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## **Charter Review Task Force Meeting**

Wednesday, September 5, 2007

10:00 am

Main Library Auditorium

101 W. Flagler Street, 1st Floor

Miami, Florida

### **AGENDA**

1. Call to Order
2. Roll Call
3. Old Business
  - A. Discussion of Issue 1 - Study of Supervisor of Elections being elected
  - B. Discussion of Issue 4 - Study of Board of County Commissioners Composition
  - C. Discussion on Public Feedback and Prioritization of Issues
4. New Business
  - A. Discussion of Issue 5 - Study of Initiative, Referendum, Petition & Recall  
*(Staff research related to this issue will be provided in the September 5, 2007 Addendum Package)*
5. Reports by Task Force Chairman
  - Report on Public Hearings
  - Report on Media & Charter Review Website/E-mails
  - Report on Input from the Office of Community Relations
6. Adjournment

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**B**

# Memorandum



**Date:** August 23, 2007

**To:** Victor M. Diaz, Chairman  
Charter Review Task Force

**From:** Susanne M. Torriente  
Assistant County Manager 

**Subject:** Information Package for Charter Review Task Force – Issue 4

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At its August 1 meeting, the Charter Review Task Force (CRTF) approved a list of issues, in priority order, for study during this process. Per your direction, staff has performed research on Issue 4, the Study of the Board of County Commissioners composition. The following report includes informational staff research and data. The attachments included are listed below:

1. Research on Models of Legislative Representation (Attachment 1)
2. Article – “How Proportional Representation Elections Work” (Attachment 2)
3. County Map by Commission Districts as of 1992 (Attachment 3)
4. Current County Map by Commission Districts (Attachment 4)
5. Population Data by Commission Districts
  - **1990** - The data was derived directly from the U.S Census decennial census figures adjusted to commission districts (Attachment 5).
  - **2000** - The data was derived directly from the U.S Census decennial census figures adjusted to commission districts (Attachment 6).
  - **2005 Estimated** – The 2005 Estimated Population Data was adopted by the Board of County Commissioners in October 2006 as part of the Adopted Components of the Comprehensive Development (CDMP) Master Plan. For 2005, the 2000 data formed the basis for the projection prepared by the Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Division (Attachment 7).
    - Overall population figures were based on the population projections developed by the Department of Planning and Zoning. The document included population figures for 2000 and projections for 2015 and 2025. Interpolation of the 2000 and 2015 figures resulted in the estimates for 2005.
    - The population increase from 2000 to 2005 was apportioned to commission districts based on the increase in housing units built during this period. This increase in housing units by type was converted to a person count by using the Census 2000 figures for persons per unit. The figures for persons per unit are inclusive of a vacancy rate.
    - Changes in allocation by race/ethnicity were based on absolute changes in percentages from 2000 to 2005 using previously developed projections by the Department of Planning and Zoning at the Minor Statistical Area (MSA) level. Minor statistical areas are used for planning purposes and divide the County into 32 areas.

- **2010 Projection** - The data developed for 2005 formed the basis for the 2010 projection (Attachment 8).
  - Interpolation of the population figures for 2000 and 2015 in the above-mentioned adopted CDMP provided the 2010 population projection for the County.
  - The population increase from 2005 to 2010 was apportioned to commission districts based on the increase in housing units for the period 2000 to 2006.
  - The 2010 data was compiled specifically for the CRTF.
  - Finally, changes in allocation by race/ethnicity were made using the previously mentioned projections by race/ethnicity.

6. Registered Voter information by Commission District (Attachment 9)

I would like to thank Manuel Armanda, Michael Johnson, Amy Horton-Tavera and Paul Mauriello for pulling this data together. Staff will continue to research this issue, as well as the other issues approved by the Task Force.

c: Charter Review Task Force Members and Staff

**ATTACHMENT 1**

# **Models of Legislative Representation**

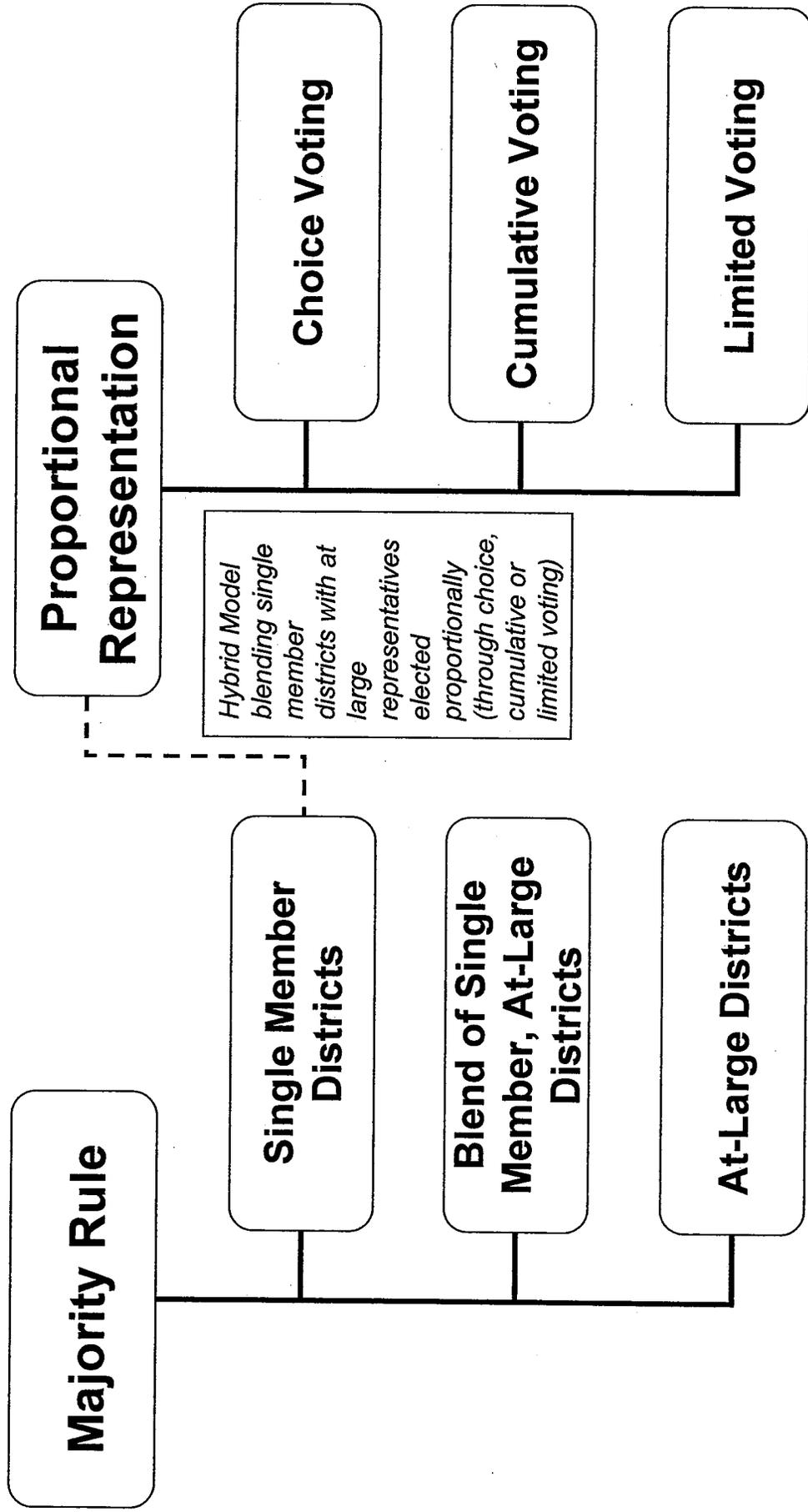
**Prepared for the Miami-Dade County Charter Review Task Force**

**August 2007**

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# Legislative Representation: Basic Models



# Majority Rule v. Proportional Representation: A Primer

## Majority Rule

- "Winner takes all" or "first past the post"
- Traditional in American politics
- Currently used in U.S. Congress, all state legislatures, most city and county councils

### Arguments For:

- Familiar and understandable to voters
- Majority rule may promote legislative cohesion, stability and efficiency (this advantage is most pronounced in partisan legislatures)

### Arguments Against:

- May lead to under-representation of women, racial and ethnic minorities, and/or other minority constituencies
- Historically, has contributed to non-competitive races and low voter turnout
- High percentage of "wasted" votes (votes that do not elect a representative)
- High victory threshold may limit political discourse and lead to costly campaign
- Provides incentives for negative campaigning

## Proportional Representation

- **Multiple winners per district, based on portion of votes received**
- Used by the majority of the world's large (population over 2 million) mature democracies
- Was used by two dozen U.S. cities (including New York, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Sacramento) during the Progressive era in the early 20th century; fears of minority and communist representation contributed to its rejection in many cities by the 1950s
- Was used in the Illinois state assembly between 1870 and 1980
- Currently rare in the United States (examples include the City of Cambridge, MA and cities and counties in Texas, North Carolina and Alabama)

### Arguments For:

- Designed to facilitate representation of women, minorities and other communities of interest (e.g. issue-based constituencies), without gerrymandering
- Responsive to demographic and political shifts in the electorate
- May result in more competitive races and greater voter interest
- Lower victory threshold may expand political discourse (since taking unpopular stances is less risky) and reduce campaign costs
- Some variations may discourage negative campaigning

### Arguments Against:

- May be confusing to voters
- May lead to legislative instability and/or inefficiency; potential to promote single-issue interest groups
- Poses technical challenges to election officials, potentially including modifications to voting machines and software
- May require changes to state law and/or judicial approval

# Majority Rule: variations

## Proportional Representation

### Single Member Districts

#### Arguments For:

- May lead to greater representation of racial and ethnic minorities than at-large districts
- Representatives may have closer ties to their communities
- May allow for greater representation of local / neighborhood concerns

#### Arguments Against:

- May promote parochialism
- Potential under-representation of geographically dispersed constituencies and over-representation of geographically concentrated electoral segments
- May provide political incentives for geographic segregation of the electorate
- Does nothing to promote election of women
- Not easily responsive to demographic shifts in the electorate; requires periodic redistricting to remain current

### Blend of Single Member & At-Large Districts

Arguments For and Against are a blend of those of the other two systems

### At-Large Districts

#### Arguments For:

- Promotes regional / jurisdiction-wide perspective
- Does not require complex redistricting
- No political incentives for geographic segregation

#### Arguments Against:

- Strong risk of minority under-representation
- May lead to less representation of local / neighborhood concerns
- May not be legal under the federal Voting Rights Act, which has established broad protections for minority voting strength at the federal, state and local levels

## Majority Rule

# Proportional Representation: variations

### Choice Voting:

*Voters rank candidates in order of preference; seats are allocated by distributing voters' preferences according to a proportional formula*

For example:

- Five seats are up for election in District X. Ten candidates are running.
- District X voters rank the ten candidates in order of preference: First choice, second choice, etc.
- Any candidate who achieves a minimum of approximately 20% (or 1/5, since there are five available seats) of the first choice votes cast is elected.
- Winning candidates' "extra" votes (votes in excess of the number required for election) are proportionally redistributed to the voters' second choice candidates.
- If no candidate has received the minimum number of votes required for election, the last place candidate is eliminated and his/her votes are proportionally redistributed to the voters' second choice candidates.
- Votes are tabulated in this manner in successive rounds until all five seats have been filled.

### Cumulative Voting:

*Voters cast as many votes as seats and can give multiple votes to one candidate; winners are the highest vote-getters*

For example:

- Five seats are up for election in District X. Ten candidates are running.
- Each District X voter may cast five votes.
- Each voter may:
  - Allocate one vote each to five preferred candidates;
  - Allocated five votes to one preferred candidate; or
  - Allocate the five votes to multiple preferred candidates in any combination.
- Votes are counted and the five highest vote-getters are elected.

### Limited Voting:

*Voters have fewer votes than there are seats; winners are the highest vote-getters*

For example:

- Five seats are up for election in District X. Ten candidates are running.
- Each District X voter may cast one vote for each of three preferred candidates.
- Votes are counted and the five highest vote-getters are elected.

## Majority Rule

# Proportional Representation: variations cont.

### Choice Voting:

*Voters rank candidates in order of preference; seats are allocated by distributing voters' preferences according to a proportional formula*

#### Arguments For:

- Designed to allow for more minority representation than at-large majority rule, since candidates are elected with less than a majority of the votes cast
- Ranking process easy to explain to voters
- Lowest risk of "wasted" votes; designed to ensure that as many voters as possible elect a preferred candidate
- Minimizes the impact of vote-splitting (and, consequently, may lead to a larger pool of candidates)
- Strong incentives to forge coalitions and reach out to opposing candidates, so as not to alienate their supporters

#### Arguments Against:

- Complex methods of tabulating votes may be confusing to voters and may lead to perceptions of manipulation or fraud
- Poses greatest technical challenges to elections officials and may require modifications to voting equipment and/or software

### Cumulative Voting:

*Voters cast as many votes as seats and can give multiple votes to one candidate; winners are the highest vote-getters*

#### Arguments For:

- Designed to allow for more minority representation than at-large majority rule, since minority groups can pool their votes on a preferred candidate
- Ballot counting is straightforward

#### Arguments Against:

- Voting method may be confusing to voters; requires "strategic" voting
- Risk of vote-splitting and, consequently, under-representation of some constituencies (especially in non-partisan races without primaries); candidate pool may be limited as a consequence
- Risk of "wasted" votes (votes in excess of what a candidate requires for election)
- Less incentive to forge coalitions than with choice voting

### Limited Voting:

*Voters have fewer votes than there are seats; winners are the highest vote-getters*

#### Arguments For:

- Designed to allow for more minority representation than at-large majority rule, since a majority group can elect the majority of seats, but not all seats
- Ballot counting is straightforward

#### Arguments Against:

- Voting method may be confusing to voters
- Risk of vote splitting and, consequently, under-representation of some constituencies (especially in non-partisan races without primaries); candidate pool may be limited as a consequence
- Less incentive to forge coalitions than with choice voting

# Benchmarking Highlights

- Staff examined the council structure of the 7 largest counties in Florida and 14 selected large national counties.
- Of the Florida counties:
  - 4 councils (Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach and Orange) are comprised entirely of single member districts
  - 3 councils (Hillsborough, Pinellas and Duval) are comprised of a blend of single member districts and at-large representatives
  - None utilizes any form of proportional representation
- Of the large national counties:
  - 8 councils are comprised entirely of single member districts
  - 6 councils are comprised of a blend of single member districts and at-large representatives; in two of these counties, the at-large representative is also the elected executive or judge
  - None utilizes any form of proportional representation
- We did not identify any large jurisdictions utilizing a system similar to that advocated by the Miami Herald in its August 10, 2007 editorial (top two vote-getters in single member districts proceed to countywide run-off elections)

# Benchmarking Findings (Florida Counties)

County Name	2006 Population (approx.)	Form of Government	Composition of Board					Establishment
			Total Members	District Members	At Large	Partisan	Leadership	
Miami-Dade	2,400,000	Commission/ Executive (Mayor)	13	13	None	No	Chairperson / Vice-Chairperson	County Charter
Broward	1,800,000	Commission/ Administrator	9	9	None	Yes	Mayor / Vice-Mayor	County Charter
Palm Beach	1,300,000	Commission / Administrator	7	7	None	No	Chairperson / Vice-Chairperson	County Charter
Hillsborough	1,100,000	Commission/ Administrator	7	4	3	No	None	County Charter
Orange	100,000	Commission / Executive (Mayor)	6	6	None	No	Mayor - elected by public at large/ Vice-Mayor elected by commission	County Charter
Pinellas	900,000	Commission/ Administrator	7	4	3	No	Chairperson / Vice-Chairperson	County Charter
Duval / City of Jacksonville	800,000	Council / Executive (Mayor)	19	14	5	No	President / Vice-President	County Charter

Note: All "at large" commissioners are elected countywide.

# Benchmarking Findings (National Counties)

County Name	2005 Population (approx.)	Form Of Government	Composition of Board					Establishment
			Total Members	District Members	At Large	Partisan	Leadership**	
Los Angeles, CA	9,900,000	Council / Administrator	5	5	None	No	Chairperson	County Charter
Cook County, IL	5,300,000	Council/ Executive (President)	18	17	1 (President)	No	President and CEO (elected by public at large)	County Charter
Maricopa, AZ	3,600,000	Commission / Administrator	5	5	None	Yes	None	County Charter
Orange County, CA	3,000,000	Council	5	5	None	No	Chairperson / Vice-Chairperson	County Charter
San Diego County, CA	2,900,000	Commission / Administrator	5	5	None	No	Chairperson / Vice-Chairperson	County Charter
Dallas County, TX	2,300,000	Council	5	4	1 (Judge)	No	County Judge (elected by public at large)	State Statute
Wayne, MI	2,000,000	Commission/ Executive	15	15	None	Yes	Chairperson	County Charter
King, WA	1,800,000	Council/ Executive	9	9	None	Yes	Chairperson	County Charter
Clark, NV	1,700,000	Commission / Administrator	7	7	None	Yes	Chairperson	Code of Ordinances
Fairfax, VA	1,000,000	Commission	10	9	1 (Chair)	No	Chairperson (Elected by public at large)	Code of Ordinances
Montgomery, MD	900,000	Council / Executive	9	5	4	No	President / Vice-President	County Charter
Fulton County, GA	900,000	Commission/ Administrator	7	5	2 (Chair + 1)	No	Chairperson (Elected by public at large)	Code of Ordinances
Mecklenburg, NC	800,000	Commission/ Administrator	9	6	3	Yes	Chairperson / Vice-Chairperson	
Baltimore, MD	800,000	Council / Executive	7	7	None	No	Chairperson	Charter

\*\*Note: Except where otherwise noted, Commission members elect their own leadership positions

# A Closer Look at Proportional Representation:

## Legal Issues\*

- The federal Voting Rights Act, designed to combat state discrimination in voting, has established broad protections for minority voting strength at the federal, state and local levels.
- Over the past several decades, districting has been the most prevalent legal remedy for the dilution of minority voting strength under at-large electoral systems. (However, the U.S. Supreme Court has held that a strong justification is required if racial considerations predominate over traditional districting principles such as compactness, contiguity and respect for political subdivisions.)
- In Miami-Dade County, single member districts were imposed by federal court order (*Meek v. Metropolitan Dade County*, 11th Cir.) in 1993.
- Although the Department of Justice has not taken a formal position on proportional representation, it has approved the majority of proportional voting plans submitted for its review since 1985.
- In 1994, a federal judge mandated cumulative voting as a remedy to minority vote dilution in Worcester County, MD.
- In the same year, U.S. Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas wrote of proportional representation:

*The decision to rely on single-member geographic districts as a mechanism for conducting elections is merely a political choice and one that we might reconsider in the future... The District Court... of Maryland recently reasoned that... cumulative voting... "will allow the voters, by the way they exercise their votes, to 'district' themselves," thereby avoiding government involvement in the process of segregating the electorate.... (From concurring opinion in Holder v. Hall, 1994)*
- Miami-Dade County's authority to implement proportional representation under State law and the Home Rule Charter requires legal review:
  - The Florida Constitution states that "General elections shall be determined by a plurality of votes cast." (Article VI, Sec. 1)
  - However, the Constitution also provides that the Miami-Dade County Charter "shall fix the boundaries of each county commission district... and fix the number... of the commissioners, and their method of election." (Article V111, Sec. 11)
- Similarly, the County's authority to implement proportional voting under the *Meek v. Metropolitan Dade County* decision requires legal guidance.

\*Note: Information was prepared by the County Manager's staff and may be subject to additional comment by the County Attorney's Office

# A Closer Look at Proportional Representation: Minorities and Women

- The impact of Proportional Voting on representation of minorities in the United States is difficult to assess empirically, since its use has been very limited.
- However, most researchers have concluded that proportional voting is more effective than at-large systems in achieving representation of racial and ethnic minorities. Examples include:
  - In the City of Cambridge, MA, African American candidates have consistently been elected to the City Council since the 1960s under choice voting. Currently, 2 of the 9 council members are African American. (African Americans comprise roughly 10% of the population of Cambridge.)
  - In Chilton County, AL, no African American had been elected to the county commission prior to the adoption of cumulative voting in 1988, when Bobby Agee won election to one of 7 commission seats. (The African American population was approximately 10% at the time.)
  - In Amarillo, TX, African American and Hispanic candidates won 2 of 4 school board seats up for election under cumulative voting in 2000. No African American or Hispanic candidate had ever been elected to the school board under previous at-large elections.
- The “victory threshold,” or percentage of votes required to achieve election, has been found to be critical to minority representation. Where the minority’s population size reaches or exceeds the “victory threshold,” representation is more likely.
- The relative effectiveness of proportional voting, as compared to districting, in achieving minority representation is unclear.
- Some scholars have concluded that women are more likely to be elected to local councils under proportional representation than majority rule, though again, data is limited.
- Studies of international legislatures do strongly suggest that women are more likely to be elected to national governing bodies under proportional representation than majority rule.
- The 2001 Illinois Assembly on Political Representation and Alternative Electoral Systems, convened by former Illinois Governor Jim Edgar and former federal judge Abner Mikva, endorsed a return to proportional representation, concluding that it “potentially will achieve this goal (of significant racial, ethnic and gender representation) more fully than plurality and majority systems will.”

