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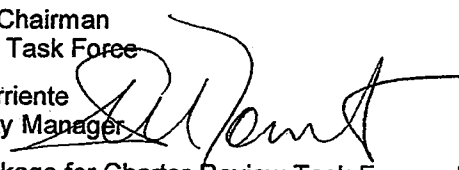
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Memorandum



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

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

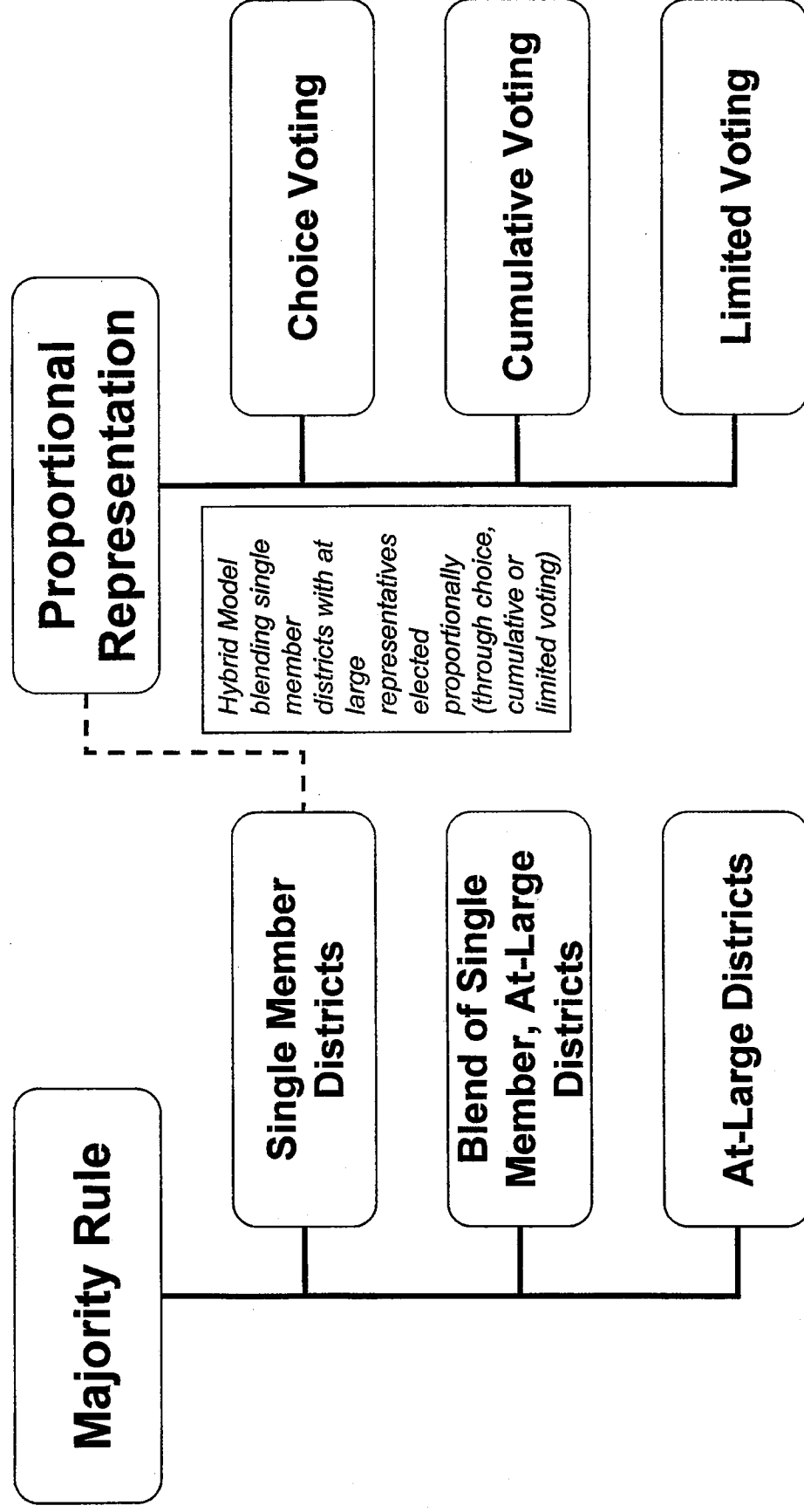
Prepared for the Miami-Dade County Charter Review Task Force

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, underrepresentation 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, underrepresentation 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	President	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."

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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.)

Figure 1

50 Single-Seat Districts

1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1

Figure 2

Ten 5-Seat PR Districts

5	5
seats	seats
5	5
seats	seats
5	5
seats	seats
5	5
seats	seats
5	5
seats	seats

Figure 3

Five 10-Seat PR Districts

10
seats
10
seats
10
seats
10
seats
10
seats

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.

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

Official Ballot				
Election for the United States House of Representatives District One				
Voting Instructions 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
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
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 Gentzler	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 Gentzler 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

Official Ballot				
Election for the United States House of Representatives District One				
Voting Instructions 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 Gentzler	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 then 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.

Official Ballot 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 style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;">Fred Smith</td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;">Republican</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Damon Washington</td> <td style="border: none;">Democrat</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Cheryl Houston</td> <td style="border: none;">New Party</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Naomi Lintz</td> <td style="border: none;">US Taxpayers</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">John Henderson</td> <td style="border: none;">Independent</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Write In</td> <td style="border: none;"></td> </tr> </table>	Fred Smith	Republican	Damon Washington	Democrat	Cheryl Houston	New Party	Naomi Lintz	US Taxpayers	John Henderson	Independent	Write In		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;">Republican Party</td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;">Kim, Dirks, Case, Packard, Goussch</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Democratic Party</td> <td style="border: none;">Minton, Myers, Lee, Bosk, Gon</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">The New Party</td> <td style="border: none;">Mockabee, Pine, Letora, Fletcher, Devino</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">US Taxpayers</td> <td style="border: none;">Davies, Chivalier, Brown, Noyes, Parker</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;"></td> </tr> </table>	Republican Party	Kim, Dirks, Case, Packard, Goussch	Democratic Party	Minton, Myers, Lee, Bosk, Gon	The New Party	Mockabee, Pine, Letora, Fletcher, Devino	US Taxpayers	Davies, Chivalier, Brown, Noyes, Parker				
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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.

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.

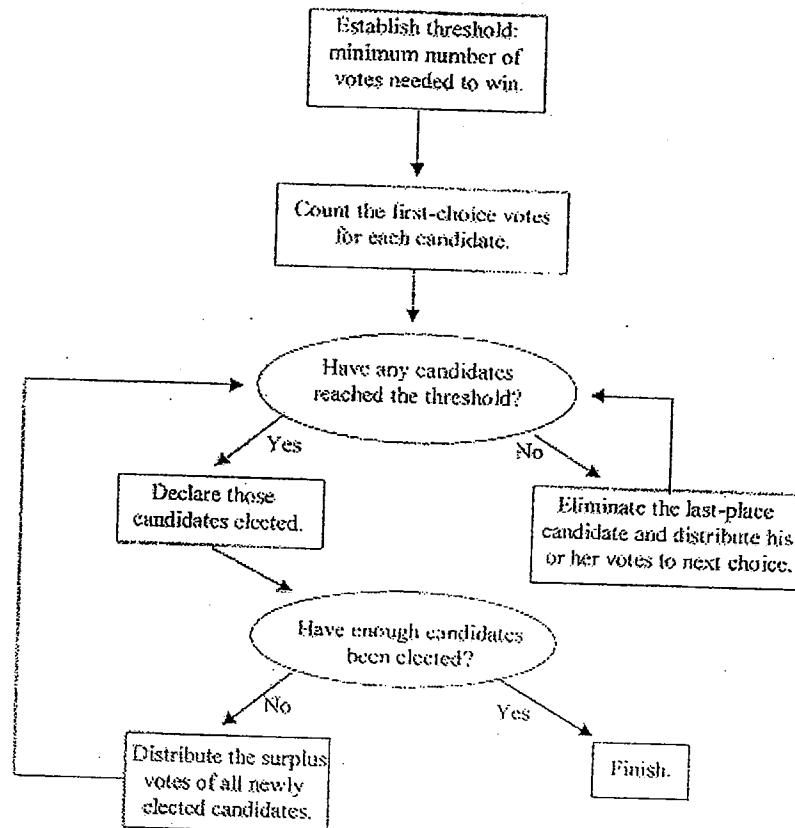
Choice Voting Ballot

Official Ballot Municipal Elections		
INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS Mark Your Choices by Filling in the Numbered Boxes Only Fill in the number one 1 box next to your first choice; fill in the number two 2 box next to your second choice; fill in the number three 3 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.)	<i>Only one vote per candidate</i> <i>Only one vote per column</i>
	Douglas Campbell Dem.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	Martha Dains Rep.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	Terry Graybeal Reform	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	Robert Gomez Dem.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	Cynthia Daniels Indep.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	Robert Higgins Rep.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	Write In	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	Write In	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	Write In	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

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 st Count	2 nd Count	3 rd Count	4 th Count	5 th Count
Candidates	Number Of Votes	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.
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.

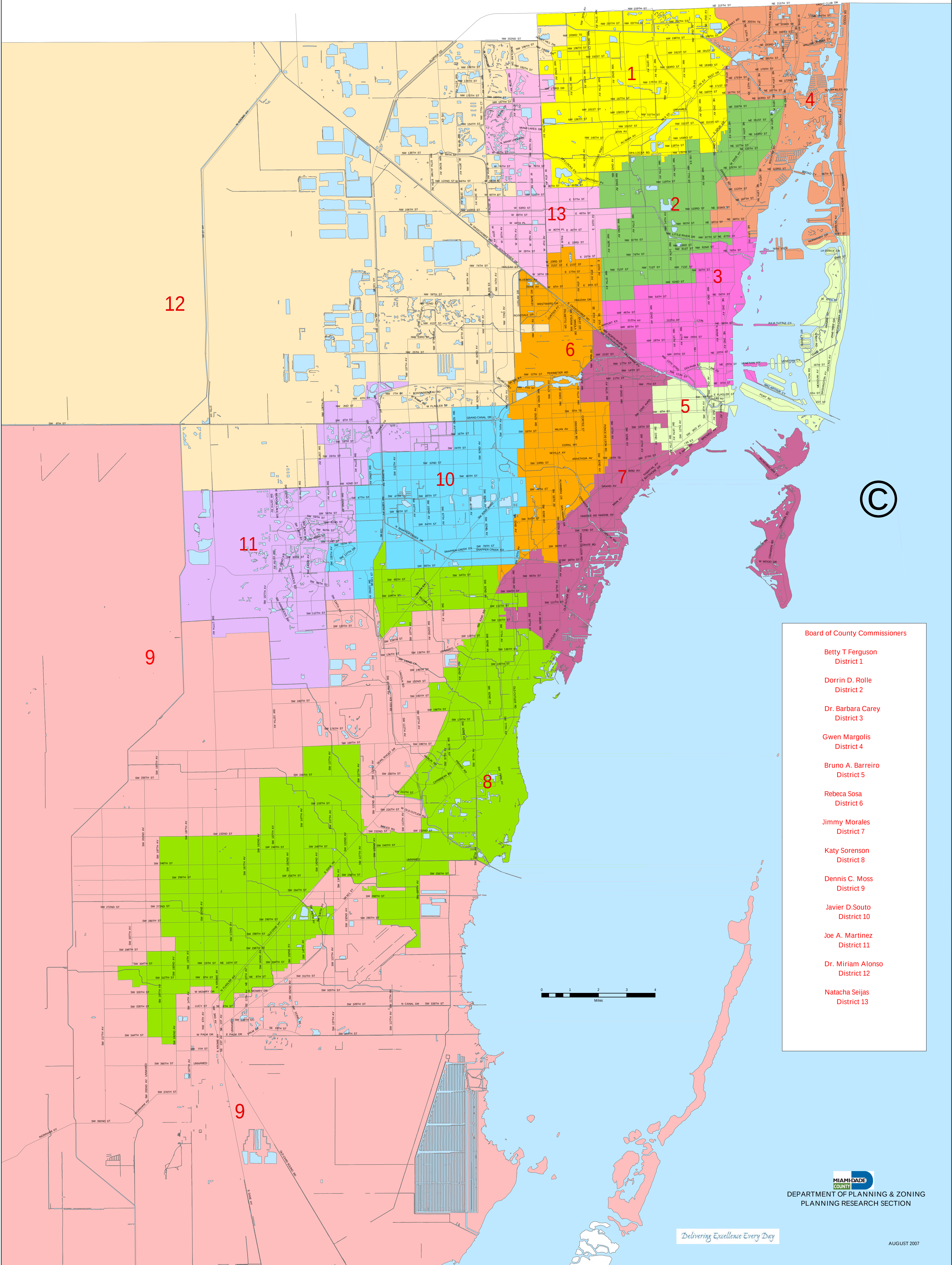
Simpler Than They Look

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

Natacha Seijas
District 13



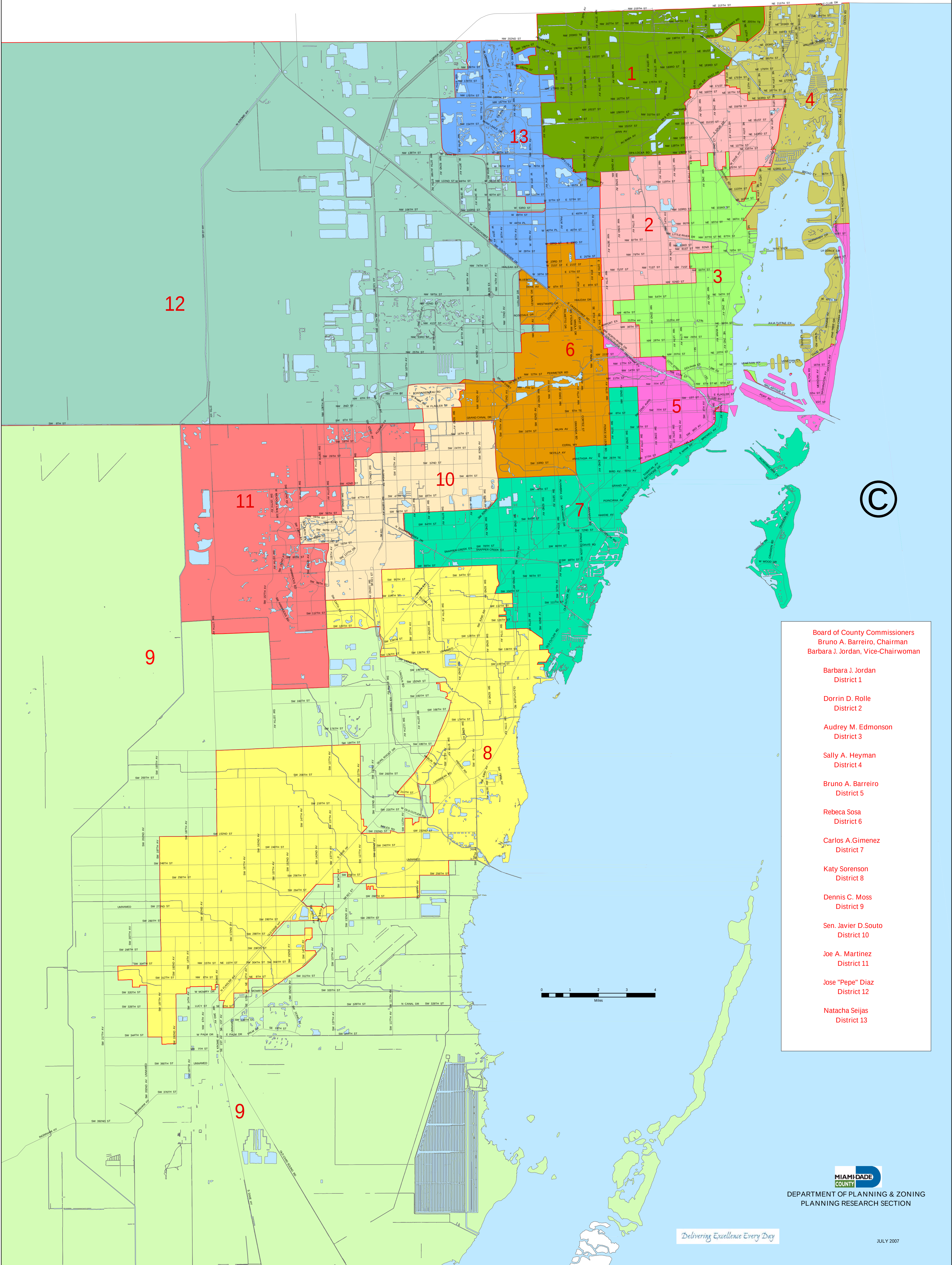
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & ZONING
PLANNING RESEARCH SECTION

