.13%	46
		896

708

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	3.74%	13
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	91.67%	319
Theresa Graham (REP)	4.60%	16
		348

709

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	2.96%	57
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	92.62%	1,783
Theresa Graham (REP)	4.42%	85
		1,925

710

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	5.92%	88
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	87.95%	1,307
Theresa Graham (REP)	6.12%	91
		1,486

711

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	2.61%	9
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	92.17%	318
Theresa Graham (REP)	5.22%	18
		345

712

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	10.27%	49
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	83.02%	396
Theresa Graham (REP)	6.71%	32
		477

713

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	16.69%	114
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	70.42%	481
Theresa Graham (REP)	12.88%	88
		683

714

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	4.02%	22
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	92.32%	505
Theresa Graham (REP)	3.66%	20
		547

801

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	10.40%	86
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	82.95%	686
Theresa Graham (REP)	6.65%	55
		827

802

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	0.99%	12
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	96.05%	1,167
Theresa Graham (REP)	2.96%	36
		1,215

803

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	11.23%	198
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	81.91%	1,444
Theresa Graham (REP)	6.86%	121
		1,763

804

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	17.33%	139
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	71.95%	577
Theresa Graham (REP)	10.72%	86
		802

805

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	11.31%	96
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	80.33%	682
Theresa Graham (REP)	8.36%	71
		849

806

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	3.17%	8
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	92.86%	234
Theresa Graham (REP)	3.97%	10
		252

807

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	2.46%	14
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	93.16%	531
Theresa Graham (REP)	4.39%	25
		570

808

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	2.10%	11
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	95.43%	501
Theresa Graham (REP)	2.48%	13
		525

809

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	1.29%	8
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	93.88%	583
Theresa Graham (REP)	4.83%	30
		621

810

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	50.32%	235
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	21.63%	101
Theresa Graham (REP)	28.05%	131
		467

811

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	1.54%	7
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	94.08%	429
Theresa Graham (REP)	4.39%	20
		456

812

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	1.71%	7
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	94.39%	387
Theresa Graham (REP)	3.90%	16
		410

813

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	24.80%	492
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	62.65%	1,243
Theresa Graham (REP)	12.55%	249
		1,984

814

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	52.21%	580
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	21.78%	242
Theresa Graham (REP)	26.01%	289
		1,111

815

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	1.78%	10
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	91.65%	516
Theresa Graham (REP)	6.57%	37
		563

816

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	9.17%	20
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	81.65%	178
Theresa Graham (REP)	9.17%	20
		218

817

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	18.77%	217
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	70.93%	820
Theresa Graham (REP)	10.29%	119
		1,156

818

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	8.48%	39
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	81.96%	377
Theresa Graham (REP)	9.57%	44
		460

901

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	16.55%	118
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	68.58%	489
Theresa Graham (REP)	14.87%	106
		713

902

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	2.64%	23
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	93.69%	817
Theresa Graham (REP)	3.67%	32
		872

903

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	29.55%	221
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	54.81%	410
Theresa Graham (REP)	15.64%	117
		748

904

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	1.87%	18
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	95.74%	922
Theresa Graham (REP)	2.39%	23
		963

905

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	23.22%	127
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	61.06%	334
Theresa Graham (REP)	15.72%	86
		547

906

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	34.20%	158
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	43.29%	200
Theresa Graham (REP)	22.51%	104
		462

907

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	32.87%	189
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	44.17%	254
Theresa Graham (REP)	22.96%	132
		575

908

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	25.03%	198
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	58.91%	466
Theresa Graham (REP)	16.06%	127
		791

909

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	3.16%	13
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	93.92%	386
Theresa Graham (REP)	2.92%	12
		411

910

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	5.85%	41
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	88.45%	620
Theresa Graham (REP)	5.71%	40
		701

911

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	10.90%	103
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	80.42%	760
Theresa Graham (REP)	8.68%	82
		945

912

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	2.17%	8
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	96.20%	354
Theresa Graham (REP)	1.63%	6
		368

913

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	21.80%	114
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	60.42%	316
Theresa Graham (REP)	17.78%	93
		523

914

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	27.10%	252
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	54.95%	511
Theresa Graham (REP)	17.96%	167
		930

Precinct 1001

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	2.69%	34
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	92.72%	1,171
Theresa Graham (REP)	4.59%	58
		1,263

Precinct 1002

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	0.99%	13
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	96.20%	1,266
Theresa Graham (REP)	2.81%	37
		1,316

Precinct 1003

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	2.05%	15
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	94.53%	691
Theresa Graham (REP)	3.42%	25
		731

Precinct 1004

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	1.82%	21
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	94.55%	1,093
Theresa Graham (REP)	3.63%	42
		1,156

Precinct 1005

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	2.13%	33
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	93.93%	1,455
Theresa Graham (REP)	3.94%	61
		1,549

Precinct 1006

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	32.26%	150
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	47.96%	223
Theresa Graham (REP)	19.78%	92
		465

Precinct 1007

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	28.31%	109
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	48.31%	186
Theresa Graham (REP)	23.38%	90
		385

Precinct 1008

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	21.36%	236
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	64.34%	711
Theresa Graham (REP)	14.30%	158
		1,105

Precinct 1009

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	26.63%	224
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	58.38%	491
Theresa Graham (REP)	14.98%	126
		841

Precinct 1010

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	31.38%	219
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	47.13%	329
Theresa Graham (REP)	21.49%	150
		698

Precinct 1011

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	38.46%	140
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	34.62%	126
Theresa Graham (REP)	26.92%	98
		364

Precinct 1012

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	13.48%	101
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	72.10%	540
Theresa Graham (REP)	14.42%	108
		749

Precinct 1013

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	35.70%	166
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	43.23%	201
Theresa Graham (REP)	21.08%	98
		465

Precinct 1014

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	22.47%	231
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	61.19%	629
Theresa Graham (REP)	16.34%	168
		1,028

Precinct 1015

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	26.12%	216
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	54.53%	451
Theresa Graham (REP)	19.35%	160
		827

Precinct 1016

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	20.00%	86
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	63.95%	275
Theresa Graham (REP)	16.05%	69
		430

Precinct 1101

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	32.80%	103
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	49.68%	156
Theresa Graham (REP)	17.52%	55
		314

Precinct 1102

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	55.98%	103
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	24.46%	45
Theresa Graham (REP)	19.57%	36
		184

Precinct 1103

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	33.18%	282
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	41.65%	354
Theresa Graham (REP)	25.18%	214
		850

Precinct 1104

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	33.51%	251
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	45.26%	339
Theresa Graham (REP)	21.23%	159
		749

Precinct 1105

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	35.16%	224
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	40.03%	255
Theresa Graham (REP)	24.80%	158
		637

Precinct 1106

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	33.71%	564
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	45.19%	756
Theresa Graham (REP)	21.10%	353
		1,673

Precinct 1107

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	39.16%	253
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	36.69%	237
Theresa Graham (REP)	24.15%	156
		646

Precinct 1108

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	27.60%	186
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	54.45%	367
Theresa Graham (REP)	17.95%	121
		674

Precinct 1109

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	43.78%	359
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	31.95%	262
Theresa Graham (REP)	24.27%	199
		820

Precinct 1110

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	28.94%	191
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	47.12%	311
Theresa Graham (REP)	23.94%	158
		660

Precinct 1111

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	25.77%	84
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	57.06%	186
Theresa Graham (REP)	17.18%	56
		326

Precinct 1112

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	32.61%	210
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	43.17%	278
Theresa Graham (REP)	24.22%	156
		644

Precinct 1113

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	30.85%	178
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	49.57%	286
Theresa Graham (REP)	19.58%	113
		577

Precinct 1114

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	25.17%	109
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	54.04%	234
Theresa Graham (REP)	20.79%	90
		433