# Selected References

- Amy, Douglas Full Representation: The Case for a Better Electoral System. 1997: Crescent Street Press, Northampton, MA
- Donovan, Todd with Smith, Heather "Proportional Representation in Local Elections: A Review" Washington State Institute for Public Policy, Evergreen State College, December 1994
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- Quinn, Jack; Simon, Donald J. and Sallet, Jonathan B. "Redrawing Political Maps: An America of Groups?" The Washington Post, March 24, 1991
- Van Biema, David "One Person, Seven Votes" Time Magazine, April 25, 1994
- Justice Clarence Thomas, Concurring Opinion in *Holder v. Hall*, 1994
- United States Department of Justice, *Introduction to Federal Voting Rights Laws*, online at [http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/voting/intro/intro\\_b.htm](http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/voting/intro/intro_b.htm)
- Articles accessed through the web page of Douglas Amy, Professor of Political Science at Mount Holyoke College, include:
- Amy, Douglas "A Brief History of Proportional Representation in the United States"
  - Amy, Douglas "How Proportional Representation Elections Work"
  - Lijphart, Arend, Testimony before the California State Legislature, 1995
  - Richie, Robert; Amy, Douglas and McBride, Frederick "How Proportional Representation Can Empower Minorities and the Poor"
  - Rule, Wilma and Hill, Steven "Ain't I A Voter? Voting Rights for Women"

# Selected References cont.

Articles accessed through the web portal of the Center for Voting and Democracy at [www.fairvote.org](http://www.fairvote.org) include:

"Fair Elections and the Law for the State of Florida," A Project of the Center for Voting and Democracy, 2003

"Limited Voting, Cumulative Voting and Choice Voting: A Comparison"

"Choice Voting and Multi-Racial Electorates"

"Choice Voting in Cambridge"

Richie, Robb "Choice Voting vs. Cumulative Voting"

Jeon, Deborah "Cumulative Voting Imposed in Maryland County"

Mulroy, Steven J. "When the U.S. Government Endorses Full Representation: Justice Department Positions on Alternative Electoral Schemes"

Kirkey, Jason, Engstrom, Richard and Still, Edward "Cumulative Voting in an Alabama County"

Brischetto, Robert, "Cumulative Voting at Work in Texas: a 1995 Survey of Sixteen Communities"

Gray, Jerome "The Electoral Success of Women under Full Representation in America"

"Full Representation: Proportional Systems Promote Inclusion, Deliberation and Better Policy" The National Civic Review (Journal of the National Civic League), Spring 1998

# HOW PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION ELECTIONS WORK

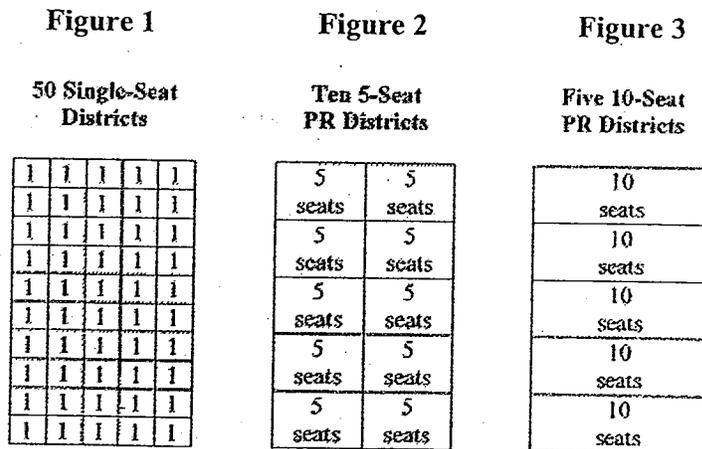
Douglas J. Amy

We in the United States are very used to our single-member district, winner-take-all style of elections. We've all grown up with a system where we elect members of our legislatures one at a time in small districts, with the winner being the candidate with the most votes. This system seems so "natural" that proportional representation (PR) elections may at first appear a bit strange to us. Adding to the potential confusion is the fact that there are several different kinds of PR systems in use around the world. But in reality, the principles underlying proportional representation systems are very straightforward and all of the systems are easy to use.

## The Basic Principles of PR

The basic principles underlying proportional representation elections are that all voters deserve representation and that all political groups in society deserve to be represented in our legislatures in proportion to their strength in the electorate. In other words, everyone should have the right to fair representation.

In order to achieve this fair representation, all PR systems have certain basic characteristics -- characteristics that set them apart from our current election system. First, they all use multi-member districts. Instead of electing one person in each district, as we do here in the U.S., several people are elected. These multi-member districts may be relatively small, with only three or four members, or they may be larger, with ten or more members. (The figures below illustrate districting maps for a hypothetical 50-person state senate. Figure 1 shows 50 single-seat districts, as is common with plurality-majority systems. Figure 2 depicts 10 five-seat PR districts, and Figure 3 shows 5 ten-seat PR districts.)



The second characteristic of all PR systems is that they divide up the seats in these multi-member districts according to the proportion of votes received by the various parties or groups running candidates. Thus if the candidates of a party win 40% of the vote in a 10 member district, they receive

four of the ten seats -- or 40% of the seats. If another party wins 20% of the vote, they get two seats, and so on.

That, in a nutshell, is how proportional representation works. But while all PR systems have the same goals of ensuring that all voters receive some representation and that all groups are represented fairly, various systems do have different ways of achieving these goals. So it is helpful to see how different kinds of PR systems work in practice.

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## Types of PR Systems

### Party List Voting

Party list voting systems are by far the most common form of proportional representation. Over 80% of the PR systems used worldwide are some form of party list voting. It remains the system used in most European democracies and in many newly democratized countries, including South Africa.

**How It Works.** Legislators are elected in large, multi-member districts. Each party puts up a list or slate of candidates equal to the number of seats in the district. Independent candidates may also run, and they are listed separately on the ballot as if they were their own party (see below). On the ballot, voters indicate their preference for a particular party and the parties then receive seats in proportion to their share of the vote. So in a five-member district, if the Democrats win 40% of the vote, they would win two of the five seats. The two winning Democratic candidates would be chosen according to their position on the list.

There are two broad types of list systems: closed list and open list. In a closed list system--the original form of party list voting--the party fixes the order in which the candidates are listed and elected, and the voter simply casts a vote for the party as a whole. This is shown in the first ballot below, which illustrates an election for the House of Representatives in a five-seat district. Voters are not able to indicate their preference for any candidates on the list, but must accept the list in the order presented by the party. Winning candidates are selected in the exact order they appear on the original list. So in the example here, if the Democrats won two seats, the first two candidates on the pre-ordered list--Foster and Rosen-Amy--would be elected.

### Closed Party List Ballot

<b>Official Ballot</b> Election for the United States House of Representatives District One				
<b>Voting Instructions</b> 1. You only have ONE vote. 2. Place an X in the box UNDER the party for whom you wish to vote.				
Democratic	Republican	Reform	Green	Independent Candidate
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1. Benjamin Foster	1. Wendy Berg	1. Steven Wong	1. Tom Wartenberg	1. Robert Moll
2. Sam Rosen-Amy	2. Steve Grolnic	2. Deborah Gorlin	2. Juan Hernandez	
3. Colin Volz	3. Sarah McClurg	3. Brad Crenshaw	3. Beata Panagopoulos	
4. Benjamin Pike	4. Gerald Epstein	4. Daniel Czitrom	4. Alice Morey	
5. Megan Gertzler	5. Fran Deutsch	5. Meryl Fingrud	5. Sarah Pringle	

Most European democracies now use the open list form of party list voting. This approach allows voters to express a preference for particular candidates, not just parties. It is designed to give voters some say over the order of the list and thus which candidates get elected. One version of this is illustrated in the ballot below. Voters are presented with unordered or random lists of candidates chosen in party primaries. Voters cannot vote for a party directly, but must cast a vote for an individual candidate. This vote counts for the specific candidate as well as for the party. So the order of the final list completely depends on the number of votes won by each candidate on the list. The most popular candidates rise to the top of the list and have a better chance of being elected. In our example, if the Democrats won 2 seats, and Volz and Gertzler received the highest and next highest number of individual votes, they would rise to the top of the list and be elected. This example is similar to the system used in Finland and widely considered to be the most open version of list voting.

**Open Party List Ballot**

<b>Official Ballot</b> Election for the United States House of Representatives District One				
<b>Voting Instructions</b> 1. You only have ONE vote. 2. Place an X in the box next to the candidate for whom you wish to vote. 3. Your vote counts both for your candidate and your party.				
Democratic	Republican	Reform	Green	Independent Candidate
Benjamin Pike	Fran Deutsch	Steven Wong	Tom Wartenberg	Robert Moll
Sam Rosen-Amy	Steve Grolnic	Deborah Gorlin	Juan Hernandez	
Megan Gertzler	Wendy Berg	Brad Crenshaw	Beata Panagopoulos	
Ben Foster	Gerald Epstein	Daniel Czitrom	Alice Morey	
Colin Volz	Sarah McClurg	Meryl Fingrud	Sarah Pringle	

A variety of different formulas exist for accomplishing the actual allocation of seats to the parties. One of the simplest seat allocation formulas is the called the "largest remainder formula." In this approach, the first step is to calculate a quota, which is determined by taking the total number of valid votes in the

district and dividing this by the number of seats. In the example in the table below, 100,000 votes were cast and ten seats are to be filled.  $100,000/10 = 10,000$  – which is the quota. The quota is then divided into the vote that each party receives and the party wins one seat for each whole number produced. So the Republican party received 38,000 votes, which is divided by 10,000 to produce three seats – with a remainder of 8,000. After this first allocation of seats is complete than the remainder numbers for the parties are compared and the parties with the largest remainders are allocated the remaining seats. In our example, two seats remain to be allocated and the Republicans and Moll, the independent candidate, have the largest remainders, so they get the seats. Ultimately all the parties end up with the number of seats that as closely as possible approximates their percentage of the vote.

**Largest Remainder Approach to Seat Allocation**

Parties	Votes	First Allocation Of Seats	Remaining Votes	Second Allocation of Seats	Final Seat Total	% of Vote to % of Seats
Republican	38,000	3	8,000	1	4	38% / 40%
Democratic	23,000	2	3,000	0	2	23% / 20%
Reform	21,000	2	1,000	0	2	21% / 20%
Green	12,000	1	2,000	0	1	12% / 10%
Moll	6,000	0	6,000	1	1	6% / 10%

**Mixed-Member Proportional Voting**

Mixed-member proportional representation goes by a variety of other names, including "the additional member system," "compensatory PR," the "two vote system," and "the German system." It is an attempt to combine a single-member district system with a proportional voting system. Half of the members of the legislature are elected in single-member district plurality contests. The other half are elected by a party list vote and added on to the district members so that each party has its appropriate share of seats in the legislature. Proponents claim that mixed-member proportional voting (MMP) is the best of both worlds: providing the geographical representation and close constituency ties of single-member plurality voting along with the fairness and diversity of representation that comes with PR voting.

This system was originally invented in West Germany right after World War Two, though since then it has also been adopted in several other countries, including Bolivia and Venezuela. It is still one of the least used PR systems, but in recent years it has begun to garner a great deal of attention. In fact, it is now one of the "hottest" systems being considered by those involved in electoral design. In part this growing attention is a result of MMP's unique claim to be a "compromise" between the two main rival systems. In the 1990s New Zealand abandoned its traditional single-member plurality system for MMP. Hungary also adopted this approach. Most recently, the newly formed parliaments of Scotland and Wales used this system for their first elections.

**How It Works.** People cast votes on a double ballot--see the ballot below. First, on the left part of the ballot, they vote for a district representative. This part of the ballot is a single-member district plurality contest to see which person will represent the district in the legislature. The person with the most votes wins. Typically half of the seats in the legislature are filled in this way. So in a hypothetical 100-

member state legislature, the winners of these district contests would occupy 50 of the seats.

<b>Official Ballot</b> Election for the United States House of Representatives District One																									
You Have 2 Votes																									
District Vote	Party Vote																								
This vote decides who will be elected to the House of Representatives from this district. Vote by putting an "X" in the box immediately before the candidate you choose.  Vote for only one candidate.	This vote decides the share of seats that each of the parties listed below will have in the House of Representatives. Vote by putting an "X" in the box immediately before the party you choose.  Vote for only one party.																								
Vote Here 	Vote Here 																								
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%; padding: 2px;">Fred Smith</td> <td style="width: 20%; padding: 2px;">Republican</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Damon Washington</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Democrat</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Cheryl Houston</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">New Party</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Naomi Lintz</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">US Taxpayers</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">John Henderson</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Independent</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Write In</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">---</td> </tr> </table>	Fred Smith	Republican	Damon Washington	Democrat	Cheryl Houston	New Party	Naomi Lintz	US Taxpayers	John Henderson	Independent	Write In	---	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%; padding: 2px;">                     Republican Party  <small>Kim, Dirks, Case, Paskard, Deutsch</small> </td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">                     Democratic Party  <small>Munoz, Myers, Lee, Beck, Gort</small> </td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">                     The New Party  <small>Markakis, Pine, Letour, Fletcher, DeVino</small> </td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">                     US Taxpayers  <small>Daves, Chevalier, Brown, Noyes, Parker</small> </td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"> </td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"> </td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Republican Party <small>Kim, Dirks, Case, Paskard, Deutsch</small>		Democratic Party <small>Munoz, Myers, Lee, Beck, Gort</small>		The New Party <small>Markakis, Pine, Letour, Fletcher, DeVino</small>		US Taxpayers <small>Daves, Chevalier, Brown, Noyes, Parker</small>					
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On the right part of the ballot--the party list portion--voters indicate their choice among the parties, and the other half of the seats in the legislature are filled from regional lists of candidates chosen by these parties. The party lists are closed in the German version. These party list votes are counted on a national basis to determine the total portion of the 100-seat legislature that each party deserves. Candidates from each party's lists are then added to its district winners until that party achieves its appropriate share of seats. The following table illustrates how this process works for our hypothetical election. The Democrats won 40% of the party list votes in the 100-member state legislature, so they would be entitled to a total of 40 of the 100 seats. Since they already elected 28 of their candidates in district elections, they would then add 12 more from their regional party lists to come up to their quota of 40 seats.

### Allocation of Seats in MMP

Political Parties	Number of District Seats Won	Percentage of the National Party List Vote	Total Number of Seats Deserved by Party	Number of Seats Added from Party Lists
Democratic	28	40%	40	12
Republican	18	36%	36	18
U.S. Taxpayers	4	18%	18	14
New Party	0	6%	6	6
Totals	50	100%	100	50

In the German version two electoral thresholds are used, either of which a party must overcome to be allotted seats in the legislature. A party must either get 5% of the nationwide party list vote or win at least three district races in order for it to gain any seats in the legislature. In our hypothetical case, the New Party did not win any district seats, but they did win over 5% of the nationwide vote, so they deserve their share of legislative seats--which in this case would be six seats, all of which would be filled from the regional party lists.

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### Single Transferable Vote Or Choice Voting

This system of proportional representation is known by several names. Political scientists call it "the single transferable vote." It is called the "Hare-Clark system" in Australia. In the United States, electoral reform activists have taken to calling it "choice voting." Currently this system is used to elect parliaments in Ireland and Malta. In Australia it is used to elect the federal Senate, as well as the legislatures in several states there. It is also the PR system that was used in a number of cities in the United States during the twentieth century, including New York, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, and Boulder. It continues to be used today in Cambridge, Massachusetts for elections to their city council and school board.

**How It Works.** The voting process is illustrated by ballot below. All candidates are listed in the same place on the ballot. Instead of voting for one person, voters rank each candidate in their order of choice. So if you like Campbell best, you would mark the "1" after his name. If you liked Gomez second best, you would mark "2" by his name, and so on. You can rank as few or as many as you want. This ballot illustrates the use of the AccuVote system used in Cambridge, Massachusetts to elect its city council and school board. Voters fill in the ranking numbers as they would for standardized tests taken in school, which allows for computerized vote counting and ballot transfers.

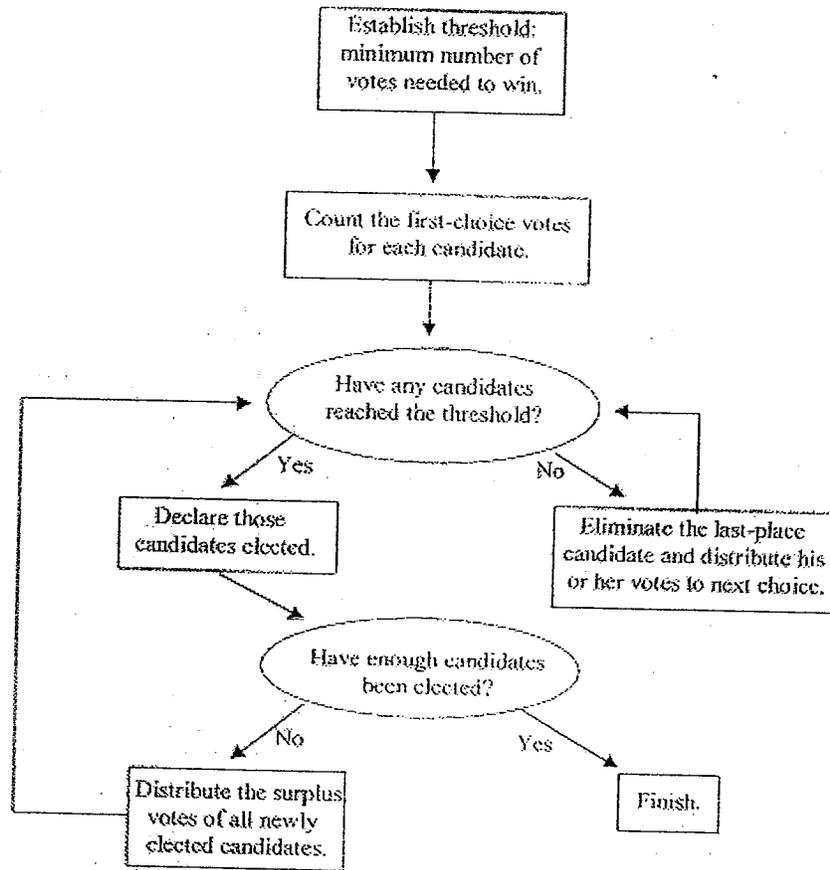
### Choice Voting Ballot

Official Ballot Municipal Elections										
<b>INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS</b>  Mark Your Choices by Filling in the Numbered Boxes Only  Fill in the number one <input type="checkbox"/> box next to your first choice; fill in the number two <input type="checkbox"/> box next to your second choice; fill in the number three <input type="checkbox"/> box next to your third choice, and so on. You may fill in as many choices as you please. Fill in no more than one box per candidate. Fill in no more than one box per column.	Candidates for City Council District One (Three to be elected.)		Only one vote per candidate  Only one vote per column							
	Douglas Campbell	Dem.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Martha Dains	Rep.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Tecry Graybeal	Reform	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Robert Gomez	Dem.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Cynthia Daniels	Indep.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Robert Higgins	Rep.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Write In		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Write In		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Write In		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

As the name "single transferable vote" implies, this systems involves a process of transferring votes. To understand how the transfer process works, it may be best to start out with a simple analogy. Imagine a school where a class is trying to elect a committee. Any student who wishes to run stands at the front of the class and the other students vote for their favorite candidates by standing beside them. Students standing almost alone next to their candidate will soon discover that this person has no chance of being elected and move to another candidate of their choice to help him or her get elected. Some of the students standing next to a very popular candidate may realize that this person has more than enough support to win, and decide to go stand next to another student that they would also like to see on the committee. In the end, after all of this shuffling around, most students would be standing next to candidates that will be elected, which is the ultimate point of this process.