Delivering Excellence Every Day

AUGUST 2007

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
- Dorrin 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 Number % of Total	Black Non-Hispanic Number % of Total	Hispanic Number % of Total	Other 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%
Total	1,937,094	585,607 30.2%	369,621 19.1%	953,407 49.2%	28,459 1.5%

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 Number % of Total	Black Non-Hispanic Number % of Total	Hispanic Number % of Total	Other 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%
Total	2,253,362	465,772 20.7%	427,140 19.0%	1,291,737 57.3%	68,713 3.0%

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%
Total	2,402,105	447,474	18.6%	448,895	18.7%	1,441,785	60.0%	63,951	2.7%

* 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 Number % of Total	Black Non-Hispanic Number % of Total	Hispanic Number % of Total	Other 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%
Total	2,551,284	424,787 16.6%	476,422 18.7%	1,591,788 62.4%	58,287 2.3%

* 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	Total		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	Male	Female
AMERICA FIRST OF FLA	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN REFORM FLA	2	2	1	1	6	4	0	0	0	0	11	12	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN POOR PEOPLE	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHRISTIAN PARTY	1	2	1	1	2	6	0	0	0	0	56	65	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSTITUTION	11	2	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEMOCRATIC	50783	66385	571	1099	68942	105436	347	444	11	1523	55883	75079	879	990	689	990	28	8006	6064	2016
FAITH & PATIENT INC	25	3	0	0	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLA SOCIALIST WORKER	46	16	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
FAMILY VALUES	18	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
GREEN	445	94	4	10	10	8	0	0	0	2	85	61	3	2	2	0	0	1	25	16
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	2887	472	1	169	155	155	0	2	1	13	544	579	2	12	27	12	0	15	5	0
INDEPENDENT	7846	1357	25	496	371	371	5	4	2	20	1758	1724	38	15	17	15	1	80	123	16
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	528	85	1	17	29	29	1	2	2	6	88	70	1	3	2	3	0	5	13	6
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	602	98	2	10	13	13	1	3	2	0	106	93	3	3	2	3	0	7	16	7
NO AFFILIATION	211947	23911	340	10859	11295	11295	164	194	32	1784	54890	67686	977	572	501	572	21	4342	4363	1462
OTHER MINOR	2378	218	4	243	224	224	7	8	10	17	617	669	13	9	9	3	0	63	68	26
PROHIBITION PTY	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POSSIBILITY PARTY	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REFORM PARTY	184	55	0	3	5	5	0	1	0	0	47	43	3	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
REPUBLICAN	358686	41261	340	4749	4279	4279	60	184	17	887	108956	140318	1412	650	553	650	2	3998	4740	1139
SOCIALIST PARTY	36	13	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
SURFERS PARTY	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SOP	20	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
UNKNOWN	29912	1290	134	1860	2198	2198	150	33	16	173	3467	4820	331	81	47	81	29	3705	3886	6225
VETERANS PTY OF AMER	16	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(NO)	98	13	0	10	7	7	0	0	0	1	20	28	0	0	1	0	2	4	1	2
TOTAL	124613	135150	1423	87409	124051	124051	1488	766	113	4403	227536	291275	3668	2333	1855	2333	84	18358	21189	10897

GRAND TOTAL	1,062,561.00	100%	11.7%	12.7%	0.1%	8.2%	11.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	21.4%	27.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	1.7%	2.0%	1.0%
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08/21/2007 Registration
CNTY COMM 01

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 FLA	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN REFORM FLA	7	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHRISTIAN PARTY	7	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSTITUTION	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEMOCRATIC	62906	1314	1835	12	19318	30947	281	52	73	3	106	139	5	2673	3671	39	74	141	3	845	1151	224
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 WORKER	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN	15	3	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	188	16	11	0	48	51	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	30	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	464	37	24	1	148	121	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	60	61	0	1	0	1	2	6	1
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	22	1	0	0	6	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	15	0	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
NO AFFILIATION	12167	514	500	13	2860	3106	37	16	13	0	78	83	3	1789	2312	32	28	40	3	288	304	148
OTHER MINOR	227	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	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REFORM PARTY	11	2	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLICAN	9353	751	675	3	1072	994	10	6	7	0	31	30	0	2498	2844	41	25	24	0	139	186	37
SOCIALIST PARTY	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SURFERS PARTY	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	3453	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(NO)	10	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
TOTAL	88856	2680	3100	35	24042	35935	372	78	96	3	231	271	9	7245	9197	128	134	217	15	1736	2072	1262

GRAND TOTAL 88856 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% 0.0% 2.0% 2.3% 1.4%

08/21/2007 Registration
CNTY COMM 02

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
AMERICA FIRST 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
AMERICAN REFORM	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
CHRISTIAN PARTY	7	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	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	54696	1523	1954	16	17119	25505	287	52	62	123	139	3	2460	3162	46	63	104	4	843	1051	256	0	0	0	0	0	0
FAITH & PATIENT	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	0
FAMILY VALUES	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	0
FLA SOCIALIST WORKER	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	0
GREEN	2	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
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	8	3	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
INDEPENDENT	143	16	11	0	34	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	28	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	359	42	28	3	100	75	0	1	0	0	0	0	50	49	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	20	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	15	6	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
OTHER MINOR	10172	601	478	2	2231	2335	41	13	16	97	110	2	1508	1868	30	37	35	2	320	280	164	0	0	0	0	0	0
REFORM PARTY	209	4	5	0	62	64	5	0	0	2	0	0	23	28	0	0	0	0	8	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLICAN	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	0
SOCIALIST PARTY	8098	773	674	4	1020	814	13	5	11	29	37	0	2091	2200	33	29	23	0	138	165	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VETERANS PTY OF AMER	2987	35	37	2	440	496	35	4	6	6	11	2	149	183	9	3	8	2	375	403	761	0	0	0	0	0	0
(NO)	2	1	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
15	1	1	1	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	76832	3006	3184	27	21022	23397	381	5	95	256	289	7	16342	17525	120	133	171	8	791	1912	1223	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	76832	3006	3184	27	21022	23397	381	5	95	256	289	7	16342	17525	120	133	171	8	791	1912	1223	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	100%	3.9%	4.2%	0.0%	27.3%	38.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	8.2%	9.8%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	2.3%	2.5%	1.6%	0	0	0	0	0	0

08/21/2007 Registration
CNTY COMM 03

Party	Total	White		Black		Amer/Indian		Asian/Pi		Hisp		Other		Male		Female		Unk		Male		Female		Unk	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
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	0	0	
CHRISTIAN PARTY	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CONSTITUTION	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DEMOCRATIC	49795	2837	2812	14144	20380	47	57	119	122	3237	3617	41	65	62	65	769	942	262	262	769	942	0	0	0	0
FAITH & PATIENT	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
FLA SOCIALIST WORKER	12	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
GREEN	38	11	11	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	183	42	22	28	25	1	0	0	1	0	4	3	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	
INDEPENDENT	418	79	53	78	52	1	0	0	3	3	86	47	1	1	4	1	0	0	0	9	3	0	0	0	
INDEPENDENT DEM	30	3	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	40	16	3	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
NO AFFILIATION(N	10630	1248	954	1714	1690	25	16	73	76	1836	2173	35	33	27	33	317	237	143	143	317	237	5	5	1	
OTHER MINOR	211	19	13	50	54	1	0	1	0	22	31	0	0	3	0	6	5	1	1	6	5	0	0	0	
REFORM PARTY(REF	7	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
REPUBLICAN	9603	1325	1131	926	788	15	9	37	34	2324	2555	36	13	18	13	165	155	41	41	165	155	0	0	0	
SOCIALIST PARTY	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
UNKNOWN	2878	71	64	378	427	3	5	8	5	0	0	0	0	1	5	4	4	4	4	432	362	0	0	1	
SOP	8	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
TOTAL	73872	17342	15076	23427	23003	79	90	242	242	7719	8688	130	119	117	119	1703	1708	1131	1131	1703	1708	10	10	10	

GRAND TOTAL 73872

% 100% 7.7% 6.8% 0.1% 23.5% 31.7% 0.4% 0.1% 0.1% 0.0% 0.3% 0.3% 0.0% 0.2% 10.4% 11.8% 0.2% 0.0% 0.0% 0.2% 2.3% 1.5%

CNTY COMM 04 08/21/2007 Registration

Party	Total			White			Black			AmerIndian			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	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
CHRISTIAN PARTY	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
CONSTITUTION	4	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			
DEMOCRATIC	41123	10379	14629	146	1986	2903	45	37	38	0	142	200	4	3520	4929	80	85	100	6	557	842	0	557	842	0	195	0			
FAITH & PATIENT	3	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			
FAMILY VALUES	2	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			
FLA SOCIALIST WORKERS	3	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			
GREEN	55	22	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
INDEPENDENCE OF FL	404	151	128	1	15	14	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	40	31	0	10	3	0	2	4	0	2	4	0	0	0			
INDEPENDENT	962	385	285	2	29	29	1	0	0	0	2	8	0	92	99	2	2	3	0	12	9	2	12	9	2	0	0			
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	20	4	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	72	35	13	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	6	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
NO AFFILIATION(N	18257	5061	4673	77	468	559	8	21	23	1	182	205	4	2655	3206	58	49	54	1	414	418	1	414	418	1	120	3			
OTHER MINOR	166	35	38	0	12	5	1	0	1	0	6	2	0	31	21	1	1	0	0	5	7	0	5	7	0	0	0			
POSSIBILITY 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			
REFORM PARTY	23	12	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			
REPUBLICAN	18416	5462	4694	51	179	168	6	22	10	0	96	92	5	3103	3740	45	55	59	0	308	261	0	308	261	0	60	0			
SOCIALIST PARTY	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
UNKNOWN	2463	319	305	33	61	83	7	1	2	0	6	19	1	187	269	14	6	5	7	345	359	7	345	359	7	434	0			
(NO)	11	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
TOTAL	82002	25086	25086	310	2755	3765	68	85	75	1	438	538	14	9651	12318	201	211	225	14	1653	1601	14	1653	1601	14	815	0			

GRAND TOTAL 82002

% 26.7% 30.6% 0.4% 3.4% 4.6% 0.1% 0.1% 0.0% 0.5% 0.6% 0.0% 11.8% 15.0% 0.2% 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
AMERICAN 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	586	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	0	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	8	3	0	2	0	1	4	3	0
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	278	101	62	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	54	43	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	752	211	129	6	13	7	0	1	0	0	4	2	0	181	172	5	3	1	0	11	4	2
INDEPENDENT DEM	28	9	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	74	35	14	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
MODERATE PARTY	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	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	1	0	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	18622	23768	267	157	145	4	1308	1358	530

GRAND TOTAL 67444
% 14.9% 13.0% 0.2% 1.4% 1.2% 0.0% 0.1% 0.1% 0.0% 0.3% 0.4% 0.0% 0.0% 27.6% 35.2% 0.4% 0.2% 0.0% 1.9% 2.0% 0.8%

08/21/2007 Registration

CNTY COMM 06

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 POOR PEOPLE	2	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	0
CHRISTIAN PARTY	13	0	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	46	2	4848	6624	63	24	26	1	178	247	51
FAITH & PATIENT INC	1	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLA SOCIALIST WORKER	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN	33	9	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	162	25	31	0	1	0	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	0	1	2	0	168	195	3	0	0	0	10	7	2
INDEPENDENT DEM	21	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	8	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MODERATE PARTY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO AFFILIATION(N	14685	1259	1195	18	54	52	1	10	7	0	54	65	1	4993	6322	82	25	21	0	235	238	53
OTHER MINOR	166	5	13	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	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	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	0
REFORM PARTY	17	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLICAN	38661	2728	2803	17	40	45	1	10	13	0	35	28	1	13498	18252	141	30	50	0	373	497	99
SOCIALIST PARTY	1	0	1	0	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	0	301	383	30	0	1	0	159	192	260
VETERANS PTY OFAMER	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(NO)	8	0	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	274	5	33	29	0	143	152	4	23984	31934	319	81	398	1	961	1186	468

% 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% 1.3% 1.6% 0.6%

08/21/2007 Registration

CNTY COMM 07

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 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	6	9	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
CONSTITUTION	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEMOCRATIC	33830	8027	10534	99	1667	2496	20	27	28	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	1	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
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
GREEN	63	17	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	8	2	0	0	0	3	1	1
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	251	74	66	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	39	52	1	5	0	0	1	2	0
INDEPENDENT	840	228	205	4	12	11	0	0	1	0	2	8	0	141	171	7	5	4	0	21	18	2
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	32	6	8	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	87	40	20	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	12	5	0	0	2	0	4	1	1
MODERATE PARTY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	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	0	2	5	2
REFORM PARTY(REF	17	3	1	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	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	1
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
(NO)	13	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	97523	19913	21678	231	2146	2973	29	574	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% 0.0% 0.5% 0.6% 0.0% 19.8% 26.1% 0.3% 0.2% 0.2% 0.0% 1.5% 1.7% 0.8%

CNTY COMM 08

Party	Total		White		Black		Amerindian		Asian/Pi		Hisp		Other		Male		Female		Unk		Male		Female		Unk		Male		Female		Unk	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
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	0	0	0	
AMERICAN REFORMFLA	2	0	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	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	0	0	0	
CONSTITUTION	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	0	0	0	
DEMOCRATIC	39440	9044	11894	86	2494	3616	40	55	1	247	305	5	57	85	4068	5879	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	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	0	0	0	0	
GREEN	53	12	13	2	1	4	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	
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	183	42	44	0	8	10	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	
INDEPENDENT	812	281	208	3	21	19	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	
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	14	5	4	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	0	
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	55	27	12	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	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	0	0	0	
NO AFFILIATION	20571	4381	4138	55	637	633	9	32	1	291	330	5	67	88	4075	4805	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER MINOR	156	31	19	1	7	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	
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	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	0	0	0	
REPUBLICAN	34252	8524	8127	58	281	235	3	25	19	1	158	179	1	87	7139	8387	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
UNKNOWN	2217	157	177	20	51	75	5	4	2	25	25	3	27	5	266	319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
VETERANS PTY OF AMER	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	0	0	0	
(NO)	14	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	97835	22622	24649	225	333	350	57	93	3	728	849	14	244	226	15784	19619	18	310	226	0.2%	1542	1715	1.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%