Precinct 1115

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	34.22%	245
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	43.02%	308
Theresa Graham (REP)	22.77%	163
		716

Precinct 1201

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	38.26%	383
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	33.47%	335
Theresa Graham (REP)	28.27%	283
		1,001

Precinct 1202

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	48.40%	484
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	34.70%	347
Theresa Graham (REP)	16.90%	169
		1,000

Precinct 1203

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	49.56%	224
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	23.45%	106
Theresa Graham (REP)	26.99%	122
		452

Precinct 1204

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	41.03%	208
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	29.78%	151
Theresa Graham (REP)	29.19%	148
		507

Precinct 1205

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	35.61%	495
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	41.80%	581
Theresa Graham (REP)	22.59%	314
		1,390

Precinct 1206

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	36.36%	489
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	43.12%	580
Theresa Graham (REP)	20.52%	276
		1,345

Precinct 1207

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	43.06%	121
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	41.64%	117
Theresa Graham (REP)	15.30%	43
		281

Precinct 1208

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	30.31%	301
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	48.24%	479
Theresa Graham (REP)	21.45%	213
		993

Precinct 1209

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	46.60%	535
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	30.49%	350
Theresa Graham (REP)	22.91%	263
		1,148

Precinct 1210

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	35.84%	253
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	44.90%	317
Theresa Graham (REP)	19.26%	136
		706

Precinct 1211

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	33.69%	280
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	46.45%	386
Theresa Graham (REP)	19.86%	165
		831

Precinct 1212

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	31.70%	506
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	49.19%	785
Theresa Graham (REP)	19.11%	305
		1,596

Precinct 1213

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	32.83%	415
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	46.76%	591
Theresa Graham (REP)	20.41%	258
		1,264

Precinct 1301

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	33.85%	305
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	44.40%	400
Theresa Graham (REP)	21.75%	196
		901

Precinct 1302

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	41.29%	358
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	35.41%	307
Theresa Graham (REP)	23.30%	202
		867

Precinct 1303

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	39.60%	280
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	36.92%	261
Theresa Graham (REP)	23.48%	166
		707

Precinct 1304

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	30.84%	194
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	48.81%	307
Theresa Graham (REP)	20.35%	128
		629

Precinct 1305

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	35.32%	296
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	43.44%	364
Theresa Graham (REP)	21.24%	178
		838

Precinct 1306

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	28.43%	230
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	48.95%	396
Theresa Graham (REP)	22.62%	183
		809

Precinct 1307

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	34.02%	414
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	50.12%	610
Theresa Graham (REP)	15.86%	193
		1,217

Precinct 1308

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	28.33%	251
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	54.97%	487
Theresa Graham (REP)	16.70%	148
		886

Precinct 1309

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	38.63%	350
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	41.06%	372
Theresa Graham (REP)	20.31%	184
		906

Precinct 1310

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	39.68%	275
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	37.95%	263
Theresa Graham (REP)	22.37%	155
		693

Precinct 1311

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	36.61%	313
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	37.31%	319
Theresa Graham (REP)	26.08%	223
		855

Precinct 1312

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	27.21%	123
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	49.78%	225
Theresa Graham (REP)	23.01%	104
		452

Precinct 1313

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	44.96%	567
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	31.09%	392
Theresa Graham (REP)	23.95%	302
		1,261

Precinct 1314

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	32.29%	31
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	36.46%	35
Theresa Graham (REP)	31.25%	30
		96

Precinct 1315

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	30.92%	286
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	42.05%	389
Theresa Graham (REP)	27.03%	250
		925

Precinct 1401

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	26.54%	185
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	46.92%	327
Theresa Graham (REP)	26.54%	185
		697

Precinct 1402

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	32.21%	278
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	46.12%	398
Theresa Graham (REP)	21.67%	187
		863

Precinct 1403

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	29.34%	196
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	46.41%	310
Theresa Graham (REP)	24.25%	162
		668

Precinct 1404

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	29.10%	479
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	56.68%	933
Theresa Graham (REP)	14.22%	234
		1,646

Precinct 1405

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	25.52%	171
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	53.58%	359
Theresa Graham (REP)	20.90%	140
		670

Precinct 1406

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	32.53%	162
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	42.97%	214
Theresa Graham (REP)	24.50%	122
		498

Precinct 1407

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	17.50%	70
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	74.00%	296
Theresa Graham (REP)	8.50%	34
		400

Precinct 1408

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	38.16%	366
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	46.09%	442
Theresa Graham (REP)	15.75%	151
		959

Precinct 1409

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	39.62%	441
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	40.61%	452
Theresa Graham (REP)	19.77%	220
		1,113

Precinct 1410

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	29.83%	360
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	48.47%	585
Theresa Graham (REP)	21.71%	262
		1,207

Precinct 1411

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	48.36%	1,177
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	37.22%	906
Theresa Graham (REP)	14.42%	351
		2,434

Precinct 1412

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	38.76%	381
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	41.30%	406
Theresa Graham (REP)	19.94%	196
		983

Precinct 1413

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	22.89%	295
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	64.24%	828
Theresa Graham (REP)	12.88%	166
		1,289

Precinct 1414

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	29.77%	117
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	51.40%	202
Theresa Graham (REP)	18.83%	74
		393

Precinct 1415

Choice	Percent	Votes
David Barron (REP)	23.97%	198
John R. Crescimbeni (DEM)	59.56%	492
Theresa Graham (REP)	16.46%	136
		826

EXHIBIT Q
TO DECLARATION OF JOSEPH A. DYE

2015 First Election - City Council At-Large Group 4

2015 Duval First

Election Date: 3/24/2015

(Website last updated at: 06/05/2019 9:47:40 PM)

Registered Voters:	**549,069**
Ballots Cast:	**185,395**
Voter Turnout:	**33.77%**

Precincts Reporting:	**199 / 199**
Election Day:	**Completely Reported**
Early Votes:	**Completely Reported**
Vote By Mail:	**Completely Reported**

OFFICIAL RESULTS

Summary Results

Filter Races

Select a race: CITY COUNCIL-AT-LARGE - GROUP 4

Vote Type View: Graphical

101

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	**58.91%**	**532**
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	**41.09%**	**371**
		903

102

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	35.98%	354
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	64.02%	630
		984

103

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	67.98%	329
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	32.02%	155
		484

104

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	59.21%	492
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	40.79%	339
		831

105

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	63.14%	920
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	36.86%	537
		1,457

106

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	54.76%	875
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	45.24%	723
		1,598

107

Choice	Percent	Votes

Greg Anderson (REP)	43.17%	180
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	56.83%	237
		417

108

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	62.50%	465
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	37.50%	279
		744

109

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	65.47%	328
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	34.53%	173
		501

110

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	76.40%	654
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	23.60%	202
		856

111

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	65.38%	727
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	34.62%	385
		1,112

112

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	44.85%	183

Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	55.15%	225
		408

113

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	53.11%	949
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	46.89%	838
		1,787

114

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	38.20%	170
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	61.80%	275
		445

201

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	73.56%	893
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	26.44%	321
		1,214

202

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	68.54%	917
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	31.46%	421
		1,338

203

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	54.62%	691
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	45.38%	574

	1,265

204

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	78.56%	656
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	21.44%	179
		835

205

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	66.36%	1,371
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	33.64%	695
		2,066

206

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	81.52%	1,588
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	18.48%	360
		1,948

207

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	62.53%	993
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	37.47%	595
		1,588

208

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	83.53%	791
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	16.47%	156
		947

209

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	79.02%	742
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	20.98%	197
		939

210

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	77.91%	127
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	22.09%	36
		163

211

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	65.85%	887
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	34.15%	460
		1,347

212

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	87.27%	233
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	12.73%	34
		267