In the single transferable vote, votes are transferred around just as the students moved from candidate to candidate in the analogy. The exact order of the transfer process is illustrated in figure below. An example of how the votes are actually transferred is shown in the table that follows. For the sake of simplicity, assume that there is a three-seat district in which six people are running for office. The first step in the process is to establish the threshold: the minimum number of votes necessary to win a seat. The threshold usually consists of the total number of valid votes divided by one plus the number of seats to be filled, plus one vote. The formula looks like this:  $\text{Threshold} = (\text{valid votes}/1+\text{seats}) + 1 \text{ vote}$ . So in our three-seat districts with 10,000 voters, a candidate would need  $10,000/1+3$  (which is 2,500) plus one more vote, for 2,501.

**Diagram of Ballot Transfer Process**



The second step is to count all the number one choices to see if any candidates have reached the threshold of 2,501. As shown on the table below, the Democrat Gomez has 2,900 voters and he is declared elected. But Gomez actually has 399 more votes than he needs to win. These votes are considered wasted if they stay with Gomez, so they are transferred to the second choices on the ballot. (There are several ways to do this, but we needn't get into those details here.) In the second count, we see the effect of this transfer. The other Democratic candidate, Campbell, gets 300 of those second choice votes, and the independent candidate, Daniels, gets the other 99. The vote totals are now recalculated to see if anyone is now over the threshold. No one is, so the next transfer takes place. The candidate with the least chance to win is eliminated and his or her votes are transferred to their second choices. This candidate is Higgins, the Republican, and 500 of his votes are transferred to the other Republican candidate, Dains; and the other 100 votes are given to Daniels. Again the votes are recounted to see if anyone has reached the threshold. Dains has reached it with 2,800 votes and so she is declared elected. Once again her excess votes are redistributed to their second choices--200 to Graybeal, and 99 to Daniels. But still no one has reached the threshold, so again the lowest candidate is eliminated and those votes transferred. That candidate is Campbell, the Democrat, and 100 of his votes go to Graybeal, and 600 go to Daniels. This puts Daniels, the independent candidate, over the threshold with 2,698 votes, and she is the last one elected.

**Ballot Count and Transfer Process**

	1 <sup>st</sup> Count	2 <sup>nd</sup> Count	3 <sup>rd</sup> Count	4 <sup>th</sup> Count	5 <sup>th</sup> Count
		Transfer of Gomez's votes and results.	Transfer of Higgins' votes and results.	Transfer of Dains' votes and results.	Transfer of Campbell's votes and results
Candidates	Number Of Votes				
Douglas Campbell (Dem.)	400	+300 700	700	700	--
Martha Dains* (Rep.)	2,300	2,300	+500 2,800	2,501	2,501
Terry Graybeal (Reform)	2,000	2,000	2,000	+200 2,200	+100 2,300
Robert Gomez* (Dem.)	2,900	2,501	2,501	2,501	2,501
Cynthia Daniels* (Ind.)	1,800	+99 1,899	+100 1,999	+99 2,098	+600 2,698
Robert Higgins (Rep.)	600	600	--	--	--

\*Winning Candidates.

This transfer process is a bit complicated, so why does it exist? The transfer process was invented primarily to reduce the problem of wasted votes -- votes that are cast but do not actually elect anyone. Plurality-majority systems routinely waste large numbers of votes and this is why they are prone to such problems as party misrepresentation, and the underrepresentation of political minorities, racial minorities, and women. The transfer process in STV is designed to ensure that the fewest votes are wasted and that the maximum number of people gets to elect a representative to office. It acknowledges that there are two kinds of wasted votes: votes for candidates that stand little chance of winning, and votes in excess of what a winning candidate needs. Transferring these votes to their next ranked choice makes it more likely that they will actually contribute to the election of a candidate.

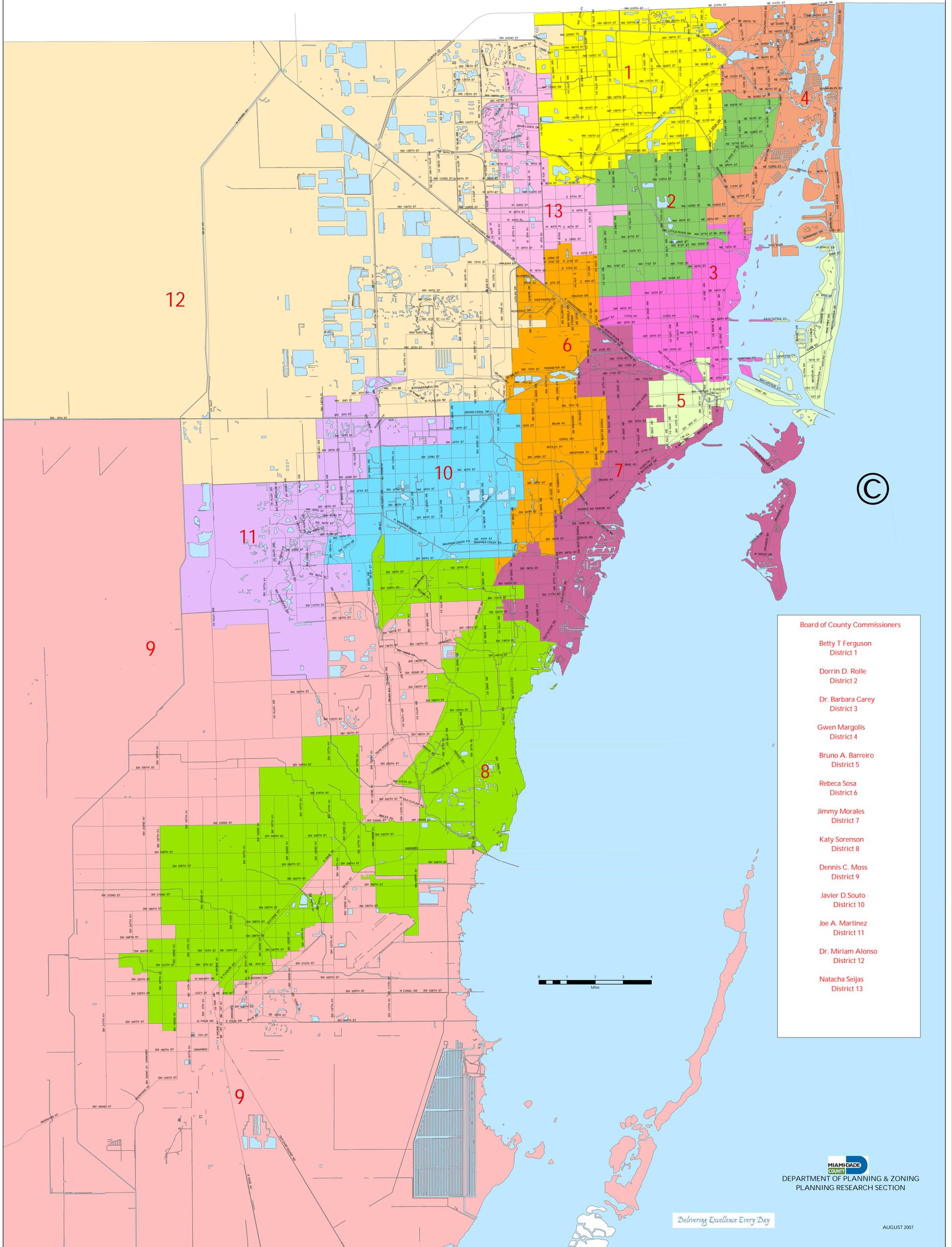
### Simpler Than They Look

Again, to American eyes, these various PR systems often appear at first to be overly-complex and confusing. And while the mechanics of seat allocation can sometimes be complicated, the actual voting process is not intimidating at all and can be easily utilized by the average citizen. Voters need not understand all the mathematics of these systems to use them effectively. To use an analogy: you don't have to understand how all the electronic components in your car radio work in order to use it to find the kind of music you like.

The party list system, the mixed-member system, and the choice vote have all been used for decades in other Western democracies. Voters in these countries have had no trouble using these systems, as indicated by the very high voters turnout rates that these PR countries enjoy. Certainly we could expect that American voters would easily master the use of these systems as well.

For more detailed descriptions of the workings of various proportional representation systems, see Douglas J. Amy, *Behind the Ballot Box: A Citizen's Guide to Voting Systems*.

# COMMISSION DISTRICTS (AS OF 1992) MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

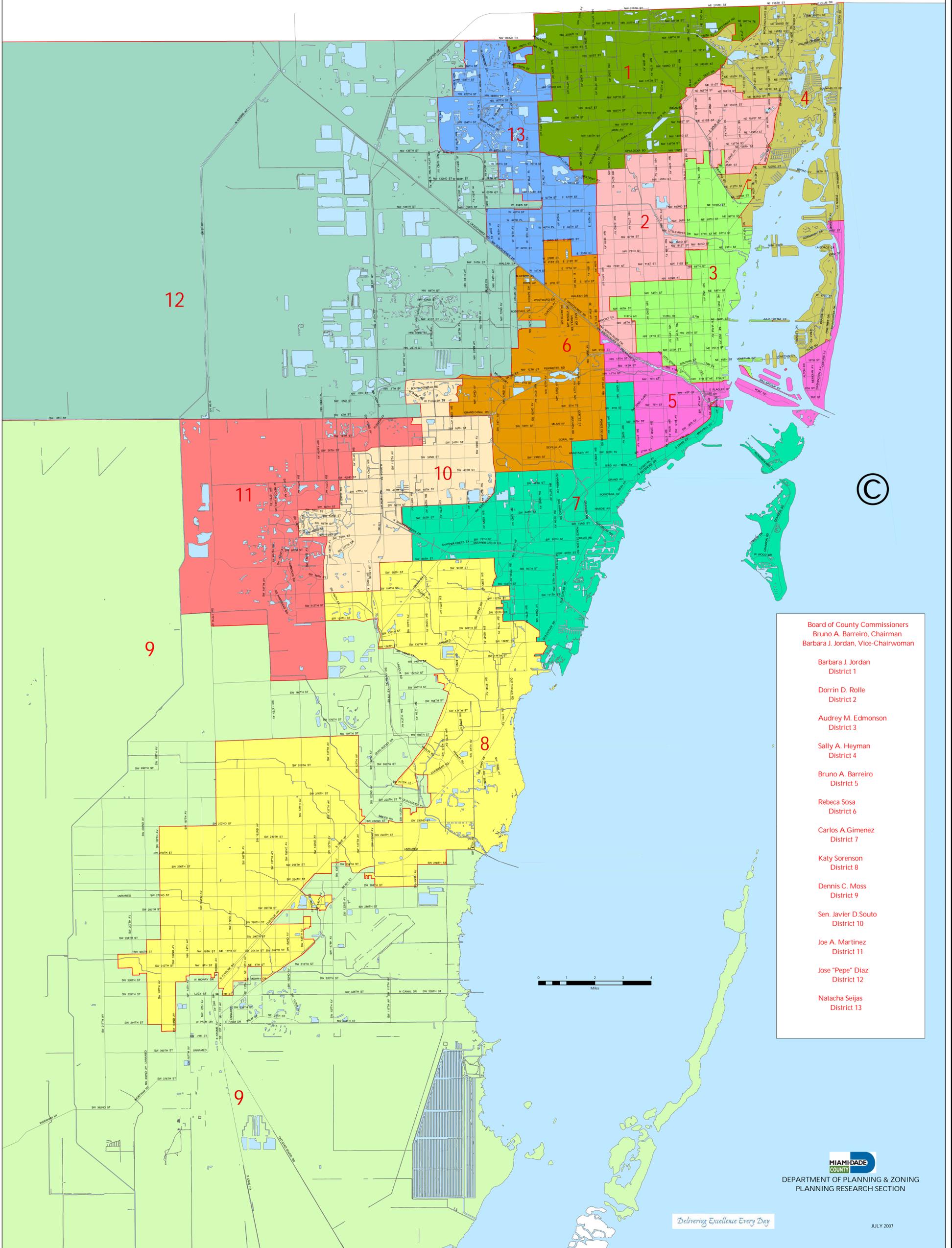


Board of County Commissioners

Betty T Ferguson	District 1
Dorrian D. Rolle	District 2
Dr. Barbara Carey	District 3
Gwen Margolis	District 4
Bruno A. Barreiro	District 5
Rebeca Sosa	District 6
Jimmy Morales	District 7
Katy Sorenson	District 8
Dennis C. Moss	District 9
Javier D.Souto	District 10
Joe A. Martinez	District 11
Dr. Miriam Alonso	District 12
Natalcha Seijas	District 13

# CURRENT COMMISSION DISTRICTS

## MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA



Board of County Commissioners  
 Bruno A. Barreiro, Chairman  
 Barbara J. Jordan, Vice-Chairwoman

Barbara J. Jordan  
 District 1

Dorrian D. Rolle  
 District 2

Audrey M. Edmonson  
 District 3

Sally A. Heyman  
 District 4

Bruno A. Barreiro  
 District 5

Rebeca Sosa  
 District 6

Carlos A. Gimenez  
 District 7

Katy Sorenson  
 District 8

Dennis C. Moss  
 District 9

Sen. Javier D. Souto  
 District 10

Joe A. Martinez  
 District 11

Jose "Pepe" Diaz  
 District 12

Natacha Seijas  
 District 13

**Miami-Dade County  
Population by Commission Districts  
1990**

Commission District	Total Population	White Non-Hispanic		Black Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
1	148,879	25,292	17.0%	91,148	61.2%	30,298	20.4%	2,141	1.4%
2	149,566	27,410	18.3%	89,817	60.1%	30,158	20.2%	2,181	1.5%
3	148,522	14,827	10.0%	84,608	57.0%	47,859	32.2%	1,228	0.8%
4	148,902	104,117	69.9%	9,622	6.5%	32,360	21.7%	2,803	1.9%
5	149,099	42,650	28.6%	6,735	4.5%	98,446	66.0%	1,268	0.9%
6	149,199	41,226	27.6%	4,727	3.2%	101,673	68.1%	1,573	1.1%
7	149,048	44,521	29.9%	6,777	4.5%	96,246	64.6%	1,504	1.0%
8	148,623	91,711	61.7%	10,863	7.3%	42,586	28.7%	3,463	2.3%
9	148,598	54,621	36.8%	47,193	31.8%	43,140	29.0%	3,644	2.5%
10	149,900	45,571	30.4%	2,241	1.5%	99,621	66.5%	2,467	1.6%
11	149,321	41,583	27.8%	4,676	3.1%	99,982	67.0%	3,080	2.1%
12	148,767	27,785	18.7%	6,454	4.3%	112,651	75.7%	1,877	1.3%
13	148,670	24,293	16.3%	4,760	3.2%	118,387	79.6%	1,230	0.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,937,094</b>	<b>585,607</b>	<b>30.2%</b>	<b>369,621</b>	<b>19.1%</b>	<b>953,407</b>	<b>49.2%</b>	<b>28,459</b>	<b>1.5%</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 1990.

Miami-Dade County, Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section 2007.

**Miami-Dade County  
Population by Commission Districts  
2000**

Commission District	Total Population	White Non-Hispanic		Black Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
1	168,488	12,572	7.5%	107,386	63.7%	43,136	25.6%	5,394	3.2%
2	169,506	12,710	7.5%	104,529	61.7%	44,996	26.5%	7,271	4.3%
3	169,241	18,868	11.1%	89,390	52.8%	51,908	30.7%	9,075	5.4%
4	169,912	87,484	51.5%	16,585	9.8%	58,515	34.4%	7,328	4.3%
5	175,602	32,912	18.7%	3,084	1.8%	136,778	77.9%	2,828	1.6%
6	174,559	24,280	13.9%	1,060	0.6%	147,581	84.5%	1,638	0.9%
7	175,795	65,550	37.3%	9,807	5.6%	95,485	54.3%	4,953	2.8%
8	175,127	77,681	44.4%	14,368	8.2%	75,290	43.0%	7,788	4.4%
9	172,895	28,072	16.2%	58,941	34.1%	79,124	45.8%	6,758	3.9%
10	178,968	31,887	17.8%	2,176	1.2%	140,983	78.8%	3,922	2.2%
11	177,576	31,333	17.6%	7,580	4.3%	132,885	74.8%	5,778	3.3%
12	171,960	19,263	11.2%	4,357	2.5%	145,112	84.4%	3,228	1.9%
13	173,733	23,160	13.3%	7,877	4.5%	139,944	80.6%	2,752	1.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,253,362</b>	<b>465,772</b>	<b>20.7%</b>	<b>427,140</b>	<b>19.0%</b>	<b>1,291,737</b>	<b>57.3%</b>	<b>68,713</b>	<b>3.0%</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2000.  
Miami-Dade County, Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section 2007.

**Miami-Dade County  
Estimated Population by Commission Districts\*  
2005**

Commission District	Total Population	White Non-Hispanic		Black Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
1	172,765	10,946	6.3%	109,637	63.5%	47,486	27.5%	4,696	2.7%
2	171,710	10,051	5.9%	106,091	61.8%	49,818	29.0%	5,750	3.3%
3	175,197	16,461	9.4%	93,217	53.2%	57,603	32.9%	7,917	4.5%
4	181,887	86,095	47.3%	19,016	10.5%	69,563	38.2%	7,212	4.0%
5	188,717	32,402	17.2%	2,876	1.5%	150,655	79.8%	2,784	1.5%
6	180,316	22,005	12.2%	792	0.4%	156,035	86.5%	1,484	0.8%
7	188,181	65,895	35.0%	10,093	5.4%	107,214	57.0%	4,979	2.6%
8	192,422	80,948	42.1%	15,608	8.1%	87,750	45.6%	8,116	4.2%
9	203,920	29,287	14.4%	67,552	33.1%	100,031	49.1%	7,050	3.5%
10	180,428	27,787	15.4%	2,414	1.3%	146,809	81.4%	3,418	1.9%
11	198,498	29,417	14.8%	8,688	4.4%	154,968	78.1%	5,425	2.7%
12	185,894	16,836	9.1%	4,426	2.4%	161,811	87.0%	2,821	1.5%
13	182,170	19,344	10.6%	8,484	4.7%	152,043	83.5%	2,299	1.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,402,105</b>	<b>447,474</b>	<b>18.6%</b>	<b>448,895</b>	<b>18.7%</b>	<b>1,441,785</b>	<b>60.0%</b>	<b>63,951</b>	<b>2.7%</b>

\* The sorting by Commission District was prepared solely for the Charter Review Task Force. Data sorted by MSA was approved as part of the CDMP by the BCC in October 2006

Source: Miami-Dade County, Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section 2007.

**Miami-Dade County  
Projections on Population by Commission Districts\*  
2010**

Commission District	Total Population	White Non-Hispanic		Black Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
1	177,396	9,133	5.1%	113,039	63.7%	51,306	28.9%	3,918	2.2%
2	173,963	7,384	4.2%	108,124	62.2%	54,230	31.2%	4,224	2.4%
3	181,352	13,868	7.6%	97,770	53.9%	63,043	34.8%	6,670	3.7%
4	195,300	84,818	43.4%	22,038	11.3%	81,340	41.6%	7,105	3.6%
5	201,904	31,685	15.7%	2,750	1.4%	164,746	81.6%	2,723	1.3%
6	185,486	19,612	10.6%	582	0.3%	163,969	88.4%	1,323	0.7%
7	200,555	66,035	32.9%	10,449	5.2%	119,081	59.4%	4,990	2.5%
8	213,420	84,913	39.8%	17,767	8.3%	102,227	47.9%	8,513	4.0%
9	237,537	29,720	12.5%	77,890	32.8%	122,773	51.7%	7,155	3.0%
10	181,842	23,518	12.9%	2,643	1.5%	152,788	84.0%	2,893	1.6%
11	214,335	25,386	11.8%	9,622	4.5%	174,646	81.5%	4,681	2.2%
12	199,189	13,948	7.0%	4,547	2.3%	178,357	89.5%	2,337	1.2%
13	189,005	14,767	7.8%	9,200	4.9%	163,283	86.4%	1,755	0.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,551,284</b>	<b>424,787</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	<b>476,422</b>	<b>18.7%</b>	<b>1,591,788</b>	<b>62.4%</b>	<b>58,287</b>	<b>2.3%</b>

\* The sorting by Commission District was prepared solely for the Charter Review Task Force. Data sorted by MSA was approved as part of the CDMP by the BCC in October 2006

Source: Miami-Dade County, Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section 2007.