%

08/21/2007 Registration

CNTY COMM 09

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
CHRISTIAN PARTY	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSTITUTION	5	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEMOCRATIC	44523	2882	3862	21	9220	15219	139	34	49	0	178	257	7	4595	6118	66	72	95	3	593	860	253	0	0	0	0	0	0
FAITH & PATIENT INC	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLA SOCIALIST WORKERS	3	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
GREEN	30	7	9	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	121	22	16	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	31	31	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	607	145	104	0	57	32	1	0	1	0	1	6	0	134	104	2	0	1	0	0	12	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	16	0	6	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	30	9	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO AFFILIATION	17781	1763	1769	22	1667	1746	23	14	18	0	195	208	3	4204	5126	75	39	61	2	322	364	160	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER MINOR	193	20	15	0	28	21	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	41	49	2	0	0	0	4	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
REFORM PARTY(REF	14	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLICAN	21151	3125	2948	24	652	678	3	29	26	0	97	111	1	5906	6746	75	42	45	0	256	302	85	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	2548	76	92	6	303	327	20	1	8	2	8	24	2	281	367	22	6	16	1	264	319	403	0	0	0	0	0	0
VETERANS PTY OF AMER	1	0	0	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
SOP	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	87035	18058	18829	74	11942	18042	186	78	102	2	485	7608	13	15213	18558	244	160	218	6	1452	1562	1903	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	87035																											

% 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%

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

Party	Total	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 REFORM FLA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHRISTIAN PARTY	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSTITUTION	1	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	204	357	6	10	15	1	87	101	3	5374	7304	81	36	53	1	239	335	99
FAITH & PATIENT INC	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
FAMILY VALUES	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLA SOCIALIST WORKERS	2	0	1	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	0
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	152	21	19	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	1	0	0	4	2	0	0
INDEPENDENT	512	71	49	1	7	2	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	47	59	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	171	182	6	2	2	0	8	4	1
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	40	13	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO AFFILIATION	19007	1524	1410	11	115	112	3	12	10	1	110	135	2	6424	8164	105	33	44	1	343	346	102
OTHER MINOR	178	11	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	68	3	2	0	0	6	7	5
REFORM PARTY	18	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLICAN	43286	3292	3431	28	65	71	2	11	13	0	62	36	1	14808	20069	175	36	70	0	437	533	146
SOCIALIST PARTY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	1845	61	55	8	5	6	1	1	1	0	9	9	0	303	511	38	4	4	0	200	222	407
(NO)	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	86390	27887	39063	274	399	551	13	35	39	2	270	286	6	27225	36392	209	114	171	2	238	245	761

% 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% 31.5% 42.1% 0.5% 0.1% 0.2% 0.0% 1.4% 1.7% 0.9%

08/21/2007 Registration
 CNTY COMM 11

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	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHRISTIAN PARTY	22	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSTITUTION	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEMOCRATIC	24128	2271	3001	832	1239	12	10	19	0	169	200	8	6454	8718	113	39	82	5	340	485	99
FAITH & PATIENT INC	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FAMILY VALUES	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLA SOCIALIST WORKERS	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN	34	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	9	6	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	144	25	23	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	41	44	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
INDEPENDENT	566	68	74	9	12	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	198	185	2	0	3	0	6	5	0
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	11	1	1	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	16	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
MODERATE PARTY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO AFFILIATION	22453	1558	1501	342	364	7	15	19	0	238	246	4	7616	9276	148	54	56	2	411	481	98
OTHER MINOR	184	12	9	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	57	82	1	1	1	0	6	8	1
REFORM PARTY	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLICAN	40380	3061	3267	129	133	2	11	13	0	99	96	3	14188	18039	180	75	62	0	387	507	107
SOCIALIST PARTY FLA	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	2530	62	63	24	46	3	3	1	0	21	18	1	478	652	47	4	9	0	283	326	481
VETERANS PTY OF AMER	3	1	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	1	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	90540	7086	7952	1342	1802	26	42	52	0	530	565	16	29085	37040	494	174	213	7	1433	1876	786

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% 32.1% 40.9% 0.5% 0.2% 0.2% 0.0% 1.6% 2.0% 0.9%

08/21/2007 Registration

CNTY COMM 12

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	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN REFORM FLA	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	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
CHRISTIAN PARTY	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSTITUTION	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEMOCRATIC	16160	1062	1322	8	299	428	7	12	0	57	72	1	5247	6955	100	22	31	0	211	268	51
FAITH & PATIENT INC	1	0	0	0	0	1	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	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN	18	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	164	16	15	0	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	52	69	0	1	1	0	0	2	0
INDEPENDENT	480	56	58	0	7	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	170	168	2	0	0	0	8	6	0
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	17	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	31	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
NO AFFILIATION	16948	820	829	8	112	88	1	10	1	112	124	2	6180	7818	114	22	25	0	267	321	84
OTHER MINOR	186	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	81	83	2	0	0	0	5	2	2
REFORM PARTY	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
REPUBLICAN	30847	1723	1735	9	56	47	3	4	8	45	39	0	11509	14532	161	27	43	1	361	458	85
UNKNOWN	1750	30	28	8	5	15	3	0	1	6	7	3	351	551	38	4	2	1	181	189	327
VETERANS PTY OF AMER	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOP	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	66647	3723	4001	33	484	587	14	32	2	223	245	6	23628	30218	417	76	102	2	1035	1219	549
GRAND TOTAL	66647																				

% 100% 5.6% 6.0% 0.0% 0.7% 0.9% 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%

08/21/2007 Registration
CNTY COMM 13

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	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
CHRISTIAN PARTY	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CONSTITUTION	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEMOCRATIC	19099	1900	2519	19	956	1618	18	8	11	0	53	78	0	4703	6505	74	20	29	0	216	300	72
FAITH & PATIENT INC	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLA SOCIALIST WORKERS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN	24	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	214	29	24	0	7	5	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	70	74	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	520	66	63	2	12	7	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	174	178	3	0	0	5	3	3	0
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	13	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	50	12	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	18	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
NO AFFILIATION	14731	962	940	19	183	211	3	9	11	0	75	85	1	5073	6408	86	20	32	2	239	266	106
OTHER MINOR	172	13	6	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	59	83	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
REFORM PARTY	10	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLICAN	36560	2394	2603	22	86	86	0	9	7	1	56	51	1	13240	16816	180	40	48	1	345	460	114
SOCIALIST PARTY FLA	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNKNOWN(UNK)	1832	35	37	1	19	25	1	1	0	0	10	6	0	344	445	32	1	3	4	195	257	416
NPL	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	73259	5420	6201	63	1266	1954	24	28	30	1	197	223	2	23704	30557	376	84	113	7	1005	1289	715

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% 32.4% 41.7% 0.5% 0.1% 0.2% 0.0% 1.4% 1.8% 1.0%

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	Other	White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other	White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
Miami-Dade County	20.7%	19.0%	57.3%	3.0%	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%	3.2%	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%	4.3%	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%	5.4%	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%	4.3%	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%	1.6%	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%	0.9%	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%	2.8%	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%	4.4%	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%	3.9%	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%	2.2%	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%	3.3%	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%	1.9%	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	13.3%	4.5%	80.6%	1.6%	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."

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

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.¹ 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.

¹ 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.²
- 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.³

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.

² 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.

³ 126,283=95,669*1.32.

Population by Race and Haitian Ancestry, 2000

Miami-Dade County by Municipality

Municipality	Total Persons	Black Only	Total Haitian	Percent Haitian (of Blacks)
Avventura	25,267	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%
County Total	2,253,362	457,214	95,669	20.92%

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
Total population	2,329,187	109,160
SEX AND AGE		
Male	48.1%	47.3%
Female	51.9%	52.7%
HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY SIZE		
Average household size	2.79	3.81
Average family size	3.41	4.35
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Population 25 years and over	1,527,842	59,864
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%
PLACE OF BIRTH, CITIZENSHIP STATUS AND YEAR OF ENTRY		
Native	1,158,590	41,913
Foreign born	1,170,597	67,247
Naturalized U.S. citizen	570,849	30,490
Not a U.S. citizen	599,748	36,757
Entered 2000 or later	18.3%	17.5%
Entered 1990 to 1999	28.2%	30.0%
Entered before 1990	53.6%	52.5%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND INCOME		
Population 16 years and over	1,810,470	77,209
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.

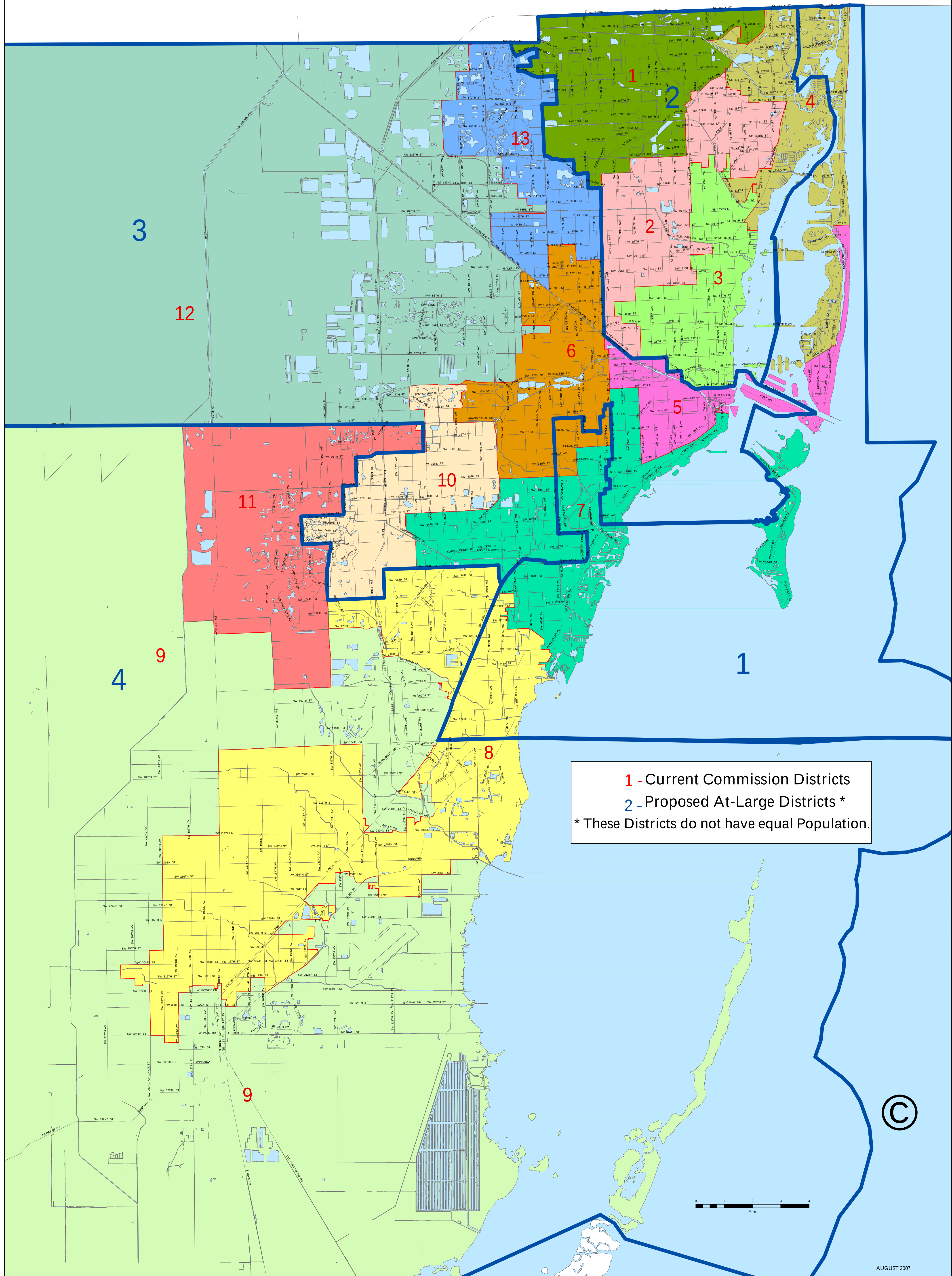
Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability.

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

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 Four 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%
Total	2,253,362	465,853	20.7%	427,133	19.0%	1,291,709	57.3%	68,667	3.0%

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 Four At-Large Commission Districts
2005

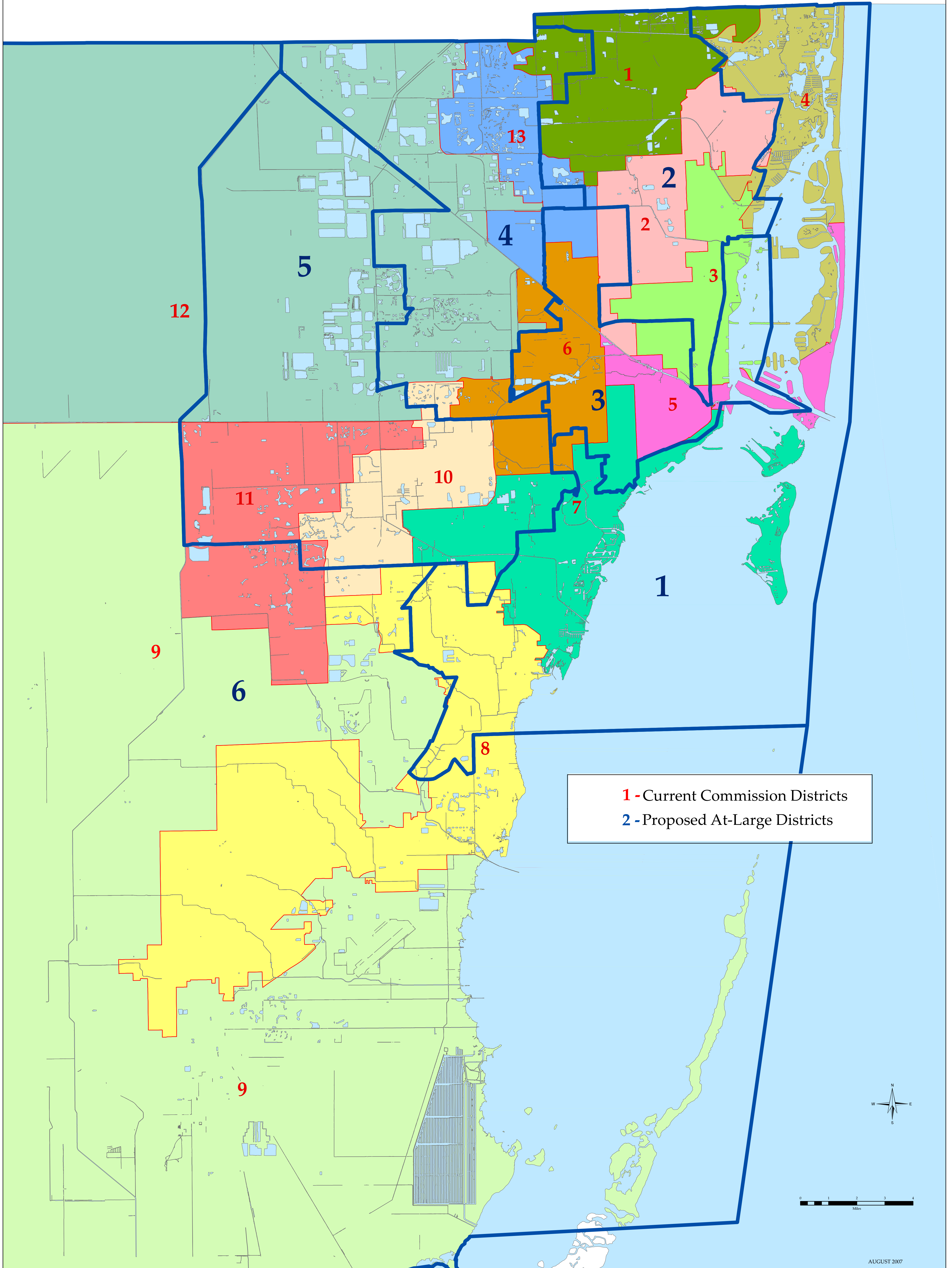
Commission District	Total Population	White Non-Hispanic		Black Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
1	253,118	124,567	49.2%	6,461	2.6%	114,274	45.1%	7,816	3.1%
2	600,741	68,014	11.3%	328,880	54.7%	180,787	30.1%	23,060	3.8%
3	1,016,889	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%
Total	2,402,105	439,063	18.3%	444,489	18.5%	1,454,902	60.6%	63,651	2.6%

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

TASK FORCE CASE STUDY No. 2

FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

(Prepared at the Request of Task Force Chair)



Task Force Case Study No.2
(Prepared at the Request of Task Force Chairman)

Miami-Dade County
Population by Race and Hispanic Origin Proposed Six At-Large Districts
2000

Commissioner District	Total Population	White Non-Hispanic		Black Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
1	374,551	189,583	50.6%	28,907	7.7%	140,646	37.6%	15,415	4.1%
2	376,797	28,916	7.7%	262,633	69.7%	67,517	17.9%	17,731	4.7%
3	375,877	41,892	11.1%	27,987	7.4%	301,209	80.1%	4,789	1.3%
4	376,705	47,912	12.7%	29,193	7.7%	298,146	79.1%	1,454	0.4%
5	373,431	69,979	18.7%	9,995	2.7%	285,957	76.6%	7,500	2.0%
6	376,019	87,490	23.3%	74,425	19.8%	198,262	52.7%	15,842	4.2%
Total	2,253,380	465,772	20.7%	433,140	19.2%	1,291,737	57.3%	62,731	2.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2000.