213

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	78.15%	508
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	21.85%	142
		650

301

Choice	Percent	Votes

Greg Anderson (REP)	83.33%	655
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	16.67%	131
		786

302

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	67.55%	431
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	32.45%	207
		638

303

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	76.82%	769
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	23.18%	232
		1,001

304

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	89.14%	722
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	10.86%	88
		810

305

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	74.05%	993
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	25.95%	348
		1,341

306

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	56.80%	480

Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	43.20%	365
		845

307

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	67.78%	305
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	32.22%	145
		450

308

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	80.78%	458
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	19.22%	109
		567

309

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	67.73%	487
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	32.27%	232
		719

310

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	82.21%	624
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	17.79%	135
		759

311

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	80.26%	553
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	19.74%	136

	689

312

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	73.26%	1,071
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	26.74%	391
		1,462

313

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	62.97%	777
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	37.03%	457
		1,234

315

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	65.18%	307
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	34.82%	164
		471

401

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	71.28%	335
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	28.72%	135
		470

402

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	55.79%	511
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	44.21%	405
		916

403

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	58.29%	759
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	41.71%	543
		1,302

404

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	82.51%	972
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	17.49%	206
		1,178

405

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	51.02%	251
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	48.98%	241
		492

407

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	70.56%	1,004
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	29.44%	419
		1,423

408

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	73.75%	944
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	26.25%	336
		1,280

409

Choice	Percent	Votes

Greg Anderson (REP)	**64.75%**	**551**
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	**35.25%**	**300**
		851

410

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	**62.02%**	**601**
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	**37.98%**	**368**
		969

411

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	**67.92%**	**580**
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	**32.08%**	**274**
		854

412

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	**56.23%**	**203**
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	**43.77%**	**158**
		361

501

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	**70.70%**	**794**
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	**29.30%**	**329**
		1,123

502

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	**62.04%**	**219**

Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	37.96%	134
		353

503

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	36.14%	116
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	63.86%	205
		321

504

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	69.66%	675
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	30.34%	294
		969

505

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	83.57%	946
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	16.43%	186
		1,132

506

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	60.64%	687
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	39.36%	446
		1,133

507

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	44.76%	256
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	55.24%	316

	572

508

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	72.62%	1,459
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	27.38%	550
		2,009

509

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	78.10%	1,209
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	21.90%	339
		1,548

510

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	75.40%	941
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	24.60%	307
		1,248

511

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	60.78%	423
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	39.22%	273
		696

512

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	60.73%	713
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	39.27%	461
		1,174

513

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	60.68%	500
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	39.32%	324
		824

601

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	82.65%	1,096
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	17.35%	230
		1,326

602

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	74.35%	890
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	25.65%	307
		1,197

603

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	79.50%	1,295
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	20.50%	334
		1,629

604

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	85.42%	697
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	14.58%	119
		816

605

Choice	Percent	Votes

Greg Anderson (REP)	**83.08%**	**1,306**
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	**16.92%**	**266**
		1,572

606

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	**82.44%**	**1,615**
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	**17.56%**	**344**
		1,959

607

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	**73.05%**	**458**
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	**26.95%**	**169**
		627

608

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	**71.93%**	**1,171**
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	**28.07%**	**457**
		1,628

609

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	**70.81%**	**342**
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	**29.19%**	**141**
		483

610

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	**80.44%**	**1,365**

Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	19.56%	332
		1,697

611

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	67.99%	480
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	32.01%	226
		706

612

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	72.31%	893
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	27.69%	342
		1,235

613

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	69.68%	609
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	30.32%	265
		874

614

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	73.61%	318
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	26.39%	114
		432

701

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	36.80%	131
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	63.20%	225

	356

702

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	21.65%	76
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	78.35%	275
		351

703

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	57.19%	919
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	42.81%	688
		1,607

704

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	29.65%	247
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	70.35%	586
		833

705

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	32.02%	462
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	67.98%	981
		1,443

706

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	3.15%	12
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	96.85%	369
		381

707

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	7.61%	67
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	92.39%	813
		880

708

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	9.62%	33
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	90.38%	310
		343

709

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	5.03%	97
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	94.97%	1,833
		1,930

710

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	9.54%	142
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	90.46%	1,347
		1,489

711

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	4.08%	14
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	95.92%	329
		343

712

Choice	Percent	Votes

Greg Anderson (REP)	22.67%	107
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	77.33%	365
		472

713

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	37.46%	257
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	62.54%	429
		686

714

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	6.88%	37
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	93.12%	501
		538

801

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	18.13%	149
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	81.87%	673
		822

802

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	3.23%	39
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	96.77%	1,170
		1,209

803

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	16.62%	292

Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	83.38%	1,465
		1,757

804

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	32.61%	256
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	67.39%	529
		785

805

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	20.60%	173
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	79.40%	667
		840

806

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	4.82%	12
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	95.18%	237
		249

807

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	5.27%	30
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	94.73%	539
		569

808

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	2.29%	12
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	97.71%	511

	523

809

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	1.95%	12
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	98.05%	603
		615

810

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	84.80%	396
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	15.20%	71
		467

811

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	2.19%	10
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	97.81%	446
		456

812

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	2.68%	11
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	97.32%	399
		410

813

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	38.88%	769
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	61.12%	1,209
		1,978

814

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	85.18%	931
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	14.82%	162
		1,093

815

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	4.11%	23
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	95.89%	536
		559

816

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	16.06%	35
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	83.94%	183
		218

817

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	32.64%	374
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	67.36%	772
		1,146

818

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	17.88%	81
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	82.12%	372
		453

901

Choice	Percent	Votes

Greg Anderson (REP)	39.38%	280
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	60.62%	431
		711

902

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	2.89%	25
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	97.11%	839
		864

903

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	49.59%	367
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	50.41%	373
		740

904

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	3.25%	31
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	96.75%	923
		954

905

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	41.26%	222
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	58.74%	316
		538

906

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	70.09%	321

Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	29.91%	137
		458

907

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	67.96%	386
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	32.04%	182
		568

908

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	49.29%	381
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	50.71%	392
		773

909

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	4.19%	17
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	95.81%	389
		406

910

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	10.95%	76
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	89.05%	618
		694

911

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	20.30%	189
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	79.70%	742

	931

912

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	2.46%	9
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	97.54%	357
		366

913

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	38.87%	199
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	61.13%	313
		512

914

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	46.19%	424
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	53.81%	494
		918

Precinct 1001

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	4.86%	61
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	95.14%	1,194
		1,255

Precinct 1002

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	2.31%	30
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	97.69%	1,271
		1,301

Precinct 1003

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	3.05%	22
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	96.95%	699
		721

Precinct 1004

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	2.79%	32
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	97.21%	1,117
		1,149

Precinct 1005

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	3.31%	51
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	96.69%	1,489
		1,540

Precinct 1006

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	56.16%	260
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	43.84%	203
		463

Precinct 1007

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	60.21%	230
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	39.79%	152
		382

Precinct 1008

Choice	Percent	Votes

Greg Anderson (REP)	39.19%	428
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	60.81%	664
		1,092

Precinct 1009

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	44.43%	367
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	55.57%	459
		826

Precinct 1010

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	61.48%	423
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	38.52%	265
		688

Precinct 1011

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	66.95%	239
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	33.05%	118
		357

Precinct 1012

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	27.55%	208
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	72.45%	547
		755

Precinct 1013

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	70.07%	323

Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	29.93%	138
		461

Precinct 1014

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	42.33%	428
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	57.67%	583
		1,011

Precinct 1015

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	47.27%	390
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	52.73%	435
		825

Precinct 1016

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	38.28%	165
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	61.72%	266
		431

Precinct 1101

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	69.31%	210
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	30.69%	93
		303

Precinct 1102

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	81.77%	148
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	18.23%	33