ATTACHMENT 9

08/21/2007 Registration

CNTY COMMS GRAND TOTAL

Party	White			Black			Amer/Indian			Asian/PI			Hispanic			Other			Unk		
	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk
AMERICA FIRST OF FLA	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN REFORM FLA	2	2	1	6	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
AMERICAN POOR PEOPLE	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHRISTIAN PARTY	1	2	1	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
CONSTITUTION	11	2	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
DEMOCRATIC	50783	66385	571	68942	105436	1099	347	444	11	1523	1977	47	55883	75079	879	689	990	28	6064	8006	2016
FAITH & PATIENT INC	3	2	0	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLA SOCIALIST WORKER	16	19	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
FAMILY VALUES	2	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
GREEN	128	94	4	10	8	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	85	61	3	2	0	1	25	16	2
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	580	472	1	169	155	0	2	1	0	13	10	0	544	579	2	27	12	0	5	15	0
INDEPENDENT	1752	1357	25	496	371	5	4	2	0	20	42	0	1758	1724	38	17	15	1	123	80	16
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	195	85	1	17	29	1	2	2	0	6	2	0	88	70	1	2	3	0	13	5	6
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	226	98	2	10	13	1	3	2	0	6	4	0	106	93	3	2	3	0	16	7	7
NO AFFILIATION	26388	23911	340	10859	11295	164	194	209	9	1784	1948	32	54890	67686	977	501	572	21	4342	4363	1462
OTHER MINOR	218	171	4	243	224	7	8	7	0	17	10	1	617	669	13	9	3	0	63	68	26
PROHIBITION PTY	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POSSIBILITY PARTY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REFORM PARTY	55	22	0	3	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLICAN	43082	41281	340	4749	4279	60	184	160	5	887	894	17	109956	140318	1412	553	650	2	3998	4740	1139
SOCIALIST PARTY	13	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
SURFERS PARTY	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOP	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
UNKNOWN	1294	1290	134	1860	2198	150	24	33	2	147	173	16	3467	4820	331	47	81	29	3705	3886	6225
VETERANS PTY OF AMER	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(NO)	8	13	0	10	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	20	28	0	1	0	2	4	1	2
TOTAL	124613	135150	1423	87409	124651	1488	766	861	27	4403	5066	113	227536	291275	3664	1855	2333	84	18358	21189	10897

GRAND TOTAL 1062561.00  
100%

11.7% 12.7% 0.1% 8.2% 11.7% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.0% 0.4% 0.5% 0.0% 21.4% 27.4% 0.3% 0.2% 0.2% 0.0% 1.7% 2.0% 1.0%

08/21/2007 Registration

CNTY COMM 01

Party	White			Black			Amer/Indian			Asian/PI			Hisp			Other			Unk		
	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk
AMERICA FIRST OF FLA	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN REFORM FLA	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHRISTIAN PARTY	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSTITUTION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEMOCRATIC	1314	1835	12	19318	30947	281	52	73	3	106	139	5	2673	3671	39	74	141	3	845	1151	224
FAITH & PATIENT INC	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLA SOCIALIST WORKER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN	3	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	16	11	0	48	51	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	30	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	37	24	1	148	121	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	60	61	0	1	0	1	2	6	1
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	1	0	0	6	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	0	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO AFFILIATION	514	500	13	2860	3106	37	16	13	0	78	83	3	1789	2312	32	28	40	3	288	304	148
OTHER MINOR	5	7	0	67	60	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	30	35	0	1	1	0	10	6	0
PROHIBITION PTY	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REFORM PARTY	2	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
REPUBLICAN	751	675	3	1072	994	10	6	7	0	31	30	0	2498	2844	41	25	24	0	139	166	37
SOCIALIST PARTY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SURFERS PARTY	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	35	40	5	505	631	44	3	2	0	13	17	0	153	236	15	5	8	6	448	436	851
VETERANS PTY OF AMER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(NO)	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
TOTAL	2680	3100	35	24042	35935	372	78	96	3	231	271	9	7243	9197	128	134	217	15	1736	2072	1262

GRAND TOTAL 88856 100%

3.0% 3.5% 0.0% 27.1% 40.4% 0.4% 0.1% 0.1% 0.0% 0.3% 0.3% 0.0% 8.2% 10.4% 0.1% 0.2% 0.2% 0.0% 0.0% 2.3% 1.4%

CNTY COMM 02 08/21/2007 Registration

Party	White			Black			Amerindian			Asian/PI			Hisp			Other			Unk		
	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk
AMERICAN FIRST OF FLA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN REFORM	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHRISTIAN PARTY	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSTITUTION	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEMOCRATIC	54896	1523	1954	16	17119	25505	287	52	62	139	3	2480	3162	46	4	943	1051	0	0	0	256
FATH & PATIENT	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FAMILY VALUES	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLA SOCIALIST WORKER	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN	8	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	143	16	11	0	34	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	359	42	28	3	100	75	0	0	0	0	0	27	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	20	0	1	0	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	50	49	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	15	6	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO AFFILIATION	10172	601	478	2	2231	2335	41	13	16	110	2	1508	1868	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER MINOR	209	4	5	0	62	64	0	0	0	0	0	23	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REFORM PARTY	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLICAN	8098	773	674	4	1020	814	13	5	11	37	0	2091	2200	33	29	138	165	0	0	0	2
SOCIALIST PARTY	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	2967	35	37	2	440	496	35	4	6	11	2	149	183	9	3	375	403	2	2	0	0
VETERANS PTY OF AMER	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(NO)	15	1	1	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	76932	3006	3194	27	21022	29337	361	75	95	289	7	6342	7525	120	33	1781	1972	8	171	33	1972
GRAND TOTAL	76932	3006	3194	27	21022	29337	361	75	95	289	7	6342	7525	120	33	1781	1972	8	171	33	1972

% 100% 3.9% 4.2% 0.0% 27.3% 38.1% 0.5% 0.1% 0.1% 0.0% 0.3% 0.4% 0.0% 8.2% 9.8% 0.2% 0.2% 0.0% 2.3% 2.5% 1.6%



CNTY COMM 04 08/21/2007 Registration

Party	White		Black		Amer/Indian		Asian/PI		Hisp		Other		Male		Female		Unk	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
AMERICA FIRST OF FLA	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN REFORM FLA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHRISTIAN PARTY	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSTITUTION	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEMOCRATIC	10379	14929	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FAITH & PATIENT	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FAMILY VALUES	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLA SOCIALIST WORKERS	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENCE OF FL	55	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	404	128	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	962	285	2	29	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	20	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO AFFILIATION(N	72	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER MINOR	18257	5061	77	4673	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POSSIBILITY PARTY	166	35	0	588	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REFORM PARTY	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLICAN	23	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOCIALIST PARTY	18416	5462	51	179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(NO)	2463	319	33	83	1	2	1	19	1	1	1	1	14	6	5	7	5	0
TOTAL	82002	21875	25055	310	2755	3785	68	83	75	438	828	14	211	226	14	1653	1907	815

GRAND TOTAL 100% 26.7% 30.6% 0.4% 3.4% 4.6% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.0% 0.5% 0.6% 0.0% 11.8% 15.0% 0.2% 0.3% 0.3% 0.0% 2.0% 2.3% 1.0%

2002 CNTY COMM 05  
08/21/2007 Registration

Party	Total	White			Black			Amer/Indian			Asian/Pi			Hisp			Other			Unk			
		Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	
AMERICA FIRST OF FL	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
AMERICAN POOR PEOPLE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
AMERICAN REFORM FLA	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CHRISTIAN PARTY	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CONSTITUTION	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DEMOCRATIC	21649	4149	4294	49	567	566	6	21	17	0	61	97	3	4830	5972	65	56	51	1	374	396	74	
FAITH & PATIENT INC	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
FLA SOCIALIST WORKER	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
GREEN	52	23	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	278	101	62	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	8	3	0	2	0	1	4	3	0	
INDEPENDENT	752	211	129	6	13	7	0	1	0	0	4	2	0	54	43	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
INDEPENDENT DEM	28	9	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	7	5	3	1	0	11	4	2	
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	74	35	14	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
MODERATE PARTY	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	
NO AFFILIATION	14866	2461	1866	29	187	123	1	13	18	2	93	94	2	4154	4925	65	44	41	1	353	314	80	
OTHER MINOR	179	26	17	0	6	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	57	55	0	0	0	0	5	4	4	
PROGRESSIVE LIBERTARIAN	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PROHIBITION PTY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
REFORM PARTY(REF	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
REPUBLICAN	27820	2882	2234	37	111	89	2	9	12	0	47	51	0	9070	12230	117	48	46	0	327	422	86	
SOCIALIST PARTY	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
UNKNOWN	1691	159	127	11	30	14	1	1	2	0	7	4	0	236	347	14	2	4	1	232	215	284	
VETERANS PTY OF AMER	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(NO)	9	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	67444	10077	8761	132	926	807	11	47	49	2	215	253	5	118622	23768	267	157	145	4	1308	1358	530	
GRAND TOTAL	67444																						
%	100%	14.9%	13.0%	0.2%	1.4%	1.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	27.6%	35.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	1.9%	2.0%	0.8%	

08/21/2007 Registration

CNTY COMM 06

Party	White			Black			Amer/Indian			Asian/PI			Hisp			Other			Unk		
	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk
AMERICAN POOR PEOPLE	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN REFORM	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHRISTIAN PARTY	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEMOCRATIC	18364	2515	3354	19	136	162	3	12	8	0	45	2	4848	6624	63	24	26	1	178	247	51
FAITH & PATIENT INC	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FAMILY VALUES	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLA SOCIALIST WORKER	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN	33	9	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	162	25	31	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	51	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	554	83	77	2	3	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	168	195	3	0	0	0	10	7	2
INDEPENDENT DEM	21	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	47	16	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MODERATE PARTY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1
NO AFFILIATION(N	14685	1259	1195	18	54	52	1	10	7	0	54	65	4993	6322	82	25	21	0	235	238	53
OTHER MINOR	166	5	13	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	73	62	0	0	0	0	2	3	2
POSSIBILITY PARTY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROHIBITION PTY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REFORM PARTY	17	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLICAN	38661	2728	2803	17	40	45	1	10	13	0	35	28	13498	18252	141	30	50	0	373	497	99
SOCIALIST PARTY	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOCIALIST PARTY	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNKNOWN(UNK)	1480	57	59	6	7	7	0	1	0	0	7	10	301	383	30	0	1	0	159	192	260
VETERANS PTY OFAMER	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(NO)	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	74226	6702	7550	63	242	271	5	33	29	0	143	152	23984	31934	319	81	98	1	961	1186	463

100% 9.0% 10.2% 0.1% 0.3% 0.4% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.2% 0.2% 0.0% 32.3% 43.0% 0.4% 0.1% 0.1% 0.0% 0.1% 1.3% 1.6% 0.6%

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CNTY COMM 07

Party	Total	White			Black			Amer/Indjian			Asian/PI			Hisp			Other			Unk				
		Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk		
AMERICAN POOR PEOPLE	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
AMERICAN REFORM FLA	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
CHRISTIAN PARTY	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
CONSTITUTION	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
DEMOCRATIC	33830	8027	10534	99	1667	2496	20	27	28	0	0	0	136	221	1	3854	5625	54	51	81	0	344	441	124
FAITH & PATIENT INC	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
FAMILY VALUES	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
FLA SOCIALIST WORKER	9	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
GREEN	63	17	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	251	74	66	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	12	8	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	
INDEPENDENT	840	228	205	4	12	11	0	0	1	0	0	2	8	0	39	52	1	5	0	0	0	1	2	
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	32	6	8	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	141	171	7	5	4	0	21	18		
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	87	40	20	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
MODERATE PARTY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
NO AFFILIATION(N	19679	4236	3658	51	289	276	5	19	16	1	186	187	2	4382	5283	80	55	54	1	410	391	97		
OTHER MINOR	151	33	16	1	5	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	40	37	2	1	1	1	0	2	5		
REFORM PARTY(REF	17	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
REPUBLICAN	40259	7042	6939	53	132	131	0	27	12	1	95	110	3	10582	13908	141	64	77	0	402	453	87		
SOCIALIST PARTY FLA	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	
SURFERS PARTY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
UNKNOWN	2258	197	206	21	32	46	4	1	3	0	21	18	4	256	337	28	6	7	2	310	297	462		
VETERANS PTY OF AMER	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(NO)	13	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	97523	19913	21678	231	2146	2973	29	74	61	2	443	545	10	19336	25460	315	188	228	3	1500	1611	777		

100% 20.4% 22.2% 0.2% 2.2% 3.0% 0.0% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.0% 0.5% 0.6% 0.0% 19.8% 26.1% 0.3% 0.2% 0.2% 0.0% 1.5% 1.7% 0.8%

NTY COMM 08 08/21/2007 Registration

Party	Total	White			Black			Amer/Indian			Asian/Pi			Hisp			Other			Male			Female			Unk		
		Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk
AMERICA FIRST OF FLA	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN REFORM FLA	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHRISTIAN PARTY	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSTITUTION	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEMOCRATIC	39440	9044	11894	86	2494	3616	40	30	55	1	247	305	5	4068	5879	57	85	132	3	455	688	256	0	0	0	0	0	0
FAMILY VALUES	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLA SOCIALIST WORKERS	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN	53	12	13	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	183	42	44	0	8	10	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	31	42	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	812	281	208	3	21	19	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	133	113	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	14	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	55	27	12	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MODERATE PARTY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO AFFILIATION	20571	4381	4138	55	637	633	9	33	32	1	291	330	5	4076	4805	67	68	76	1	423	403	107	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER MINOR	156	31	19	1	7	6	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	38	35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POSSIBILITY PARTY	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REFORM PARTY	31	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLICAN	34252	8524	8127	58	281	235	3	25	19	1	158	179	1	7139	8387	87	64	90	0	360	361	153	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOCIALIST PARTY	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SURFERS PARTY	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SURFERS PARTY	2217	157	177	20	51	75	5	4	2	0	25	25	3	266	319	27	5	9	1	281	309	456	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VETERANS PTY OF AMER	14	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(NO)	14	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	97835	22622	24639	226	3501	4600	57	93	111	3	728	839	14	5734	19519	244	228	310	5	1642	1776	977	0	0	0	0	0	0

100% 23.0% 25.2% 0.2% 3.6% 4.7% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.0% 0.0% 0.7% 0.9% 0.0% 16.1% 20.1% 0.2% 0.2% 0.3% 0.0% 1.6% 1.8% 1.0%

08/21/2007 Registration

CNTY COMM 09

Party	White			Black			Amer/Indian			Asian/PI			Hisp			Other			Unk			
	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	
CHRISTIAN PARTY	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CONSTITUTION	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DEMOCRATIC	44523	3862	21	9220	15219	139	34	49	0	178	257	7	4595	6118	66	72	95	3	593	860	253	
FAITH & PATIENT INC	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
FLA SOCIALIST WORKERS	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
GREEN	30	7	9	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	121	22	16	7	8	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	31	31	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	
INDEPENDENT	607	145	104	57	32	1	0	1	0	1	6	0	134	104	2	0	1	0	12	7	0	
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	16	0	6	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	30	9	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NO AFFILIATION	17781	1763	1769	1667	1746	23	14	18	0	195	208	3	4204	5126	75	39	61	2	322	364	160	
OTHER MINOR	193	20	15	28	21	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	41	49	2	0	0	0	4	8	2	
REFORM PARTY(REF	14	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
REPUBLICAN	21151	3125	2948	652	678	3	29	26	0	97	111	1	5906	6746	75	42	45	0	256	302	85	
UNKNOWN	2548	76	92	303	327	20	1	8	2	8	24	2	281	367	22	6	16	1	264	319	403	
VETERANS PTY OF AMER	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SOP	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	87035	8053	8829	74	11942	15042	136	78	102	2	485	608	3	15213	18568	244	160	218	6	1452	1862	903
GRAND TOTAL																						

100% 9.3% 10.1% 0.1% 13.7% 20.7% 0.2% 0.1% 0.1% 0.0% 0.6% 0.7% 0.0% 17.5% 21.3% 0.3% 0.2% 0.3% 0.0% 1.7% 2.1% 1.0%

CNTY COMM 10 - (CO10) 08/21/2007 Registration

Party	White			Black			Amer/Indian			Asian/PI			Hisp			Other			Unk		
	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk
AMERICAN REFORM FLA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHRISTIAN PARTY	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSTITUTION	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEMOCRATIC	21286	2880	4075	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FAITH & PATIENT INC	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FAMILY VALUES	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLA SOCIALIST WORKERS	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN	22	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	152	21	19	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	512	71	49	1	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	40	13	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO AFFILIATION	19007	1524	1410	11	115	112	3	12	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER MINOR	178	11	9	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REFORM PARTY	18	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLICAN	43286	3292	3431	28	65	71	2	11	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOCIALIST PARTY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	1845	61	55	8	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(NO)	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	86390	7887	3063	74	399	561	13	35	39	2	270	286	61	27225	36392	409	114	174	2	1238	1450

GRAND TOTAL 86390

% 100% 9.1% 10.5% 0.1% 0.5% 0.6% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.3% 0.3% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.1% 0.2% 0.0% 1.4% 1.7% 0.9%

CNTY COMM 11 08/21/2007 Registration

Party	Total	White			Black			Amer/Indian			Asian/PI			Hisp			Other			Unk			
		Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	
AMERICAN REFORM FLA	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CHRISTIAN PARTY	22	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CONSTITUTION	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DEMOCRATIC	24128	2271	3001	32	832	1239	12	10	19	0	0	0	169	200	8	6454	8718	113	39	82	5	340	485
FAITH & PATIENT INC	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FAMILY VALUES	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLA SOCIALIST WORKERS	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN	34	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	9	6	0	0	0	0	1	2
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	144	25	23	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	41	44	0	1	0	0	0	1
INDEPENDENT	566	68	74	0	9	12	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	198	185	2	0	3	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	46	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MODERATE PARTY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO AFFILIATION	22453	1558	1501	17	342	364	7	15	19	0	0	0	238	246	4	7616	9276	148	54	56	2	411	481
OTHER MINOR	184	12	9	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	57	82	1	1	1	0	6	8
REFORM PARTY	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLICAN	40380	3061	3267	21	129	133	2	11	13	0	0	99	96	3	14188	18039	180	75	62	0	387	507	
SOCIALIST PARTY FLA	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	2530	62	63	8	24	46	3	3	1	0	0	21	18	1	478	652	47	4	9	0	283	326	
VETERANS PTY OF AMER	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(NO)	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	90540	7086	7952	79	1342	1602	25	42	52	0	0	530	565	16	29085	37040	494	174	213	7	1434	1816	
GRAND TOTAL	90540																						

% 100% 7.8% 8.8% 0.1% 1.5% 2.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.1% 0.0% 0.6% 0.6% 0.0% 0.0% 0.5% 40.9% 0.2% 0.2% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 1.6% 2.0% 0.9%

CNTY COMM 12

Party	Total	White			Black			Amer/Indian			Asian/Pi			Hisp			Other			Unk		
		Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk
AMERICAN FIRST OF FLA	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN REFORM FLA	7	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRITISH REFORM	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHRISTIAN PARTY	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSTITUTION	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEMOCRATIC	16160	1062	1322	8	299	428	7	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FAITH & PATIENT INC	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLA SOCIALIST WORKERS	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN	18	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	164	16	15	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	480	56	58	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	17	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	31	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO AFFILIATION	16948	820	829	8	112	88	1	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER MINOR	186	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REFORM PARTY	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLICAN	30847	1723	1735	9	56	47	3	4	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNKNOW	1750	30	28	8	5	15	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VETERANS PTY OF AMER	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOP	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	66647	3723	4001	38	484	587	14	21	32	2	223	245	6	23628	30218	417	76	102	2	1035	1249	549
GRAND TOTAL	66647																					

% 100% 5.6% 6.0% 0.0% 0.7% 0.9% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.3% 0.4% 0.0% 35.5% 45.3% 0.6% 0.1% 0.2% 0.0% 1.6% 1.9% 0.8%

CNTY COMM 13 08/21/2007 Registration

Party	White			Black			Amer/Indian			Asian/PI			Hisp			Other			Male			Female			Unk		
	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk
AMERICAN REFORM FLA	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHRISTIAN PARTY	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSTITUTION	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEMOCRATIC	19099	2519	19	956	1618	18	8	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FAITH & PATIENT INC	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FAMILY VALUES	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLA SOCIALIST WORKERS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN	24	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	214	29	24	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	520	66	63	2	12	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	13	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	50	12	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO AFFILIATION	14731	962	940	19	183	211	3	9	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER MINOR	172	13	6	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REFORM PARTY	10	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLICAN	36560	2394	2603	22	86	86	0	9	7	1	1	56	51	1	13240	16816	180	40	48	1	345	460	114	0	0	0	0
SOCIALIST PARTY FLA	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNKNOWN(UNK)	1832	35	37	1	19	25	1	1	0	0	0	10	6	0	344	445	32	1	3	4	195	257	416	0	0	0	
NPL	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	73259	5420	6201	63	1266	1954	24	28	30	1	197	223	2	23704	30557	376	84	119	7	1005	1289	715	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	73259																										

