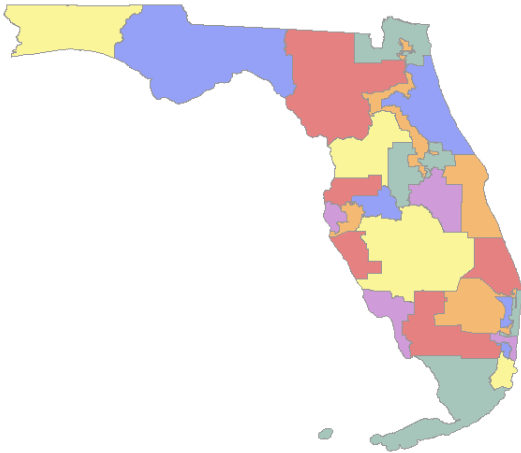


Final Congressional Redistricting Plan



Signed into law by Gov. Rick Scott on February 16, 2012.

2012 Projections (12R, 7D, 8?)*

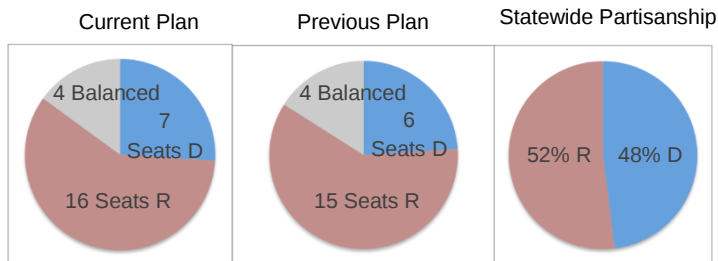
Traditionally one of the most noncompetitive states in the nation, Florida had an uptick in turnover in 2008-2010, with Republicans moving from 15 of 25 seats to 19 of 25. They are sure to keep that supermajority even if Democrats do well in statewide races in 2012.

One reason is redistricting. Even with a new redistricting process in place, 15 of 27 districts have a GOP lean, with four more having a strong GOP lean. With several strong GOP incumbents, Democrats face an uphill battle in nearly all the “no projection” races. Republicans are projected to win 12 seats, and have an edge in seven of our eight “no projection” districts.

* See details and the fair voting alternative on the following page.

Florida's Redistricting Map Compared to the Previous Lines

New Redistricting Plan Maintains Political Distortion



Partisan percentages and projections are based on an interpretation of the 2008 presidential election.

Competition and Voting Rights in Florida

	Current Plan	Previous Plan
District Competition	15% (4/27)	16% (4/25)
African American Voting Strength*	13%	26%
Latino Voting Strength*	37%	40%

* Measures the percentage of eligible voters of a racial minority in districts where that racial group is a majority of eligible voters. Voters might not choose to vote for a candidate of their same race.

Redistricting Process in Florida

The state legislature passed the new redistricting map on February 9, 2012. The map accommodated two new U.S. House seats Florida gained due to population growth. The map was passed in the wake of voter approval of a ballot initiative in 2010 that changed the Florida Constitution to prohibit the legislature from intentionally drawing districts to favor particular political parties or incumbents.

Florida's map is currently the subject of a lawsuit alleging that the map violates this new law by intentionally diluting the voting strength of Democrats. On April 30, 2012, a state judge ruled that if the lawsuit is successful, a new map will not be implemented until after the 2012 election. The DOJ precleared Florida's map on the same day.

U.S. House Elections in Florida

Florida's primaries were held on August 14. Only 8 of 23 incumbents faced a challenger, but two Republicans, Cliff Stearns and Sandy Adams, were defeated – Adams to fellow incumbent John Mica. State election history shows that U.S. House incumbents typically have coasted to re-election, with incumbents winning 159 out of 161 bids for re-election in 1992-2006. There was more turnover in 2008-2010, however, with seven incumbent losses.

In 2010, Florida's Democratic candidates for the House received 36% of votes but won only six (24%) of 25 seats. Democrats last had a majority of House seats in 1986.

Seven members of color currently serve in Florida's delegation: four African Americans and three Latinos. Florida elected six women to the U.S. House in 2010.

View redistricting alternatives at FairVotingUS.com

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2012 HOUSE ELECTIONS IN FLORIDA

September 2012

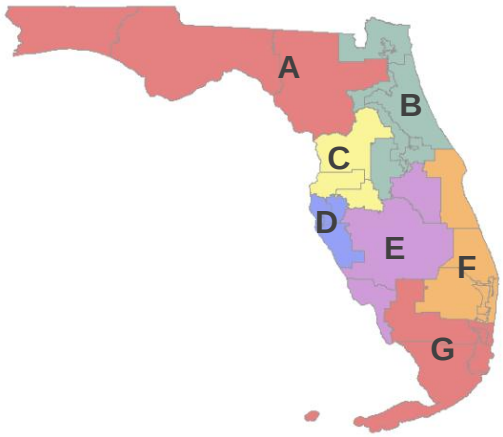
Listed below are the partisanship changes and projections for Florida's new congressional districts. Incumbents are listed according to the districts in which they are running in 2012, with the 2010 district partisanship connected to that incumbent.