	181

Precinct 1103

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	72.73%	608
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	27.27%	228
		836

Precinct 1104

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	62.25%	465
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	37.75%	282
		747

Precinct 1105

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	65.34%	409
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	34.66%	217
		626

Precinct 1106

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	71.38%	1,187
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	28.62%	476
		1,663

Precinct 1107

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	85.10%	554
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	14.90%	97
		651

Precinct 1108

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	54.30%	360
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	45.70%	303
		663

Precinct 1109

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	89.36%	722
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	10.64%	86
		808

Precinct 1110

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	64.34%	415
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	35.66%	230
		645

Precinct 1111

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	48.61%	157
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	51.39%	166
		323

Precinct 1112

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	70.11%	448
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	29.89%	191
		639

Precinct 1113

Choice	Percent	Votes

Greg Anderson (REP)	58.07%	331
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	41.93%	239
		570

Precinct 1114

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	56.84%	245
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	43.16%	186
		431

Precinct 1115

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	63.88%	458
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	36.12%	259
		717

Precinct 1201

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	76.26%	755
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	23.74%	235
		990

Precinct 1202

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	67.83%	660
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	32.17%	313
		973

Precinct 1203

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	79.10%	352

Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	20.90%	93
		445

Precinct 1204

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	76.60%	383
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	23.40%	117
		500

Precinct 1205

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	63.93%	879
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	36.07%	496
		1,375

Precinct 1206

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	61.33%	820
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	38.67%	517
		1,337

Precinct 1207

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	64.96%	178
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	35.04%	96
		274

Precinct 1208

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	55.42%	547
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	44.58%	440

	987

Precinct 1209

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	76.58%	873
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	23.42%	267
		1,140

Precinct 1210

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	60.34%	423
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	39.66%	278
		701

Precinct 1211

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	52.55%	433
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	47.45%	391
		824

Precinct 1212

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	53.40%	849
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	46.60%	741
		1,590

Precinct 1213

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	57.71%	722
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	42.29%	529
		1,251

Precinct 1301

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	76.78%	681
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	23.22%	206
		887

Precinct 1302

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	81.76%	695
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	18.24%	155
		850

Precinct 1303

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	77.40%	548
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	22.60%	160
		708

Precinct 1304

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	66.19%	413
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	33.81%	211
		624

Precinct 1305

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	75.87%	629
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	24.13%	200
		829

Precinct 1306

Choice	Percent	Votes

Greg Anderson (REP)	68.83%	541
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	31.17%	245
		786

Precinct 1307

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	75.53%	892
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	24.47%	289
		1,181

Precinct 1308

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	65.90%	574
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	34.10%	297
		871

Precinct 1309

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	78.59%	701
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	21.41%	191
		892

Precinct 1310

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	78.35%	532
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	21.65%	147
		679

Precinct 1311

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	78.27%	659

Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	21.73%	183
		842

Precinct 1312

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	54.75%	242
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	45.25%	200
		442

Precinct 1313

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	82.48%	1,031
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	17.52%	219
		1,250

Precinct 1314

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	67.39%	62
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	32.61%	30
		92

Precinct 1315

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	63.14%	579
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	36.86%	338
		917

Precinct 1401

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	58.06%	400
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	41.94%	289

	689

Precinct 1402

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	58.51%	502
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	41.49%	356
		858

Precinct 1403

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	57.83%	384
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	42.17%	280
		664

Precinct 1404

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	73.48%	1,200
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	26.52%	433
		1,633

Precinct 1405

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	63.99%	423
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	36.01%	238
		661

Precinct 1406

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	61.05%	301
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	38.95%	192
		493

Precinct 1407

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	44.53%	179
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	55.47%	223
		402

Precinct 1408

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	77.35%	741
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	22.65%	217
		958

Precinct 1409

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	71.86%	802
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	28.14%	314
		1,116

Precinct 1410

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	55.56%	665
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	44.44%	532
		1,197

Precinct 1411

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	90.08%	2,224
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	9.92%	245
		2,469

Precinct 1412

Choice	Percent	Votes

Greg Anderson (REP)	**70.55%**	**685**
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	**29.45%**	**286**
		971

Precinct 1413

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	**61.47%**	**780**
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	**38.53%**	**489**
		1,269

Precinct 1414

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	**56.22%**	**217**
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	**43.78%**	**169**
		386

Precinct 1415

Choice	Percent	Votes
Greg Anderson (REP)	**65.52%**	**534**
Juanita Powell-Williams (DEM)	**34.48%**	**281**
		815

EXHIBIT R
TO DECLARATION OF JOSEPH A. DYE

2014 General Election - Governor

2014 General Election

Election Date: 11/4/2014

(Website last updated at: 06/05/2019 9:47:40 PM)

Registered Voters:	**552,158**
Ballots Cast:	**272,952**
Voter Turnout:	**49.43%**

Precincts Reporting:	**199 / 199**
Election Day:	**Completely Reported**
Early Votes:	**Completely Reported**
Vote By Mail:	**Completely Reported**

OFFICIAL RESULTS

Summary Results

Filter Races

Select a race: GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Vote Type View: Graphical

101

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	**52.28%**	**687**
Charlie Crist (DEM)	**41.78%**	**549**
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	**4.11%**	**54**
Farid Khavari (NPA)	**0.61%**	**8**
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	**0.84%**	**11**

WRITE-IN (NP)	0.38%	5
		1,314

102

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	34.03%	488
Charlie Crist (DEM)	60.67%	870
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.28%	47
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.49%	7
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	1.19%	17
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.35%	5
		1,434

103

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	66.36%	426
Charlie Crist (DEM)	28.19%	181
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.89%	25
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.78%	5
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.78%	5
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.00%	0
		642

104

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	56.50%	669
Charlie Crist (DEM)	37.75%	447
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.46%	41
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.34%	4
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	1.52%	18
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.42%	5
		1,184

105

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	59.26%	1,197
Charlie Crist (DEM)	34.26%	692
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	4.41%	89
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.69%	14
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	1.04%	21
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.35%	7
		2,020

106

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	51.94%	1,139
Charlie Crist (DEM)	44.19%	969
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.60%	57
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.46%	10
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.59%	13
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.23%	5
		2,193

107

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	40.96%	238
Charlie Crist (DEM)	52.84%	307
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	4.30%	25
Farid Khavari (NPA)	1.03%	6
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.69%	4
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.17%	1
		581

108

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	57.41%	643
Charlie Crist (DEM)	36.34%	407
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	4.11%	46

Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.54%	6
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	1.25%	14
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.36%	4
		1,120

109

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	55.24%	390
Charlie Crist (DEM)	40.23%	284
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.68%	26
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.57%	4
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.14%	1
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.14%	1
		706

110

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	65.43%	791
Charlie Crist (DEM)	29.61%	358
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.72%	45
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.50%	6
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.41%	5
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.33%	4
		1,209

111

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	60.76%	954
Charlie Crist (DEM)	34.97%	549
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.55%	40
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.38%	6
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.96%	15
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.38%	6
		1,570

112

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	43.10%	284
Charlie Crist (DEM)	51.29%	338
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.73%	18
Farid Khavari (NPA)	1.06%	7
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	1.37%	9
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.46%	3
		659

113

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	50.00%	1,317
Charlie Crist (DEM)	45.56%	1,200
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.85%	75
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.65%	17
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.65%	17
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.30%	8
		2,634

114

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	38.61%	283
Charlie Crist (DEM)	53.21%	390
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	5.46%	40
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.68%	5
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	1.36%	10
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.68%	5
		733

201

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	68.31%	1,207
Charlie Crist (DEM)	27.50%	486

Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.34%	59
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.17%	3
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.28%	5
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.40%	7
		1,767