% 100% 7.4% 8.5% 0.1% 1.7% 2.7% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.3% 0.3% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.1% 0.2% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0%

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**  
**POPULATION AND VOTER REGISTRATION DATA**

	2000 Population			2005 Estimated Population			2010 Projection Population			2007 Voter Registration*					
	White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	White	Black	Hispanic	Other		
Miami-Dade County	20.7%	19.0%	57.3%	18.6%	18.7%	60.0%	2.7%	16.6%	18.7%	62.4%	2.3%	24.5%	20.0%	49.1%	6.4%
District 1	7.5%	63.7%	25.6%	6.3%	63.5%	27.5%	2.7%	5.1%	63.7%	28.9%	2.2%	6.5%	67.9%	18.7%	6.9%
District 2	7.5%	61.7%	26.5%	5.9%	61.8%	29.0%	3.3%	4.2%	62.2%	31.2%	2.4%	8.1%	65.9%	18.2%	7.7%
District 3	11.1%	52.8%	30.7%	9.4%	53.2%	32.9%	4.5%	7.6%	53.9%	34.8%	3.7%	14.7%	55.6%	22.4%	7.3%
District 4	51.5%	9.8%	34.4%	47.3%	10.5%	38.2%	4.0%	43.4%	11.3%	41.6%	3.6%	57.7%	8.1%	27.0%	7.2%
District 5	18.7%	1.8%	77.9%	17.2%	1.5%	79.8%	1.5%	15.7%	1.4%	81.6%	1.3%	28.1%	2.6%	63.2%	6.0%
District 6	13.9%	0.6%	84.5%	12.2%	0.4%	86.5%	0.8%	10.6%	0.3%	88.4%	0.7%	19.3%	0.7%	75.7%	4.1%
District 7	37.3%	5.6%	54.3%	35.0%	5.4%	57.0%	2.6%	32.9%	5.2%	59.4%	2.5%	42.8%	5.2%	46.2%	5.7%
District 8	44.4%	8.2%	43.0%	42.1%	8.1%	45.6%	4.2%	39.8%	8.3%	47.9%	4.0%	48.4%	8.4%	36.4%	6.7%
District 9	16.2%	34.1%	45.8%	14.4%	33.1%	49.1%	3.5%	12.5%	32.8%	51.7%	3.0%	19.5%	34.6%	39.1%	6.8%
District 10	17.8%	1.2%	78.8%	15.4%	1.3%	81.4%	1.9%	12.9%	1.5%	84.0%	1.6%	19.7%	1.1%	74.1%	4.9%
District 11	17.6%	4.3%	74.8%	14.8%	4.4%	78.1%	2.7%	11.8%	4.5%	81.5%	2.2%	16.7%	3.5%	73.5%	6.2%
District 12	11.2%	2.5%	84.4%	9.1%	2.4%	87.0%	1.5%	7.0%	2.3%	89.5%	1.2%	11.6%	1.6%	81.4%	5.3%
District 13	13.8%	4.5%	80.6%	10.6%	4.7%	83.5%	1.3%	7.8%	4.9%	86.4%	0.9%	16.0%	4.4%	74.6%	5.1%

**Sources:** Miami-Dade Planning and Zoning and Miami-Dade Elections Department data as provided in the Charter Review Task Force August 29 agenda kit.

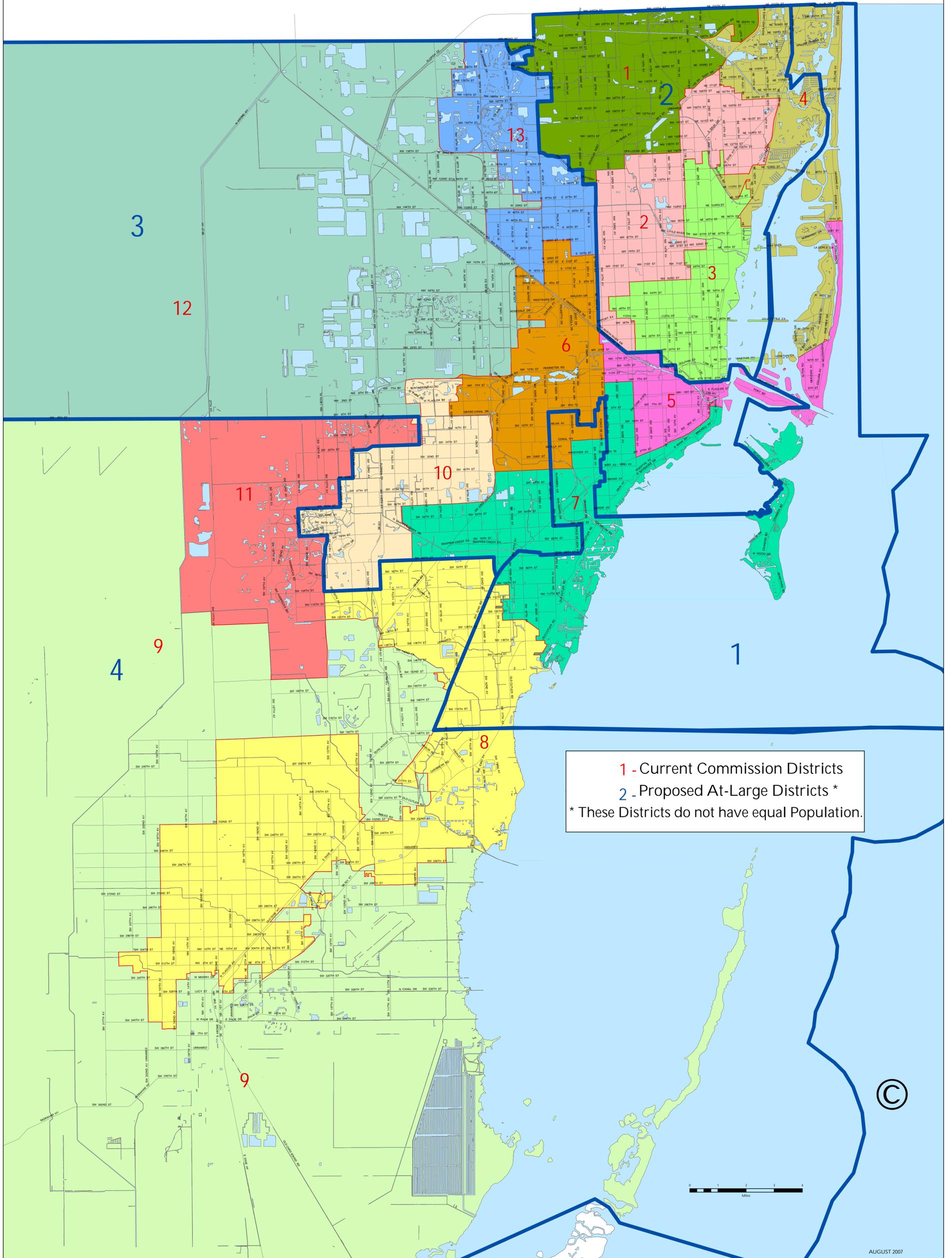
**Notes:**

Percentages are relative to the total population and total voter registration of each District. Population and Voter Registration demographics are categorized differently.

\*American Indian, Asian, Other and Unknown categories from Voter Registration data were combined under "Other."

# TASK FORCE CASE STUDY No. 1 FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

( Prepared at the Request of Task Force Chair )



**Task Force Case Study No.1**  
 (Prepared at the Request of Task Force Chairman)

**Miami-Dade County**  
**Population by Proposed At-Large Commission Districts**  
**2000**

Commission District	Total Population	White Non-Hispanic		Black Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
1	246,209	127,882	51.9%	7,041	2.9%	103,261	41.9%	8,025	3.3%
2	581,319	77,276	13.3%	315,590	54.3%	162,251	27.9%	26,202	4.5%
3	931,387	143,112	15.4%	25,512	2.7%	747,146	80.2%	15,617	1.7%
4	494,447	117,583	23.8%	78,990	16.0%	279,051	56.4%	18,823	3.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,253,362</b>	<b>465,853</b>	<b>20.7%</b>	<b>427,133</b>	<b>19.0%</b>	<b>1,291,709</b>	<b>57.3%</b>	<b>68,667</b>	<b>3.0%</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2000.  
 Miami-Dade County, Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section 2007.

**Task Force Case Study No.1**  
(Prepared at the Request of Task Force Chairman)

**Miami-Dade County**  
**Population by Proposed At-Large Commission Districts**  
**2005**

Commission District	Total Population	White Non-Hispanic		Black Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
1	253,118	124,567	49.2%	6,461	2.6%	114,274	45.1%	7,816	3.1%
2	600,741	68,014	11.3%	328,880	54.7%	180,787	30.1%	23,060	3.8%
3	1,016,889	131,085	12.9%	28,329	2.8%	843,173	82.9%	14,303	1.4%
4	531,356	115,397	21.7%	80,819	15.2%	316,668	59.6%	18,472	3.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,402,105</b>	<b>439,063</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>444,489</b>	<b>18.5%</b>	<b>1,454,902</b>	<b>60.6%</b>	<b>63,651</b>	<b>2.6%</b>

Source: Miami-Dade County, Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section 2007.

# Memorandum



**Date:** August 30, 2007

**To:** Victor M. Diaz, Chairman  
Charter Review Task Force

**From:** Susanne M. Torriente  
Assistant County Manager

**Subject:** Information on Persons of Haitian Ancestry or Ethnic Origin in Miami-Dade County –  
US Census 2000

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Attached is information gathered by staff regarding persons of Haitian Ancestry or Ethnic Origin in Miami-Dade County who were counted in the US Census 2000.

**C:** Charter Review Task Force Members and Staff

**Persons Of Haitian Ancestry Or Ethnic Origin  
Who were counted in Census 2000  
In  
Miami-Dade County, 2000**

Persons of Haitian ancestry in Miami-Dade County numbered 95,669 persons, according to Census 2000 results recently released by the Census Bureau. This number was based on persons who indicated *Haitian ancestry* as their first or second choice in responding to the census ancestry/ethnic origin question. This question was asked in the census sample questionnaire, the long form that went to about one in six households.<sup>1</sup> Since this information was obtained from a sample there was a margin of error associated with the estimate (roughly +/- 1,000 at the 90 percent confidence level). The Census 2000 figure was lower than expected. Informal estimates made by the Miami-Dade County Planning and Zoning Department put the number of Haitians at over 100,000.

In 1990, ten years earlier, the Census reported that there were 57,579 persons in Miami-Dade who reported Haitian ancestry as their first or second choice in responding to the ancestry question. This figure was obtained from a small (5 percent) sample reported in the Public Use Microdata Sample file for Miami-Dade. It was possible with this file to add another 6,633 persons who reported that they were born in Haiti, although they did not respond to the ancestry question. The 1990 census figure then was 64,212 persons of Haitian ancestry or birth. A similar adjustment may be possible when the 2000 Microdata Sample file is released.

The Census 2000 figure for Haitians appears to be a low estimate because local administrative indicators suggest continued growth of this community. *Births to mothers of Haitian origin* averaged more than 1,900 a year during the 1990s. In each of the past five years, 1998 to 2002, more than 1,000 *new Haitian-born students* entered the Miami-Dade County Public Schools. All Haitian-born students in June 2001 numbered 6,480, about 1,100 higher than the comparable figure for February 1990. These figures suggest a steady increase in the Haitian population of Miami-Dade in the 1990s.

Haitians may have had some difficulty responding to the long-form questions because of language differences and the lack of census forms in Creole or French. Apart from these difficulties, it is clear that the country-of-origin responses in Summary File 3 were low for all countries. Answers to this question on the short form were consistently higher than the equivalent responses on the long form.

- *Cubans*, for example, numbered 525,841 in the long-form ancestry response, 19 percent fewer than the 650,601 counted in short form.

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<sup>1</sup> There were two lines available to respond to the question: What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?

- *Colombians* numbered 81,377 in the long-form ancestry response, 29 percent less than the 114,577 estimated in the short form.<sup>2</sup>
- A similar pattern was evident for *Nicaraguans*. They numbered 86,108 in the long-form ancestry response, 24 percent fewer than the 113,234 counted in the short form.

There was no check-off box on the short form for Haitians. If there had been and if the short form/long form population ratios that characterized Cubans, Colombians, and Nicaraguans were applied to Haitian ancestry estimate, then the number of Haitians that might have been counted would have been 126,283 persons.<sup>3</sup>

The Public Use Microdata Sample will be released in few months. At that time it will be possible to review weighted individual person and household records of Haitians in Miami-Dade with all identifiers removed. This file will provide additional data on the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the Haitian population in Miami-Dade. It may also help with the development of a better estimate of this population.

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<sup>2</sup> The 114,577 Colombians included a prorated share of the 203,000 who checked the "Other" Hispanic box but did not write in a group, or whose writing could not be read by the Census. This was done for all Hispanic groups except Cubans, Mexicans, and Puerto Ricans for whom separate response boxes were provided on the questionnaire. It assumes that the blank or illegible entries here were distributed across ancestry or ethnic origin groups in the same way as those entries that were read.

<sup>3</sup>  $126,283 = 95,669 * 1.32$ .

**Population by Race and Haitian Ancestry, 2000**

**Miami-Dade County by Municipality**

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Total Persons</b>	<b>Black Only</b>	<b>Total Haitian</b>	<b>Percent Haitian (of Blacks)</b>
Avventura	25267	430	98	22.79%
Bal Harbour	3,305	54	0	0.00%
Bay Harbor Island	5,146	92	0	0.00%
Biscayne Park	3,269	605	340	56.20%
Coral Gables	42,249	1,394	163	11.69%
El Portal	2,505	1,537	556	36.17%
Florida City	7,843	4,445	468	10.53%
Golden Beach	919	3	0	0.00%
Hialeah	226,419	5,453	423	7.76%
Hialeah Gardens	19,297	348	11	3.16%
Homestead	31,909	7,194	1,531	21.28%
Indian Creek Village	33	0	0	0.00%
Islandia	6	0	0	0.00%
Key Biscayne	10,507	48	0	0.00%
Medley	1,098	80	0	0.00%
Miami	362,470	80,858	18,309	22.64%
Miami Beach	87,933	3,548	422	11.89%
Miami Lakes*	22,676	635	9	1.42%
Miami Shores	10,380	2,541	969	38.13%
Miami Springs	13,712	280	19	6.79%
North Bay Village	6,733	344	65	18.90%
North Miami	59,880	32,867	18,656	56.76%
North Miami Beach	40,786	15,895	7,864	49.47%
Opa-Locka	14,951	10,412	364	3.50%
Pinecrest	19,055	327	116	35.47%
South Miami	10,741	2,653	67	2.53%
Sunny Isles Beach	15,315	311	92	29.58%
Surfside	4,909	63	0	0.00%
Sweetwater	14,226	126	14	11.11%
Virginia Gardens	2,348	53	0	0.00%
West Miami	5,863	48	24	50.00%
Unincorporated	1,071,750	172,644	44,819	25.96%
<b>County Total</b>	<b>2,253,362</b>	<b>457,214</b>	<b>95,669</b>	<b>20.92%</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3.

Miami-Dade County Department of Planning and Zoning, 2002.

Miami Lakes incorporated in December, 2000.

Note: Percent Haitian is the percentage of the Black population that is Haitian.

Haitian ancestry was cited as first or second ancestry.

**Selected Characteristics  
Haitian and Total Population  
Miami-Dade County, FL 2005**

Subject	Total population	Haitian Population
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2,329,187</b>	<b>109,160</b>
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>		
Male	48.1%	47.3%
Female	51.9%	52.7%
<b>HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY SIZE</b>		
Average household size	2.79	3.81
Average family size	3.41	4.35
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>		
<b>Population 25 years and over</b>	<b>1,527,842</b>	<b>59,864</b>
Less than high school diploma	23.6%	33.3%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27.0%	26.0%
Some college or associate's degree	24.2%	31.4%
Bachelor's degree	15.8%	6.6%
Graduate or professional degree	9.4%	2.8%
High school graduate or higher	76.4%	66.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	25.2%	9.4%
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH, CITIZENSHIP STATUS AND YEAR OF ENTRY</b>		
Native	<b>1,158,590</b>	<b>41,913</b>
Foreign born	<b>1,170,597</b>	<b>67,247</b>
Naturalized U.S. citizen	<b>570,849</b>	<b>30,490</b>
Not a U.S. citizen	<b>599,748</b>	<b>36,757</b>
Entered 2000 or later	18.3%	17.5%
Entered 1990 to 1999	28.2%	30.0%
Entered before 1990	53.6%	52.5%
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND INCOME</b>		
<b>Population 16 years and over</b>	<b>1,810,470</b>	<b>77,209</b>
In labor force	62.4%	71.5%
Civilian labor force	62.3%	71.5%
Employed	57.4%	64.2%
Unemployed	4.9%	7.3%
Percent of civilian labor force	7.9%	10.2%
Armed Forces	0.1%	0.0%
Not in labor force	37.6%	28.5%
Median household income (dollars)	\$37,148	\$28,171
Median family income (dollars)	\$42,499	\$31,459
Per capita income (dollars)	\$20,916	\$10,906

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 American Community Survey

Prepared by Miami-Dade County's Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section 2007.

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability.

Data are limited to the household population and exclude the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters.

**Issue 4: Composition of Board of County Commissioners**

**PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT TO PROMOTE  
COUNTYWIDE PERSPECTIVE WITHIN THE DISTRICT  
ELECTION FORMAT**

By

**Robert A. Ginsburg**

**SUCCESS OF DISTRICT ELECTIONS:** The establishment of district elections for Miami-Dade County in 1993 has been wholly successful in terms of diversifying the Board of County Commissioners. The valuable diversity should be retained in its entirety and should not be diluted by any plan that enlarges the Board by adding either at-large or even area-wide commissioners, both of which carry legal risks and practical problems.

**COUNTYWIDE PERSPECTIVE:** The move to district elections was not achieved without cost. For the thirty years prior to the installation of district elections, commissioners were all elected countywide. This meant that every Miami-Dade citizen was a constituent of every commissioner, and every commissioner had reason to be interested in and sensitive to issues affecting all citizens as well as issues of countywide concern. The district election format has a tendency to narrow the focus of each commissioner to the special needs of his or her district. In addition, citizens who previously voted for all commissioners now vote for only one commissioner out of thirteen. Thus, individual citizens are separated from the commission as a whole and are virtually powerless when it comes to countywide issues. Nevertheless, those issues constitute major responsibilities of the commission, and the commission's decisions directly affect the quality of life, and the cost of government, for the entire community. Such issues include, among others, Miami International Airport, the Dante B. Fascell Port of Miami-Dade, Jackson Memorial Hospital, traffic and transportation systems, major recreational, arts and sports venues, water and sewer systems, environmental protection, the master plan and the UDB.

**PROPOSAL:** When commissioners are elected from their districts in the primary election, the names of all other commissioners would be placed on every ballot countywide in a merit retention format: "Shall County Commissioner A be retained in office?" If a majority votes "YES" the commissioner serves the remaining two years of his or her term. If a majority votes "NO" the Charter will provide for an election in that commissioner's district, to be held at the general election, for a commissioner to serve the remaining two years. The commissioner listed on the merit retention ballot would still be eligible to qualify and run. This proposal: (1) encourages and rewards commissioners for dedication to countywide issues; (2) gives all Miami-Dade voters an investment in the commission as a whole; and (3) preserves the central theme of district elections--only voters within a district elect their commissioner.

**C**

TO: Charter Review Task Force  
Chair: Victor Diaz Jr

DATE: August 14, 2007

FROM: Maurice A. Ferre

Attachment: August 15, 2007 - Memorandum from Maurice A. Ferre to CRTF

As I was out of town for the August 1 meeting, I did not submit my full recommendations for the CRTF following my July 18, 2007 memorandum. In the July 23 minutes, Chair Diaz granted an extension of time to the League of Cities to present their charter reform positions. I understand that at the August 1 meeting the matter of further input was left open. I had requested through Andy Gazitua, in the Mayor's office, additional time to submit my list.

Enclosed please find my position paper outlining my recommendations for consideration for discussion by the CRTF.