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

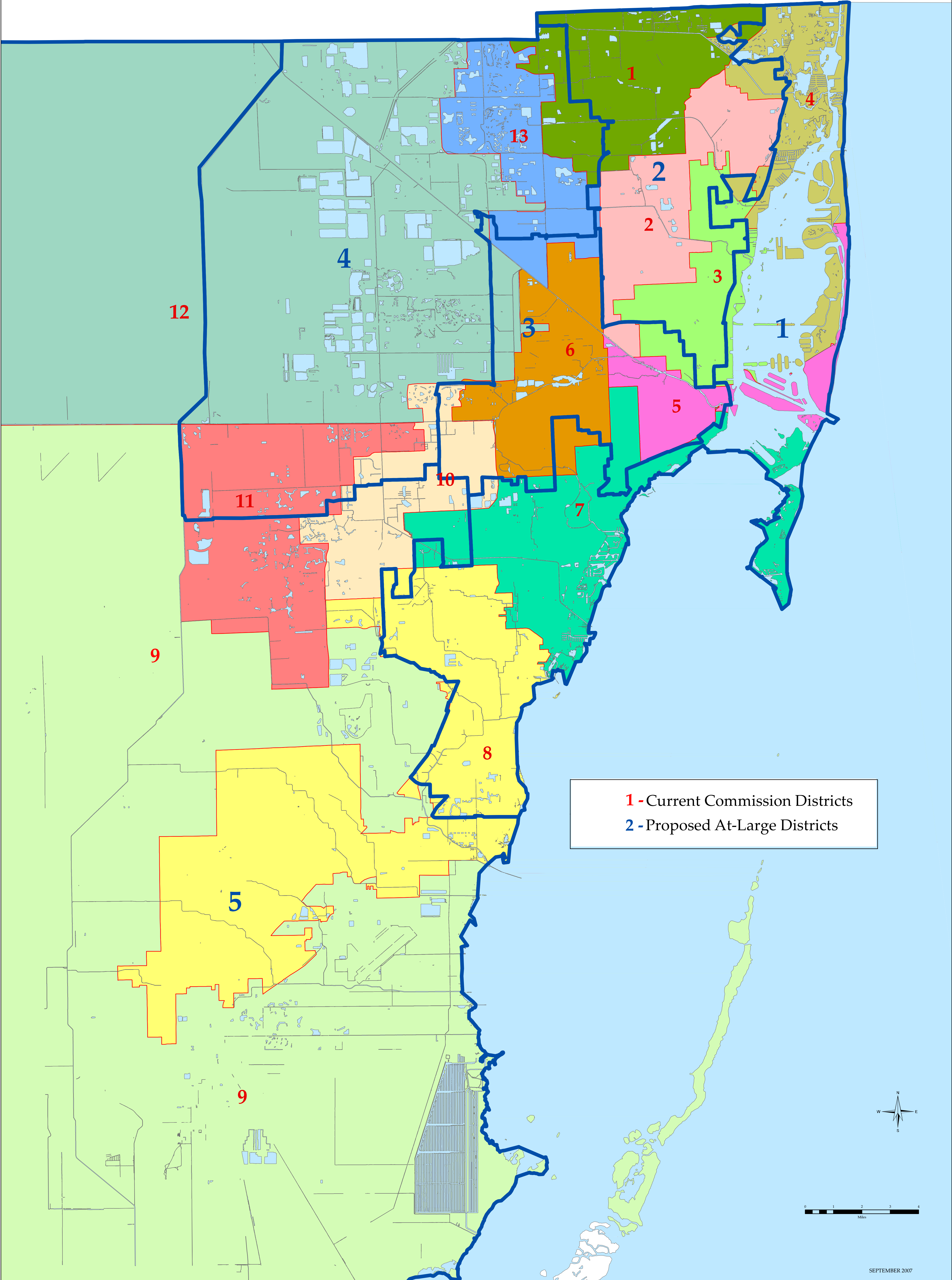
Task Force Case Study No.2
(Prepared at the Request of Task Force Chairman)

Miami-Dade County
Population by Race and Hispanic Origin Proposed Six At-Large 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	387,723	183,371	47.3%	31,713	8.2%	157,729	40.7%	14,910	3.8%
2	388,771	24,016	6.2%	272,647	70.1%	77,382	19.9%	14,726	3.8%
3	384,538	37,704	9.8%	27,221	7.1%	315,302	82.0%	4,310	1.1%
4	413,062	41,426	10.0%	31,396	7.6%	338,983	82.1%	1,257	0.3%
5	415,267	65,777	15.8%	10,735	2.6%	331,705	79.9%	7,050	1.7%
6	412,744	87,254	21.1%	79,272	19.2%	230,419	55.8%	15,799	3.8%
Total	2,402,105	439,548	18.3%	452,985	18.9%	1,451,520	60.4%	58,053	2.4%

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

TASK FORCE CASE STUDY No. 3
FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY
(Prepared at the Request of Task Force Chair)



Task Force Case Study No. 3
(prepared at the Request of Task Force Chairman)

Miami-Dade County
Population by Race and Hispanic Origin Proposed Five At-Large Districts
2000

Commissioner District	Total Population	White Non-Hispanic		Black Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
1	450,955	226,510	50.2%	25,858	5.7%	181,670	40.3%	16,917	3.8%
2	450,773	37,314	8.3%	295,264	65.5%	96,632	21.4%	21,563	4.8%
3	450,479	47,786	10.6%	12,126	2.7%	385,646	85.6%	4,921	1.1%
4	450,337	56,866	12.6%	20,609	4.6%	364,509	80.9%	8,353	1.9%
5	450,818	97,296	21.6%	73,283	16.3%	263,280	58.4%	16,959	3.8%
Total	2,253,362	465,772	20.7%	427,140	19.0%	1,291,737	57.3%	68,713	3.0%

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

Task Force Case Study No. 3
(prepared at the Request of Task Force Chairman)

Miami-Dade County
Population by Race and Hispanic Origin Proposed Five At-Large 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	467,724	220,583	47.2%	28,350	6.1%	202,317	43.3%	16,474	3.5%
2	464,072	31,660	6.8%	305,453	65.8%	108,665	23.4%	18,295	3.9%
3	469,320	42,640	9.1%	10,926	2.3%	411,363	87.7%	4,391	0.9%
4	500,562	50,062	10.0%	20,268	4.0%	422,878	84.5%	7,354	1.5%
5	500,427	95,987	19.2%	78,716	15.7%	308,994	61.7%	16,731	3.3%
Total	2,402,105	440,931	18.4%	443,712	18.5%	1,454,216	60.5%	63,245	2.6%

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

***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:

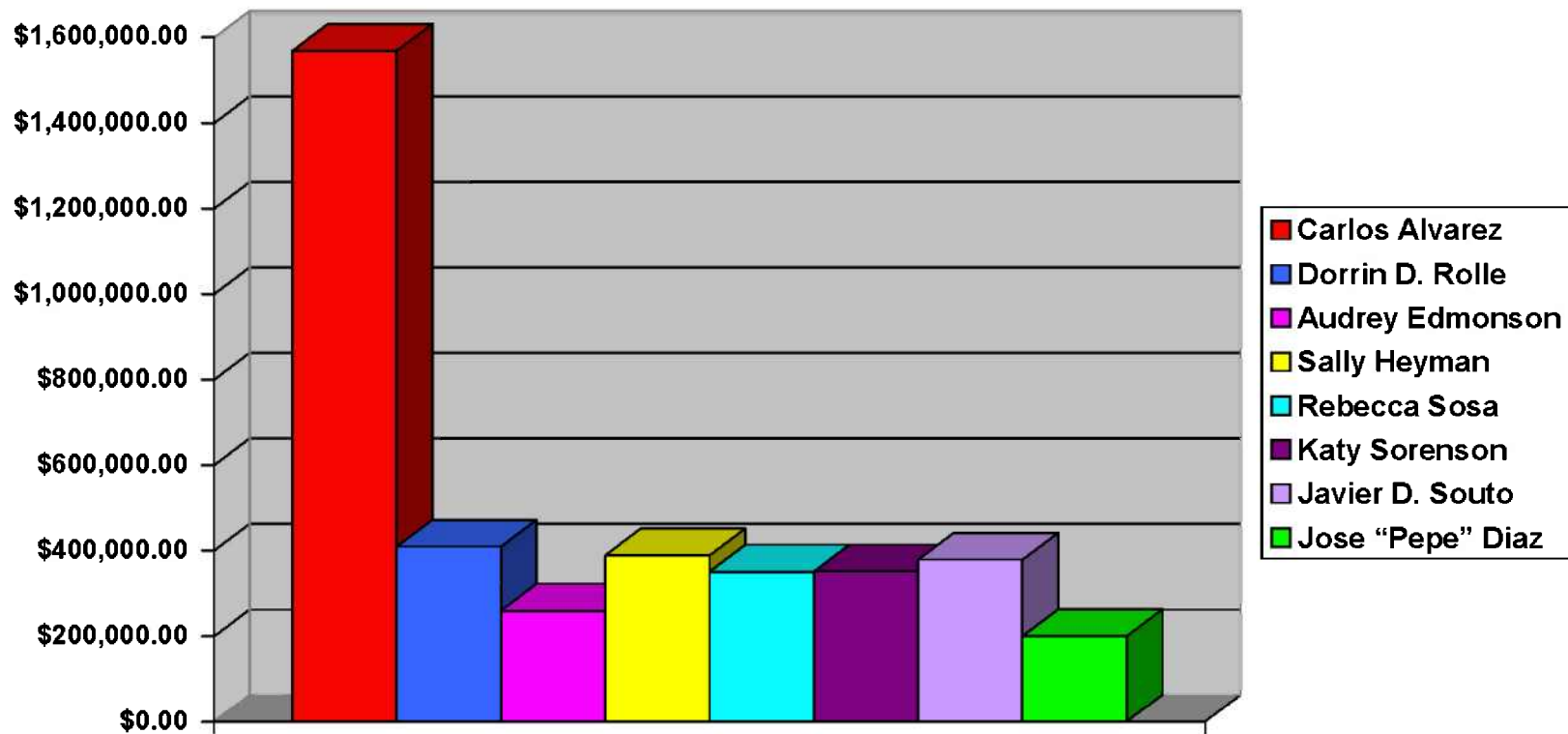
- Charts and graphs contain highest and the lowest monetary amounts of total campaign expenditures (including in-kind contributions) for 2006 General Election
- Winners of races are shown in Red on graphs and are bolded in charts

Winner	Total Expenditures (including in-kind contributions)	Election Year	Race
Carlos Alvarez	\$1,569,107.46	2004	Mayor
Dorin 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: \$1,569,107.46¹**
- 3. Average Commission Election Expenditure as a % of the Mayoral Election Expenditure: 21.32%**

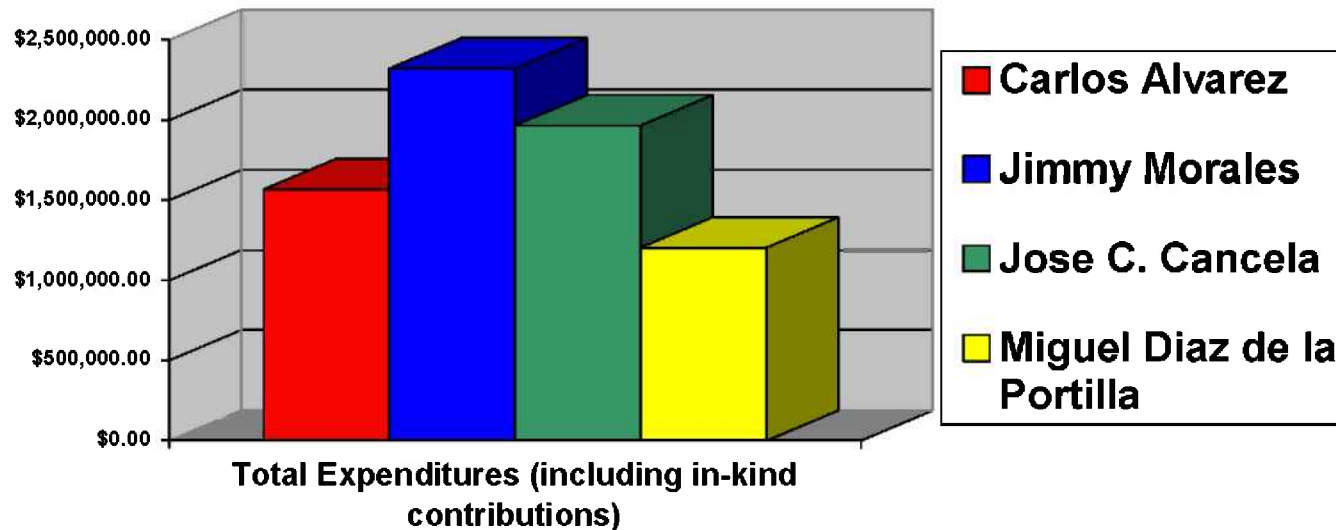
¹ Mayor Alvarez was the third-highest fundraiser. Candidate Jimmy Morales spent over \$2.3 Million and candidate Jose Cancela spent over \$1.95 million

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)
Carlos Alvarez	\$1,569,107.46
Jimmy Morales	\$2,321,887.56
Jose C. Cancela	\$1,967,593.77
Miguel Diaz de la Portilla	\$1,205,045.19