202

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	65.14%	1,484
Charlie Crist (DEM)	30.16%	687
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.29%	75
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.40%	9
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.79%	18
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.22%	5
		2,278

203

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	54.31%	1,046
Charlie Crist (DEM)	40.50%	780
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.01%	58
Farid Khavari (NPA)	1.04%	20
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.57%	11
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.57%	11
		1,926

204

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	71.75%	838
Charlie Crist (DEM)	23.54%	275
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.60%	42
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.17%	2
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.43%	5
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.51%	6

	1,168

205

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	64.88%	2,075
Charlie Crist (DEM)	30.74%	983
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.06%	98
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.28%	9
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.91%	29
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.13%	4
		3,198

206

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	74.39%	2,071
Charlie Crist (DEM)	21.95%	611
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.66%	74
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.29%	8
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.47%	13
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.25%	7
		2,784

207

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	58.98%	1,485
Charlie Crist (DEM)	36.10%	909
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.26%	82
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.56%	14
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.83%	21
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.28%	7
		2,518

208

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	79.03%	1,059

Charlie Crist (DEM)	17.39%	233
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.84%	38
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.15%	2
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.52%	7
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.07%	1
		1,340

209

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	73.47%	1,094
Charlie Crist (DEM)	22.16%	330
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.36%	50
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.00%	0
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.94%	14
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.07%	1
		1,489

210

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	73.85%	161
Charlie Crist (DEM)	21.56%	47
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	4.13%	9
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.00%	0
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.46%	1
		218

211

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	65.72%	1,359
Charlie Crist (DEM)	30.03%	621
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.90%	60
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.34%	7
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.77%	16

WRITE-IN (NP)	0.24%	5
		2,068

212

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	77.25%	292
Charlie Crist (DEM)	18.78%	71
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.44%	13
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.26%	1
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.26%	1
		378

213

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	71.75%	635
Charlie Crist (DEM)	25.42%	225
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.03%	18
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.45%	4
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.23%	2
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.11%	1
		885

301

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	77.99%	964
Charlie Crist (DEM)	20.55%	254
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	1.13%	14
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.08%	1
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.16%	2
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.08%	1
		1,236

302

Choice	Percent	Votes

Rick Scott (REP)	63.25%	692
Charlie Crist (DEM)	30.53%	334
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	4.39%	48
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.46%	5
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	1.01%	11
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.37%	4
		1,094

303

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	68.51%	1,216
Charlie Crist (DEM)	26.65%	473
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.44%	61
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.56%	10
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.56%	10
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.28%	5
		1,775

304

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	79.20%	1,032
Charlie Crist (DEM)	18.96%	247
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	1.38%	18
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.15%	2
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.15%	2
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.15%	2
		1,303

305

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	64.79%	1,627
Charlie Crist (DEM)	30.98%	778
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.15%	79
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.44%	11

Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.44%	11
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.20%	5
		2,511

306

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	53.51%	808
Charlie Crist (DEM)	41.06%	620
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.31%	50
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.60%	9
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	1.13%	17
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.40%	6
		1,510

307

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	58.57%	567
Charlie Crist (DEM)	34.92%	338
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	4.86%	47
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.93%	9
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.62%	6
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.10%	1
		968

308

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	69.08%	686
Charlie Crist (DEM)	25.88%	257
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.73%	37
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.30%	3
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.60%	6
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.40%	4
		993

309

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	62.26%	848
Charlie Crist (DEM)	33.41%	455
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.45%	47
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.44%	6
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.22%	3
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.22%	3
		1,362

310

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	72.05%	915
Charlie Crist (DEM)	24.25%	308
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.99%	38
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.24%	3
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.39%	5
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.08%	1
		1,270

311

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	71.85%	906
Charlie Crist (DEM)	23.87%	301
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.25%	41
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.32%	4
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.56%	7
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.16%	2
		1,261

312

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	65.09%	1,766
Charlie Crist (DEM)	30.11%	817

Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.32%	90
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.52%	14
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.81%	22
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.15%	4
		2,713

313

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	58.38%	1,177
Charlie Crist (DEM)	37.10%	748
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.88%	58
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.55%	11
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.74%	15
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.35%	7
		2,016

315

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	60.89%	495
Charlie Crist (DEM)	32.23%	262
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	4.67%	38
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.62%	5
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	1.11%	9
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.49%	4
		813

401

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	65.61%	454
Charlie Crist (DEM)	30.78%	213
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.89%	20
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.43%	3
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.29%	2
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.00%	0

	692

402

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	53.31%	837
Charlie Crist (DEM)	40.19%	631
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	4.01%	63
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.89%	14
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	1.15%	18
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.45%	7
		1,570

403

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	53.95%	1,201
Charlie Crist (DEM)	40.79%	908
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.23%	72
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.40%	9
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	1.30%	29
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.31%	7
		2,226

404

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	72.60%	1,227
Charlie Crist (DEM)	22.07%	373
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.79%	64
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.41%	7
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.65%	11
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.47%	8
		1,690

405

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	46.99%	382

Charlie Crist (DEM)	47.23%	384
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.94%	32
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.49%	4
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.86%	7
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.49%	4
		813

407

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	61.86%	1,523
Charlie Crist (DEM)	33.10%	815
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.86%	95
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.53%	13
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.49%	12
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.16%	4
		2,462

408

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	66.68%	1,295
Charlie Crist (DEM)	27.45%	533
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	4.48%	87
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.46%	9
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.67%	13
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.26%	5
		1,942

409

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	56.97%	736
Charlie Crist (DEM)	36.92%	477
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	4.10%	53
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.62%	8
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	1.01%	13

WRITE-IN (NP)	0.39%	5
		1,292

410

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	59.55%	1,004
Charlie Crist (DEM)	34.28%	578
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	4.21%	71
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.65%	11
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	1.13%	19
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.18%	3
		1,686

411

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	59.70%	985
Charlie Crist (DEM)	32.73%	540
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	5.27%	87
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.61%	10
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	1.33%	22
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.36%	6
		1,650

412

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	52.69%	431
Charlie Crist (DEM)	42.30%	346
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.42%	28
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.61%	5
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.49%	4
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.49%	4
		818

501

Choice	Percent	Votes

Rick Scott (REP)	56.65%	924
Charlie Crist (DEM)	38.81%	633
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.19%	52
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.80%	13
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.31%	5
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.25%	4
		1,631

502

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	48.73%	250
Charlie Crist (DEM)	44.25%	227
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	5.07%	26
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.78%	4
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.58%	3
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.58%	3
		513

503

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	33.75%	188
Charlie Crist (DEM)	57.09%	318
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	5.57%	31
Farid Khavari (NPA)	1.97%	11
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	1.26%	7
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.36%	2
		557

504

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	57.15%	747
Charlie Crist (DEM)	38.79%	507
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.91%	38
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.54%	7

Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.46%	6
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.15%	2
		1,307

505

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	71.41%	1,084
Charlie Crist (DEM)	26.02%	395
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.04%	31
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.20%	3
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.13%	2
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.20%	3
		1,518

506

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	52.02%	876
Charlie Crist (DEM)	42.22%	711
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.80%	64
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.77%	13
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.71%	12
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.48%	8
		1,684

507

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	40.98%	318
Charlie Crist (DEM)	54.38%	422
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.22%	25
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.77%	6
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.52%	4
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.13%	1
		776

508

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	62.11%	1,903
Charlie Crist (DEM)	32.02%	981
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	4.05%	124
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.52%	16
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.98%	30
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.33%	10
		3,064

509

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	67.56%	1,545
Charlie Crist (DEM)	28.68%	656
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.58%	59
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.61%	14
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.39%	9
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.17%	4
		2,287

510

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	65.21%	1,252
Charlie Crist (DEM)	29.22%	561
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.85%	74
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.73%	14
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.57%	11
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.42%	8
		1,920