The majority of my areas of interest are already included in your selected lists. The only outstanding issues are:

1. Contracts
2. Zoning
3. UDB
4. MDC County Manger's required appointment, qualifications and responsibilities.
5. Foundations and Trusts
6. New Name for BCC
7. Election Reform
8. County Auditor

My version of the issues and differences with the Mayors July 31 recommendations to you are self explanatory in my memorandum of August 15.

**Recommendations of Charter Review Task Force member Maurice A. Ferré  
for changes in governance in the Miami-Dade County Charter.  
August 15, 2007**

**GOVERNANCE**

**i. CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS**

The Tax Collector, Property Appraiser, Supervisor of Elections, and Sheriff are all highly technical positions. There is no way to ensure that the candidates for election to these positions would have the requisite technical skill sets.

Our citizens are better served by the appointment of these constitutional officers from candidates with appropriate qualifications and technical expertise. This logic is equally appropriate for similar reasons to all four positions under discussion.

**ii. BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS**

**a. *Quasi-Judicial Proceedings***

**i. *Contracts***

Under the traditional Council-Manager<sup>1</sup> government structure the Governing Body has final decisions concerning expenditures – such expenditures include the budget and the award of contracts. Under the new Executive Mayor-Council<sup>2</sup> structure the Governing Body retains the same powers.

As the governing body, the Board of County Commissioners (BCC) may establish processes in the Charter that make the practice of awarding of contracts more transparent and accountable.

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<sup>1</sup> The council-manager plan is the system of local government that combines the strong *political leadership* of elected officials in the form of a council or other governing body, with the strong *managerial experience* of an appointed local government manager. The plan establishes a representative system where all power is concentrated in the elected council as a whole and where the council hires a professionally trained manager to oversee the delivery of public services.

<sup>2</sup> Under this system the Mayor is the chief executive and the council is the legislative governing body. This system provides accessibility to the public of an elected chief executive.

The awarding of contracts could be structured under a *quasi-judicial* process, which provides that Administrative Judges review contract disputes under strict procedures. The review by the BCC should only be on an appellate basis, also under strict procedures, such as no new evidence allowed, no public input (that should be at administrative levels) etc., with a 2/3 vote required to override a decision by an Administrative Judge.

The BCC should monitor and, if necessary, have regular overview hearings on the codified regulations and procedures, but not directly intervene in the original awarding of contracts, that should be done by the administrative side of MDC.

### **ii. Zoning**

The above mentioned format could be mirrored for zoning hearings. Again, the BCC would only be, as it were, a *quasi-judicial* appellate court. This Administrative Judge system works well in zoning hearings in Orlando, Florida and other jurisdictions.

### **iii. UBD**

All UBD changes should require a 2/3 vote. If there is less than a 3/4 vote in favor of the change, the matter should be referred to the electorate at the next Presidential election ballot, i.e. every four years would be the referendum dates.

### **b. BCC Composition**

The BCC composition could be expanded to contain both district and at large members.<sup>3</sup> For example, nineteen commissioners, similar to Jacksonville; thirteen commissioners elected from districts; six commissioners elected at large, with two years residency requirements from six equal areas, reconfigured every ten years, after the census. Six at large commissioners would avoid dilution of representation. The at large commissioners would first be elected from the district, subsequently, at the general election, the two top vote getters from the primary election in each at large district would be elected at large, county wide.

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<sup>3</sup> Prior to the increase in BCC membership, the budget of the BCC should be frozen to the amount of the previously approved budget before enactment for a period of five years, except for an annual CRP adjustment, unless an emergency is declared by a supermajority of the BCC. After five years the BCC will revert back to the regular yearly budget adoption method.

The at large seat holders would chair six standing committees to be designated by the elected chair. All nineteen BCC members would each have one vote to elect a chair every two years. No chairperson can serve as chair for more than four years total, consecutively or broken into two, two year terms. The chair will designate all members of the six standing committees. No member will serve consecutively more than four years in any committee.

**c. BCC Term Limits**

No commissioner shall serve more than a total of eight years in his/her specific seat. However, a district commissioner could seek an at large seat for an additional eight years or *vice versa*, an at large commissioner can run for an additional eight years as a district commissioner.

**d. BCC Salaries**

All at large commissioners will serve full time and will be paid a salary commensurate with the formula established by the State of Florida for non-chartered Home Rule counties.

The district commissioners may serve either full time or part time. Full time district commissioners will be paid a salary commensurate with the formula established by the State of Florida for a non Home Rule county. Part time commissioners will be paid 1/3 of the State formula.

Outside income for full time commissioners would follow the same restrictions in place for Members of Congress.

**e. BCC New Name**

The BCC name shall be changed to the Miami Dade Legislative Council and the members will be referred to as Councilman or Councilwoman. An alternate could be the Miami Dade Legislative Assembly and the members would be referred to as Assemblywoman or Assemblyman. The name change is to emphasize the different nature between the old BCC and the new Legislative Assembly.

**iii. INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL.**

The Home Rule Charter *must provide the only method* for citizens to initiate referenda.<sup>4</sup> The Commission cannot act alone in passing a legislative act or administrative rule which concerns the initiative amending process, without Citizen input, since any restriction of the initiative process would strengthen the authority and power of the Commission and *weaken the power of the citizen*.

The Charter dictates that it should be construed liberally in favor of the citizen-initiative process: "This Charter shall be *liberally construed* in aid of its declared purpose, which is to establish effective home rule government in this county *responsive to the people*." Charter, § 9.06(A) (emphasis added). Indeed this liberal-construction canon derives directly from the Constitution.

Therefore, this Taskforce should recommend that the Charter continue to embody the initiatory petition process in its entirety and that no ordinance or regulation can override the Charter in this regard.

#### iv. UMSA

UMSA (Unincorporated Metro Service Area) should be phased out by 2014. All municipal services should be rendered by incorporated cities under standards established by MDC and the oversight of MDC. Centralized area wide services of both police and fire/rescue services should be maintained by MDC (crime laboratory, organized crime bureau, etc.) as defined by MDC in cooperation with the MDC League of Cities. It is the intent that MDC should concentrate in only regional services, setting municipal standards and overview of municipalities. MDC will define municipal services for all municipalities.

A financing mechanism will be established by 2010 wherein all citizens and taxpayers in UMSA or the municipalities of MDC will pay through a tax increment plan (similar for the plan in existence in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Minnesota for the past 25 years) for those municipalities that cannot financially meet the minimum standards set by MDC (for police, park, etc.). An alternative could be the plan proposed by Eugene Stearns in CRTF 2000, Section "B", page 7 "Municipal Revenue Sharing".

#### v. MAYOR/MANAGER

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<sup>4</sup> Article VIII, Section 11(1)(i) of the 1885 Florida Constitution, carried forward by Article VIII, Section 6(e) of the 1968 Florida Constitution, states that the Home Rule Charter "[s]hall provide a method for . . . initiative and referendum, including the initiation of and referendum on ordinances . . ." Section 7.01 of the Charter carries out the constitutional directive and lays out a "procedure" for Dade County electors to initiate passage of or referenda on ordinances.

## **STRONG MAYOR**

The Mayor will be the head of the MDC government and will retain the powers given to him/her in the January 23, 2007 Charter Change election that established the current "Strong Mayor" government format.

## **MANAGER**

The Mayor will appoint a Manger with the consent of the BCC as in the current Charter. The title of the Manager will be changed to Chief Administrative Officer (CAO). The CAO will be the Operating Officer of the MDC operating the government day to day under the mayor.

The appointed <sup>CAO</sup> Deputy Mayor shall be a person with at least five (5) years of experience as a Chief Executive, COO or comparable, of a public entity, local, State or Federal of at least a third of MDC in yearly budget and/or employees or of equal size in the private sector. The BCC can wave these requirements of the Mayor's appointment of the CAO with a 2/3 vote.

## **vi. FOUNDATIONS AND TRUST**

MDC can delegate any regional function or department to a Foundation/Trust.

The Trusts will be governed by boards that must be appointed by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the BCC. All Directors of Trusts shall be recommended by the Trust Board, but will be selected by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the BCC.

The budgets of all Trusts must be approved yearly by the BCC, with the veto power of the Mayor.

All Trusts will sunset every 10 years and must be reauthorized by the BCC with the veto of the Mayor, after at least two public hearings.

## ETHICS

### I. LOBBYIST REFORM DISCUSSION ITEMS

- Full yearly PUBLIC DISCLOSURE of all forms and quantities of payment for services rendered to clients for anyone registered as a lobbyist in MDC.
- No indirectly payment to lobbyist registered and doing work for clients at MDC.
- No success fee payments to lobbyist at MDC; no percent participation as payment for clients business, direct or indirectly; no participation by lobbyists in any deals pertaining to any contract or processing in MDC, currently or promised, directly or indirectly, in the future.
- No paid lobbyist representing MDC can represent third party issues before staff, administration or BCC.
- No citizen who serves in any MDC appointed board, trust or foundation can during the time of the appointed service or for three years after ending service, lobby staff, administration or BCC.
- No lobbyist can represent MDC if he/she also represents another jurisdiction in Florida competing with MDC for funds or grants.
- No lobbyist who represents a client/s against MDC in any court of law or jurisdiction can represent MDC for a period of five years thereafter.
- No lobbyist, person or corporation that directly or indirectly conducts any business with MDC may raise political contributions for any elected person in MDC government or any PAC involved in a MDC election or referendum, directly or indirectly, for a one year period before and/or after that election. This should include vendors, suppliers of goods and services, including lobbyist.
- The BCC will clearly define who is a lobbyist to avoid the usage of professional status as an avoidance of registering as a lobbyist in MDC.

## **ii. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

- Should the increased salary provisions be voted favorably upon by the electors of MDC, no elected official or employee of MDC can serve in a paid capacity in any entity, public or private, that conducts business with or receives funding from MDC. No elected official of MDC can work for any other government, agency or NGO that receives any public funding.
- No elected official of MDC can receive any funding, grant, material or services from any person or entity that is regulated by or does business with MDC.

## **iii. ELECTIONS REFORM**

- All MDC primary elections will be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday of October in even years.
- All runoff and general elections will be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November in even years, to coincide with U.S. Congressional elections.
- All referendums and Charter reform issues at MDC will be held only at general election dates on even years.
- There shall be public funding of all elected positions in MDC as designated and determined by the BCC.

## **iv. COUNTY AUDITOR**

- Internal auditing of administrative agencies should be removed from the administrative branch and transferred to a newly created Office of County Auditor, whose head would be appointed by the County Commission. The County Auditor would be responsible for both performance and financial audits of all County agencies and would report to the County Commission.

# Memo

**To:** Victor Diaz, Chair  
**From:** Francois Illas  
**CC:** Members of the Charter Review Task Force  
**Date:** August 30, 2007  
**Re:** WORK SHOP SCHEDULED FOR AUGUST 30<sup>TH</sup>

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I am writing this memorandum due to the restriction imposed by the Florida Sunshine law limiting our discussions on matters before our body to public meetings. In an effort to maintain the decorum you have sought to realize throughout the proceedings of our Task Force, I bring forth an issue which I believe may have been an oversight on your part. Yet I would first take a moment to commend you for performing a job I recognize is very difficult in such a professional manner. Your work and time on preparing for both our meetings and the work shops has made this process a better experience in civic involvement for me.

Bringing me to the reason for my memorandum today, at the conclusion of tonight's meeting you discussed the two remaining workshop scheduled for August 28<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> and the ancillary locations that would host those residents who would not be able to attend the hearing in person at the County Commission Chambers located at the Stephen P. Clark Building. I recognize and assume that the unilateral decision in this matter on your part was in an effort to further involve as many residents as possible. I would be remiss if I did not say that I was surprised when you mentioned that at the August 30<sup>th</sup> meeting the ancillary sites would be the City Halls of both Miami Beach and Hialeah.

First let me be clear that I have no objection with the City of Hialeah being used as an ancillary venue for participation by residents in this area of the County and I applaud you for such an expansion. Yet, I must point out that the unilateral way this decision was made without consultation from the membership of the Charter Review Task Force concerned me. At our August 1<sup>st</sup> meeting the majority of the Task Force, of which I was in the minority, clearly moved that both the innovative and interactive forum realized after much discussion be held at the Stephen P. Clark Center on August 15<sup>th</sup> and that subsequent meetings be scheduled for the Caleb Center, Miami Beach City Hall and the South Dade Government Center. Furthermore, at the August 15<sup>th</sup> meeting, following the successful outcome of this first of kind meeting on August 14<sup>th</sup>, the Task Force further authorized that the remaining workshops be

relocated to the County Commission Chambers, if available, with the original locations serving as ancillary locations for residents who could not make it downtown or had not received notice of the change in venue.

As mentioned above I applaud your extraordinary effort to be as inclusive in this process as possible, but I have to be honest and say that I must object to the way the City of Hialeah and the Miami Dade West Regional Library have been added without consulting with the members of the Task Force. I know we agreed at our first meeting to give you certain latitude as Chairman and as mentioned above you have, in my opinion, acted professionally and equitably in the exercise of this authority. Yet, I have to protest at the manner in which the addition of the City of Hialeah was done as it relates to the August 30<sup>th</sup> Work Shop.

If you believe that the August 30<sup>th</sup> meeting should have additional ancillary sites then it is my personal belief that all municipalities must be given the equal opportunity to host such a forum where their residents can interact and present their ideas on the Charter Review Process. Thus limiting it only to two cities is a disservice to our efforts and an action that goes against your own publicly stated philosophy of universal inclusion. Since the experiment of the internet and call in format worked so successfully at the August 14<sup>th</sup> Work Shop, I must believe that there are more than just two cities that can facilitate such an activity and also act as an ancillary site for such an activity.

Respectfully I ask that you address this concern immediately and notice the other municipalities of this opportunity so as to assure their residents are given the same opportunity as Miami Beach and Hialeah to inform and involve their residents in this very important civic process. I know you will do the right thing as it relates to this matter and if technically or logistically impossible to realize you with the additional municipalities that may want to also avail themselves of this opportunity to serve as an ancillary site you will retract the additional sites and acts as directed by the majority of the Task Force at both the meetings of August 1<sup>st</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup>.

I thank you in advance for your attention to this matter. I am also confident that you will act immediately at which time I would greatly appreciate a response detailing your decision and actions as it relates to this matter.

***Information provided by  
CRTF Member Miguel De Grandy***

## Total Expenditures for Winning Candidates of Most Recent County General Elections (2004 Mayoral Election and 2006 Commission Election)

Please Note:

- Charts and graphs contain highest and the lowest monetary amounts of total campaign expenditures (including in-kind contributions) for 2006 General Election
- Winners of races are shown in Red on graphs and are bolded in charts

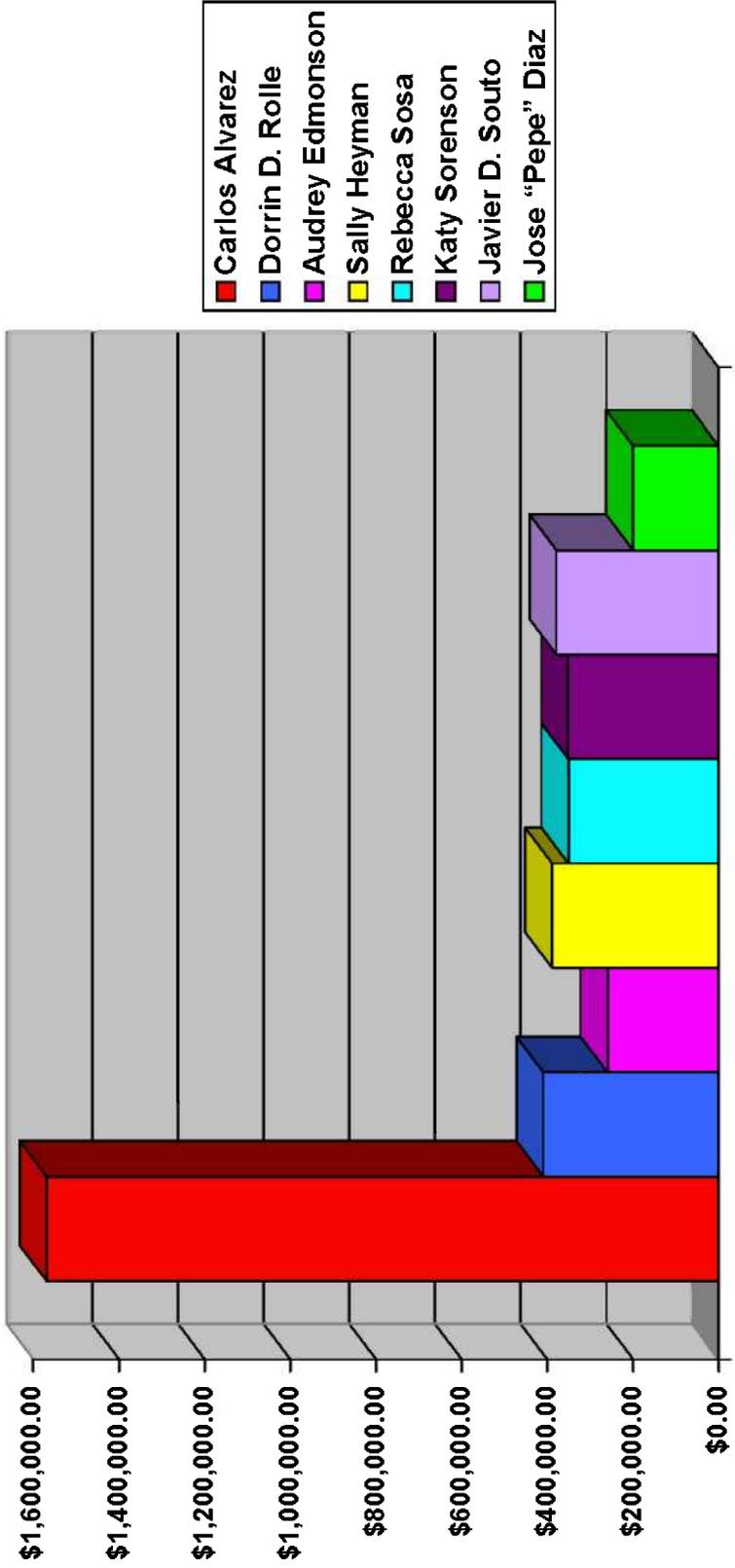
Winner	Total Expenditures (including in-kind contributions)	Election Year	Race
Carlos Alvarez	\$1,569,107.46	2004	Mayor
Dorrin D. Rolle	\$409,792.14	2006	District 2
Audrey Edmonson	\$260,189.67	2006	District 3
Sally Heyman	\$389,360.98	2006	District 4
Rebecca Sosa	\$350,864.00	2006	District 6
Katy Sorenson	\$351,752.48	2006	District 8
Javier D. Souto	\$379,050.00	2006	District 10
Jose "Pepe" Diaz	\$200,705.00	2006	District 12

1. Average expenditure for Commission Seat: **\$334,530.61**
2. Expenditure of the winning candidate for Mayoral Election: **\$1,569,107.46<sup>1</sup>**
3. Average Commission Election Expenditure as a % of the Mayoral Election Expenditure: **21.32%**

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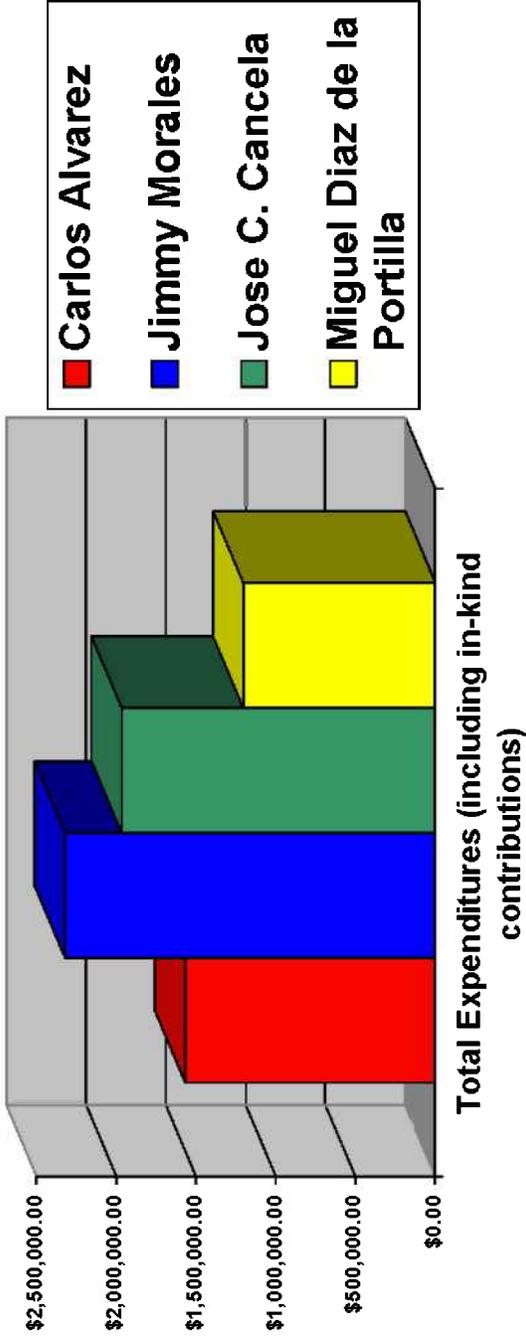
<sup>1</sup> Mayor Alvarez was the third-highest fundraiser. Candidate Jimmy Morales spent over \$2.3 Million and candidate Jose Cancela spent over \$1.95 million