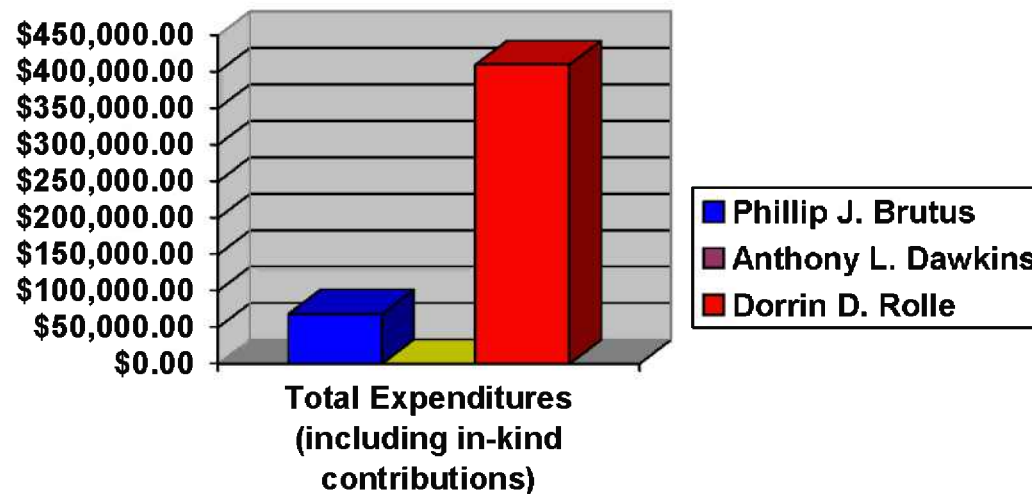


Total expenditure for Top 4 candidates for Mayor in 2004 race \$7,063,633.98

Total Expenditures for Winning Candidates of 2006 Commission Election

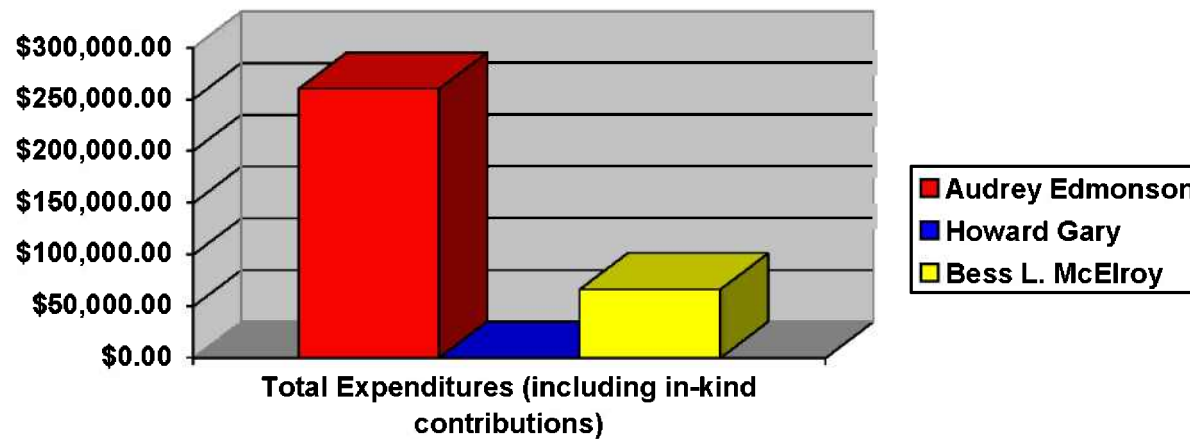
District 2 Race 2006

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



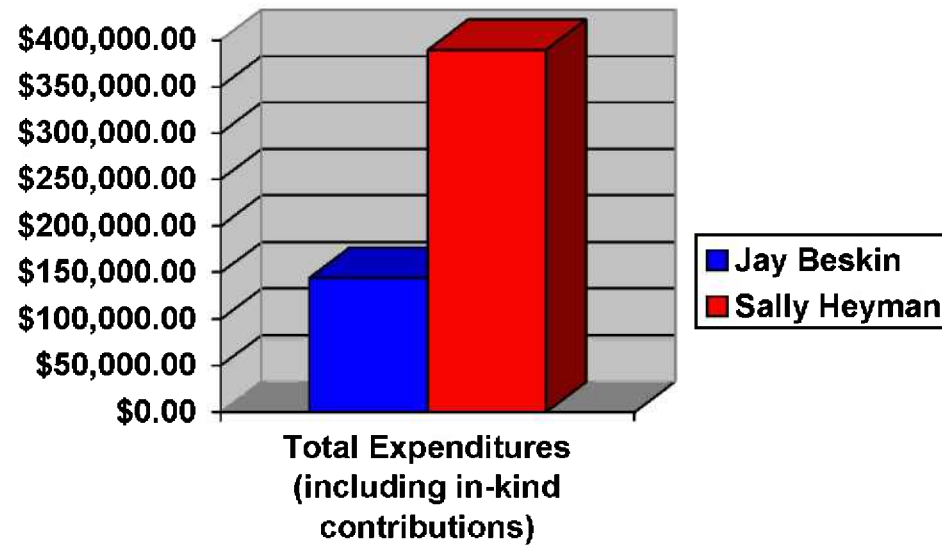
District 3 Race 2006

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



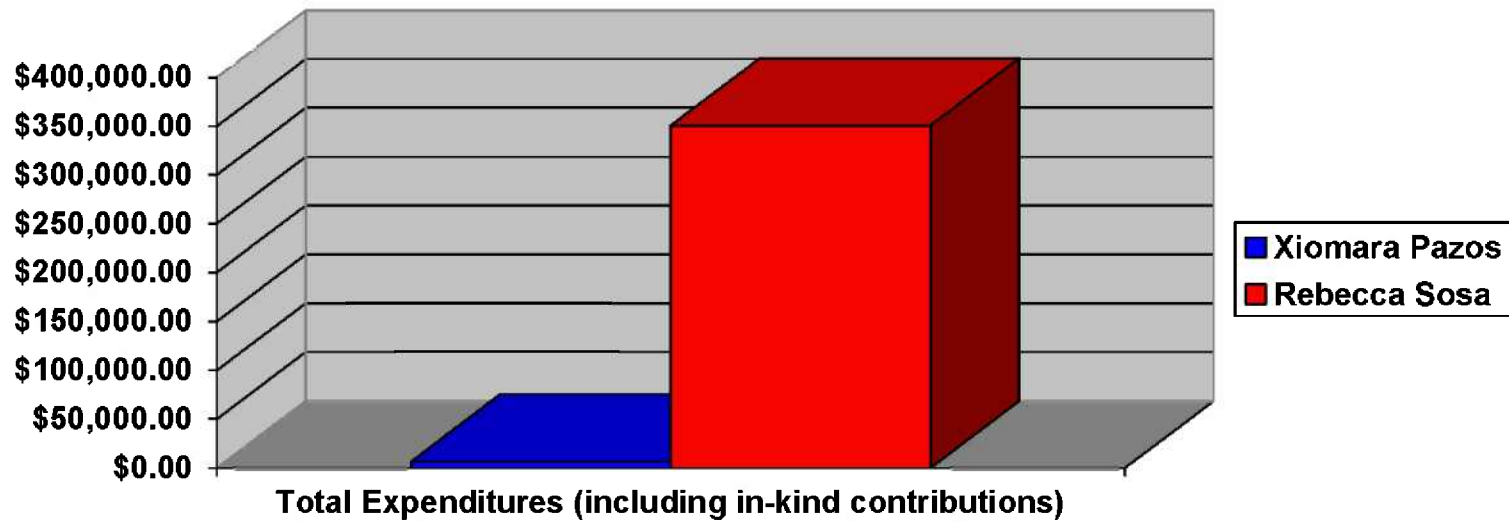
District 4 Race 2006

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



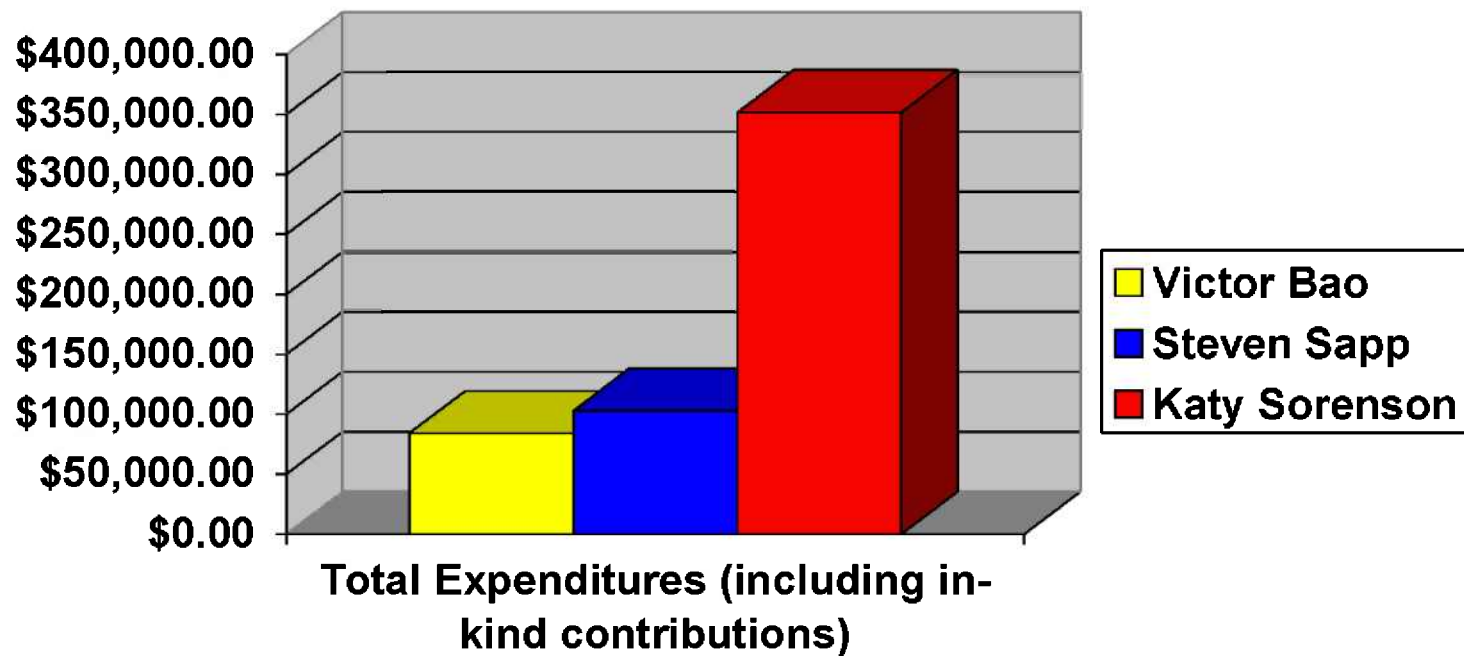
District 6 Race 2006

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



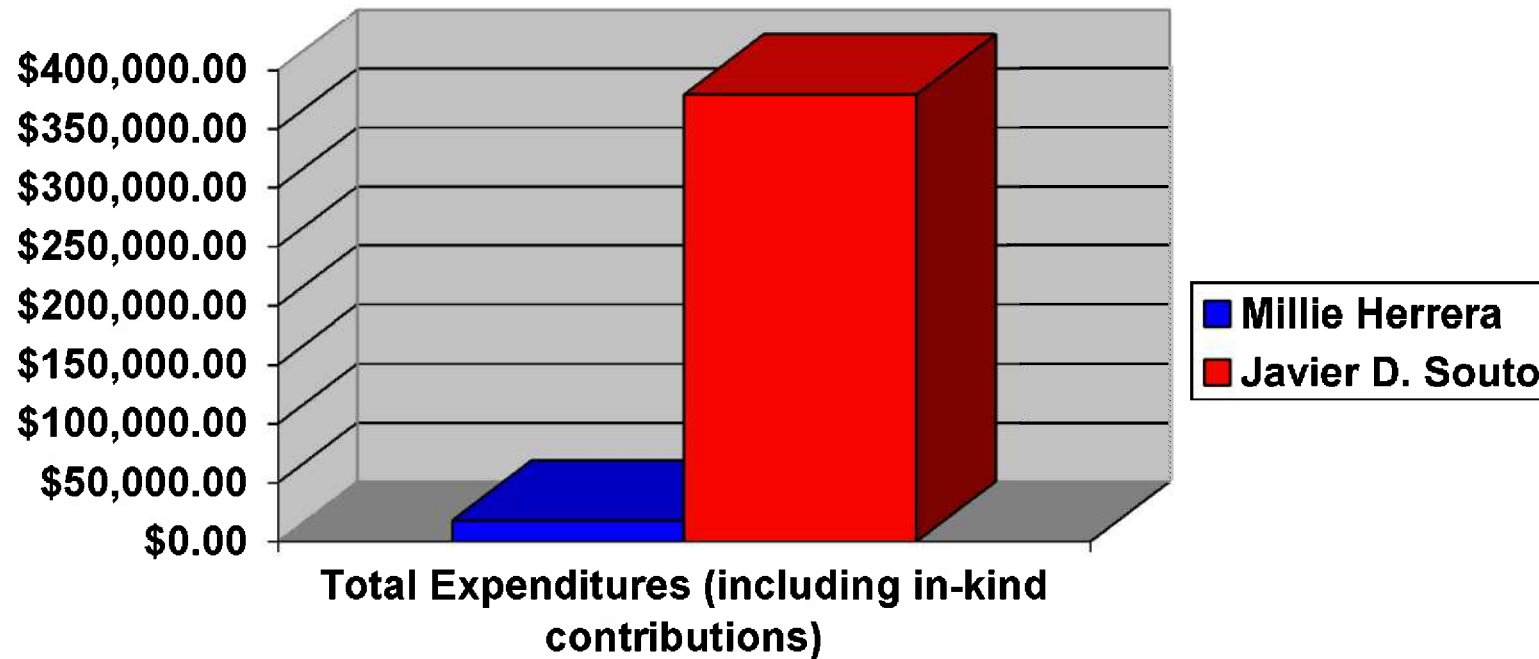
District 8 Race 2006

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



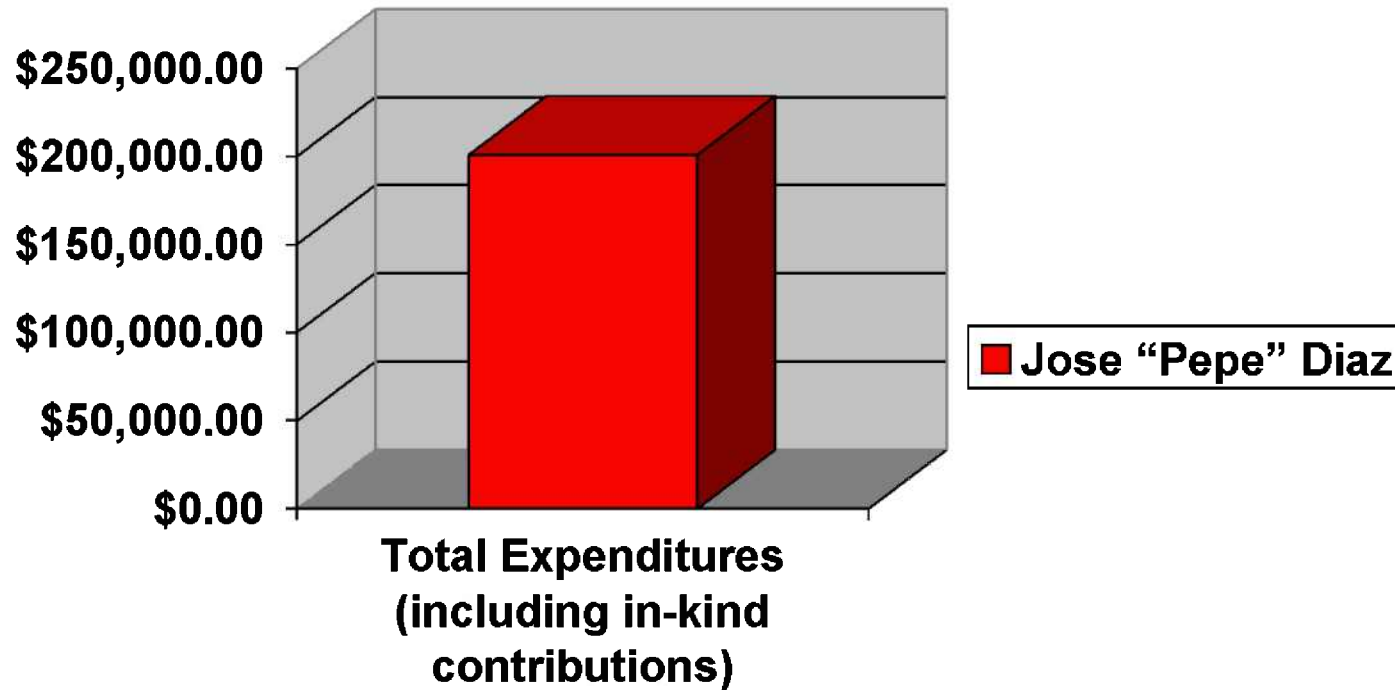
District 10 Race 2006

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



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.