511

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	57.92%	585
Charlie Crist (DEM)	35.94%	363

Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.76%	38
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.69%	7
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	1.39%	14
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.30%	3
		1,010

512

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	53.93%	1,091
Charlie Crist (DEM)	40.98%	829
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.21%	65
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.74%	15
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.79%	16
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.35%	7
		2,023

513

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	59.38%	722
Charlie Crist (DEM)	33.96%	413
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	4.85%	59
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.49%	6
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	1.07%	13
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.25%	3
		1,216

601

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	76.08%	1,501
Charlie Crist (DEM)	20.38%	402
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.38%	47
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.46%	9
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.46%	9
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.25%	5

	1,973

602

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	67.54%	1,425
Charlie Crist (DEM)	27.58%	582
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.84%	81
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.47%	10
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.28%	6
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.28%	6
		2,110

603

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	68.85%	1,616
Charlie Crist (DEM)	27.91%	655
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.51%	59
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.17%	4
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.38%	9
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.17%	4
		2,347

604

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	74.77%	895
Charlie Crist (DEM)	22.39%	268
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.26%	27
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.25%	3
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.25%	3
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.08%	1
		1,197

605

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	75.47%	1,824

Charlie Crist (DEM)	21.27%	514
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.44%	59
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.25%	6
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.46%	11
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.12%	3
		2,417

606

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	73.49%	2,317
Charlie Crist (DEM)	22.39%	706
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.30%	104
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.13%	4
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.57%	18
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.13%	4
		3,153

607

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	63.77%	676
Charlie Crist (DEM)	30.09%	319
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	4.62%	49
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.47%	5
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.85%	9
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.19%	2
		1,060

608

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	64.09%	1,881
Charlie Crist (DEM)	30.97%	909
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.61%	106
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.44%	13
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.75%	22

WRITE-IN (NP)	0.14%	4
		2,935

609

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	62.14%	522
Charlie Crist (DEM)	31.19%	262
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	5.36%	45
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.24%	2
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.71%	6
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.36%	3
		840

610

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	72.11%	2,094
Charlie Crist (DEM)	22.35%	649
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.96%	115
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.48%	14
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.65%	19
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.45%	13
		2,904

611

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	59.61%	704
Charlie Crist (DEM)	34.55%	408
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	4.57%	54
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.17%	2
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	1.02%	12
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.08%	1
		1,181

612

Choice	Percent	Votes

Rick Scott (REP)	65.49%	1,395
Charlie Crist (DEM)	29.95%	638
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.15%	67
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.47%	10
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.70%	15
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.23%	5
		2,130

613

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	62.02%	957
Charlie Crist (DEM)	32.27%	498
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.31%	51
Farid Khavari (NPA)	1.17%	18
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.97%	15
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.26%	4
		1,543

614

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	68.95%	464
Charlie Crist (DEM)	27.19%	183
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.27%	22
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.15%	1
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.30%	2
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.15%	1
		673

701

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	35.60%	178
Charlie Crist (DEM)	60.20%	301
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.00%	15
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.40%	2

Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.80%	4
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.00%	0
		500

702

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	19.83%	91
Charlie Crist (DEM)	76.47%	351
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.40%	11
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.44%	2
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.44%	2
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.44%	2
		459

703

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	58.10%	1,556
Charlie Crist (DEM)	36.82%	986
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.58%	96
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.37%	10
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.75%	20
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.37%	10
		2,678

704

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	20.90%	227
Charlie Crist (DEM)	73.39%	797
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.68%	40
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.83%	9
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.46%	5
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.74%	8
		1,086

705

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	35.71%	721
Charlie Crist (DEM)	60.72%	1,226
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.38%	48
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.50%	10
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.50%	10
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.20%	4
		2,019

706

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	4.26%	21
Charlie Crist (DEM)	94.52%	466
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	0.81%	4
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.00%	0
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.41%	2
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.00%	0
		493

707

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	9.02%	98
Charlie Crist (DEM)	89.69%	974
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	0.64%	7
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.37%	4
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.18%	2
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.09%	1
		1,086

708

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	9.59%	40
Charlie Crist (DEM)	87.77%	366

Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.40%	10
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.24%	1
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.00%	0
		417

709

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	6.82%	157
Charlie Crist (DEM)	91.57%	2,108
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	0.96%	22
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.17%	4
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.26%	6
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.22%	5
		2,302

710

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	11.35%	207
Charlie Crist (DEM)	86.29%	1,574
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	1.48%	27
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.38%	7
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.38%	7
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.11%	2
		1,824

711

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	7.83%	30
Charlie Crist (DEM)	86.95%	333
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.35%	9
Farid Khavari (NPA)	1.57%	6
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	1.31%	5
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.00%	0

	383

712

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	18.64%	110
Charlie Crist (DEM)	78.47%	463
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.20%	13
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.34%	2
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.34%	2
		590

713

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	36.05%	363
Charlie Crist (DEM)	59.38%	598
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.98%	30
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.89%	9
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.40%	4
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.30%	3
		1,007

714

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	9.64%	65
Charlie Crist (DEM)	87.24%	588
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.08%	14
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.74%	5
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.15%	1
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.15%	1
		674

801

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	19.02%	191

Charlie Crist (DEM)	77.99%	783
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	1.79%	18
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.50%	5
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.20%	2
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.50%	5
		1,004

802

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	4.96%	69
Charlie Crist (DEM)	94.17%	1,309
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	0.65%	9
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.07%	1
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.14%	2
		1,390

803

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	19.05%	412
Charlie Crist (DEM)	77.85%	1,684
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.08%	45
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.28%	6
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.55%	12
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.18%	4
		2,163

804

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	32.23%	332
Charlie Crist (DEM)	63.30%	652
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.01%	31
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.29%	3
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.78%	8

WRITE-IN (NP)	0.39%	4
		1,030

805

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	23.49%	253
Charlie Crist (DEM)	73.54%	792
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	1.95%	21
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.28%	3
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.56%	6
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.19%	2
		1,077

806

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	5.02%	16
Charlie Crist (DEM)	92.79%	296
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	1.25%	4
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.31%	1
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.63%	2
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.00%	0
		319

807

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	6.01%	39
Charlie Crist (DEM)	92.60%	601
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	0.46%	3
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.62%	4
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.15%	1
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.15%	1
		649

808

Choice	Percent	Votes

Rick Scott (REP)	3.45%	22
Charlie Crist (DEM)	94.83%	605
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	1.25%	8
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.16%	1
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.16%	1
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.16%	1
		638

809

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	3.88%	29
Charlie Crist (DEM)	94.51%	706
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	0.80%	6
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.54%	4
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.13%	1
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.13%	1
		747

810

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	84.33%	576
Charlie Crist (DEM)	13.62%	93
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	1.46%	10
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.29%	2
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.29%	2
		683

811

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	4.44%	24
Charlie Crist (DEM)	93.52%	505
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	0.93%	5
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.37%	2

Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.56%	3
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.19%	1
		540

812

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	5.97%	28
Charlie Crist (DEM)	92.11%	432
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	0.64%	3
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.64%	3
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.64%	3
		469

813

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	40.38%	1,039
Charlie Crist (DEM)	56.32%	1,449
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.06%	53
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.47%	12
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.58%	15
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.19%	5
		2,573

814

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	85.19%	1,340
Charlie Crist (DEM)	11.95%	188
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.16%	34
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.13%	2
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.32%	5
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.25%	4
		1,573

815

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	4.05%	27
Charlie Crist (DEM)	94.89%	632
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	0.90%	6
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.15%	1
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.00%	0
		666

816

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	17.07%	49
Charlie Crist (DEM)	79.44%	228
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.09%	6
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.35%	1
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NP)	1.05%	3
		287