District	Incumbent	Party	Year First Elected	Last Election Winning %	2010 District Partisanship (D% / R%)	2012 District Partisanship (D% / R%)	2012 District Projection	2012 Election Projection
1	Jeff Miller	R	2001	80%	29 / 71	29 / 71	Strong R	Safe R
2	Steve Southerland	R	2010	54%	42 / 58	44 / 56	Lean R	None
3	OPEN (Cliff Stearns)*	R			40 / 60	37 / 63	Strong R	Safe R
4	Ander Crenshaw	R	2000	77%	35 / 65	33 / 67	Strong R	Safe R
5	Corrine Brown	D	1992	63%	70 / 30	67 / 33	Strong D	Safe D
6	OPEN**	R				42 / 58	Lean R	None
7	John Mica***	R	1992	69%	43 / 57	46 / 54	Lean R	None
8	Bill Posey	R	2008	65%	45 / 55	41 / 59	Strong R	Safe R
9	OPEN*					57 / 43	Lean D	Likely D
10	Daniel Webster	R	2010	56%	49 / 51	44 / 56	Lean R	None
11	Richard Nugent	R	2010	67%	40 / 60	40 / 60	Strong R	Safe R
12	Gus Bilirakis	R	2006	71%	44 / 56	44 / 56	Lean R	Safe R
13	C.W. Bill Young	R	1970	66%	48 / 52	48 / 52	Balanced	Safe R
14	Kathy Castor	D	2006	60%	63 / 37	62 / 38	Strong D	Safe D
15	Dennis Ross	R	2010	48%	46 / 54	43 / 57	Lean R	None
16	Vern Buchanan	R	2006	69%	44 / 56	45 / 55	Lean R	Safe R
17	Tom Rooney	R	2008	67%	44 / 56	40 / 60	Strong R	Safe R
18	Allen West	R	2010	54%	48 / 52	48 / 52	Balanced	None
19	OPEN*	R				39 / 61	Strong R	Likely R
20	Alcee Hastings	D	1992	79%	79 / 21	77 / 23	Strong D	Safe D
21	Ted Deutch	D	2010	63%	62 / 38	60 / 40	Strong D	Safe D
22	OPEN*					53 / 47	Balanced	None
23	D. Wasserman Schultz	D	2004	60%	60 / 40	59 / 41	Strong D	Safe D
24	Federica Wilson	D	2010	86%	84 / 16	83 / 17	Strong D	Safe D
25	Mario Diaz-Balart	R	2002	100%	45 / 55	42 / 58	Lean R	Safe R
26	David Rivera	R	2010	52%	46 / 54	46 / 54	Balanced	None
27	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen	R	1989	69%	47 / 53	45 / 55	Lean R	Safe R

*Rep. Cliff Stearns lost in the Republican primary for the 3rd district on August 14, 2012

**In addition to the two seats added to Florida's congressional delegation, one seat was vacated by Rep. Connie Mack.

***Rep. Mica defeated Rep. Sandy Adams in the 7th District Republican primary.



Florida's Fair Voting Plan

Super-District (w/current Cong. Dist. #s)	# of Seats	Pop. Per Seat	% to Win*	Partisanship (D% / R%)	Partisanship Projection 14R, 12D, 1?
A (CDs – 1, 2, 3)	3	696,345	25%	36 / 64	2R, 1D
B (CDs – 4, 5, 6, 7, 10)	5	696,345	16.7%	46 / 54	3R, 2D
C (CDs – 11, 12, 15)	3	696,345	25%	42 / 58	2R, 1D
D (CDs – 13, 14, 16)	3	696,345	25%	51 / 49	1R, 1D, 1?
E (CDs – 9, 17, 19)	3	696,345	25%	45 / 55	2R, 1D
F (CDs – 8, 18, 20, 21, 22)	5	696,345	16.7%	55 / 45	2R, 3D
G (CDs – 23, 24, 25, 26, 27)	5	696,345	16.7%	55 / 45	2R, 3D

How Does Fair Voting Work?

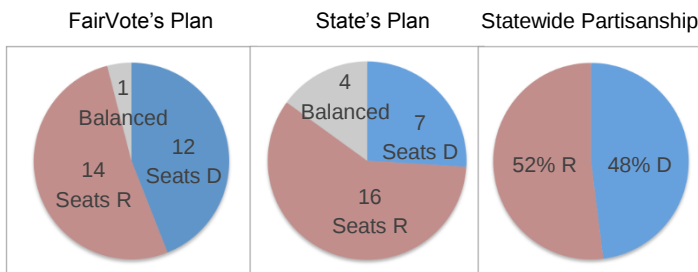
* plus 1 vote

Fair voting describes American forms of proportional representation that uphold electoral traditions and are based on voting for candidates. They ensure meaningfully contested elections and provide voters with more accurate representation.

Instead of 27 individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these districts into seven larger “super-districts” with three or five representatives. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a quarter of voters in a three-seat district will win a seat. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a sixth of voters will win in a five-seat district.

Comparing a Fair Voting Plan to Florida's Redistricting Plan

More Accurate Political Representation*



* Partisan percentages and projections are based on an interpretation of the 2008 presidential election similar to the Partisan Voting Index. They do not account for other candidate-based factors like incumbency.

Meaningful Elections and Representation

	FairVote's Plan	State's Plan
District Competition	100% (7/7)	15% (4/27)
Shared Representation*	100% (7/7)	0% (0/27)

* Shared representation indicates districts represented by both Democrats and Republicans – which enables more accurate congressional representation for most voters.

Benefits of a Fair Voting Plan

Shared representation of different views: Supporters of both major parties elect candidates everywhere, with accurate balance of that district's left, right, and center.

More voter choice: Better chance for third parties, independents and major party innovators, as there is a lower threshold for candidates to win a seat.

More competition: With voters having a range of choices, candidates must compete to win voter support.

Better representation of racial minorities: Lower threshold for racial minority candidates to earn seats, even when not geographically concentrated. More voters of all races are in a position to elect candidates.

More women: More women likely to run and win. Single-member districts often stifle potential candidacies.

View more fair voting plans at FairVotingUS.com

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