TO: Susanne M. Torriente
Assistant County Manager
Miami-Dade County-Office of the Manager

DATE: September 4, 2007

FROM: Maurice A. Ferré
Board Member
Charter Review Task Force

RE:

ATTACHMENT: Three

Again my thanks for the excellent and very professional work you and your staff are doing for the CRTF. It is Miami-Dade County government at its best. Congratulations

I enclose the article I wrote to The Miami Herald in answer to the important article published in mid August written by Miguel de Grandy. The Herald, in its wisdom, did not publish my counterpoint, but El Nuevo Herald did. I enclose my original English version (not published) and the more complete Spanish version, also the somewhat toned-down, edited article the El Nuevo Herald published last Friday.

Please distribute copy of this letter and articles to all 21 members of the CRTF.

Thank you. See you Wednesday.

TO: The Miami Herald

DATE: August 16, 2007

FROM: Maurice A. Ferré

Word Count: 711

RE: Charter Review: The Need for Change. Add At Large County Commissioners

The weekly headlines in the Miami Herald are sufficient proof of our current dysfunctional County government.

It seems that now the critical juncture of change is whether we need "AT LARGE" Commissioners. Mayor Carlos Alvarez, in a memo to the Charter Review Task Force (CRTF) on July 31, answers yes, but does not recommend a specific number of "at large" commissioners. On August 10, the Miami Herald editorial says a better way would be to stay at 13 Commissioners, but elect them all in two steps, based on the successful San Diego, California, county election system : first a district primary, then a county-wide election between the two top district votegeters. This, the Herald believes, would cover both needs: general and neighborhood representation and a less parochial, more county wide view by all.

Miguel de Grandy, a respected and knowledgeable ex legislator, now an attorney, lobbyist appointed by Commissioner Natasha Ceijas to the CRTF, on August 14, in the Miami Herald, wrote a column claiming that "at large" commissioners would "minimize the political influence that commissioners from African-American communities can exert."

The Herald editorial and de Grandy are both wrong.

The San Diego, California current two tier electoral process is progressive, but would not sufficiently safeguard the political clout of neighborhood representation, if applied only to the current thirteen district commission of Miami Dade County.

Miguel de Grandy is unjustified in appealing to the fears of majority takeover and the subsequent minority influence loss.

The opinion polls of this year all show the low rating of the County Commission in the public view and the general lack of confidence in county government. One step forward was an elected chief of the administrative side of county government, the now "Strong" Mayor. The next progressive step would be electing some commissioners with a county wide perspective, not continually politically pressed to helping and protecting only their district.

Miami Dade County needs both government representations, the smaller community view and the larger regional view.

Jacksonville, Florida has a successful city/county government format of 19 council members, five at large, fourteen from districts. Since Miami Dade County already has 13 district commissioners, we would need six at large commissioners to give us similar balance.

Six is the preferred at large representation, because it would better assure properly configured districts (for residency purposes only) that would better assure an acceptable ethnic/racial/regional balance. Miami Dade County is currently 20.5% Black and 60.6% Hispanic. We would have a minimum of one African-American "at large" seat and three "at large" Hispanics seats. Proper balance would be almost guaranteed by then using the San Diego formula, thus assuring better chances of both area and minority representation at the "at large" level, without disrupting the current thirteen neighborhood representatives elected in districts.

To better assure Haitian-American representation, the district commission could go to 14 and the "at large" be 5 seats. Keep in mind that the 2010 demographics will be completely different from those in 2000, thus the configuration of the current 13 district seats will be completely different by the 2012 election.

The second most important reason why we need a 19 member County Commission, like Jacksonville, is to move from the Council (Commission) format to the Legislative Assembly governing body configuration. A major metropolitan area of almost 2.5 million people, Miami Dade needs to progress beyond the "up on the dais, looking down on you" format to, an on the floor, deliberative body of local legislators, looking out for our regional needs. Regarding the additional cost of 6 more commissioners, freeze the current budget (\$20 million a year) for the subsequent five years.

Lastly, while I was gratefully Mayor Carlos Alvarez's appointment to the CRTF 2007 committee of 21, I do not represent Mayor Alvarez. These are my own thoughts. I was part of the original lawsuit (Meek v. Miami Dade County) back in 1989. I still feel strongly in favor of the Voting Rights Act and the need of proper representation for our diverse community. I also believe in adjusting wrongs. The governing body of Miami Dade County is currently broken, it needs fixing.

Para: El Nuevo Herald

FECHA: 27 de agosto del 2007

ATTENCION: Andrés Hernández

DE: Maurice A. Ferré

Cantidad de Palabras: 1021

RE: La reforma imperante a nuestro mal sistema de gobernación de Miami Dade

El Comité de 21 miembros que revisa la actual Carta Constitutiva del Condado Miami Dade está a mitad de camino entre reuniones de discusiones informativas, debates, y vistas públicas. Hemos de terminar nuestro informe y recomendaciones a los Comisionados del Condado a mediados de octubre.

Los titulares sobre Miami Dade semanales en El Nuevo Herald son suficiente evidencia del actual mal sistema de gobernación Condal.

En los debates públicos parece que el punto quirúrgico para enderezar el actual sistema de mal gobierno local es la necesidad, o no, de incluir representaciones electorales “*At Large*”. Es decir, que algunos de los comisionados sean electos por todos los electores del Condado y algunos sean electos solo por los electores de sus distritos (en la actualidad hay 13 distritos). El Alcalde, Carlos Álvarez, el 31 de julio, dijo que Sí, a los comisionados generales (*At Large*), en un memorándum muy bien pensado y redactado, pero no recomendó el Alcalde un numero específico de comisionados generales. El 10 de agosto, The Miami Herald dijo en su editorial, que mejor sería un sistema de doble elección, en función en algunas ciudades estadounidenses (San Diego, California), para

evitar el parroquialismo que ocurre cuando las juntas de gobiernos locales solo tienen representantes electos por distritos. En el sistema electoral de San Diego, primero celebran una elección por distritos. Los dos candidatos que saquen la más alta votación van a una segunda vuelta en una elección general en TODO el Condado. El ganador de la contienda general es el nuevo comisionado/a general.

El pasado 14 de agosto Miguel de Grandy, un respetado ex legislador estatal y ahora abogado/cabildero, nombrado al Comité de Revisión de la Carta Constitutiva por la Comisionada Natacha Seijas, escribió un artículo en la sección Opinión del The Miami Herald. De Grandy rechaza la elección de comisionados generales. Dijo de Grandy que ese sistema propuesto por el Alcalde Álvarez “minimizaría la influencia política de los comisionados de la comunidad afro-americana en Miami Dade.”

Yo opino que el Alcalde Álvarez tiene la razón y que The Miami Herald y Miguel de Grandy, ambos, se equivocaron.

El sistema de doble elección de San Diego aunque progresista, no garantiza lo suficiente la representación necesaria de los vecindarios en la política condal. Solo elecciones por distritos logra este propósito importante.

De Grandy no está acertado tampoco en su llamada a la incertidumbre en la comunidad afro-americana, impulsándola a creer que perderá su influencia política cuando surjan mayorías democráticas que no incluya a los Afro-Americanos.

Las encuestas de opiniones públicas locales de este año arrojan cifras muy altas en contra de los actuales comisionados condales electos por distritos y demuestran una notable desconfianza en el actual gobierno Condal. Un paso correctivo a esa desconfianza fue el cambio este 23 de enero que impuso un Alcalde “Fuerte”, a favor de la parte administrativa y ejecutiva del gobierno Condal.

Después de Alcalde Fuerte, el próximo cambio progresivo necesario, sería la elección de algunos comisionados con una perspectiva en pro de la comunidad en general, que no estuvieran siempre azotados e impulsados solo para proteger las necesidades e intereses parroquiales de sus distritos individuales y paralelamente no atender adecuadamente el bienestar de todos en común.

La respuesta a este dilema, como siempre, está en el centro, y no en los extremos. Miami Dade County necesita en su Junta de Gobierno, tanto representación de distritos, como representación general. Estos últimos deberían tener una más amplia definición del bien común.

Jacksonville, Florida ha tenido por casi 50 años un gobierno condal consolidado con un Consejo de 19 concejales, 14 por distritos y 5 en representación general. Como Miami Dade ya tiene 13 comisionados por distritos, propongo que con solo elegir 6 comisionados generales tendríamos un balance similar a Jacksonville.

Seis es el número perfecto de representación general para Miami Dade, porque así aseguraría una representación geográfica adecuada, que a su vez aseguraría un balance en la Junta de Gobierno que democráticamente reflejaría las comunidades regionales, étnicas y raciales. La división electoral en seis distritos generales cumpliría con solo el requisito residencial. Es decir que los comisionados generales electos tendrían que residir en sus respectivos distritos. Aquí sí serviría la formula San Diego que recomienda The Miami Herald, en donde los dos aspirantes por los súper distritos de mayor votación irían a una segunda vuelta a votación general por todos los electores del condado.

La segunda razón de mayor importancia de tener 19 comisionados, como los tiene Jacksonville, el mejor gobierno local de la Florida, sería para cambiar el formato de gobernación del actual Consejo (municipal) al formato de una Asamblea Legislativa. Un área metropolitana (Miami Dade County) con casi 2.5 de residentes, para progresar y tener transparencia, contabilidad y diafanidad en su gobierno, necesita un cuerpo legislativo que se dedique a la función de gobernar legislativamente y no a interferir continuamente con la administración Condal, como ocurre hoy en Miami Dade. Los costos adicionales de 6 comisionados generales se controlarían congelando el presupuesto de la Junta de Comisionados, en la actualidad ya altísimo, \$20 millones, por los próximos cinco años.

Aunque agradezco y me enorgullece mi nombramiento al Comité de Revisión de la Carta Constitutiva por el Alcalde Carlos Álvarez, no lo represento. Él tiene sus ideas y gracias a Dios, en esta democracia Americana, yo puedo tener las mías. Formé parte del grupo litigante que pidió en el 1989 que se reconstituyera la Comisión, entonces de 9

comisionados, electos TODOS en general, por todos los electores de Miami Dade. Este sistema solo permitió un comisionado hispano y uno/a Afro-Americano. Aún creo en la justicia de la decisión del Juez Federal en el 1990 que impuso 13 comisionados electos solo por distritos. Pero a pesar de lo justo, después de 17 años de experiencia mixta, vemos que no es práctico el sistema actual de solo distritos, no funciona eficazmente. No tiene nada que ver con los actuales comisionados electos, es el sistema el que no funciona. Hay que reparar nuestro método de elegir a nuestra Junta de Gobierno Condal, para tener gobernación balanceada, con frenos y contrapesos, transparencia y contabilidad y más importante, división de poder.

elNuevoHerald.com 

Opinión

Publicado el viernes 31 de agosto del 2007

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La reforma necesaria en Miami-Dade

MAURICE A. FERRE

El Comité de 21 miembros que revisa la actual Carta Constitutiva del condado Miami-Dade está a mitad de camino. Debemos terminar nuestro informe y recomendaciones a los comisionados del Condado a mediados de octubre.

Los titulares sobre Miami-Dade son suficiente evidencia del mal sistema de gobernación condal. En los debates públicos parece que el punto neurálgico para enderezar el actual sistema es la necesidad, o no, de incluir representaciones electorales *at large*. Es decir, que algunos de los comisionados sean electos por todos los electores del condado y algunos sólo por los electores de sus distritos (en la actualidad hay 13 distritos). El alcalde, Carlos Alvarez, dijo el 31 de julio que sí a los comisionados generales (*at large*), pero no recomendó un número específico de comisionados generales. El 10 de agosto, The Miami Herald dijo en su editorial que mejor sería un sistema de doble elección, en función en algunas ciudades estadounidenses, como San Diego, California, para evitar el parroquialismo que ocurre cuando las juntas de gobierno locales sólo tienen representantes electos por distritos. En San Diego, primero celebran una elección por distritos. Los dos candidatos que saquen la más alta votación van a una segunda vuelta en una elección general en todo el condado. El ganador de la contienda general es el nuevo comisionado general.

El pasado 14 de agosto Miguel de Grandy, un respetado ex legislador estatal y ahora abogado/cabildero nombrado al Comité de Revisión de la Carta Constitutiva por la comisionada Natacha Seijas, escribió un artículo en The Miami Herald, rechazando la elección de comisionados generales. Dijo De Grandy que ese sistema propuesto por el alcalde Alvarez "minimizaría la influencia política de los comisionados de la comunidad afroamericana en Miami-Dade".

Yo opino que el alcalde Alvarez tiene la razón y que The Miami Herald y Miguel de Grandy se equivocaron.

El sistema de doble elección de San Diego, aunque progresista, no garantiza lo suficiente la representación necesaria de los vecindarios en la política condal. Sólo las elecciones por distritos logran este propósito.

Las encuestas de opinión locales de este año arrojan cifras muy altas en contra de los actuales comisionados condales electos por distritos y demuestran una notable desconfianza en el actual gobierno condal. Un paso para aliviar esa desconfianza fue el cambio el pasado 23 de enero que impuso un alcalde "fuerte".

El próximo cambio necesario sería la elección de algunos comisionados con una perspectiva en pro de la comunidad en general, que no estuvieran limitados sólo a proteger los intereses de sus distritos.

La respuesta a este dilema, como siempre, está en el centro y no en los extremos. El condado necesita en su junta de gobierno tanto representación de distritos como representación general, con una definición más amplia del bien común.

Jacksonville ha tenido por casi 50 años un gobierno condal con un consejo de 19 concejales, 14 por distritos y 5 en representación general. Como Miami-Dade ya tiene 13 comisionados por distritos, propongo que con sólo elegir 6 comisionados generales tendríamos un balance similar al de Jacksonville.

Seis es el número perfecto de representación general para Miami-Dade, porque así garantizaría una representación geográfica adecuada, que a su vez reflejaría democráticamente las comunidades regionales, étnicas y raciales. La división electoral en seis distritos generales cumpliría sólo con el requisito residencial. Es decir, que los comisionados generales electos tendrían que residir en sus respectivos distritos. Aquí sí serviría la fórmula de San Diego que recomienda The Miami Herald, donde los dos aspirantes por los superdistritos de mayor votación irían a una segunda vuelta, a votación general por todos los electores del condado.

La segunda razón importante de tener 19 comisionados sería para cambiar el formato de gobernación del actual consejo (municipal) al formato de una asamblea legislativa. Un área metropolitana como Miami-Dade, con casi 2.5 millones de residentes, para progresar y tener transparencia en su gobierno, necesita una asamblea legislativa que se dedique a gobernar legislativamente y no a interferir continuamente con la administración condal, como ocurre hoy. Los costos adicionales de 6 comisionados generales se controlarían congelando el presupuesto de la junta de comisionados, ya altísimo, \$20 millones anuales, por los próximos cinco años.

Aunque agradezco mi nombramiento al Comité de Revisión de la Carta Constitutiva por el alcalde Carlos Alvarez, no lo represento. El tiene sus ideas y yo puedo tener las mías. Formé parte del grupo litigante que pidió en 1989 que se reconstituyera la Comisión, entonces de 9 comisionados, electos *todos* en general por todos los electores de Miami-Dade. Este sistema sólo permitió un comisionado hispano y uno afroamericano. Aún creo en la justicia de la decisión del juez federal en 1990 que impuso 13 comisionados electos por distritos. Pero después de 17 años de experiencia mixta vemos que no es práctico el sistema actual de sólo distritos. No funciona eficazmente. No tiene nada que ver con los actuales comisionados electos: es el sistema el que no funciona. Hay que reparar nuestro método de elegir a nuestra junta de gobierno condal para tener un gobierno balanceado, con frenos y contrapesos, transparencia y rendición de cuentas y, más importante, división de poder.