817

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	35.81%	579
Charlie Crist (DEM)	59.93%	969
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.72%	44
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.49%	8
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.80%	13
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.25%	4
		1,617

818

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	20.62%	119
Charlie Crist (DEM)	76.78%	443

Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	1.39%	8
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.52%	3
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.52%	3
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.17%	1
		577

901

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	34.56%	405
Charlie Crist (DEM)	58.96%	691
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	4.52%	53
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.94%	11
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.68%	8
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.34%	4
		1,172

902

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	4.10%	44
Charlie Crist (DEM)	93.57%	1,004
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	1.21%	13
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.37%	4
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.56%	6
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.19%	2
		1,073

903

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	48.40%	545
Charlie Crist (DEM)	47.78%	538
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.93%	33
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.44%	5
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.36%	4
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.09%	1

	1,126

904

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	2.88%	33
Charlie Crist (DEM)	95.72%	1,097
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	0.70%	8
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.35%	4
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.26%	3
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.09%	1
		1,146

905

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	41.63%	358
Charlie Crist (DEM)	54.30%	467
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.33%	20
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.47%	4
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	1.16%	10
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.12%	1
		860

906

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	63.55%	455
Charlie Crist (DEM)	31.15%	223
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.77%	27
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.28%	2
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	1.12%	8
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.14%	1
		716

907

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	60.15%	486

Charlie Crist (DEM)	35.40%	286
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.72%	22
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.37%	3
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.87%	7
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.50%	4
		808

908

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	46.70%	587
Charlie Crist (DEM)	47.65%	599
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.98%	50
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.64%	8
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.88%	11
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.16%	2
		1,257

909

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	6.68%	33
Charlie Crist (DEM)	90.08%	445
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	1.42%	7
Farid Khavari (NPA)	1.01%	5
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.61%	3
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.20%	1
		494

910

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	10.85%	92
Charlie Crist (DEM)	85.73%	727
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.24%	19
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.12%	1
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.71%	6

WRITE-IN (NP)	0.35%	3
		848

911

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	21.63%	266
Charlie Crist (DEM)	74.39%	915
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.36%	29
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.89%	11
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.57%	7
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.16%	2
		1,230

912

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	5.60%	26
Charlie Crist (DEM)	91.59%	425
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	1.72%	8
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.65%	3
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.00%	0
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.43%	2
		464

913

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	40.22%	329
Charlie Crist (DEM)	55.38%	453
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.18%	26
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.12%	1
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.86%	7
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.24%	2
		818

914

Choice	Percent	Votes

Rick Scott (REP)	43.90%	691
Charlie Crist (DEM)	51.21%	806
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.30%	52
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.76%	12
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.70%	11
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.13%	2
		1,574

1001

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	6.93%	106
Charlie Crist (DEM)	91.05%	1,393
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	1.24%	19
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.52%	8
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.20%	3
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.07%	1
		1,530

1002

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	2.81%	43
Charlie Crist (DEM)	96.21%	1,474
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	0.46%	7
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.26%	4
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.13%	2
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.13%	2
		1,532

1003

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	3.85%	33
Charlie Crist (DEM)	93.12%	798
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	1.28%	11
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.93%	8

Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.58%	5
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.23%	2
		857

1004

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	3.63%	48
Charlie Crist (DEM)	95.08%	1,257
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	0.76%	10
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.23%	3
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.08%	1
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.23%	3
		1,322

1005

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	4.81%	87
Charlie Crist (DEM)	93.75%	1,694
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	0.77%	14
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.17%	3
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.28%	5
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.22%	4
		1,807

1006

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	58.36%	405
Charlie Crist (DEM)	37.32%	259
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.17%	22
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.29%	2
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.43%	3
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.43%	3
		694

1007

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	57.59%	364
Charlie Crist (DEM)	36.71%	232
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	4.11%	26
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.47%	3
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.79%	5
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.32%	2
		632

1008

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	37.11%	554
Charlie Crist (DEM)	59.68%	891
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.34%	35
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.40%	6
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.40%	6
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.07%	1
		1,493

1009

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	45.49%	539
Charlie Crist (DEM)	51.39%	609
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	1.86%	22
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.25%	3
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.84%	10
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.17%	2
		1,185

1010

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	57.00%	627
Charlie Crist (DEM)	35.82%	394

Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	4.55%	50
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.82%	9
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	1.00%	11
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.82%	9
		1,100

1011

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	68.87%	396
Charlie Crist (DEM)	26.78%	154
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.96%	17
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.35%	2
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.52%	3
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.52%	3
		575

1012

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	30.16%	336
Charlie Crist (DEM)	65.26%	727
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.14%	35
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.18%	2
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.45%	5
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.81%	9
		1,114

1013

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	63.60%	428
Charlie Crist (DEM)	32.10%	216
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.12%	21
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.45%	3
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.74%	5
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.00%	0

	673

1014

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	42.76%	658
Charlie Crist (DEM)	53.22%	819
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.92%	45
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.32%	5
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.58%	9
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.19%	3
		1,539

1015

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	45.83%	583
Charlie Crist (DEM)	50.47%	642
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.07%	39
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.24%	3
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.31%	4
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.08%	1
		1,272

1016

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	43.63%	339
Charlie Crist (DEM)	52.64%	409
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.06%	16
Farid Khavari (NPA)	1.03%	8
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.64%	5
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.00%	0
		777

1101

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	61.81%	335

Charlie Crist (DEM)	34.50%	187
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	1.85%	10
Farid Khavari (NPA)	1.48%	8
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.37%	2
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.00%	0
		542

1102

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	79.62%	211
Charlie Crist (DEM)	18.11%	48
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	1.51%	4
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.00%	0
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.75%	2
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.00%	0
		265

1103

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	64.41%	959
Charlie Crist (DEM)	32.30%	481
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.28%	34
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.40%	6
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.54%	8
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.07%	1
		1,489

1104

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	58.90%	791
Charlie Crist (DEM)	37.23%	500
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.90%	39
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.37%	5
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.22%	3

WRITE-IN (NP)	0.37%	5
		1,343

1105

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	56.89%	838
Charlie Crist (DEM)	35.64%	525
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	4.75%	70
Farid Khavari (NPA)	1.09%	16
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	1.02%	15
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.61%	9
		1,473

1106

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	62.67%	1,707
Charlie Crist (DEM)	34.40%	937
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	1.91%	52
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.33%	9
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.59%	16
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.11%	3
		2,724

1107

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	73.43%	749
Charlie Crist (DEM)	23.73%	242
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.35%	24
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.20%	2
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.29%	3
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.00%	0
		1,020

1108

Choice	Percent	Votes

Rick Scott (REP)	47.23%	657
Charlie Crist (DEM)	47.09%	655
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	4.17%	58
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.79%	11
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.50%	7
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.22%	3
		1,391

1109

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	82.43%	1,018
Charlie Crist (DEM)	15.55%	192
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	1.46%	18
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.24%	3
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.24%	3
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.08%	1
		1,235

1110

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	57.95%	835
Charlie Crist (DEM)	37.34%	538
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.33%	48
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.69%	10
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.35%	5
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.35%	5
		1,441

1111

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	45.05%	305
Charlie Crist (DEM)	48.30%	327
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	5.02%	34
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.74%	5

Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.59%	4
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.30%	2
		677

1112

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	62.07%	751
Charlie Crist (DEM)	34.88%	422
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	1.90%	23
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.33%	4
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.41%	5
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.41%	5
		1,210

1113

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	47.74%	548
Charlie Crist (DEM)	45.03%	517
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	4.53%	52
Farid Khavari (NPA)	1.22%	14
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.96%	11
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.52%	6
		1,148

1114

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	54.40%	525
Charlie Crist (DEM)	40.41%	390
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.32%	32
Farid Khavari (NPA)	1.35%	13
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.41%	4
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.10%	1
		965