# Total Expenditures (including in-kind contributions) for Winning Candidates in Most Recent Mayor and Commission Elections (2004 Mayoral and 2006 Commission Races)



# Total Expenditures for 2004 Mayoral Election

Candidate	Total Expenditures (including in-kind contributions)
<b>Carlos Alvarez</b>	<b>\$1,569,107.46</b>
Jimmy Morales	\$2,321,887.56
Jose C. Cancela	\$1,967,593.77
Miguel Diaz de la Portilla	\$1,205,045.19

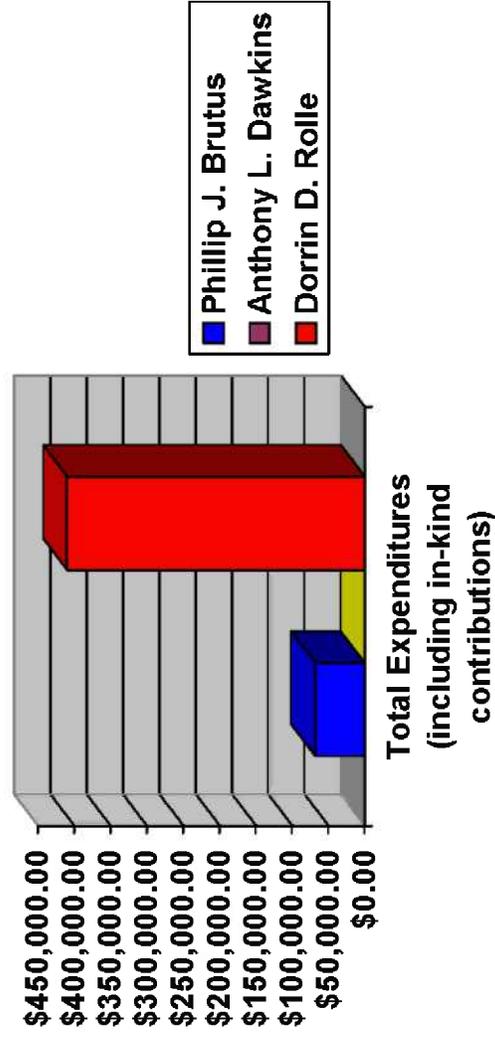


**Total expenditure for Top 4 candidates for Mayor in 2004 race \$7,063,633.98**

# Total Expenditures for Winning Candidates of 2006 Commission Election

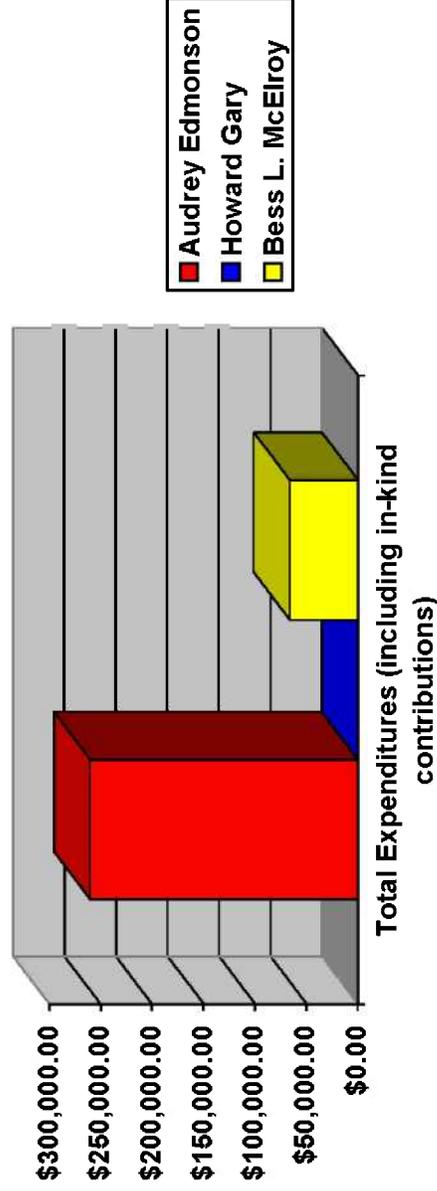
## District 2 Race 2006

Candidate	Total Expenditures (including in-kind contributions)
Phillip J. Brutus	\$68,624.40
Anthony L. Dawkins	\$444.05
<b>Dorrin D. Rolle</b>	<b>\$409,792.14</b>



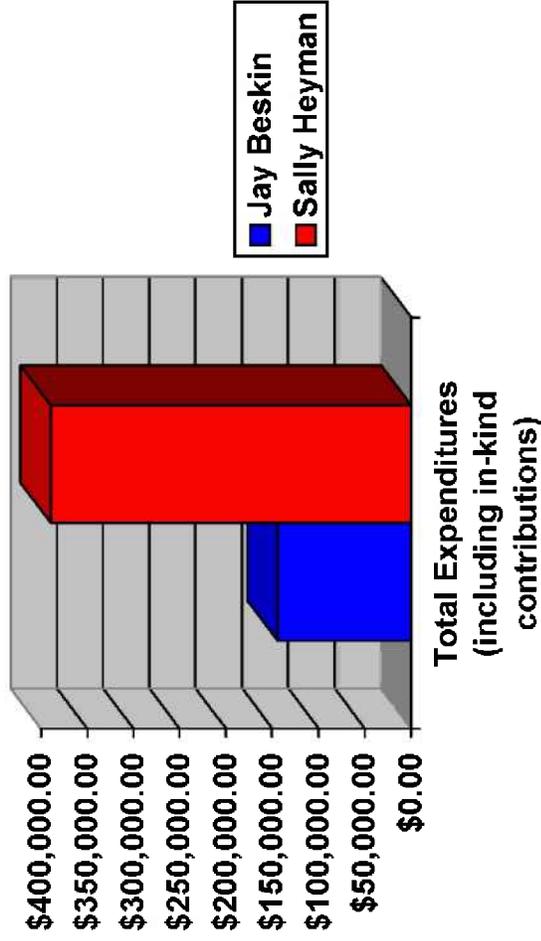
# District 3 Race 2006

Candidate	Total Expenditures (including in-kind contributions)
<b>Audrey Edmonson</b>	<b>\$260,189.67</b>
Howard Gary	\$360.00
Bess L. McElroy	\$66,321.14



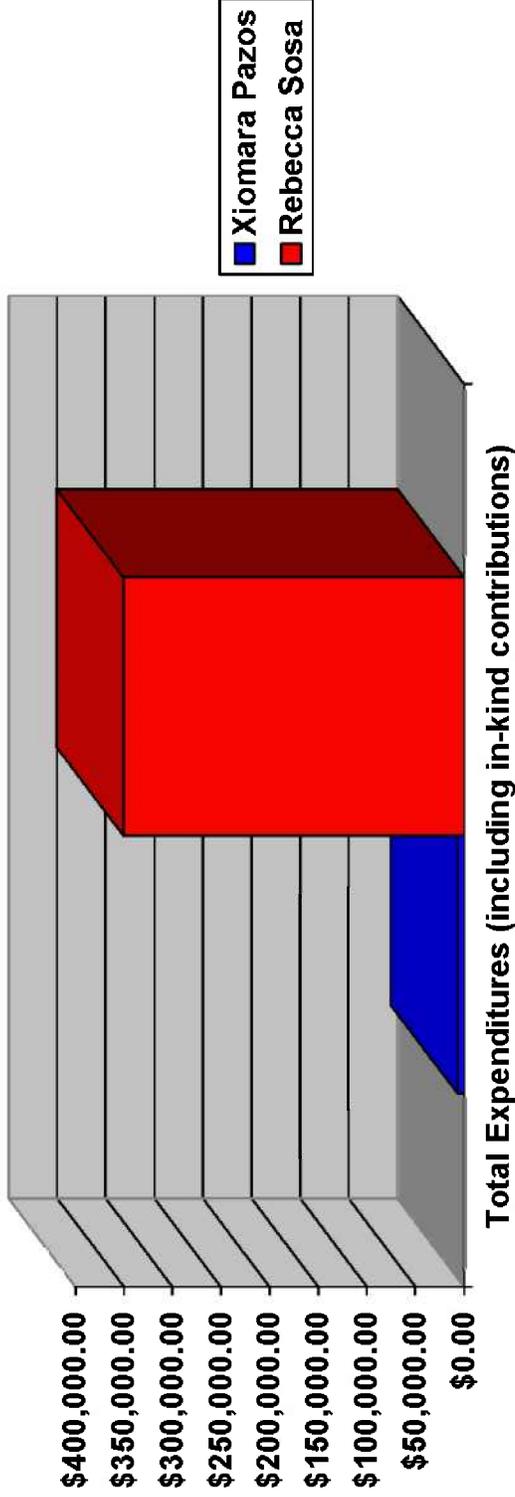
## District 4 Race 2006

Candidate	Total Expenditures (including in-kind contributions)
Jay Beskin	\$144,717.74
<b>Sally Heyman</b>	<b>\$389,360.98</b>



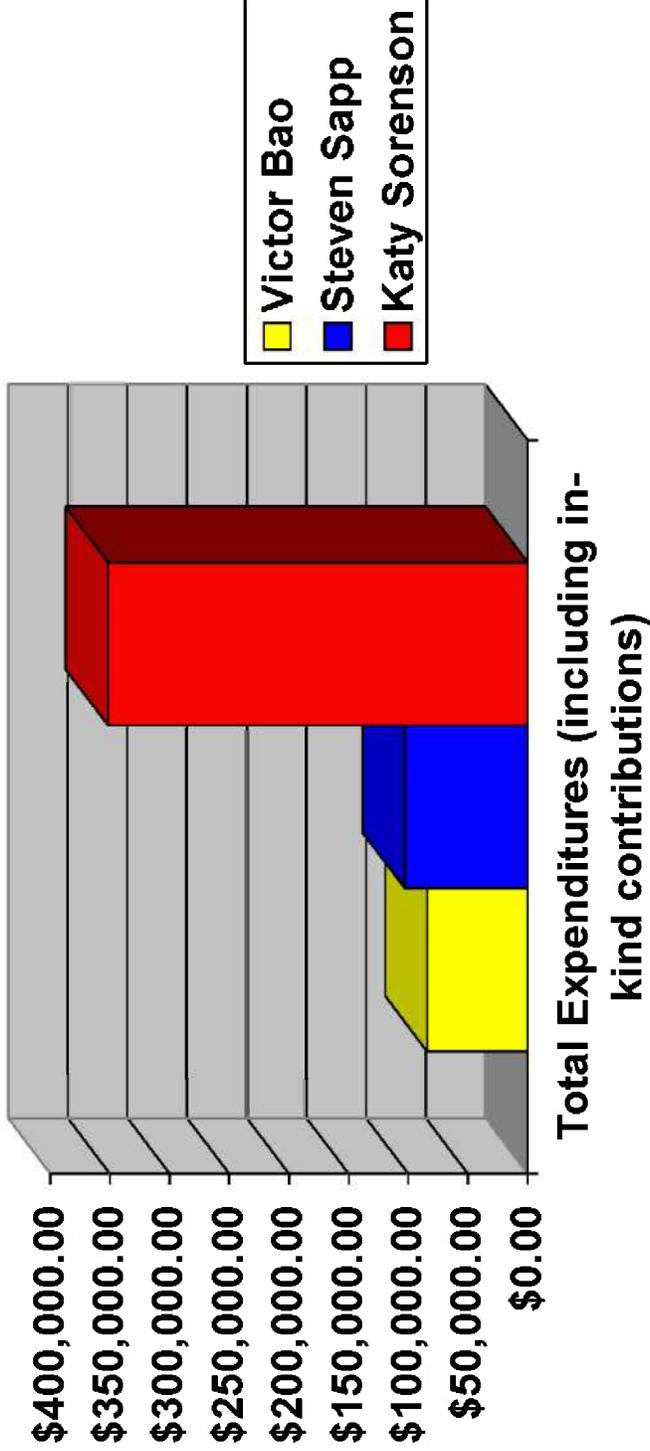
# District 6 Race 2006

Candidate	Total Expenditures (including in-kind contributions)
Xiomara Pazos	\$6,818.00
<b>Rebecca Sosa</b>	<b>\$350,864.00</b>



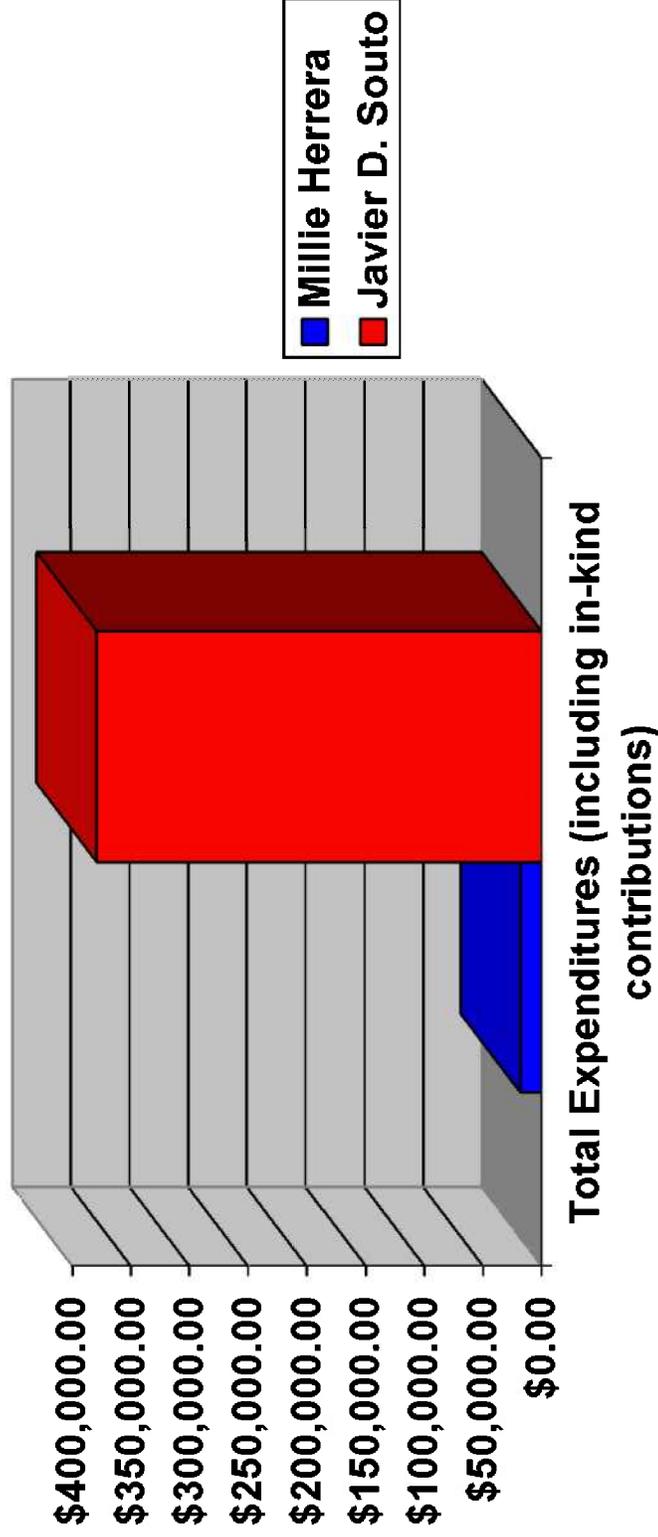
# District 8 Race 2006

Candidate	Total Expenditures (including in-kind contributions)
Victor Bao	\$84,187.27
Steven Sapp	\$102,710.00
<b>Katy Sorenson</b>	<b>\$351,752.48</b>



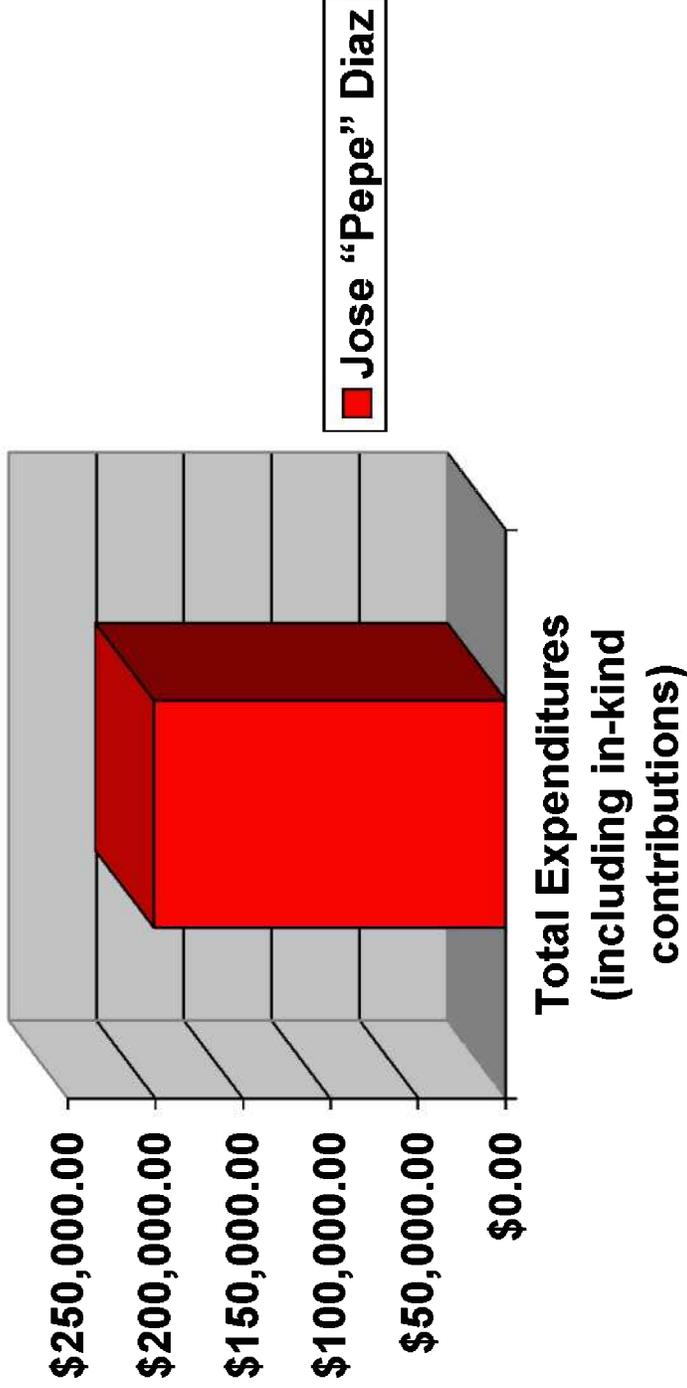
## District 10 Race 2006

Candidate	Total Expenditures (including in-kind contributions)
Millie Herrera	\$17,882.11
Javier D. Souto	\$379,050.00



# District 12 Race 2006

Candidate	Total Expenditures (including in-kind contributions)
Jose "Pepe" Diaz	\$200,705.00



# 4

**(Staff research related to Issue 5 – Study of Initiative, Referendum, Petition & Recalls - will be provided in the September 5, 2007 Addendum Package)**

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Aug 30 PH

**Charter (CMO)**

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**From:** bigfoot [bigfoot33125@yahoo.co.uk]  
**Sent:** Thursday, August 30, 2007 6:49 PM  
**To:** Charter (CMO)  
**Subject:** All of your mtgs. should be viewed

My name is Willliam G. Foot my address is 5970 N.E. 7th Avenue in Miami, FL.

I find your public meetings very interesting, however your respective meetings which are not public hearings should be broadcast just as the public hearing workshops. All of your meetings should be viewed.