Ex alcalde de Miami y ex

comisionado de Miami Dade.

TO: Victor Diaz Jr., Esq.
Chair
Charter Review Task Force 2007

DATE: September 13, 2007

FROM: Maurice A. Ferré
Member
Charter Review Task Force 2007

RE: Request for help on
an "At Large" issue.

I hope this letter finds you well, safely back in Miami after a great cruise in the Eastern Mediterranean.

I enclose a memorandum I would like distributed by tomorrow amongst the CRTF-2007 about my view on the need and methodology for some "At Large" representation at the BOCC of Miami-Dade County.

I have looked for the middle of the road on this important issue i.e. keeping the important district representation and softening the ethnic/racial negatives in the proposed "At Large" commission seats.

I have asked the CRTF staff and the MDC Legal Department's help for drafting a properly worded resolution to be presented at the next CRTF-2007 meeting when this issue is discussed.

Unfortunately I will be away from Miami on both September 18 and October 3 on Miami Dade County Expressway Authority (MDX) business. I will be here for the October 17 and the October 31 final meeting. I hope that some member of CRTF-2007 will present my resolution for discussion and hopefully a positive vote on this, or some variation on the "At Large" issue will take place. I will arrive in N.Y.C. by 11:15am, September 18. If someone does make a motion on an "At Large" system and it is seconded. I would like to call by telephone to explain why my proposed "hybrid" system makes sense.

Again my thanks.

Copy: Memorandum to Victor Diaz Jr., Esq. and CRTF-2007 "At Large representation on the MDC- Board of County Commissioners".

**TO: Victor Diaz Jr., Esq.
Chair
Charter Review Task Force 2007**

DATE: September 13, 2007

**RE: The need for "At Large"
representation on the Miami-Dade
County Board of County
Commissioners**

**FROM: Maurice A. Ferré
Member
Charter Review Task Force 2007**

I have previously sent to the CRTF-2007 my arguments for the need in Miami Dade County of "At Large" Commissioners, like Jacksonville/Duval County and others. We are in need of a less parochial, less patronage prone, less lobbyist friendly system than we currently have with the existing 13 district commissioners.

I have listened carefully to the arguments ably presented by H.T. Smith, Esq., Robert Holland, Esq., and others in our dynamic African American community. Having been a plaintiff in the original Meek vs. MDC case in 1989, I have not changed my position on our unique need for district representation. My interest, then and now, is to find "Founding Father (of the US) balance" in our local government with a strong elected executive and additional area wide, more regional views at the Legislative Branch. Further, I believe the Legislative Branch should legislate and not be so involved in the administrative procedures of the Executive Branch of MDC. To that end, I propose the following changes in our Charter:

Expand the BOCC from 13 commissioners to 19. The 13 District Commissioners would remain the same. The additional 6 "At Large" Commissioners would be elected in a hybrid electoral format.

- A.) MDC will be divided into six equal districts, for residential purposes only. The "At Large" commissioner elected must reside in his/her district for at least one year before swearing into the office.
- B.) The 6 "At Large" districts will be drawn to respect the ethnic/racial/regional, traditional characteristic of the district, with compliance to the Voting Rights Act.
- C.) Each of the six "At Large" Commissioners will be elected by "Proportional Representation", (as clearly outlined by the excellent research presentation by staff). The specific procedure would give every voter in the district two votes to elect two finalists. The two highest vote-getters would be in an "At Large" runoff in the general election, i.e. all electors in Miami Dade County would vote for all six "At Large" Commissioners.

- D.) The “At Large” Commissioners will be elected for one four year term, staggered three, every two years. Beginning in the 2008 election cycle, by lot three will be elected for two years, three for four years. No “At Large” commissioner can serve more than two, four year terms, except the first three, two year “At Large” Commissioners can run for an additional four year term, twice.
- E.) The “At Large” Commissioners will chair the six Standing Committees, where all legislative matters will be channeled through by the BOCC Chair. The BOCC Chair will be chosen by all 19 commissioners. The BOCC Chair will assign all Standing Committee chairs. No Standing Committee Chair will head any committee for more than four cumulative years. Should an “At Large” commissioner chose or not be able to serve as Chair of one of the six Standing Committees, the BOCC Chair will appoint a District Commissioner as Chair of a Standing Committee.
- F.) The yearly BOCC budget (currently at \$20 million/year) and the actual compensation package (insurance, automobile, representation expenses – currently close to \$50,000/year, per commissioner) will be fixed at the 2008 budget level for a period of five (5) years, (until 2013). Thereafter the BOCC will revert to the current practice of setting the yearly BOCC budget and expenses.

No plan in perfect. But this proposal will increase the possibility of “At Large” Commissioners better reflecting the diversity of our community and hold a more regional global view of legislation. In other words, with the proposed methodology it is highly probable that one of the six “At Large” Commissioners would be African-American.

The Miami-Dade County Planning Department did a very preliminary and rough outline of six proposed “At Large” districts. I do not agree with the proposed boundaries, but note that while there is a 30,000 person discrepancy between high and low districts (384,538 and 415,267), i.e. the median would be 400,000 people per “At Large” district, it is easy to discern the pattern of regional and ethnic/racial balance. At anything less than 6 “At Large” Commissioners it would be impossible to better “ earmark” both a Non Hispanic Black and a Non Hispanic White seat for each group.

Also note that the Hispanic population in Miami-Dade County between 2000 and 2005, has risen from 57.3% to 60.4%, the White Non-Hispanic has gone down from 20.7% to 18.3% and the Black Non-Hispanic reduced from 19.2% to 18.9%. It is my understanding that the projections for 2010 continue these trends. Furthermore the current registered electors in MDC has passed 1,065,000. Nearly 55 % of the electors in MDC are now Hispanic. Thus, there is no longer a major discrepancy between population percentages and ethnic/racial group, registered voters percentage in the Hispanic community of MDC.

With Proportional Representation, district, “At Large” voting the probabilities of respecting constituency groups is enhanced.

B

Memorandum



Date: September 4, 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 5

At its August 1, 2007 meeting, the Charter Review Task Force (CRTF) approved a list of issues, in priority order, for study during this process.

Per your direction, research on Issue 5, the Study of Initiative, Referendum, Petition & Recalls has been performed. Specifically, staff has conducted general research regarding the use of initiatives and recalls in the United States. The attached presentation includes information regarding the history and major pros and cons of these processes, as well as specific strategies used by communities to improve them. Additionally, we have attached detailed findings regarding provisions for initiative and recall in seven Florida counties and thirteen large counties nationwide.

I would like to thank Amy Horton-Tavera, Paul Mauriello, Cara Tuzeo, John Murphey and Tracie Auguste 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

Direct Democracy: Initiative and Recall

Prepared for the Miami-Dade County Charter Review Task Force

September 2007

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Primary References:

- Cronin, Thomas E. Direct Democracy: The Politics of Initiative, Referendum and Recall. 1989: Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA
- National Conference of State Legislatures Initiative and Referendum in the 21st Century: Final Report and Recommendations of the NCSL I&R Task Force, 2002.

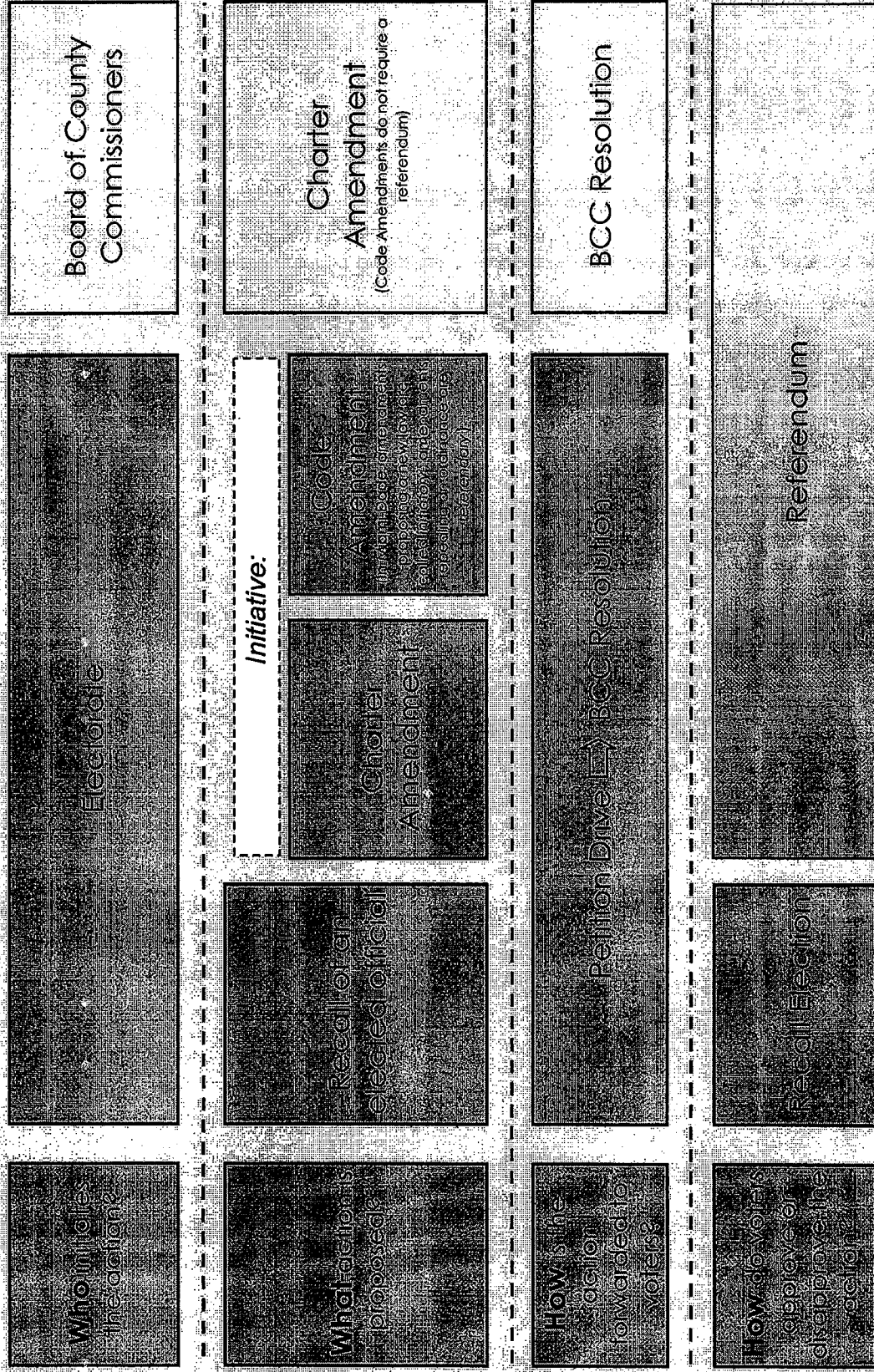
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- International City/County Management Association Municipal Form of Government Survey, 2001
- Greenblatt, Alan Total Recall, Governing Magazine, September 2003
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- National Conference of State Legislatures, www.ncsl.org
- Initiative and Referendum Institute, www.iandrinstitute.org

Overview of Direct Democracy Mechanisms



Terminology and procedures may vary somewhat by jurisdiction. Chart reflects the most common use of the terms initiative, recall and referendum.

In some jurisdictions, the legislative body may adopt Code amendments proposed by initiative in lieu of placing them on the ballot.

A Brief History of Referenda and Initiatives

- The notion of direct lawmaking by the people dates back to colonial times, when laws were often crafted through town hall meetings.
- During the 18th century, some colonies and later states provided for “binding representation” whereby legislators were required to vote in accordance with majority wishes.
- The modern referendum process developed during the 19th century, when many states required popular approval of state constitutions and some states began to require referenda to incorporate municipalities, establish schools, or incur debt.
- The citizen initiative process was championed by the Populist Party in the late 19th century and in 1898 South Dakota became the first state to establish an initiative process.

The Initiative Process Today

- There is no national initiative process.
- As of 2002, 21 states provided for statutory initiative and 18 states (including Florida) provided for state constitutional initiative.
- According to a survey conducted in 2001 by the International City/County Management Association, 58% of responding municipalities had initiative provisions.

Initiative: Major Pros and Cons

- Today's proponents of the initiative process argue that:
 - The initiative is a direct form of democracy and provides an mechanism by which the people can petition their government for redress of grievances.
 - The initiative provides a necessary tool for the people when the legislature is corrupt or unresponsive.
- Initiative critics argue that:
 - The initiative process undermines representative democracy and lacks its traits of deliberative debate and compromise.
 - Voters frequently lack the information necessary to make educated decisions.
 - Results are frequently unduly influenced by wealthy special interests.

Benchmarking Highlights - Initiative

- Staff conducted benchmarking research on the initiative process in 7 Florida counties and 13 large national counties. Our findings reflect the provisions of the respective county charters or, for non-charter counties, the county code.
- All 7 Florida counties provide for an initiative process. 11 of the 13 national counties also allow initiatives.
- All Florida counties require signatures from between 7% and 10% of registered voters. Three Florida counties (including Miami-Dade) place restrictions on the number of signatures that can come from a geographic area.
- Of the national counties, 3 base signature requirements on the number of registered voters; requirements range from 5 to 20% of voters. Eight counties base signature requirements on the number of voters participating in the last General Election. Requirements range from 8% to 20% of voters.
- Of the Florida counties, 5 restrict the time frame for signature gathering. In 4 of these counties, the limit is 180 days; in Miami-Dade County the limit is 60 days.
- Many of the national counties limit the time frame for signature gathering; limits range from 90 days to 1 year.

Benchmarking Highlights – Initiative cont.

- Only two of the 20 counties surveyed (Miami-Dade and Broward) impose a specific time requirement within which a referendum must be called; most require the referendum to be held at the next countywide election.
- Many counties impose a waiting period between the time a petition is verified and when the referendum is held; waiting periods range from 30 to 135 days.
- Many counties specifically provide that the council may adopt the proposed legislation in lieu of calling a referendum (generally for code amendments only).
- We identified three counties (including Miami-Dade) that restrict the council's authority to modify legislation approved by referendum within a certain time period. The California counties surveyed provide that legislation proposed by initiative, but enacted by the council, may only be overturned by popular vote.
- Three of the 7 Florida counties (Broward, Orange and Pinellas) impose restrictions on the subject matter of initiatives, such as budget issues, employee compensation, and functioning of the courts or constitutional officers.
- We identified 2 national counties with similar subject matter restrictions.

The Initiative Process: Issues and Community Responses

Issues are frequently expressed concerns; community responses are policies that have been implemented by governments and/or proposed by various organizations or community groups

Issue	Community Responses
The Initiative process lacks the deliberation, debate and compromise characteristic of representative democracy Voters often lack adequate and transparent information needed to make educated decisions	Allow for an advisory initiative process (Straw ballot) Provide for an indirect initiative process (After proponents gather required signatures, initiative is referred to the council, which may enact, defeat or amend the measure.) Require public hearings on initiative proposals Allow councils to place alternative proposals on the ballot Require sunset provisions on initiative measures Provide all voters with user-friendly information on initiative measures, including arguments in favor of and against the proposed measure Require fiscal impact statements on ballot Require public hearings on initiative proposals Provide voters with a list of individuals and organizations endorsing or opposing initiative measures

The Initiative Process: Issues and Community Responses cont.