1115

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	62.03%	954
Charlie Crist (DEM)	34.66%	533
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.47%	38
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.46%	7
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.20%	3
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.20%	3
		1,538

1201

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	71.83%	974
Charlie Crist (DEM)	23.45%	318
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.69%	50
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.52%	7
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.22%	3
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.29%	4
		1,356

1202

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	67.85%	920
Charlie Crist (DEM)	28.39%	385
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.80%	38
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.52%	7
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.37%	5
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.07%	1
		1,356

1203

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	75.98%	484
Charlie Crist (DEM)	19.31%	123

Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.77%	24
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.63%	4
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.16%	1
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.16%	1
		637

1204

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	76.91%	593
Charlie Crist (DEM)	17.51%	135
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.24%	25
Farid Khavari (NPA)	1.30%	10
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.65%	5
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.39%	3
		771

1205

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	60.51%	1,221
Charlie Crist (DEM)	36.17%	730
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.33%	47
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.30%	6
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.50%	10
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.20%	4
		2,018

1206

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	59.59%	1,146
Charlie Crist (DEM)	37.34%	718
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.39%	46
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.26%	5
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.31%	6
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.10%	2

	1,923

1207

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	62.71%	264
Charlie Crist (DEM)	33.02%	139
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.56%	15
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.00%	0
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.24%	1
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.48%	2
		421

1208

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	57.22%	919
Charlie Crist (DEM)	37.36%	600
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.86%	62
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.56%	9
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.62%	10
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.37%	6
		1,606

1209

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	73.90%	1,240
Charlie Crist (DEM)	22.23%	373
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.74%	46
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.30%	5
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.72%	12
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.12%	2
		1,678

1210

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	61.14%	760

Charlie Crist (DEM)	33.71%	419
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.54%	44
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.40%	5
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	1.13%	14
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.08%	1
		1,243

1211

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	53.90%	719
Charlie Crist (DEM)	41.00%	547
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.22%	43
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.82%	11
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.82%	11
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.22%	3
		1,334

1212

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	52.18%	1,209
Charlie Crist (DEM)	43.16%	1,000
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.76%	64
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.78%	18
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.86%	20
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.26%	6
		2,317

1213

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	60.34%	1,167
Charlie Crist (DEM)	34.49%	667
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.67%	71
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.72%	14
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.72%	14

WRITE-IN (NP)	0.05%	1
		1,934

1301

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	63.65%	1,040
Charlie Crist (DEM)	31.52%	515
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.37%	55
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.37%	6
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.67%	11
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.43%	7
		1,634

1302

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	64.85%	1,048
Charlie Crist (DEM)	27.78%	449
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	5.69%	92
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.37%	6
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.80%	13
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.50%	8
		1,616

1303

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	65.51%	889
Charlie Crist (DEM)	29.03%	394
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.98%	54
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.52%	7
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.81%	11
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.15%	2
		1,357

1304

Choice	Percent	Votes

Rick Scott (REP)	57.49%	725
Charlie Crist (DEM)	35.84%	452
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	4.60%	58
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.71%	9
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.87%	11
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.48%	6
		1,261

1305

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	62.45%	993
Charlie Crist (DEM)	32.45%	516
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.96%	63
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.44%	7
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.44%	7
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.25%	4
		1,590

1306

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	55.02%	762
Charlie Crist (DEM)	40.72%	564
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.25%	45
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.29%	4
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.36%	5
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.36%	5
		1,385

1307

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	63.25%	1,234
Charlie Crist (DEM)	33.26%	649
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.51%	49
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.26%	5

Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.46%	9
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.26%	5
		1,951

1308

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	54.93%	774
Charlie Crist (DEM)	40.81%	575
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.84%	40
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.35%	5
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.78%	11
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.28%	4
		1,409

1309

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	63.70%	1,039
Charlie Crist (DEM)	29.61%	483
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	5.46%	89
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.43%	7
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.49%	8
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.31%	5
		1,631

1310

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	64.36%	950
Charlie Crist (DEM)	29.67%	438
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	4.81%	71
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.54%	8
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.41%	6
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.20%	3
		1,476

1311

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	66.38%	1,155
Charlie Crist (DEM)	29.66%	516
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.87%	50
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.34%	6
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.52%	9
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.23%	4
		1,740

1312

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	49.95%	480
Charlie Crist (DEM)	42.04%	404
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	5.62%	54
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.83%	8
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	1.04%	10
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.52%	5
		961

1313

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	74.34%	1,643
Charlie Crist (DEM)	21.18%	468
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.35%	74
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.41%	9
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.50%	11
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.23%	5
		2,210

1314

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	61.54%	120
Charlie Crist (DEM)	31.79%	62

Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	5.64%	11
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.00%	0
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	1.03%	2
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.00%	0
		195

1315

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	54.30%	991
Charlie Crist (DEM)	35.78%	653
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	6.52%	119
Farid Khavari (NPA)	1.42%	26
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	1.42%	26
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.55%	10
		1,825

1401

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	52.81%	657
Charlie Crist (DEM)	41.24%	513
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	4.34%	54
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.72%	9
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.64%	8
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.24%	3
		1,244

1402

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	61.04%	854
Charlie Crist (DEM)	35.24%	493
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.29%	32
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.36%	5
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.93%	13
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.14%	2

	1,399

1403

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	55.21%	652
Charlie Crist (DEM)	39.88%	471
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.05%	36
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.59%	7
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.76%	9
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.51%	6
		1,181

1404

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	52.37%	1,272
Charlie Crist (DEM)	42.28%	1,027
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.91%	95
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.70%	17
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.41%	10
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.33%	8
		2,429

1405

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	49.20%	525
Charlie Crist (DEM)	43.21%	461
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	5.81%	62
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.56%	6
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.66%	7
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.56%	6
		1,067

1406

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	59.88%	506

Charlie Crist (DEM)	33.49%	283
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	4.50%	38
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.95%	8
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.71%	6
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.47%	4
		845

1407

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	27.27%	171
Charlie Crist (DEM)	64.11%	402
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	6.54%	41
Farid Khavari (NPA)	1.28%	8
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.48%	3
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.32%	2
		627

1408

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	63.80%	897
Charlie Crist (DEM)	29.16%	410
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	4.91%	69
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.50%	7
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	1.28%	18
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.36%	5
		1,406

1409

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	64.20%	1,101
Charlie Crist (DEM)	30.73%	527
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.91%	67
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.52%	9
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.47%	8

WRITE-IN (NP)	0.17%	3
		1,715

1410

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	54.16%	1,049
Charlie Crist (DEM)	40.63%	787
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.36%	65
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.72%	14
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.88%	17
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.26%	5
		1,937

1411

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	77.70%	2,634
Charlie Crist (DEM)	18.94%	642
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	2.65%	90
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.24%	8
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.38%	13
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.09%	3
		3,390

1412

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	61.03%	946
Charlie Crist (DEM)	31.87%	494
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	5.10%	79
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.58%	9
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	1.10%	17
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.32%	5
		1,550

1413

Choice	Percent	Votes

Rick Scott (REP)	43.21%	878
Charlie Crist (DEM)	49.75%	1,011
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	4.82%	98
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.84%	17
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.94%	19
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.44%	9
		2,032

1414

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	53.99%	318
Charlie Crist (DEM)	40.41%	238
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.90%	23
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.68%	4
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	0.85%	5
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.17%	1
		589

1415

Choice	Percent	Votes
Rick Scott (REP)	47.90%	559
Charlie Crist (DEM)	46.36%	541
Adrian Wyllie (LPF)	3.94%	46
Farid Khavari (NPA)	0.69%	8
Glenn Burkett (NPA)	1.03%	12
WRITE-IN (NP)	0.09%	1
		1,167