Thank you  
Bill Foot

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## Ranked Choice Voting for Multi-Winner Races



- Proportionality
- What choice voting does
- How choice voting works
- A narrated example
- Summary of points about choice voting
- Implications for governance
- Questions



- A majority of voters deserves a majority of representation.
- But every sufficiently large group of like-minded voters has a right to representation in proportion to its share of the vote.
- As many people as possible should have their one vote count toward representation.
- These goals are achieved through choice voting



- Allows voters to express a full and sincere ordering of choices by *ranking* candidates.
- Elects a group of representatives that advocate the views and interests of as many voters as possible.
- Encourages a wider range of candidates to run by eliminating concerns about like-minded candidates “splitting” supporters’ votes.
- Achieves proportional representation.
  - Big groupings of voters win more seats, small groupings win fewer seats, everyone gets a fair share.



- A candidate wins a seat by receiving a share of the vote roughly equal to the number of votes divided by the number of seats.
- Every voter’s ballot has a value of one vote. Nearly every voter helps elect one of their favorite candidates.
- Voters rank candidates in order of preference (first, second, third and so on) for as many candidates as they wish. Ranking additional candidates will not affect the chances of a higher-ranked candidate.
- Your ballot will help elect the highest-ranked candidate on your ballot who can win with your support.



- To allow as many voters as possible to elect a candidate, the victory threshold is set as the lowest share of the vote that only the winning number of candidates can receive.
- The victory threshold equals:
 
$$\left[ \frac{\text{Total votes cast}}{\text{Seats} + 1} \right] + 1 \text{ vote}^*$$

\*disregarding fractions
- For example, when voters with 2,000 votes elect one seat, winning requires  $(2,000/2) + 1$ : 1,001 votes, 50.1%
- Likewise, when voters with 2,000 votes elect 18 seats, winning a seat requires  $(2,000/19) + 1$ : 106 votes, or 5.3%

## **Fair Vote** How the numbers might work in Miami-Dade

- In the 2004 election, there were 1,058,799 registered voters, of whom 778,953 voted. Had a choice voting election been held for the Board of County Commissioners, the victory threshold would have been 55,641  $(778,953/14) + 1$ . Any candidate who received 55,641 votes would have been elected to be a Commissioner.

## **Fair Vote** How choice voting works: Counting 1<sup>st</sup> choices and determining winners

- Candidates win by receiving a number of votes equal to or greater than the victory threshold.
- In the first round of counting your ballot counts as one vote for your 1<sup>st</sup> choice.
- If your 1<sup>st</sup> choice wins with more votes than the winning threshold, then the “surplus” value of your ballot counts for your 2<sup>nd</sup> choice candidate.

\* Surplus value is “transferred” to avoid votes being “wasted”

## **Fair Vote** How choice voting works: Completing the ballot-count

- If all seats are not filled after transferring surplus ballot values, the last-place candidate is eliminated.
- Ballots cast for that eliminated candidate are then counted at full value for the next choice candidate listed on each ballot.
- If the next-choice candidate has won or been eliminated, your ballot will count for the next continuing candidate listed on your ballot.
- Last-place candidates are eliminated until all seats have been filled.

## **Fair Vote** Effect on voting incentives

- Choice voting provides a means of self-organization: like-minded voters who rank the same candidates will elect one or more candidates with their views.
- If a like-minded grouping of voters has more votes than it needs to elect a candidate, its surplus votes will provide a chance to elect additional seats.
- As long as supporters of like-minded candidates rank those candidates ahead of other candidates, they will win a fair share of seats.
- “Vote splitting” is eliminated. There are no “spoilers.”

## **Fair Vote** How it works: A choice voting tabulation example



- Suppose there are 99 voters for 9 seats, with 15 candidates running
- Victory threshold= 10 votes
- 9 seats @ 10 votes = 90 voters represented (over 90% success)

## **Fair Vote** Choice voting tabulation example

- Imagine that each candidate is represented by a bin that can only hold 10 ballots.
- A choice voting tabulation starts with ballot-counters placing the voters’ ballots into the bins of the 1<sup>st</sup> choice candidate listed on each ballot.

**Fair Vote** Choice voting tabulation example

- Once a bin is full (containing 10 ballots), that candidate is elected. Any additional ballots that would count for the elected candidate are instead placed in the bin of the next choice candidate listed on that voter's ballot.
- After counting all the ballots, let's imagine that 4 bins are filled, but 11 bins still have fewer than 10 ballots.

**Fair Vote** Choice voting tabulation example

Candidate 1 Elected!	Candidate 2 Elected!	Candidate 3 Elected!	Candidate 4 Elected!	Candidate 5 9 votes
Candidate 6 9 votes	Candidate 7 8 votes	Candidate 8 7 votes	Candidate 9 6 votes	Candidate 10 5 votes
Candidate 11 4 votes	Candidate 12 4 votes	Candidate 13 4 votes	Candidate 14 2 votes	Candidate 15 1 vote

We've dealt all 99 ballots, and 4 bins are full. So 4 candidates have been elected and don't need anymore votes. 11 candidates have partially filled ballots.

**Fair Vote** Choice voting tabulation example

- We then take the ballots from the bin with the fewest votes, and redistribute those ballot to each voter's next choice who has neither lost nor been elected.
- We continue eliminating the candidate with the fewest votes until we have 9 bins each filled with 10 votes.

**Fair Vote** Choice voting tabulation example: Eliminate weakest candidate

Candidate 1 Elected!	Candidate 2 Elected!	Candidate 3 Elected!	Candidate 4 Elected!	Candidate 5 9 votes
Candidate 6 9 votes	Candidate 7 8 votes	Candidate 8 7 votes	Candidate 9 6 votes	Candidate 10 5 votes
Candidate 11 4 votes	Candidate 12 4 votes	Candidate 13 4 votes	Candidate 14 2 votes	Candidate 15 1 vote

First, we take the bin with only 1 vote and transfer it to the voter's next choice. Then we take the candidate with the next fewest votes and transfer each ballot to the voter's next unelected choice. Once a candidate hits 10 votes, they are elected and do not receive any more votes. We continue this process until we are left with 9 candidates elected with 10 votes each.

**Fair Vote** Choice voting tabulation example: Eliminate other candidates

Candidate 1 Elected!	Candidate 2 Elected!	Candidate 3 Elected!	Candidate 4 Elected!	Candidate 5 Elected!
Candidate 6 9 votes	Candidate 7 8 votes	Candidate 8 7 votes	Candidate 9 6 votes	Candidate 10 5 votes
Candidate 11 4 votes	Candidate 12 4 votes	Candidate 13 4 votes	Candidate 14 2 votes	Candidate 15 1 vote

First, we take the bin with only 1 vote and transfer it to the voter's next choice. Then we take the candidate with the next fewest votes and transfer each ballot to the voter's next unelected choice. Once a candidate hits 10 votes, they are elected and do not receive any more votes. We continue this process until we are left with 9 candidates elected with 10 votes each.

**Fair Vote** Choice voting tabulation example: Final results

Candidate 1 Elected!	Candidate 2 Elected!	Candidate 3 Elected!	Candidate 4 Elected!	Candidate 5 Elected!
Candidate 6 Elected!	Candidate 7 Elected!	Candidate 8 Elected!	Candidate 9 Elected!	Candidate 10 Defeated!
Candidate 11 Defeated!	Candidate 12 Defeated!	Candidate 13 Defeated!	Candidate 14 Defeated!	Candidate 15 Defeated!

## Fair Vote Choice voting example: Summary

- There are 9 candidates elected with 10 votes each, representing at least 90 of the 99 voters.
- A like-minded group of voters with 10 votes can win 1 seat to represent them,
- A like-minded group of voters with 20 votes can win 2 seats,
- A like-minded group of voters with 30 votes can win 3 seats,
- And so on.

## Fair Vote Note: Counting surplus ballots

- This choice voting example used one simplification: whole ballot “surplus” transfers instead of fractional transfers.
- In practice, an organization or firm would use fractional transfers to provide more precision. Here is how to calculate fractional transfers.
- Example: If a candidate has 20 votes and needs 10 votes to win, a surplus of 10 votes needs to be distributed.
- Old “whole transfer” method: randomly choose 10 votes to transfer to next choice candidates and 10 votes to remain with winning candidate.
- Modern “fractional transfer” method: transfer all 20 votes at a fractional value equal to  $10/20 = 0.5$  votes.

## Fair Vote Conclusions

- Choice voting is an extremely fair and efficient voting system.
- Voters should pay particular attention to their #1 ranking, since a majority of voters almost certainly will help elect their #1 choice.
- But voters should rank all candidates they would like to see elected to ensure that they help elect at least one of their top choices.

## Fair Vote Conclusions, *continued*

- If you want a particular kind of diversity within your resulting group of representatives, seek it among your candidates.
- For example, the more female candidates you have, the more women you will likely elect. If you limit the number of female candidates, you may limit the number of female winners.

## Fair Vote Further information

- This presentation was originally created by:  
FairVote-Center for Voting and Democracy  
6930 Carroll Avenue, Suite 610  
Takoma Park, Maryland 20912  
(301) 270-4616 - <http://fairvote.org/>  
Robert Richie - Executive Director  
Miami-Dade statistics were added.

**Fernandez, Margarita (CMO)**

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**From:** Citizen\_Email  
**Sent:** Wednesday, August 29, 2007 7:16 AM  
**To:** Charter (CMO)  
**Subject:** Charter Review Task Force

**Charter Review Comment Form**

Name: **Charels Sherrer**

Street Address: **235 NE 199th Lane**

City: **Miami**

State: **FL**

Zip: **33179**

Comment: **As a concerned citizen, voting taxpayer, I feel that it is imperative to re-assess the the working bodies of County Government. The recent humiliation related to the Federal Housing takeover of the Miami Dade Affordable Housing program is a prime example. Also the suspension of the Transprotation Hub and Village in Liberty City is a travisty. Too many orginazations are being allowed to get away with too many wrong doings that adversely impact taxpayers, innocent people. The hiring practice for the county needs to be totally revamped. As a citizen, tax payer with a college degree and very suitable skills, It is impossible to get through the maze to work with Miami-Dade County. Change that system so people can get real Jobs and do good honest work for our County.**

**Fernandez, Margarita (CMO)**

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**From:** Jhop1104@aol.com  
**Sent:** Tuesday, August 28, 2007 11:34 PM  
**To:** Charter (CMO)  
**Subject:** Charter Review issues

Victor M. Diaz Jr.  
Chairmen

Mr. Diaz:

Below are my concerns about several of the issues currently being discussed by the Charter Review Task Force.

I am not in support of holding elections to fill any of the positions being mentioned. In particular the Supervisor of Elections and Police Chief. History has shown us that if you are black your chances of winning a countywide election are not good. At least the way things are currently it is assumed that a black could in theory work their way up the ladder to become head of any of the departments being considered.

I oppose the idea of increasing the County commission by five additional at large seats. As the Task Force knows a lawsuit was filed to create single member districts because blacks were not able to win county wide elections. I don't see how an increase of five people would benefit the black community? If anything it would further dilute the blacks currently voted in by districts. Secondly I would also be concerned with the cost.

I strongly support term limits for county commissioners. Term limits may be the only way to save this community from itself. It is clear that commissioners will stay until they either die or are arrested. It is also clear that while we clearly have some commissioners that are truly ineffective or very divisive the community simply refuses to replace these types of people. TERM LIMITS ARE A MUST!

I support paying the commissioners a salary. It is totally unrealistic to expect someone to do this job for \$6000 dollars. By paying them a salary the pool should open up more people would be able to run for office. While I am in support of commissioners receiving a salary this item should only be placed on the ballot if term limits will also be voted on. NO TERM LIMITS, NO SALARIES!

I understand that the strong mayor form of government can be placed back on the ballot. It should be revisited. As with most other positions in this community, a black has no chance of ever becoming the strong mayor. Because the chances of a black ever winning a county wide vote is very doubtful and because this is a strong mayor, what voice do black people really have? The voices of the four black commissioners are even further diminished. Let's face it this change has pushed this community even further apart.

I like Mr. Holland's suggestion that charter changes should only be voted on during major elections. This would of course hopefully decrease the chances of another 15% turnout. Good suggestion Mr. Holland.

Faye Davis  
670 NE 195 ST.  
Miami, FL 33179

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08/29/2007

**Fernandez, Margarita (CMO)**

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**From:** CRAnot@aol.com  
**Sent:** Wednesday, August 29, 2007 8:48 PM  
**To:** Charter (CMO)  
**Cc:** charter@miamigov.com  
**Subject:** Four Recommendations

I have four (4) recommendations:

1. Reduce number of Commissioners from 13 to 9 or less. (Less politicians to corrupt yields better decisions.)
2. Have 4-5 seats decided on a County-wide basis. (No more fiefdoms, better long term thinking.)
3. Institute term limits. (No more permanent jobs. Change is good. Two (2) terms max.)
4. Allow voters to vote for the best candidates. (Do not mandate minority seats. No set asides. Trust the voters.)

Thank you.

David Puterbaugh

Law Firm

1221 Brickell Avenue

Miami

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Get a sneak peek of the all-new [AOL.com](http://AOL.com).

**Fernandez, Margarita (CMO)**

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**From:** Marilyn Rolfs [rolfs@bellsouth.net]  
**Sent:** Thursday, August 30, 2007 2:54 PM  
**To:** Charter (CMO)  
**Subject:** Items for the Charter Review Task Force Committee  
**Importance:** High

Sorry for the delay in sending my ideas, I thought that I had already submitted them to the committee.  
Marilyn Rolfs

I want to take this opportunity to thank all the members of the Charter Review Task Force that took the time out of their very business schedule to attend and meet the people from South Dade on Wednesday, August 22, 2007. I also want to thank each and every one of you for the respect that you showed each member of the audience that spoke by not answering your cell phone, text messaging, or talking amongst yourself. Again thank you Mr. Victor Diaz, Jr. Chairman, for allowing each speaker the time to present their ideas and thoughts and not limited them to a pre-set time limit.

Mr. Diaz had asked each member of the audience to email their thoughts and ideas on each of the issues that is being studied. The following are my thoughts and suggestions:

1. Should the Sheriff, Tax Collector, Property Appraiser and Supervisor of Elections being elected.

No, these positions should be appointed. We need experienced and qualified people for these positions. These positions should be advertised in National publications and applications submitted to an appointed committee. The committee will review all candidates to narrow down the applicants that will receive a personal interview with the committee and the Mayor and County Manager. The final decision for these positions should be made by The Mayor and County Manager. Each one of these position should have a person that has experience in each one of these areas, i.e. Sheriff should have been in law enforcement for a number of years and moved up in the ranks, so that they are familiar with all aspects of the position. The same for the other positions, also.

2. Compensation for Mayor and Board of County Commissioners.

Neither the Mayor nor the County Commissioners salary should be based on the Florida's statutory formula, this formula also includes an automatic increase with the increase of the population of the county. As of the census<sup>2</sup> of 2000, there were 2,253,362 people, 776,774 households, and 548,402 families residing in the county.

This is the only county with home-rule power and the County Commissioners salary is tied into the charter and should stay tied into the charter with the citizens making the decision, not the state formula-number of the population. The County Commissioners salary should not be based on the population of this county.

The median income for a household in the county was \$35,966, and the median income for a family was \$40,260, per the census of 2000. And you want to give the County Commissioner twice as much money in salary plus an additional benefits that are equal to or more of \$50,000.

08/30/2007

Solution might be to ask the citizens for a smaller salary plus benefits and the citizens might vote yes this time. To go from a small salary to a very large salary does not sit very well with low and median income family. The citizens have told the County Commissioners no to a large salary increase in the pass, why don't you try something new this time. Ask for a little and you just might get that salary increase. Wording on the ballot could say as follows:

The charter shall be changed to read the Miami Dade County Commissioner position will now be a full time position with a base salary of \$50,000 plus benefit of another \$50,000 for a total salary not to exceed \$100,000.

3. Term Limits: Board of County Commissioners and other elected officials

Yes, there should be term limits for the County Commissioners – No more than a total of eight (8) years as a County Commissioner servicing on the County Commission.

4. Board of County Commissioners Composition-

I believe that we as a county need to go back to the At-Large election. The system that we now have, Single District, is not working. The commissioners do not care what is happening in any area outside of the District that he/she represents.

**2005 Racial makeup estimates**

As of 2005 60.6% of Miami-Dade's population was Latino, 20.5% was African-American, 18.6% was non-Hispanic whites and 1.5% was Asian.

(Source=<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/12/12086.html>)

51.4% of Miami-Dade County residents are foreign-born, a percentage greater than any other county in the United States.

5. Initiative, Referendum, Petition & Recalls.

I agree with the Task Force on this issue.

6. Balance of Power

I believe in a very short time these two offices will learn to work together, so I don't think that anything needs to be done at this time. Maybe revisit in 5 years.

7. ?

8. Lobbying Reform

Lobbyist should have to register for whom they will be lobbying and what they are getting paid for these services. These Lobbyists should not be allowed to have contact with anyone associated with the project that they are lobbying for, any person who could make a decision in favor or against or any family,

friends, work associates with the project, etc.

#### 9. Ethics Regulations

Separate department that does not report to the BCC. Maybe should report to the Governor so that they would not be afraid to investigate.

#### 10. Municipalities and Unincorporated Municipal Service Area (UMAS)

Of the county's 2.2 million total residents (as of 2000), approximately 52% live in unincorporated areas, the majority of which are heavily urbanized. These residents are part of the Unincorporated Municipal Services Area (UMSA). For these residents, the County fills the role of both lower- and upper-tier government, the County Commission acting as their lower-tier municipal representative body. Residents within UMSA pay an UMSA tax, equivalent to a city tax, which is used to provide County residents with equivalent city services (police, fire, zoning, water and sewer, etc.). Residents of incorporated areas do not pay UMSA tax.

Citizens of these area should be able to incorporate if the majority of the resident vote to incorporate. If the citizens followed all the rules that are required of them, then they should be able to hold an election. I do believe that part of these requirements should be an election first to see if the citizens want to incorporate. If there is a favorable vote, then the process should be allowed to go forward. Every resident in the area that is considering incorporation should be notified (by U S mail not the newspaper) of the possibility of a plan to incorporate the area.

Also with the large amount of county being unincorporated approx. 52% and the moneys being collected from these residents, I believe that there should be a paper trail and accountability for all these moneys. I also believe that these moneys should be spent in the unincorporated areas only.

This could solve the reason that a lot of the area wants to incorporate, because these people have seen their taxes collected and not much returned to their community.

#### 11. Public Records

Make the records more readily available.

#### 12. Zoning and Urban Development Boundary (UDB) reform.

Needs to keep the boundaries as is, stop messing with the UDB.

Thank you for allowing me to have input into this process. I look forward to reading the final report.

Sincerely,

Marilyn Rolfs

08/30/2007

24371 SW 123 Avenue

Princeton, Florida 33032

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08/30/2007

**Fernandez, Margarita (CMO)**

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**From:** Torriente, Susanne M. (CMO)  
**Sent:** Tuesday, August 21, 2007 9:31 AM  
**To:** Capp, Larry Dr. (OCR)  
**Cc:** Fernandez, Margarita (CMO); 'VICTOR M. DIAZ'  
**Subject:** RE: Charter Task Force

Dr. Capp – thank you for your kind words and for your observations. I will share your comments with Chairman Diaz.

Thanks, Sue

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**From:** Capp, Larry Dr. (OCR)  
**Sent:** Monday, August 20, 2007 2:53 PM  
**To:** Torriente, Susanne M. (CMO)  
**Cc:** Fernandez, Margarita (CMO)  
**Subject:** Charter Task Force  
**Importance:** High

Greetings Ladies,

Congrats on how well the meetings are going. I was out of town last week but I saw the Tuesday Public hearing on county cable. I have two quick suggestions-

- (1) the Chair should perhaps point out that although there are no Haitians on the Task Force, their concerns had been conveyed to the group by the CRB even before formal meetings started;
- (2) In order to possibly blunt the criticism regarding the lack of Haitians and limited number of women on the Task Force, perhaps the possibility of appointing a few Ad-Hoc (non-voting) members to the Task Force could be explored by the County Attorney. For example, the Chairperson of our Commission for Women could be added along with one or two Haitian Americans, and perhaps a couple of other under-represented or unrepresented groups. Perhaps it is not too late in the process to do this and the Mayor could make the appointments. Since the BCC is meeting on Thursday, maybe they could consider this as a special item. As always, we are here to help you in anyway that we can.

Larry Capp