Issue	Community Responses
The Initiative process is often a tool of special interests whose supporters and motives may not be known	Require financial disclosure by individuals or organizations contributing money over a threshold amount
Organizing a successful petition drive is costly, so only wealthy interests have access to the process	Require signature gatherers to file statements of organization
The signature gathering process is vulnerable to fraud	Make financial disclosure requirements for initiative campaigns consistent with requirements for candidates for elected office
	Lower signature requirements for all-volunteer campaigns
	Provide drafting assistance to proponents
	Prohibit the use of public funds or resources to support or oppose an initiative measure
	Require signature gatherers to file statements of organization
	Prohibit payment in exchange for signatures
	Require signature gatherers to disclose whether they are paid
	Institute criminal penalties for fraud or misrepresentation

The Initiative Process: The Initiative Process: Issues and Community Responses cont.

Issue	Community Responses
Some matters, such as budgetary and employee issues, or issues surrounding the court system, should not be subject to a popular vote	Prohibit or restrict (e.g. though supermajority provisions) initiatives on certain subjects
Initiatives can create unfunded mandates for governments	Prohibit or restrict (e.g. though supermajority provisions) initiatives that appropriate revenue or change fees
Initiative proponents elect to amend the charter rather than code to prevent the council from amending or repealing the proposal	Require fiscal impact statements on ballot
Lengthy legal battles can impede the initiative process	Limit the council's authority to amend legislation approved by initiative
	Establish a review process and opportunity for public challenge of technical matters
	Impose time limits on technical challenges

A Brief History of Recall

- A Constitutional recall provision was considered but ultimately rejected by the Founding Fathers.
- The Populist and Socialist Labor parties urged states and cities to adopt the recall in the late 19th century.
- In 1903, Los Angeles became the first major city to approve the recall in its charter.
- Oregon was the first state to adopt the recall in 1908.

The Recall Process Today

- At least thirty-six states permit the recall of local officials. Most recall states, including Florida, have established specific recall requirements and procedures.
- According to research conducted in 2001 by the International City/County Management Association, 61% of U.S. counties and cities have a recall process. From 1996 to 2001, recall elections took place in almost 10% of cities.
- Local recalls are more prevalent in smaller cities and school boards than in large cities and counties.
- The “success rate” for recall elections is under one-third at the local level.
- There is no national recall process.

Recall: Major Pros and Cons

- Today's proponents of the recall process argue that:
 - It provides for continuous accountability of elected officials
 - The threat of recall helps provide a check against undue influence by special interests
 - Recall provides a "safety valve" for intense opposition and is a sensible alternative to impeachment
- Recall critics argue that:
 - The recall process undermines basic principles of representative democracy and constrains the independence of legislators
 - Recall elections can be unduly influenced by wealthy special interests
 - Recall elections can be polarizing and confusing to voters
 - Recall makes elective office less appealing to potential candidates

Benchmarking Highlights - Recall

- Staff conducted benchmarking research on the recall process in 7 Florida counties and 13 large national counties. Our findings reflect the provisions of the respective county charters or, for non-charter counties, the county code.
- In general, recall procedures tend to be regulated by state law.
- All 7 Florida counties provide for recall of local elected officials. Eight of the 13 national counties provide for recall.
- In 6 of 7 Florida counties, recall petitions must be signed by 5% of registered voters for large jurisdictions. In Miami-Dade County, the signatures of 4% of registered voters are required.
- Nationally, signature requirements vary and may be based on the number of registered voters or on the number of votes cast in the previous general election. In either case requirements range from 10 to 25%.
- Florida Statute 100.361 provides that officials may be recalled for "malfeasance; misfeasance; neglect of duty; drunkenness; incompetence; permanent inability to perform official duties; or conviction of a felony involving moral turpitude."
- We identified 1 national county (Wayne, MI) that places restrictions on the reasons for recall.

The Recall Process: Issues and Community Responses

Issues are frequently expressed concerns; **community responses** are policies that have been implemented by governments and/or proposed by various organizations or community groups

Issue	Community Responses
Some recall campaigns are groundless or constitute "sour grapes"	Restrict permissible reasons for recall Restrict the time frame within which a recall can be undertaken Impose high signature requirements Require financial disclosure by individuals or organizations contributing money over a threshold amount Require signature gatherers to file statements of organization Make financial disclosure requirements for recall campaigns consistent with requirements for candidates for elected office Require signature gatherers to file statements of organization Prohibit payment in exchange for signatures Require signature gatherers to disclose whether they are paid Institute criminal penalties for fraud or misrepresentation Require public hearings and/or preliminary trial by citizen jury Require "cooling off" period prior to a recall election
The recall process is often a tool of special interests whose supporters and motives may not be known	
The signature gathering process is vulnerable to fraud	
Recall elections can be polarizing and confusing to voters	

Jurisdiction	Population	Charter or Ordinance	Signature Requirement	Time Period	Initiative Process	Referendum Process	Amendment Process	Recall Process
Miami-Dade	2,378,000	CHARTER: 10% of total registered voters ORDINANCE: 4% of total registered voters; with no more than 25% coming from any single commission district.	60 days	Board must call an election within 60-120 days of the date the certified petition is presented; special election must be called if no general election is scheduled to occur within 60-120 days. In the case of an ordinance, the Board may adopt the ordinance as submitted (in an initiative petition) or repeal the ordinance (in a referendum petition) within 30 days.	An ordinance adopted by the electorate through initiative proceedings cannot be amended or repealed by the Board for a period of one year after it was adopted, but thereafter it may be amended or repealed like any other ordinance.	No - however, any reduction or elimination of existing revenue or any increase in expenditures not provided for by the current budget or by existing bond issues shall not take effect until the beginning of the next succeeding fiscal year.	Must be in office at least 1 year. Requires 4% of registered voters' signatures. BCC must hold recall election 45-90 days after certified petition is submitted.	
Broward	1,778,000	CHARTER/ORDINANCE: 7% of the total number of registered voters in the County, with no more than 25% shall come from any single district.	180 days	Once the petition is validated, the Commission must call a special election at least (90) days after the determination of the validity of the petition; or if the petition contains 10% of the registered voters in the County at the date of the last general election, the election shall take place preferably in an already scheduled election or at least (90) days and no later than (120) days from validity of petition.	Not Specified	The Initiative power shall not extend to the proposing of any part or all of the annual budget or capital programs or fixing ordinances making or repealing any appropriation of money taking the salaries of County officers or employees or authorizing or repealing the levy of taxes.	In accordance with F.S. 100.351, which requires signatures from at least 15% of registered voters. The recall election must be scheduled by the Chair Judge between 30 and 60 days following certification of signatures.	
Palm Beach	1,289,000	CHARTER: 7% of the total number of registered voters in the county.	Not specified	Once the petition is validated, the Commission holds public hearings on the proposed ordinance according to law and votes on the proposed ordinance. If the Board fails to adopt the proposed ordinance, they shall place the ordinance for referendum on the ballot at the next general election at least after (30) days after the Commissioner's vote.	Not Specified	Each amendment shall be limited to a single independent subject.	F.S. 100.351	
Hillsborough	1,132,000	8% of all registered voters in the county	6 months to get the required signatures before petition becomes valid	Once the petition is validated, the Board must call a referendum to be held at the next primary, general election or special election at least (45) days after the adoption of such resolution.	Not Specified	Initiative power does not include ordinances relating to administrative or judicial functions of county government, including, but not limited to, county budget, debt obligations, capital improvement programs, salaries of county officers and employees and the levy and collection of taxes.	F.S. 100.351	
Orange	1,023,000	CHARTER: Petitions must be signed by 10% of the total registered voters in the county. ORDINANCE: Petitions must be signed by 7% of the registered voters in the county.	180 days	In order for petitions to be placed on the ballot in the general election, they must be certified by the supervisor of elections at least 90 days before the election.	Not Specified	Proposed amendments may not affect the status, duties, responsibilities of the county officers (Clerk of the Circuit Court, Property Appraiser, Tax collector, Sheriff, and supervisor of elections).	F.S. 100.351	
Pinalas	928,000	CHARTER: Petitions must be signed by 10% of the total registered voters of the county, with no more than 40% residing in any one at-large district and no more than 30% residing in any one single-member district.	180 days	A public referendum is held once a validated petition is presented. Unless otherwise scheduled by the Council, the referendum is held as a part of and at the same time as the next consolidated government, school board, state or federal election in which all qualified voters of Duval County are entitled to participate, but not less than thirty (30) days from the validation of the petition.	Not Specified	Recall may commence after 90 days in office, but not if officer has 6 months or less left in term. No specific grounds are required. Time for gathering signatures is 40 - 160 days (depending upon the size of the jurisdiction). Signature requirement varies between 10% to 30 %, according to the number of registered voters in the jurisdiction.	F.S. 100.351	
Duval / City of Jacksonville	829,000	Petitions must be signed by 10% of the total registered voters of the county.	Not Specified	The Board of Supervisors has 3 options: 1) Adopt the ordinance without alteration at the regular meeting or within 10 days of being presented with certified petition. 2) Submit to voters in next general election (petitions signed by 20% of voters go to special election), or 3) Order a report at the regular meeting at which certified petition is presented. When the report is presented to the Board, it shall either adopt the ordinance within 10 days or order an election.	Not Specified	An ordinance proposed and adopted by initiative petition may not be repealed or amended except by referendum, unless otherwise indicated in the original ordinance.	Recall may commence after 90 days in office, but not if officer has 6 months or less left in term. No specific grounds are required. Time for gathering signatures is 40 - 160 days (depending upon the size of the jurisdiction). Signature requirement varies between 10% to 30 %, according to the number of registered voters in the jurisdiction.	F.S. 100.351
Los Angeles	9,000,000	10% of the number of votes cast within the County for all Governor candidates in at second election	180 days					

Findings reflect the provisions of the respective county charters or, for non-charter counties, the county code. Charter counties may have additional provisions for initiative and recall processes within the code.

JURISDICTION	DATE OF ADOPTION	TYPE OF MEASURE	INITIATIVE OR REFERENDUM	RECALL	PELITON
Cook County, IL	5,304,000	State statutes govern Submitting of Public Questions. Petitions which are binding may be submitted only as authorized by the particular statute pertaining to the law in question. Advisory questions require signatures by a number of voters at least equal to 8% of the votes cast for governor in the last election (there is no charter).	Generally, no longer than one year from the filing date, but may vary depending on the provisions of a particular state statute.	Variable depending on the specific state authorizing the petition.	No recalls are authorized in the State of Illinois.
Orange County, CA	2,998,000	10% of the number of votes cast within the County for all Governor candidates in most recent election.	180 days	An ordinance proposed and adopted by initiative petition may not be repealed or amended except by referendum, unless otherwise indicated in the original ordinance.	Recall may commence after 90 days in office, but not if officer has 6 months or less left in term. No specific grounds are required. Time for gathering signatures is 40 - 150 days (depending upon the size of the jurisdiction). Signature requirement varies between 10% to 30%, according to the number of registered voters in the jurisdiction.
San Diego County, CA	2,893,000	10% of the number of votes cast within the County for all Governor candidates in most recent election.	180 days	An ordinance proposed and adopted by initiative petition may not be repealed or amended except by referendum, unless otherwise indicated in the original ordinance.	Recall may commence after 90 days in office, but not if officer has 6 months or less left in term. No specific grounds are required. Time for gathering signatures is 40 - 150 days (depending upon the size of the jurisdiction). Signature requirement varies between 10% to 30%, according to the number of registered voters in the jurisdiction.
Dallas County, TX	2,305,000	Citizens are required to contact their commissioner or county judge in order to suggest changes or amendments to ordinance.	Not Specified	N/A	Dallas County law does not allow popular recall by petition.
Wayne, MI	1,998,000	CHARTER: 10% of the base vote (total votes cast in last gubernatorial election). INITIATIVE: 8% of the base vote.	180 days	If not enacted by the Board within 40 days, the measure must be submitted for approval or rejection at the next general election. The legislative body may reject any measure proposed by initiative and propose a different measure on the same subject. Both measures will appear on the ballot for approval or rejection and the measure with the highest vote will prevail.	Elected officials must be in office 6 months prior to recall. Recall petition requires signatures from 25% of the base vote. The reasons for recall are subject to a clarity sufficiency finding by the Board, which finding is subject to appeal to the circuit court.
King, WA	1,794,000	REPEAL OF ORDINANCE: 8% percent of the votes cast for the office of county executive at the last preceding election. INITIATIVE OF ORDINANCE: 10% percent of the votes cast in the county for the office of county executive at the last preceding election for county executive	Not Specified	No ordinance approved by a majority of the voters can be amended or repealed by the county council within a period of two years; but such ordinance may be amended within the two-year period by ordinance adopted by 2/3 of the Council members; such mandatory ordinance is not subject to referendum.	The following are not subject to repeal: An appropriation ordinance, an ordinance necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety or for the support of county government and its existing public institutions; an ordinance proposing amendments to this charter; an ordinance related to collective bargaining or providing for the compensation or working conditions of county employees; or an ordinance which has been approved by the voters by referendum or initiative.
Clark, NV	1,711,000	All election laws for counties are in accordance with Virginia state law. Petitions must be signed by a number of registered voters of the county equal to 10 percent or more of the number of voters who voted at the last preceding general election in the county.	120 days	If the Board fails to adopt the proposed initiative ordinance without any change in substance or fails to repeal the referred ordinance within 30 days, the board shall submit the proposed or referred ordinance to the registered voters of the county. The vote of the county on the proposed or referred ordinance must be held at the next general election.	All elected officials are subject to recall in accordance with State law.
					Petitions are required to be signed by 25% of the registered voters.

County Name	Population	Charter or Ordinance	Purpose of Amendment	Subject Matter		
Fairfax, VA	1,087,000	All election laws for counties are in accordance with Virginia state law. The petitions are signed by qualified voters of the county or city equal in number to 20% of the total vote cast in the county or city for presidential electors in the last preceding presidential election.	90 days	Upon filing of a valid petition, the court orders a referendum to be held at the next general election for members of the governing body of the county or city held at least sixty days after the date of the order.	Not Specified	Petitions are required to be signed by 20% of the registered voters in the county.
Montgomery County, MD	930,000	CHARTER/ORDINANCE: Petitions must be signed by 5% of the registered voters in the county or 10,000 signatures. There are no citizen initiatives, there has to be a supporting act of legislation, such as a sales tax referendum required by the state to put on the ballot.	Not Specified	Once the petition is validated, the question is submitted to the voters of the county at the next general or Congressional election.	Not Specified	Maryland law does not allow popular recall by petition. Councilmembers can be removed from office by an affirmative vote of no less than six Councilmembers after a public hearing on a finding that the Councilmember is unable by reason of physical or mental disability to perform the duties of the office. Petitions are required to be signed by 10% of the number of electors who were registered to vote at the last preceding election for any of the candidates offering for the office held by the public official sought to be recalled, whichever is smaller.
Fulton County, GA	915,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Mecklenburg, NC	766,000	10% of total registered voters or 5,000, whichever is less.	Not Specified	The date of the special election is fixed at not more than 120 nor fewer than 60 days after receipt of the petition. An ordinance adopted by referendum is not subject to a referendum petition.	Not Specified	Not Specified
Baltimore, MD	766,000	CHARTER: 20% of the registered voters of the county, or 10,000 or more of registered voters in case 20% of the number of registered voters is greater than 10,000.	Not specified; but the county executive must publish the notice in at least two newspapers for 5 consecutive weeks prior to the election.	Amendments to the Charter may be proposed by act of the county council approved by a majority plus one of the total members established by the Charter and such act shall be submitted to the voters at the next general or Congressional election. If passed, the amendments become part of the Charter effective the thirtieth day following the election.	Not Specified	Maryland law does not allow popular recall by petition. Councilmembers can be removed from office by an affirmative vote of no less than six Councilmembers after a public hearing on a finding that the Councilmember is unable by reason of physical or mental disability to perform the duties of the office.

Findings reflect the provisions of the respective county charters or, for non-charter counties, the county code. Charter counties may have additional provisions for initiative and recall processes within the code.